

高一

英语 YINGYU

自主学习与水平测试

ZIZHUXUEXIYUSHUIPINGCESHI

天津科学技术出版社

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高二

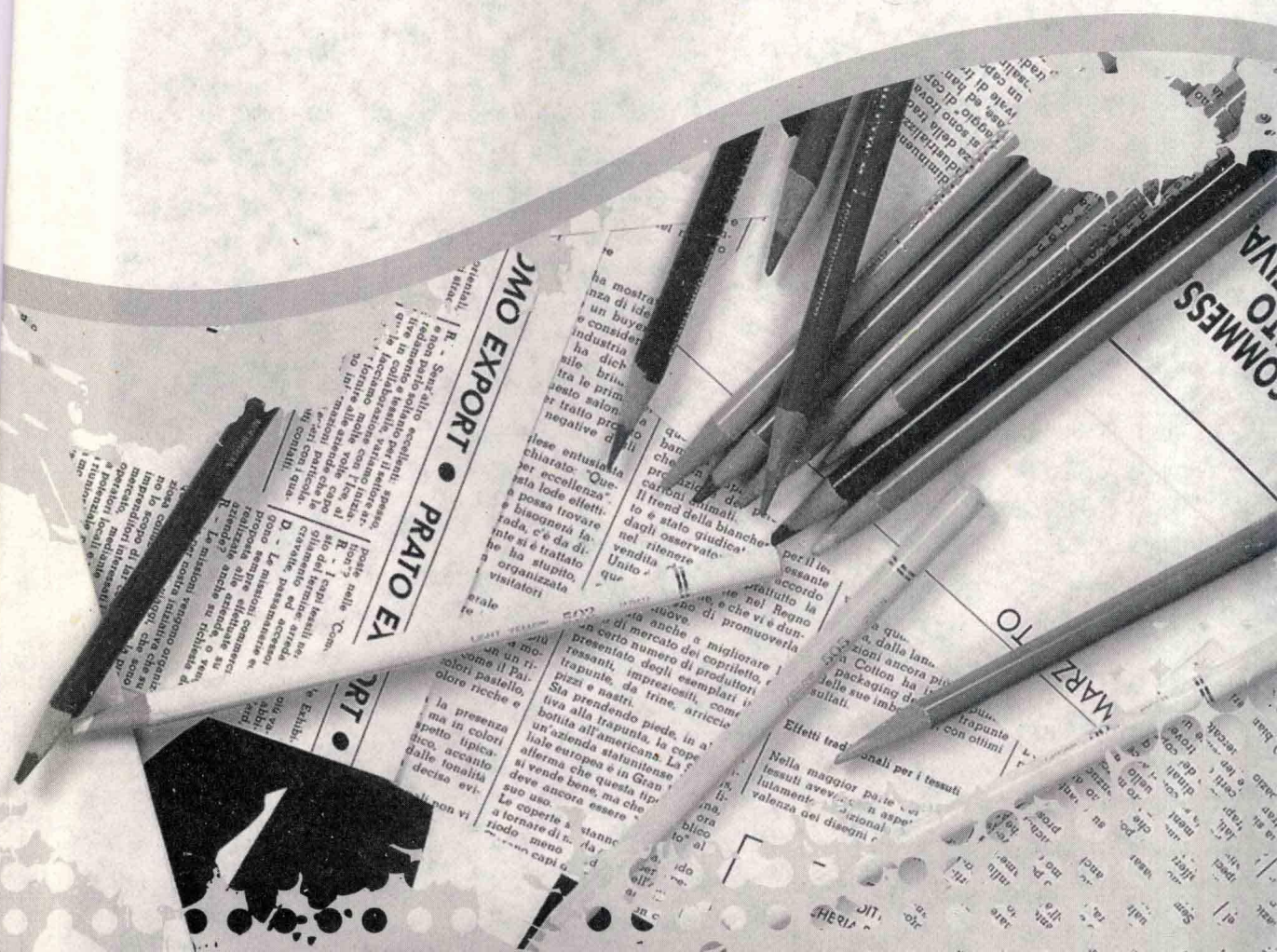
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前言

