

清华附中  
人大附中  
北京四中  
编写组

# 新编高中英语 课外练习题

年 级

北京出版社

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(二年级)

清华附中 人大附中 北京四中 编写组

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新编高中英语课外练习题 (二年级)

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## 编写说明

为了使学生更好地巩固和掌握所学基础知识，进行基本技能训练，为了使学生从浩瀚的“题海”中解脱出来，并为教师完成统编教材提供一定的辅助材料，我们精心编辑了这套《新编高中英语课外练习题》丛书。

这套丛书紧扣教学大纲，紧密配合高中各课内容及每阶段的语法项目，注意学生目前的实际水平及 NMET 考试对学生实际能力的要求。

本书供高二年级上下两学期使用。每课书根据知识的重点、难点、考纲中所要求的知识点，依据高考题型编写各类习题，并配有高二年级上下学期期末试题及综合模拟题，以便学生自测或老师检验学生的掌握情况。书后附有各课练习及试题的参考答案。

丛书由清华附中、人大附中、北京四中的老师经集体讨论研究后分工编写，共分三册。本册参加编写的是：郭颖琪、陈夏平。

由于水平有限，书中难免出现错误，恳请读者批评指正。

编者

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## 目 录

Lesson One .....	( 1 )
Lesson Two .....	( 10 )
Lesson Three .....	( 18 )
Lesson Four .....	( 26 )
Lesson Five .....	( 35 )
Lesson Six .....	( 44 )
Lesson Seven .....	( 52 )
Lesson Eight .....	( 61 )
期中考试 Test (A) .....	( 69 )
期中考试 Test (B) .....	( 85 )
Lesson Nine .....	( 102 )
Lesson Ten .....	( 111 )
Lesson Eleven .....	( 119 )
Lesson Twelve .....	( 128 )
Lesson Thirteen .....	( 135 )
Lesson Fourteen .....	( 143 )
Lesson Fifteen .....	( 151 )
Lesson Sixteen .....	( 159 )
期末考试题 A 卷 .....	( 166 )
期末考试题 B 卷 .....	( 182 )

综合模拟试题 A 卷 .....	(198)
综合模拟试题 B 卷 .....	(214)
参考答案 .....	(231)

## 目 录

Lesson One .....	(1)
Lesson Two .....	(10)
Lesson Three .....	(18)
Lesson Four .....	(26)
Lesson Five .....	(33)
Lesson Six .....	(41)
Lesson Seven .....	(49)
Lesson Eight .....	(57)
期中考试 Test (A) .....	(65)
期中考试 Test (B) .....	(73)
Lesson Nine .....	(81)
Lesson Ten .....	(89)
Lesson Eleven .....	(97)
Lesson Twelve .....	(105)
Lesson Thirteen .....	(113)
Lesson Fourteen .....	(121)
Lesson Fifteen .....	(129)
Lesson Sixteen .....	(137)
Lesson Seventeen .....	(145)
期末考试 Test (A) .....	(153)
期末考试 Test (B) .....	(161)

## Lesson One

### I. 单项填空:

A) 从 A、B、C、D 中找出其划线部分与所给单词划线部分读音相同的选项。

( ) 1. cinema A. record B. copyook

C. incident D. comeplete

( ) 2. weather A. east B. lean

C. beast D. bread

( ) 3. charge A. department B. upward

C. quarter D. separate

( ) 4. constantly A. continent B. conductor

C. connect D. cocoon

( ) 5. package A. age B. birdcage

C. savage D. engage

B) 从 A、B、C、D 中找出适当的字母或字母组合使以下所给单词完整、正确。

( ) 6. in    dent A. si B. se C. ci D. ce

( ) 7. tr    ble A. uo B. ar C. or D. ou

( ) 8. p    tr    t A. or, ia B. or, ai

C. er, ai D. or, ei

( ) 9. ann    n    e A. ou, c B. au, c

C. ou, s D. au, s

( ) 10. f    mly A. er B. ar C. ir D. ur

C) 从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的正确答案。

( ) 11. I can't imagine \_\_\_\_\_ in such a place for so long a time.

A. working      B. to work

C. work          D. of working

( ) 12. The student hardly speaks English in class, \_\_\_\_\_?

A. does he      B. doesn't he

C. do he        D. can

( ) 13. The small town is only about \_\_\_\_\_ from here.

A. two hours ride      B. two hour's ride

C. two hour rides      D. two hours' ride

( ) 14. The young man hit the thief \_\_\_\_\_.

