

新
教材

高中英语辅导用书

高中英语

同步双基训练

第二册

(下)

张雪平 主编

人民教育出版社外语室英语组审定

□ 配录音磁带



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主 编 张雪平

副主编 邢凌初 许时升

编 者 周 红 叶 明 王殿林 贾香丽

侯玉林 张 勤



安徽科学技术出版社

责任编辑:刘桂霞 胡春生
封面设计:王国亮

GAOZHONG YINGYU TONGBU SHUANGJI XUNLIAN

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安徽科学技术出版社出版

(合肥市跃进路1号新闻出版大厦)

邮政编码:230063

新华书店经销 安徽阜阳印刷总厂印刷

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开本:787×1092 1/16 印张:11.25 插页:1 字数:260千字

1998年1月第1版 1998年4月第2次印刷

印数:30 001—50 000

ISBN 7-5337-1606-X/H·241 定价:10.00元

(本书如有倒装、缺页等问题向本社发行科调换)

前 言

1996年秋天,全国开始推行一套与九年义务教育初中英语新教材(人教版)衔接的新编高中英语教材,这套教材也是人民教育出版社与英国朗文出版集团有限公司合编的。它采用了语言功能结构的编写体系,根据从语言的实际意义出发的教学语言形式,通过听、说、读、写的综合训练,把语言知识转变成言语技能,从而“培养学生运用英语进行交际的能力”。但是,我们在欣喜地看到新教材、新教法给我们的课堂教学活动带来蓬勃生机以及学生的听说能力有明显提高的同时,也发现新教材是以语言功能为主要脉络来组织和安排教学内容的,词汇及语法知识分散在全书的各个单元里,不利于学生归纳。有些学生认为自己只要能开口表达就行了,不注意自己读、写能力的提高。针对这种情况,我们组织了部分具有丰富教学经验并率先进行新教材教学实践的骨干教师,编写了这本《高中英语同步双基训练》,供高中二年级下学期的学生使用。

本书既保留了统编教材中一些行之有效的语言训练的基本形式,又结合新教材的特点,在交际功能及语言知识的灵活运用方面,给学生提供了大量的运用语言的机会。全书按照教材的顺序,共分12个单元,并配有期中、期末3套综合模拟试题。每单元的内容分三部分:第一部分列出本单元的学习重点、难点(包括“四会”词)、日常交际英语、基础语法等,以利于学生把握本单元的重点,能针对性地检查本单元所学的内容。第二部分(Test A)为知识训练题,该部分在题型的设计上,突出对学生基础知识的训练,所以编者紧扣单元的要点,从“四会”单词的拼写、辨音、使用到句子结构、基础语法等都给学生安排了大量的笔头练习。同时,练习的形式多种多样,且覆盖面广。教师可利用Test A在课堂上检查学生的学习情况;学生也可自我检测对本单元所学知识的掌握情况,发现问题及时补救。第三部分(Test B)为能力训练,该部分在题型的设置上,旨在培养学生运用语言的能力,所以我们针对交际能力、阅读理解、写作等方面,精选了数篇语言材料,并尽可能做到与本单元的主题相关,同时,又注重知识性和趣味性的结合。该部分在能力要求上与Test A拉开一定的档次,适当增加词汇量,丰富语言知识,以满足不同层次学生的需求。值得一提的是,我们在写作题的编写上,注意到它的阶梯性,从最基本的连词成句、组句、并句入手,逐步过渡到各种体裁的短文写作。

本书由人民教育出版社外语室英语组审定。

主 编

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Unit 13

Albert Einstein

单元重点(Checkpoints)

I. 语音要点(Language Items):

go on with, lead to, world wide, work out, stick to, take sides (in), cheque, human right, prove, scientific, advance, education, technical, respect, rule (vt.)

II. 日常交际用语(Daily Expressions for Communication):

1. Is it Abraham Lincoln/Madam Curie?
2. No, it's not him/her.
3. Who is he/she?
4. What did he do?
5. It must be him/her.