QIAN YAN



《自主学习与水平测试》丛书,是在认真研究普通高中课程改革方案的基础上,以教育部颁布的普通高中各学科《课程标准》和2010年唐山市普通高中新课程实验教学用书目录规定的版本为蓝本编著的,供高二年级使用。

本丛书包括数学(理科)、数学(文科)、语文、英语、物理、化学、生物(必修)、生物(选修)、政治(必修)、政治(选修)、历史(必修)、历史(选修)、地理(选修)等十三个分册,各分册设置了“专题概述”“自主学习”“学习点津”“问题探究”“水平测试”等栏目。此外,还设置了单元同步测试题,方便学生在检测学习效果时使用。

本丛书坚持以学生为本,关注学生的学、学生的“体验”,通过“自主学习”,促进学生积极思考、学会学习、学会运用。

本丛书强调教师的辅导要导在关键,导出学生的感思。通过“学习点津”“问题探究”,答疑解惑,指导学生归纳知识、总结方法,达到导与学、学与用相互渗透、相互融合、共同进步。

本丛书还注意从深化知识、训练方法、提高能力等多角度精心选编练习题,方便学生与教材同步配套使用,“水平测试”“单元测试”栏目所选题目既注重基础性、阶段性、综合性,又注重层次性、渐进性,并增加理论联系实际、贴近学生生活的题目,充分体现针对性和实用性原则,可以进一步帮助学生巩固知识、深化知识,培养学生综合运用所学知识分析和解决实际问题的能力。

本丛书充分体现了基础教育课程改革精神,是新的教育教学理念和教学实践相结合的一次尝试,同时也浓缩了各学科教研员、一线特、高级教师的思想精华及近几年新课程教学的研究成果。在编写过程中,我们虽竭尽全力,但疏漏之处仍在所难免,恳请广大师生在使用过程中提出宝贵意见,以使我们做得更好。

丛书编委会

2010年6月

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自主学习

将下列生词和短语的英语表达方式写在右边的横线上。

- | | | | |
|------------|-------|-----------|-------|
| 1. 打败, 战胜 | _____ | 2. 挑战 | _____ |
| 3. 怀疑, 嫌疑犯 | _____ | 4. 宣布, 通知 | _____ |
| 5. 捐献, 贡献 | _____ | 6. 拒绝, 抛弃 | _____ |
| 7. 陈述, 表明 | _____ | 8. 提出 | _____ |
| 9. 得出结论 | _____ | 10. 有意义 | _____ |
| 11. 因为那样 | _____ | 12. 对某人严格 | _____ |



学习点津

一、单词和短语

1. **Who put forward a theory about black holes? (P1)**

put sth. forward

1) 把(钟表指针)顺拨(校准)

My watch was slow, so I put it forward three minutes. 我的手表慢了, 所以我把它向前拨了三分钟。

Put your watch forward; it's five minutes slow. 将你的手表拨快些, 它慢了五分钟。

You ought to put your watch forward ten minutes. 你应该把表拨快十分钟。

2) 将某事物提前

We have put forward (the date of) our wedding by one week. 我们将婚礼(日期)提前了一周。

We shall have to put the meeting forward. 我们得把会议提前。

The football final has been put forward to 4: 30 p. m. 足球决赛已被提前到下午 4: 30。

3) 提出某事物供讨论; 提请审议某事

put forward an argument, a plan, a suggestion etc. 提出一项论据、一项计划、一项建议等。

They put forward some new ideas on the subject. 他们对这个问题的提出了一些新的见解。

This article then put forward the solutions to these problems. 文章随后给出了解决这些问题的办法。

2. **John Snow defeats "King Cholera". (P2)**1) defeat *vt.* 击败, 战胜; 挫败, 使落空; 使困惑, 难住

Our football team defeated theirs this time. 这一次我们的足球队胜了他们的足球队。

This kind of problems always defeats me. 我总是无法应付这类问题。

They defeated the enemy in the battle. 他们在那次战斗中打败了敌人。

2) defeat *n.* 失败

We had two defeats this year. 今年我们失败过两次。

Their party suffered a heavy defeat in the election. 他们的政党在选举中遭受重大挫折。

The government has suffered a serious defeat. 政府严重受挫。

3. ... that he attended Queen Victoria as her personal physician. (P2)

attend *vt.* & *vi.*

1) 参加, 出席, 到场, 上(学), 去(教堂)