A. on his nose      B. on the nose

C. on nose          D. to his nose

( ) 15. "Good-bye, Mr. Smith. I'm pleased \_\_\_\_\_."

A. to meet you

B. meeting you

C. to have met you

D. to have been meeting you

( ) 16. He must be a doctor, \_\_\_\_\_?

A. mustn't he      B. mustn't be he

C. needn't he      D. isn't he

( ) 17. You \_\_\_\_\_ where you leave your things.

A. always forgets

B. are always forgetting



- C. have always forgotten  
D. will always forget
- ( ) 18. \_\_\_\_\_ told by the doctor to stop smoking, Mr. Smith carried neither matches nor cigarettes.  
A. Had been B. Have been  
C. Having been D. Has been
- ( ) 19. It's no use \_\_\_\_\_ him over. It's too late already.  
A. to send B. sending  
C. by sending D. having sent
- ( ) 20. The students are all gone. Because of the bad weather, the teacher permitted them \_\_\_\_\_ early.  
A. leave B. to leaving  
C. to being leaving D. to leave
- ( ) 21. I don't remember \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to see him before  
B. having seen him before  
C. see him before  
D. sees him before
- ( ) 22. They talked for an hour of things and persons \_\_\_\_\_ they remembered in the school.  
A. whom B. which C. who D. that
- ( ) 23. I \_\_\_\_\_ him before but I couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ him when I met him.  
A. know, recognize  
B. had known, know  
C. have recognized, recognize

- D. had known, recognize
- ( ) 24. Yesterday evening I            that maths problem.  
A. had no trouble to work out  
B. didn't have any trouble to work out  
C. didn't have any difficulty in working out  
D. had no difficulty to work out
- ( ) 25. His illness doesn't            him to do such hard work.  
A. make B. let C. prevent D. permit
- ( ) 26. On the way home he told me of an incident that            two days before.  
A. happened B. was happened  
C. had happened D. happening
- ( ) 27. Tom            the 1500-meter race record Jack           .  
A. kept, had beaten B. beat, has kept  
C. broke, had kept D. kept, had broken
- ( ) 28.           , she stood at the front door waiting for her husband to return.  
A. Being finished preparing dinner  
B. Having finished preparing dinner  
C. Finished preparing dinner  
D. Having finished to prepare dinner
- ( ) 29.            that some guests were coming, they got the rooms ready.  
A. Having told B. Telling  
C. Having been told D. To tell

- ( ) 30. When he awoke, he found himself \_\_\_\_\_ by an old woman.
- A. looked after      B. be looked after
- C. being looked after      D. be looking after

II. 完形填空:

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从31—50各题所给的四个选项中, 选出一个最佳答案。

Drawing a picture is the simplest way of putting an idea down on paper. That is 31 men first began to write, six thousand years ago or 32. The alphabet we now use 33 down to us over a long period of time. It was 34 from the picture-writing of ancient Egypt.

Picture-writing was useful in many 35. It could be used to express ideas as well as 36. For example, a drawing of a 37 meant the object "man". 38 a drawing of a man 39 on the ground with a spear in him meant 40.

Besides the Egyptians, the Chinese 41 the American Indians also developed ways 42 writing in pictures. But only 43 much could be said 44. Thousands of pictures would have been needed 45 express all the ideas that people might have. It would have 46 many thousands more to express all the objects 47 to men. No one could 48 so many pictures in a life-time. 49 could anyone learn the meaning of all 50 drawing in a lifetime.

- ( ) 31. A. when      B. because
- C. where      D. how

- ( ) 32. A. over B. more  
C. else D. later
- ( ) 33. A. went B. showed  
C. appeared D. came
- ( ) 34. A. developed B. discovered  
C. increased D. grown
- ( ) 35. A. sides B. colours  
C. ways D. meanings
- ( ) 36. A. stories B. animals  
C. objects D. subjects
- ( ) 37. A. creature B. being  
C. woman D. man
- ( ) 38. A. But B. For  
C. Besides D. Because
- ( ) 39. A. lies B. lying  
C. laying D. lain
- ( ) 40. A. "die" B. "death"  
C. "sleep" D. "down"
- ( ) 41. A. and B. with  
C. helped D. followed
- ( ) 42. A. to B. about  
C. on D. of
- ( ) 43. A. not B. very  
C. so D. too
- ( ) 44. A. as follows B. this way  
C. that much D. at least
- ( ) 45. A. to B. for

- C. possibly      D. actually
- ( ) 46. A. drawn      B. shown  
C. done      D. taken
- ( ) 47. A. known      B. with  
C. called      D. in
- ( ) 48. A. write      B. draw  
C. watch      D. take
- ( ) 49. A. Either      B. So  
C. Nor      D. Also
- ( ) 50. A. many      B. some  
C. that      D. such

### III. 阅读理解:

阅读下面的短文, 并做文后题目。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。

Japan has a problem many other countries would envy (嫉妒) — its work-force works too hard.

