

21 世纪



双向通(修订版)

21<sup>st</sup>  
CREATIVE CLASS

# 创新课堂

—— 著名特级高级教师编写 ——

高一英语 (上)

丛书总策划: 布 奇  
丛书总主编: 刘国玉

韩彦瑾 韩 玲 主 编



辽宁教育出版社



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韩彦瑾 韩玲 主编

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# 创新课堂

## 丛书特色

1. 本丛书设计有夯实基础题、提升能力题、延伸课外题、把握中考题、单元(章)综合测试题及答案详解, 提供分层递进的科学训练方略, 注重能力的形成与提升。
2. 博采知名学校经典试题及近年中考试题, 精心提炼、修改及创新, 答案详解规范、详细。

### 夯实基础题

注重学生的学习过程、学习能力的培养, 针对每章每节基础知识设计题目, 全面、系统地让学生掌握基础知识, 在实践中解决问题, 是学生能力提高的基础。

### 提升能力题

抓住重点难点问题, 增强学生解题能力, 针对本章本节重点、难点设计题型, 问题难度适中, 是学生能力提高的阶梯。

### 延伸课外题

以难题调动思维, 探究解决问题的方法。针对本章节知识, 力求与生活实际相结合, 权威设计了学科内或是学科间的综合题、信息题及材料题, 增大题型难度, 是考试得分的关键。

### 把握中考题

紧密结合中考要求, 力求覆盖知识要点与考点, 拓宽考试类型、角度和深度, 把握过去考过什么及未来考试思路, 对中考题型设计进行了科学的探索和最新的预测。

### 答案详解

答案详解部分独立成册, 便于学生使用。答案具体详尽, 对稍有难度的题皆给出详细的解题步骤和思路点拨; 使学生不但知其然, 还知其所以然, 提高学生解题、答题的思考与分析能力。

在考试中得分点最大

是考试得高分的阶梯

是考试得分的关键

中考的过去与将来

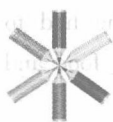
在考试中规范答题良好习惯





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## Unit 1 Good friends



### 夯实基础题

#### I. 单项选择

1. At first he didn't like English, but slowly he \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
A. is fond of      B. was fond of  
C. become fond of      D. became fond of
2. He got up early \_\_\_\_\_ miss the first bus.  
A. in order not to      B. in order to not  
C. in not order to      D. not in order to
3. Since you haven't finished your homework, I won't let you play computer games \_\_\_\_\_ your father lets you.  
A. as if      B. as though  
C. even though      D. because
4. Some people take dogs as their pets because they think that dogs are loyal \_\_\_\_\_ their owners.  
A. with      B. in      C. to      D. for
5. I can't pay \_\_\_\_\_ as he asked for.  
A. as high as a price      B. as high price  
C. as a high price      D. as high a price
6. The difference \_\_\_\_\_ character \_\_\_\_\_ the two boys is known to us.  
A. on, of      B. in, between  
C. of, in      D. on, between
7. — My new flower is dead.  
— Oh, you \_\_\_\_\_ more often.  
A. should water      B. should have watered  
C. can water      D. must have watered
8. — Why are you looking so tired?  
— I \_\_\_\_\_ my housework the whole morning.  
A. did      B. have been doing  
C. had done      D. would do
9. — Do you know Tom failed in the exam?  
— I don't know, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. nor do I care      B. so don't I care  
C. I don't care, too      D. so I don't
10. Let Harry play with your toy as well, Clare—you must learn to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. support      B. care      C. spare      D. share
11. Sandy could do nothing but \_\_\_\_\_ to his teacher that he was wrong.  
A. admit      B. admitted  
C. admitting      D. to admit
12. — I think it's going to be a big problem.  
— Yes, it could be.  
— I wonder \_\_\_\_\_ we can do about it.  
A. if      B. how      C. what      D. that
13. In the film he \_\_\_\_\_ a policeman who is loyal to his duty.  
A. works      B. plays      C. does      D. enjoys
14. A true friend must give \_\_\_\_\_ he takes.  
A. as many as      B. as long as  
C. as far as      D. as much as
15. Surviving from the air crash, he landed on a \_\_\_\_\_ island and so he had to live alone for several years.  
A. deserted      B. desert      C. far      D. alone
16. She is my best friend and I \_\_\_\_\_ her \_\_\_\_\_ my own sister.  
A. treated, as      B. treated, on  
C. looked, on      D. considered, like
17. As a middle school teacher, she was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a great successful      B. a great success  
C. successful great      D. succeed
18. — Bill sends his best wishes.  
— Oh, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. thank you      B. that's nice of you  
C. that is nice of him      D. thanks him
19. She looks forward every spring to \_\_\_\_\_ to the flower-lined garden.  
A. visit      B. paying a visit  
C. walk in      D. walking in
20. E-mail, as well as telephone, \_\_\_\_\_ an important part in daily communication.