Only 7 people attended the meeting. 只有七人参加会议。

Please let us know if you are unable to attend. 如果你不能出席, 请通知我们。

All children between the ages of 5 and 16 must attend school. 所有5至16岁的孩子必须上学。

2) 陪伴, 伴随……而至

The Queen was attended by her ladies-in-waiting. 女王由宫廷女侍陪伴。

The president was attended by several diplomatic officials. 总统由几个外交官员陪同着。

Success attended her efforts (or hard work). 成功随着她的努力(或努力工作)而来。

3) attend to sb./sth. 看护, 照料; 处理, 料理

The nurse attends to her patients carefully. 护士细心照料她的病人。

Dr. Smith attended to her in hospital. 史密斯医生在医院中给她治病。

Could you attend to this matter immediately? 你能不能立刻处理这件事?

4. Neither its cause nor its cure was understood. (P2)

cure *vt.*, *vi.* & *n.*

1) cure sb. (of sth.) 治愈某人

The doctors did everything they could to cure her, but she died three months later. 尽管医生尽了一切努力来治她的病, 但三个月后她还是死了。

When I left hospital I was completely cured. 出院时我已痊愈了。

The doctors cured her of cancer. 医生治好了她的癌症。

2) 治好(疾病等)

This illness cannot be cured easily. 这种病不好治。

His cough was nearly cured. 他的咳嗽差不多全好了。

I am here to cure. 我是来治病的。

3) 治疗, 治愈, 药物, 疗法

Her cure took six weeks. 她的病用了六个星期才治好。

Is there a certain cure for cancer yet? 癌症迄今有无有效的治疗方法?

He has tried all sorts of cures, but without success. 他已试用过各种各样的疗法, 但仍不见效。

5. John Snow suspected that the second theory was correct but he needed evidence. (P2)

suspect *vt.* & *n.*

1) 怀疑, 不信任

We all suspect the truth of the report. 我们对报告的真实性的感到怀疑。

They suspect him to be a thief. 他们怀疑他是个贼。

The police suspect him of having taken the money. 警察怀疑钱是他偷的。

2) 相信;想,猜想,觉得(是)

I suspect that he's lying. 我相信他在说谎。

I suspect him to know everything about that. 我猜想那件事他全知道了。

Most people don't, I suspect, realize this. 我想,大多数人是意识不到这一点的。

3) 嫌疑犯,可疑分子

Two suspects were arrested today in connection with the robbery. 两个与抢劫案有关的嫌疑人今天被捕了。

The police are watching out for the suspect. 警方正密切注意着嫌疑犯的动向。

The police detained the suspect. 警察拘留了嫌疑犯。

6. It seemed that the water was to blame. (P2)

blame *vt.* 责备, 归咎于

1) blame sb. /sth. (for sth. /doing sth.) / blame sth. on sb. 责备,埋怨,把……归咎于

A bad workman blames his tools. 拙匠埋怨工具差。

They blamed me for the accident. 出了意外,他们责备我。

Mom blamed herself for Danny's problem. 丹尼出了问题,妈妈把责任归咎于自己。

2) be to blame for sth. 对某事应负责任;应受责备

You are not to blame for what happened. 出了事不能怪你。

Which driver was to blame for the accident? 这事故是哪位司机的责任?

If anyone's to blame, it's me. 如果有人该承担责任,那就是我。

7. ...to contribute. (P4)

contribute *vt. & vi.*

1) contribute (sth.) (to/towards sth.) 捐献,捐助;贡献,提供;撰稿,投稿

Everyone should contribute what he or she can afford. 人人都应该尽自己的能力作贡献。

She regularly contributes to the college magazine. 她定期给校刊投稿。

Most people contributed something towards the new church building. 大部分人都为教堂的新建筑捐献了点钱。

2) contribute to 促成,增加,增添

Several factors might contribute to the development of the disease. 几个因素可能对病情的发展有影响。

Unemployment contributes directly to homelessness. 失业直接影响到无家可归。

Does smoking contribute to lung cancer? 吸烟会导致肺癌吗?