Curing Japanese workers of the disease “workaholism” is proving a difficult job, partly because many Japanese workers like work better than anything else, experts say.

Last month, the Japanese Government passed a law for a 40-hour working week, down from 48 hours, to let people spend more time away from the office or factory. But it could be many years before average (平均) work hours fall to the new level.

In 1985, Japanese workers worked an average of 2,168 hours a year. By comparison (比较), people in Britain worked 1,952 hours, the United States 1,924, West Ger-

many 1,659 and France 1,643.

Many Japanese workers work longer hours not only because of devotion and the pleasure of the job, but also because of fear and inefficiency (不能胜任).

Many people feel that if they take a week off, they will lose touch with the business and fall behind other people. So they would rather stay at their desks. It is also considered bad form in many offices to leave before the boss. So workers will sit at their desks pretending to be busy until their boss finally puts on his jacket and heads out the door.

( ) 51. It's a problem in Japan that many workers \_\_\_\_.

A. fear their bosses

B. work inefficiently

C. take days off because of a special disease

D. don't want to leave work

( ) 52. "Workaholism" is likely to happen when one \_\_\_\_.

A. has to do a very difficult job

B. loves one's work too much

C. works long hours in an enclosed place

D. suffers nervous pressure at work

( ) 53. The passage states that in Japan \_\_\_\_.

A. the boss is usually the last to leave the office

B. the boss is usually the first to leave the office

C. workers are usually busier than the boss

D. workers are busiest just before going home

( ) 54. Why do Japanese work longer hours than others?

Which of the following reasons is not true?

- A. They are inspired by their hard-working bosses.
- B. They love work and find enjoyment in work.
- C. They want to keep up appearances before their bosses.
- D. They feel a need to keep up with development at work.

( ) 55. The Japanese Government is trying to get workers to       .

- A. work more hours
- B. work even harder
- C. work fewer hours
- D. stay away from the office

## Lesson Two

### 1. 单项填空:

A) 从 A、B、C、D 中找出其划线部分与所给单词划线部分读音相同的选项。

- ( ) 1. hollow A. window B. now  
C. flower D. allow
- ( ) 2. foot A. bloom B. root  
C. roof D. cook
- ( ) 3. length A. clothing B. with  
C. smooth D. healthy
- ( ) 4. pipe A. risen B. ride  
C. crisp D. slim
- ( ) 5. vase A. table B. lake  
C. grass D. shake

B) 从 A、B、C、D 中找出适当的字母或字母组合使以下所给单词完整、正确。

- ( ) 6. c\_\_tain A. ea B. ir C. ur D. ar
- ( ) 7. p\_\_nt A. ai B. ei C. ia D. ie
- ( ) 8. \_\_tiredly A. in B. en C. im D. em
- ( ) 9. p\_\_m A. eo B. ao C. oe D. oy
- ( ) 10. br\_\_sh A. a B. i C. e D. u

C) 从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的正



确答案。

- ( ) 11. Switzerland is \_\_\_\_ a place to indulge in all your favourite winter sports, it's also a marvellous spot to relax.  
A. rather than B. more than  
C. else than D. other than
- ( ) 12. Who can tell \_\_\_\_ new use people may find for bamboo?  
A. that B. what C. whether D. which
- ( ) 13. Bamboo is even used \_\_\_\_ houses and bridges.  
A. to build B. to be built  
C. to building D. to being built
- ( ) 14. The house \_\_\_\_ will be our new laboratory.  
A. to build B. building  
C. having built D. being built
- ( ) 15. Mary does not read newspapers, she reads Shakespeare, \_\_\_\_.  
A. therefore B. eventually  
C. however D. although
- ( ) 16. She speaks English better than \_\_\_\_ in the class.  
A. any girl B. any girls  
C. any other girl D. many other girl
- ( ) 17. The population of many Alaskan cities has \_\_\_\_ doubled in the past three years.  
A. larger than B. more than  
C. as great as D. as many as
- ( ) 18. This building \_\_\_\_ by the end of last year, but