- A. is playing                      B. have played  
C. are playing                    D. play

## II. 用所给单词的正确形式填空

1. It was his \_\_\_\_\_ that attracted us. (honest)
2. The soldier was famous for his \_\_\_\_\_ in the battle. (brave)
3. Up till now, they haven't found how to \_\_\_\_\_ the problem. (solution)
4. Do you like \_\_\_\_\_ chicken? (fry)
5. What is the man with the gun? He is a \_\_\_\_\_. (hunt)
6. \_\_\_\_\_ (survive) the earthquake, he now lives a quiet life.
7. Yesterday Professor Yang gave us a wonderful \_\_\_\_\_ in our school hall. (speak)
8. It is \_\_\_\_\_ playing computer games. (funny)
9. After many years' research, they finally \_\_\_\_\_ in finding the answer to the mystery. (successful)
10. A good friend is a person who can not share your \_\_\_\_\_ but also your sorrow. (happy)

## III. 单句改错

1. He said that he would go to visit the Science Museum tomorrow.
2. She asked me when did I go there.
3. He admitted to take the money and promised never to do that again.
4. On my opinion, you should go there.
5. What about meeting in the school gate at eight o'clock this evening.
6. I can't imagine to live an active life like that.
7. Another interesting word is "want", that usually means "wish" or "desire", but may also mean "lack" or "need".
8. His face lit up when he heard that his son had elected one of the model workers of the year.
9. For a long time they have been looked forward to visiting Beijing.
10. Don't you think that unwise to climb the mountain without a guide?



## 提升能力题

## IV. 用适当的介词、副词填空

1. I am fond \_\_\_\_\_ rock music but not \_\_\_\_\_

classical music.

2. Since Chuck was alone on the island, he had to learn how to collect water, hunt \_\_\_\_\_ food and make fire.
3. Chuck always talks to Wilson and treats it \_\_\_\_\_ his best friend.
4. The lesson we can learn \_\_\_\_\_ Chuck is that friends are teachers.
5. From the film we learn that it is important to have some to care \_\_\_\_\_.

## V. 根据句意, 完成句子

1. 他答应帮助我, 也确实帮了。  
He promised to help me, and \_\_\_\_\_
2. 她不太讲究她的衣着。  
She doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ her clothes.
3. 这件事情他们争论了一整天。  
They \_\_\_\_\_ the whole day.
4. 一要下雨了, 可是我没有带雨伞。  
—没关系, 我们一起用我的。  
—Oh, it's going to rain but I don't take the umbrella.  
—It doesn't matter. I will \_\_\_\_\_ mine \_\_\_\_\_ you.
5. 为了生存, Chuck 和一个非同寻常的朋友——一个他叫做 Wilson 的排球建立了友谊。  
\_\_\_\_\_ survive; Chuck \_\_\_\_\_ a friendship with an unusual friend — a volleyball he calls Wilson.

## VI. 短文改错

- In a summer night in a city in Taiwan, Jenny was  
1. \_\_\_\_\_  
going on her way to school happily then suddenly  
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
she felt the road was strong shaking. The trees were  
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
torn up and many buildings were *leaning* down to the  
4. \_\_\_\_\_  
ground. Even a car was destroyed by falling buildings.  
5. \_\_\_\_\_  
She was knocked down by a tree before she knew. Doctors  
6. \_\_\_\_\_  
carried him to safety and she was settled down in a tent  
7. \_\_\_\_\_





for treatment. After some time, she had got over that.

8. \_\_\_\_\_

When she saw so many good from the mainland of China and other

9. \_\_\_\_\_

countries, she believed all the houses would be built.

10. \_\_\_\_\_



## 延 伸 课 外 题

### VII. 根据 A 句, 完成 B 句

1. A: I don't enjoy singing, and I don't enjoy computers, either.

B: I don't enjoy singing. \_\_\_\_\_ I enjoy computers.

2. A: "I don't like computers," Sarah said to her friends.

B: Sarah told her friends that \_\_\_\_\_ like computers.

3. A: "How can you do that?" Mary said to Jenny.

B: Mary asked Jenny how \_\_\_\_\_ that.

4. A: "Ann, have you seen my pen?" Peter asked.

B: Peter asked Ann \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ his pen.

5. A: In the film she played part of a girl called Jenny.

B: In the film she \_\_\_\_\_ called Jenny.

### VIII. 单项选择

1. Quite a few people used to believe that disaster \_\_\_\_\_ if a mirror was broken.

- A. was sure of striking
- B. was sure of having strack
- C. was sure to be struck
- D. was sure to strike

2. — John won the first prize in the contest.

— \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. So he did
- B. So did he
- C. So he did, too
- D. So did he, too

3. Tom ought not to \_\_\_\_\_ me your secret, but he meant no harm.

- A. have told
- B. tell
- C. be telling
- D. having told

4. Mr. Black, \_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_ speech, started to read a novel.

A. tired, boring

B. tiring, bored

C. tired, bored

D. tiring, boring

### IX. 阅读理解

In 1901, H. G Wells, an English writer, wrote a book describing a trip to the moon. When the explorers landed on the moon, they discovered that the moon was full of underground cities. They expressed their surprise to the "moonpeople" they met. In turn, the "moon people" expressed their surprise. "Why" they asked. "Are you traveling to outer space when you don't even use your inner space?"