8. Apart from the construction mentioned above... (P4)

1) apart from 除了(某事物)以外……,除去

Apart from his nose, he's quite good-looking. 他除了鼻子以外,哪儿都好看。

Apart from some spelling mistakes, the composition is fairly good. 除了一些拼写错误,这篇文章写得很不错。

Apart from that, all goes well. 撇开那一点,一切顺利。

2) 除了(某事物)以外……也、还、只等,不止

Apart from the injuries to his face and hands he broke both legs. 他除了脸部和双手受伤以外,两条腿也断了。

Apart from fun, hiking is a good exercise. 徒步旅行除了好玩外,还是一种很好的运动。

Apart from tears, only time could wear everything away! 除了眼泪外,只有时间可以冲淡一切!

9. 其他需要掌握的词汇和短语

expose... to 使显露,暴露; be linked to 和……有关; be determined to do 决心做某事; remove... from... 把……清除; make further investigations 作进一步调查; slow down 放慢速度; soon afterwards 之后不久; encourage sb. to do 鼓励某人去做; look into 调查; with certainty 无疑,确定 wear out 精疲力竭; lead to 导致

二、重点句型句式

1. So many thousands of terrified people died every time there was an outbreak. (P4)

every time 可作为副词短语,常用在词句后,以加强语气,但此处作为从属连词,像 the moment, the minute, the instant, the day, the year, next time 等短语一样,引导时间状语从句,意为“whenever 每当,每逢”。every time 和一般现在时或过去时连用,强调经常性。

Not everyone can catch a fish every time. 并非每个人每次都能钓到鱼。

Every time I catch a cold, I have a pain in my back. 每回感冒,我的背都痛。

Every time I traveled by boat, I got seasick. 每次坐船旅行,我都晕船。

Every time he saw me, he would say hello to me. 每当他看见我,总向我问好。

Every time I see him, he looks miserable. 每次我看见他,他都是一副愁眉苦脸的样子。

2. Only if you put the sun there did the movements of the other planets in the sky make sense. (P7)

当 only 修饰状语(副词/介词短语)或状语从句位于句首时,必须采用倒装句形式。

Only in this way can you learn English well. 只有通过这种方式,你才能学好英语。

Only yesterday did he find out that his bike was stolen. 直到昨天他才发现自行车被偷了。

Only after I came to this school did I realize the importance of English. 直到来到这所学校,我才认识到英语的重要性。

Only if I get a job will I have enough money to go to school. 我只有找到了工作才有足够的钱上学。



问题探究

例 1. I feel it is your husband who _____ for the spoiled child. (2002 上海)

A. is to blame

B. is going to blame

C. is to be blamed

D. should blame

答案:A。解析:本题考查 blame 的固定用法 be to blame (for)“应(为……)承担责任;该(为……)受责备”。注意:此处不能用被动语态。根据句意故选 A。blame 常用的其他句型:blame sth. on sb. 把某事归咎于某人,blame sb. for sth. / doing sth. 为某事责备某人/责备某

人做了某事。

[变式] 1. The mother didn't know _____ to blame for the broken glass as it happened while she was out. (NMET 2002)

- A. who B. when C. how D. what

例2. Only when I left my parents for Italy _____ how much I loved them. (2008 重庆)

- A. I realized B. I had realized
C. had I realized D. did I realize

答案:D。解析:本题考查 only 修饰状语或状语从句放在句首构成的倒装句,这种类型的部分倒装结构为:only + 副词/介词短语/状语从句 + 系动词 be / 助动词 / 情态动词 + 主语 + 谓语的一部分 + 其他成分。故选 D。注意:only 修饰句子主语时,主谓语不需要倒装。

[变式] 2. Only then _____ how much damage had been caused. (2006 陕西)

- A. she realized B. she had realized
C. had she realized D. did she realize



水平测试

基础训练

I. 单词拼写

根据下列句子及所给汉语注释,在右边的横线上写出空缺处各单词的正确形式。

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 1. He _____ (拒绝) changing his mind. | 1. _____ |
| 2. He accepted the _____ (挑战). | 2. _____ |
| 3. Do you know how to _____ (操作) the machine? | 3. _____ |
| 4. The nurse _____ (护理) the patient daily. | 4. _____ |
| 5. The police are watching out for the two _____ (嫌疑犯). | 5. _____ |
| 6. We must stop _____ (污染) our environment. | 6. _____ |
| 7. John Snow was very glad to help ordinary people _____ (暴露) to cholera. | 7. _____ |
| 8. Parents should not be too _____ (严格) with teenagers. | 8. _____ |
| 9. He looked _____ (向后) over his shoulder. | 9. _____ |
| 10. You'd better not make a _____ (结论) so early. | 10. _____ |