III. 语法项目(Grammar):

名词从句作宾语(Noun Clause Used as Object)

- e. g. 1. The difficulty is how we can control the flow of the river.
2. The question is what we must do to bring peace to the world.
3. All through his life he believed that fighting and killing in wars was wrong.
4. He worked out how much the light would be bent.

Test A

I. 单词辨音

从 A、B、C、D 中选出其划线部分与所给单词划线部分读音相同的选项。

- | | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. <u>sc</u> ientific | A. <u>s</u> ilent | B. <u>s</u> ociety | C. <u>b</u> elieve | D. <u>a</u> chieve |
| 2. <u>pr</u> ove | A. <u>st</u> one | B. <u>s</u> olve | C. <u>pr</u> ofessor | D. <u>r</u> emove |
| 3. <u>te</u> chnical | A. <u>ma</u> chine | B. <u>m</u> oustache | C. <u>st</u> omach | D. <u>r</u> esearch |
| 4. <u>c</u> ourse | A. <u>pr</u> ize | B. <u>b</u> ecause | C. <u>p</u> ease | D. <u>pl</u> asant |
| 5. <u>pr</u> ofessor | A. <u>c</u> ontent | B. <u>c</u> ommunist | C. <u>r</u> ocket | D. <u>e</u> nvelope |
| 6. <u>l</u> eading | A. <u>m</u> athematics | B. <u>t</u> reatment | C. <u>a</u> dvance | D. <u>b</u> reath |

II. 单项填空

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的正确答案。

1. _____, we felt more and more used to living in this country.
 A. With the time going B. As time went on
 C. Time passing D. As the days spent
2. They failed to persuade him to _____ these condition, for he _____ to him decision.
 A. receive; came B. accept; stuck
 C. receive; stuck D. accept; led
3. When _____ broke out he was in France.
 A. World War Two B. the World War Two
 C. Second World War D. the World Second War
4. My grandparents are content _____ quietly in the country.
 A. living B. to living C. to live D. to be living
5. Dr. Zhu Liwen is the fourth oversea Chinese who won Nobel Prize _____ physics in the world.
 A. as B. for C. on D. in
6. His family was not rich but his parents _____ to send him to school.
 A. managed B. were able C. tried D. failed
7. He said he could work this puzzle _____ but he didn't.
 A. on B. for C. out D. at
8. Such _____ the results we have got.
 A. is B. will be C. was D. are
9. We also invited Jack, Jim and Peter _____ Alice.
 A. beside B. besides C. expect D. except
10. Switzerland didn't _____ in the Second World War.
 A. take side B. take the side C. take sides D. take a side
11. Being a Jew Einstein found it was _____ possible to continue living in Germany.
 A. not longer B. no more C. no longer D. not any more
12. The stars _____ to have moved.
 A. seemed B. looked C. turned D. appeared
13. Too much work and too little rest _____ illness.
 A. leads to B. lead for C. is leading D. are led to
14. I _____ him somewhere before.
 A. seem to have seen B. seemed to see
 C. seem to be seen D. seemed seeing
15. I have finished reading a large part of the book, _____ is more difficult.
 A. the other B. the rest
 C. the other part D. the rest of which
16. —Oh, it's so cold. _____?
 —It's hanging over there next to the door.
 A. Where's my cup of hot coffee B. Have you seen my coat
 C. Is the heater on D. Why not put on the jacket

17. —You seem to get lost. Need help?
—Yes. _____.
A. Help me with the suitcase B. Give me a hand please
C. I'm looking for my bike D. I'm searching for a way down
18. —_____?
—He teaches in a middle school.
A. How does your father B. What does your father do
C. What is your father like D. How is your father
19. —_____.
—Oh, he's fat and he has a good sense of humor. But he's quite strict.
A. What's your new boss
B. Have you known your new boss before
C. What's your new boss like
D. How is your new boss
20. —What can I do for you?
—Shoes.
—_____ do you _____?
— 42 .
A. How large; put on B. How big; have on
C. What size; wear D. Which size; dress

III. 词汇学习

(A) 用方框中的词或词组填空。

beside, besides, except, expect, except for, except that, seem, appear, look

- Three girls went to the party _____ Xiao Hong.
- That window is never opened _____ on Sundays.
- Do you know the professor standing _____ the door.
- I'm _____ a letter from my sister.
- The dictionary is quite good _____ the high price.
- The cottage is pretty _____ it's a bit far away from city.
- It _____ that he hadn't got my letter.
- He _____ to be forty, but he's only 30 in fact.
- Why do you _____ puzzled?