II. 单项选择

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. The pilot asked all the passengers on board to remain _____ as the plane was making a landing.
A. seat B. seating C. seated D. to be seating
2. Sarah, hurry up. I'm afraid you can't have time to _____ before the party.
A. get changed B. get change C. get changing D. get to change

3. Most of the artists _____ to the party were from South Africa.
A. invited B. to invite C. being invited D. had been invited
4. Only in this way _____ progress in your Japanese.
A. you make B. you be able to make
C. can you make D. you can make
5. It's very dangerous to be _____ to the SARS virus without any protection.
A. disclosed B. uncovered C. affected D. exposed
6. This medicine will _____ him of his cough.
A. recover B. cure C. treat D. heal
7. He always brings me a pretty gift _____ he comes to visit me.
A. by the time B. sometimes C. every time D. at times
8. Our team was ahead during the first half, but we _____ in the last ten minutes.
A. were won B. were lost C. were beaten D. won
9. Usually children are allowed to _____ when they are six years old.
A. attend school B. attend the school
C. join school D. join the school
10. —Do you know who _____ a theory about black holes?
—Yes, it is Stephen William Hawking.
A. put away B. put forward C. put down D. put on

III. 补全句子

1. 1860 年, 一个名叫威廉的英国人提出了一项更好的计划。
In 1860, a better plan _____ by an Englishman, William.
2. 除了几个单词外, 我对法语一无所知。
_____ a few words, I do not know any French at all.
3. 每次杰克来城里都会来看望我。
Jack will drop in on me _____ he _____ to town.
4. 戴维对该项计划十分热心。
David _____ very _____ the plan.
5. 我不应因所发生的事受到责备, 那不是我的错。
I'm not _____ what happened—it wasn't my fault!
6. 他们第一次体验到失败的滋味。
They tasted _____ for the first time.
7. 我要照料我的生意(或买卖、工作)。
I have my business to _____.
8. 他说, 我会变成嫌疑犯的。
He said I would be a _____.

IV. 选词填空

从方框中所给的 10 个词语中选出 8 个并用其正确形式完成句子。每个词语只能使用一次。

apart from, put forward, be absorbed, lead to, make sense, be defeated, attend to,
be to blame, be suspected, cure... of...

1. It was 100 years ago that Albert Einstein _____ his theory of Relativity.
2. Today we _____ still _____ by his point of view about the universe, which still gives us valuable and right instructions to our scientific research.
3. His work _____ his great contribution to mankind.
4. _____ this, we should also be enthusiastic about our study and work.
5. Only in this way can we _____ of the universe completely.
6. They _____ in the football match.
7. Could you _____ this matter immediately?
8. Either the teacher or the students _____.

V. 单句改错

改正下列句子中的错误。每句只有一个错误。

1. Who put forward to a theory about the black holes?
2. I was inspiring to work harder than ever before.
3. Such many people died in the Asia tsunami (海啸) that happened at the end of the year 2004.
4. As the disease was spread quickly in this area, many people fled away.
5. Dangerous driving should be severe punished.
6. They blamed the failure to George.
7. We'll order some extra corn in addition with our sixty pounds.
8. The schoolboys are more cautiously not to make any mistakes in spelling than ever before.
9. Only when you leave home you feel its importance.
10. My friend rejected my help, to say that he can solve the problem on his own.

VI. 选词填空

选用括号内所给的词的适当形式填入句子中,使句子语义通顺,语法正确。

1. John Snow devoted himself to _____ (science, scientific) research.
2. He worked hard until he drew a _____ (conclude, conclusion) in 1854.
3. The boy needs one more stamp to make his collection _____ (complete, completely).
4. _____ (Apart from, Except) that 10 dollars, I have another ten given by my mother.
5. Cholera was a _____ disease. Many people _____ of it. (dead, die, death, deadly)
6. People who had drunk the _____ (polluting, polluted) water were dead.
7. I will tell him the good news _____ I see him. (immediate, immediately)
8. I suggest _____ (to have, having) a rest after working for such a long time.