(B) 用括号中所给词的正确形式完成下列句子。

- Let's go and see the boy _____ (stand) by the gate.
- The church _____ (burn) down yesterday was built a hundred years ago.
- The problem _____ (discuss) now is very important.
- The woman _____ (wear) a pair of glasses is our physics teacher.
- He was surprised to see the headmaster _____ (seat) at the back of the classroom.

6. Can you help me move away the stone _____ (lay) on the road?
7. He thought it an honor for him _____ (invite).
9. Einstein's theory was too advanced _____ (understand).
10. There was a terrible noise _____ (follow) the sudden burst of light.

IV. 翻译训练

(A) 根据汉语,完成下列各句。

1. They hated wars and _____ (从不参加战争).
2. _____ (生命是如何起源的) is still a puzzle.
3. _____ (我爷爷奶奶很高兴) live quietly in the country.
4. Too much work and too little rest _____ (常会引起疾病).
5. _____ (精力充沛的人才) are fit for the job.
6. _____ (爱因斯坦赢得了世界范围的赞誉) for his scientific research.
7. _____ (横在路上的那棵大树) was blown down yesterday.
8. _____ (看起来) the manager was very angry.
9. They trained technical workers _____ (短期培训).
10. _____ (你能算出) how much it costs to build the bridge?

(B) 将下列括号内的名词性从句译成英语。

1. _____ (他是成功还是失败) was uncertain.
2. _____ (这件事对我们有利还是有害) remains to be seen.
3. That's _____ (我们为什么决定要开办技术学校).
4. The trouble is _____ (丢失的钱包到哪里能找到).
5. My suggestion is _____ (你在读完一篇文章后要试着写一篇摘要).
6. It's likely _____ (吉姆通过考试).
7. I don't understand _____ (他们在谈论什么).
8. Whether I can go to the states for a holiday depends on _____ (我能有多少钱).

V. 单词拼写

根据汉语意思写出下列各句所需的单词。

1. No one is _____ (满意) with what he has.
2. It's wise for China to take in _____ (先进的) technology from the developed countries.
3. People all over the world want to live in _____ (和平).
4. Children should be taught to _____ (尊重) teachers and their parents.
5. In 1940 Einstein took American _____ (国籍).
6. It was said that they were doing a very important _____ (科学的) research.
7. Einstein once used a _____ (支票) for 1,500 as a bookmark, then he lost the

book.

8. Jim has got his Doctor's _____ (学位) in _____ (教育学).

Test B

I. 听力训练

(A) 听对话, 选择正确的答案回答问题。

1. What are the two people doing?
 - A. The two people are greeting each other.
 - B. The two people are talking in the classroom.
 - C. The two people are talking on the phone.
 - D. The two people are asking each other questions.
2. How did Zhou Lan feel about it?
 - A. She felt sorry about it.
 - B. She felt excited about it.
 - C. She felt sad about it.
 - D. She felt unhappy about it.
3. What is he doing ?
 - A. He is asking permission.
 - B. He is making a suggestion.
 - C. He is asking a question.
 - D. He is giving advice.

(B) 听短文, 按要求完成各题。

Lars Madsen is from Denmark. Mr Green was his English teacher there. Now Lars is studying at a university in the United States.

(1) 选择 Lars 正在学的专业。

- () History
- () Business English
- () Psychology
- () Physics
- () Mathematics
- () Education
- () Art history
- () Library science

(2) 回答问题。

1. Lars Madsen doesn't enjoy his classes, did he?

2. Who is Lars Madsen living with?

3. When did he arrive in the States?

4. Did he arrive in the States alone?

5. Who did they visit? Where did she live?

(3) 听最后一段,填入所缺的内容。

How was your _____? _____ students are you _____ now? _____ books are you _____ this year? I always _____ your _____. They _____ me much.