VII. 词汇扩展

根据所给的句子和构词法知识判断画线部分词汇的词性和词义。

1. We will make a formal announcement tomorrow.
2. Thank you for your contribution in developing our country.

3. Her proposal met with continual rejections.
4. Your conclusion really surprises me.
5. He had filled out the form completely.
6. Such music is pollution to the ear.
7. The cottage is in a very exposed position at the top of the hill.
8. Her attendance does not matter to us.

VIII. 短文填空

通读短文, 根据上下文在短文的空白处填入合适的单词, 使短文意义完整, 逻辑通顺。

In the times of Queen Victoria, so-called "King Cholera" hit Londoners, which often led to large numbers of deaths. 1 _____ to John Snow, a then well-known physician, this deadly disease finally got controlled. John Snow thought the most important was to find its 2 _____. 3 _____ he began to gather the information, for which he made a map, on which he marked the exact place where the 4 _____ had lived. As a result, he found out that the 5 _____ water was the cause of cholera and suggested that the source of all water supplies be examined immediately. Finally "King Cholera" was 6 _____.

能力训练

I. 完形填空

阅读下面短文, 从短文后所给各题的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D) 中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

A person may have an idea about himself that will prevent him from doing good work.

He may have the 1 _____ that he is not capable (有能力的) of it. A child may think he is stupid because he does not understand how to make the 2 _____ of his mental faculties (官能). Older people may be mistaken that they are incapable of 3 _____ anything new because of their age.

A person who believes that he is incapable will not make a real 4 _____, because he feels that it 5 _____ be useless. He won't go at a job with the confidence (信心) necessary for success, and he won't work his hardest, even though he may 6 _____ he is doing so. He is 7 _____ likely to fail, and the failure will 8 _____ his belief in his incompetence (无能).

Alfred Adler, a famous doctor, had 9 _____ like this. When he was a small boy, he had a poor 10 _____ in maths. His teacher told his 11 _____ he had no ability in maths in order that they would not 12 _____ too much of him. In this way, they too 13 _____ the idea. He accepted 14 _____ mistaken thinking of his ability, felt that it was useless to 15 _____, and was very poor at maths, 16 _____ as they expected.

One day he worked out a problem which 17 _____ of the other students had been able to solve.

Adler succeeded in solving the problem. This gave him confidence. He now 18 _____ with interest, determination and purpose, and he soon became especially good at 19 _____. He not only proved that he could learn maths well, but luckily he learned early in his life from his own experience that if a person goes at a job with determination and purpose, he may 20 _____ himself as well as others by his ability.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. belief | B. way | C. fact | D. condition |
| 2. A. biggest | B. most | C. higher | D. deepest |
| 3. A. teaching | B. learning | C. accepting | D. using |
| 4. A. decision | B. success | C. effort | D. trouble |
| 5. A. would | B. should | C. must | D. could |
| 6. A. forget | B. think | C. guess | D. understand |
| 7. A. truly | B. really | C. however | D. therefore |
| 8. A. lead to | B. strengthen | C. increase | D. add to |
| 9. A. an experience | B. an expert | C. a thought | D. a story |
| 10. A. state | B. mind | C. start | D. ending |
| 11. A. classmates | B. friends | C. neighbours | D. parents |
| 12. A. blame | B. expect | C. get | D. win |
| 13. A. developed | B. organized | C. discovered | D. found |
| 14. A. a | B. one | C. its | D. the |
| 15. A. manage | B. succeed | C. try | D. act |
| 16. A. only | B. almost | C. just | D. then |
| 17. A. none | B. all | C. many | D. most |
| 18. A. lived | B. worked | C. played | D. graduated |
| 19. A. lesson | B. medicine | C. subjects | D. maths |
| 20. A. encourage | B. love | C. astonish | D. disappoint |

II. 阅读理解

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C、和D)中,选出最佳选项。

A

Doctors may now be able to stop many heart attacks. An important new study reports that doctors have a new drug. This drug is called TPA. It may be better than any other heart drugs.

Many doctors now use a drug called streptokinase. But this drug sometimes causes problems for patients. It can even cause bleeding(流血) in the brain. Some doctors do not use streptokinase. Streptokinase can save about 1/3 of the people with heart attacks. But TPA will save about 2/3.

One reason TPA can help more people is because of time. This new drug is easier and faster to use. It will give doctors more time in hospitals. Then they can study the problem well. People with heart problems can also keep some TPA at home. When a heart attack starts, they can take some TPA right away. Then they will have time to get to the hospital. This is important because about 860,000 people in the United States die before they get to the hospital.

This is another reason why TPA is good news for people with heart attacks. According to the study, it is much safer; it doesn't cause other problems as streptokinase does. TAP works only on the heart. It does not have an effect on the blood or cause bleeding.

Doctors plan to do more studies about TAP. They need to test this new drug on many more people with heart attacks. But in a few years, many doctors and hospitals will probably start using this

exciting new drug.

1. In your opinion, the best title for this passage is _____.
 - A. Heart Attacks
 - B. A New Drug for Heart Attacks
 - C. The Cause of Heart Attacks
 - D. A Drug Called Streptokinase
2. The story says that TPA _____.
 - A. is safer and faster than the old drug
 - B. is very dangerous
 - C. is slower and harder to use than the old drug
 - D. causes many problems
3. This new drug may mean _____.
 - A. more people will die from heart attacks
 - B. the same number of people will die from heart attacks
 - C. fewer people will die from heart attacks
 - D. no one will die from heart attacks
4. The underlined word in the second paragraph means _____.
 - A. a new drug for heart attacks
 - B. TPA
 - C. a better drug for heart attacks
 - D. a drug for heart attacks, which sometimes causes problems for patients

B

The main divisions of science are astronomy, biology, chemistry, geology (地质学), mathematics, medicine, and physics, which deals with types of energy.

Modern scientists use the scientific method. First they observe, or look at, something carefully to find out everything they want to know. Then they make a theory which explains what the thing is made of, or how it works. Then they test the theory with experiments. If the experiments agree with the theory, it becomes a law of science. Sometimes a law is changed when scientists discover new facts about something. Science is always changing.

Scientific studies began in early times. Great advances were made during the first civilizations, especially in ancient Greece and China. Science nearly died out in Europe in the Middle Ages, but during the Renaissance (文艺复兴) scientists began making discoveries that changed the way people thought and lived. This process speeded up during the Industrial Revolution, and scientific research has been increasing ever since.

5. _____ is a science that deals with types of energy.
 - A. Astronomy
 - B. Biology
 - C. Physics
 - D. Chemistry
6. Great advances of scientific studies were made in ancient _____, and speeded up during the _____ in Europe.
 - A. Iraq and India, Middle Ages
 - B. China and America, Renaissance
 - C. Rome and India, First Civilizations
 - D. China and Greece, Industrial Revolution

7. From the passage, we can infer that _____ before the theory becomes a law of science.
- A. scientists only need to do the experiments
 B. scientists only need to put forward a theory
 C. scientists only need to observe something
 D. scientists need to do a lot of things
8. The underlined word in the second paragraph means _____.
 A. scientific principle B. rule of action in the arts
 C. the police D. rule of procedure in a game

III. 短文改错

Would you like to spend time travel by balloon?
 Now thousand of people are interested in this game.
 The first balloon trip took the place in France in 1783.
 It lasted only 8 minutes. About a year later, an American
 and a Frenchman decided to across the channel between
 France and England by balloon. On the channel they
 discovered a hole in the balloon and they became bigger
 and bigger. The gas which kept the balloon up running away.
 The men threw all their belongings into water make the
 balloon lighter. At last the balloon started to raise again.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

IV. 合并句子

1. I will tell him the good news. I see him. (用 immediately 合并句子)

2. My mum calls me. She instructs me not to waste money. (用 every time 合并句子)

3. If the young man gets a job, he can have enough money to continue his studies at college.
 (用 only 引起的倒装句合并句子)

4. Suddenly a young woman appeared. She was dressed in green. (用过去分词作定语合并句子)

5. There are some spelling mistakes. Your composition is pretty good. (用 apart from 合并句子)