II. 交际训练

(A) 补全对话。

1. Filling a Form.

A: _____ (你持美国护照“passport”吗)?

B: No.

A: Can you please fill in the form for immigration control in New York (纽约移民局)?

B: _____ (好的,谢谢).

2. At the Customs.

A: _____ (我可以看一下你的护照吗)?

B: Here it is.

A: What's the purpose of your visit?

B: _____ (我是来参加医学会议的).

A: Right. (Stamp the passport) _____ (您的签证“visa”有效期只有一周). Please go through the customs.

(B) 从七个选项中选出五个能填入空白处的最佳答案,其中有两项为多余选项。

A: Excuse me, can I sit here?

B: _____ 1 _____

A: _____ 2 _____

B: Oh, don't worry. It's only one hour late.

A: _____ 3 _____

B: No, I'm going to Glasgow to visit my son. Are you going to study in Britain?

A: Yes, I've got a scholarship for my PhD in Cambridge.

B: Oh, that's wonderful. _____ 4 _____

A: Yes. Actually this is my first time to take a flight. That's why I'm a bit nervous.

B: Well, relax, relax. _____ 5 _____

A. Yes, of course.

B. What do you think of the flight?

C. I am just wondering why it was delayed.

D. Are you going to London on business?

E. Is this your first time to go abroad?

F. I'm afraid of flight.

G. There's nothing to worry about.

III. 完形填空

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从各题所给的四个选项中,选出一个最佳答案。

In 1896, 17-year-old Einstein went to Zurich to study physics. There he met Marits, a girl 1 Hungary. They studied in the same class and the 2 interest in physics 3 the two together and they became good 4. Before long they 5 in love with each other. In 1903, when Einstein was 24, he 6 Marits, who was 4 years older than he. 7 their marriage, Einstein devoted himself to the 8 of the great theory of relativity. 9 her husband more help, Marits 10 up her own work, and became a good wife and 11 she tried her best to encourage him 12 possible. She was sure that her husband would 13. They often discussed the 14 while walking outside or sitting together in the room. They 15 did that in their letters when one of them was 16 from home.

In 1914, the Einsteins moved to Berlin and 17 down there. At that time, Einstein's theory 18 to be correct and he became 19 all over the world. Marits was very 20 her husband with his success. 21 it was not long after the first World War 22, Marits as well as her two sons, who where 23 in Switzerland, couldn't come back to 24 any longer. The war not only stopped Einstein's work but also broke up the warm, happy 25. In 1919, Einstein and Marits had to get divorced(离婚).

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. A. of | B. from | C. in | D. at |
| 2. A. great | B. special | C. common | D. especial |
| 3. A. brought | B. kept | C. took | D. made |
| 4. A. schoolmates | B. couples | C. students | D. friends |
| 5. A. fell | B. got | C. lost | D. turned |
| 6. A. left | B. persuaded | C. married | D. pleased |
| 7. A. Before | B. Except | C. After | D. Besides |
| 8. A. cause | B. matter | C. idea | D. research |
| 9. A. Giving | B. To give | C. Supplying | D. To supply |
| 10. A. gave | B. held | C. kept | D. took |
| 11. A. mother | B. cook | C. servant | D. assistant |
| 12. A. whatever | B. whenever | C. however | D. whichever |
| 13. A. agree | B. practise | C. succeed | D. accept |
| 14. A. plan | B. program | C. suggestion | D. theory |
| 15. A. even | B. never | C. always | D. seldom |
| 16. A. off | B. out | C. far | D. away |
| 17. A. put | B. lived | C. settled | D. worked |
| 18. A. seemed | B. appeared | C. looked | D. proved |
| 19. A. excited | B. famous | C. satisfied | D. lucky |
| 20. A. proud of | B. admired for | C. surprised at | D. worried about |
| 21. A. Although | B. But | C. That | D. When |
| 22. A. ended | B. broke out | C. finished | D. took place |

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|--------------|----------------|
| 23. A. living | B. working | C. traveling | D. performing |
| 24. A. Berlin | B. Zurich | C. Hungary | D. Switzerland |
| 25. A. life | B. time | C. home | D. family |

IV. 阅读理解

阅读下列短文, 并做后面的题目, 从四个选项中, 选出能回答所提问题或完成所给句子的最佳答案。

A

Research on Einstein's Brain

Famous scientist Albert Einstein died in 1955. His brain now is in the central state of Kansas of the United States. It belongs to a retired medical doctor, Thomas Harvey. How did this happen? And why?

The story began in the 1950s. Albert Einstein and Thomas Harvey knew each other when they both lived in the town of Princeton, New Jersey. Einstein was working at Princeton University while doctor Harvey was working at Princeton Hospital. When Einstein died Doctor Harvey was called on to examine his body. It was then that he started to study what has become a long time examination of Einstein's brain. His goal was to discover some physical evidence of the scientist's genius. Doctor Harvey, however, did not tell Einstein's family that he kept the great man's brain. It was only later that the family learned of Doctor Harvey's work. They did not like the idea at first. After Doctor Harvey explained his idea to them, they agreed to permit him to study the brain. Doctor Harvey then asked two other scientists to help. They cut the brain into 3 pieces. They marked each piece before placing it in containers with chemical formaldehyde (甲醛) to protect it. They also prepared several extremely tiny pieces of the brain for study. Doctor Harvey has been studying Einstein's brain since then. He has carried it with him as he moved from job to job and from place to place. He has also lent parts of the brain to other scientists for study. Only one researcher has found that the left part of Einstein's brain has more certain cells than normal. Such cells are known for feed brain. He said this may mean that the cells could affect intelligence (智力). Doctor Harvey says he does not think Einstein would mind the research. After all Einstein was a scientist.

- Where is Doctor Thomas Harvey living now?
 - In the central state of Kansas.
 - In the University of California.
 - At Princeton Hospital, New Jersey.
 - In the small quiet town of Princeton.
- Doctor Thomas Harvey began his research on Einstein's brain _____.
 - after Albert Einstein's family had allowed him to do so
 - before he knew the world famous scientist Albert Einstein
 - just after the world famous scientist died in the year of 1955
 - when they both worked and lived in the small quiet town of Princeton

3. Doctor Thomas Harvey did not tell Einstein's family that he kept the great man's brain and he would study it because _____.
 A. he knew that the family members would let him study the brain
 B. it would become a long time examination of Einstein's brain
 C. the family members wouldn't permit him to study the brain
 D. he was afraid the family would not allow him to study it
4. Who do you suppose told Einstein's family that Doctor Harvey had kept the great man's brain?
 A. Doctor Thomas Harvey did so. B. Albert Einstein himself.
 C. Somebody else told them. D. The two other scientists.
5. How many scientists have been study Albert Einstein's brain?
 A. Only Thomas Harvey himself. B. Doctor Harvey and two others.
 C. At most four scientists. D. At least four scientists.

B

Scientists had long dreamt of splitting the atom(原子) and let out some of its huge quantity of energy. They didn't find out how to do it until the 1940s.

Uranium is one of the matters whose atoms can be split fairly easily. A small particle(粒子) is added to an atom of uranium, which then breaks into two smaller atoms. The change has other results. It makes the uranium very hot. It also produces two or three free particles of the kind first added. These free particles move around, splitting other uranium atoms, and so begins a "chain reaction(链式反应)", which produces more heat and more free particles. Both the heat and the chain reaction are important.

A gas or a liquid is sent into the reactor(反应堆) to collect and carry away the heat. It is used to boil water, and the steam so produced drives the machinery which produces electricity. The chain reaction allows the process(过程) to continue. The reaction, which could be very rapid, is slowed down by a certain matter, which surrounds the fuel(燃料).

Today, many people are wondering how long the world's store of coal and oil will last. Both these fuels, like uranium, are producers of heat energy. Is atomic energy the answer to the world's energy problem?

6. Which of the following words can take the place of the underlined word "splitting"?
 A. joining B. choosing C. breaking D. heating
7. What will never happen when a small particle is added to an atom of uranium?
 A. Two more atoms will appear.
 B. The atom will split in two and let out energy.
 C. More free particles will be produced.
 D. The uranium will become very hot.
8. "Chain reaction" means _____.
 A. free particles produced in the reaction will split other atoms, which in turn will produce more free particles

- B. free particles will split more atoms after splitting some atoms
 C. atoms split by free particles will continue to split
 D. reaction can go on and on with the help of a chain of particles
9. Which of the following orders shows rightly how a nuclear (原子能) power plant works?
- a. Heat is made to boil water.
 b. The machinery produces electricity.
 c. The chain reaction produces heat.
 d. Heat is collected and carried away by a gas or a liquid.
 e. Steam so produced drives the machinery.
- A. d-c-e-b-a B. c-d-a-e-b C. b-d-e-a-c D. c-a-d-b-e
10. What fact does this passage lead you to believe?
- A. Many people wonder whether the world's store of coal and oil will last long.
 B. Coal, oil and uranium are fuels, which can produce heat.
 C. The world's store of coal and oil will last a very long time.
 D. Atomic energy has given people hope to solve the world's energy problem.

C

If you wish to become a better reader, here are four important points to remember about rate, or speed, or reading:

1. Knowing why you are reading, what you are reading to find out, will often help you to know whether to read rapidly or slowly.
 2. Some things should be read slowly throughout. Examples are directions for making or doing something, arithmetic problems, science and history books, which are full of important information. You must read such things slowly to remember each important step and understand each important idea.
 3. Some things should be read rapidly throughout. Examples are simple stories meant for enjoyment, news letters from friends, items, or bits of news from the local paper, telling what is happening to friends and neighbours.
 4. In some of your readings, you must change your speed from fast to slow and slow to fast, as you go along. You need to read certain pages rapidly and then slow down and do more careful readings when you come to important ideas which must be remembered.
11. According to the passage, your reading speed depends on ____.
- A. whether the reading material is interesting or not
 B. what you are reading and the time you can offer
 C. what your purpose in reading something is
 D. whether the information concerns the hometown
12. If one wants to be relaxed by reading, one should take up ____.
- A. an enjoyable story book
 B. a book on science and technology

- C. business letters from work
D. some material full of information
13. Which of following reading should you read slowly and carefully?
A. Fairly tales. B. Aesop's fables.
C. Product directions. D. An evening paper.
14. In suggestion 3 the word "items" means _____.
A. useful objects B. pieces of news C. test questions D. local papers
15. Which of the following can best express the main idea of the passage?
A. How to decide your reading speed.
B. How to raise your reading speed.
C. How to know your reading skills.
D. How to choose your reading materials.

V. 短文改错

在下面的对话中,每行的错处不多于一处,有的没有错。如有错,请找出并改正;如没有错,请打✓。

Two friends were making a walk in the country and 1. _____
they past a farm near which there was a large 2. _____
orchard(果园). They noticed that all trees there except 3. _____
one was well covered with apples. They wondered why this 4. _____
tree had none, and as they stood talk to each other 5. _____
about the matter the farmer's boy came along. One of 6. _____
the man said to the boy, "My friend and I have noticed that 7. _____
there is not a single apple in that tree over there. 8. _____
Do you know why it is so? Should you tell us?" 9. _____
"Certainly", the boy said. "Because it is a oak(橡树) tree." 10. _____

VI. 写作训练

(A) 用正确的语句来完成下面的每组对话。

(1) A: What did you do over the weekend?

B: _____ 1 _____

A: Where did you go?

B: _____ 2 _____

(2) A: _____ 3 _____

B: Yes. I listen to the news every morning.

A: _____ 4 _____

B: English by radio and music programs.

(3) A: I wonder if it would be possible to visit the Great Wall?