H. G. Wells could only imagine traveling to the moon. In 1969, human beings really did land on the moon. People today know that there are no underground cities on the moon. However, the question that the "moon people" asked is still an interesting one. A growing number of scientists are seriously thinking about it.

Underground systems are already in place. Many cities have underground car parks. In some cities, such as Tokyo, Seoul and Montreal, there are large underground shopping areas. The "Chunnel", a tunnel connecting England and France, is now complete.

But What about underground cities? Japan's Taisei Corporations is designing a network of underground systems, called "Alice Cities". The designers imagine using surface for public parks and using underground space for flats, offices, shopping, and so on. A solar dome would cover the whole city.

Supporters of underground development say that building down rather than building up is a good way to use the earth's space. The surface, they say, can be used for farms, parks, gardens, and wilderness. H. G. Wells "moon people" would agree. Would you?

1. The explorers in H. G. Wells' story were surprised to find that the "moon people" \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. knew so much about the earth
- B. understand their language
- C. lived in so many underground cities
- D. were ahead of them in space technology

2. What does the underlined word "it" (paragraph 2) refer to?

- A. Discovering the moon's inner space.
- B. Using the earth's inner space.
- C. Meeting the "moon people" again.



- D. Travelling to outer space.
3. What sort of underground systems are already here with us?
- A. Offices, shopping areas, power stations.  
B. Tunnels, car parks, shopping areas.  
C. Gardens, car parks, power stations.  
D. Tunnels, gardens, offices.
4. What would be the best title for the text?
- A. Alice Cities— cities of the future  
B. Space travel with H. G. Wells  
C. Enjoy living underground  
D. Building down, not up



## 把握高考题

### X. 书面表达

假定你是某英语报的记者,在北京报道申奥成功后兴起的学英语热。要点如下:

1. 北京申奥成功后,学英语已越来越流行。政

府要求所有服务人员懂英语。

2. 公园里、公共汽车上经常看见有人背单词,阅读英文报纸。

3. 英语书籍、磁带卖得很火。

4. 人们希望 2008 年能与外国友人用英语交流,更好地为奥运会服务。

注意:1. 短文必须包括所给出内容。

2. 不要逐句翻译。

3. 词数:100 词左右。

4. 文章第一句已写好,不记入总词数。

Since Beijing succeeded in winning the bid to hold the 2008 Olympic Games, learning English is becoming more and more popular in Beijing.

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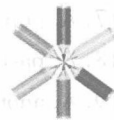
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# 单元综合训练题 (满分 100 分)

## I. 单项选择 (15 分)

1. — What has Tom been doing recently?  
— I don't know.            care.  
A. Nor I do                      B. Nor do I  
C. Neither am I                D. Neither I am
2. Those relatives were            people. After a few days, I was getting            and homesick.  
A. boring, boring                B. bored, bored  
C. bored, boring                D. boring, bored
3. If we say someone is smart, we mean that he is            in mind and action.  
A. quick                      B. fast                      C. soon                      D. rapid
4. The Polar Bears love to swim year-round; they find it            and relaxing.  
A. interested                      B. interesting  
C. bored                      D. boring
5. He is quite an honest man, I say it,            I have been against him.  
A. as if                      B. so that  
C. even though                      D. while
6.            it with me and I will see what I can do.  
A. When left                      B. Leaving  
C. If you leave                      D. Leave
7. — Have you got enough desks?  
— No, I need           .  
A. more three                      B. more three chairs  
C. another three                      D. other more three
8. — You seem to be an actress.  
—           . I have played many parts in the film.  
A. So I am                      B. So I did  
C. So am I                      D. So did I
9.            old, they still had a wonderful time yesterday.  
A. Despite                      B. In spite of  
C. Although                      D. As
10.           , she can do it herself.  
A. A child as she is                      B. As she is a child  
C. Child as she is                      D. Child as is she

11. It is easy to            into the habit of smoking, but it is hard to            it.  
A. form, get rid of                      B. fall, get rid of  
C. fall, give in                      D. form, give in
12. — What is wrong with you?  
— I have got            here.  
A. an ache                      B. a pain                      C. a hurt                      D. pains
13. The bus is empty            an old lady.  
A. besides                      B. except  
C. except for                      D. except that
14. — Can I have some bread?  
— Sorry. There is            bread now.  
A. no longer                      B. no more  
C. not any longer                      D. not any more
15. Reading in bed is harmful            your eyes.  
A. with                      B. on                      C. for                      D. to

## II. 完形填空 (20 分)

Do you know how many 16 kinds of music there are in the world? There are two. One is old 17 music, which has been 18 down from generation to 19. People like it, 20 it has a close relation to their 21 life. They are 22 with it. In the early days when there 23 no radio, TV or cinema, performers of music used to 24 a great many songs by heart 25 heroes who had lived long ago.

The other kind of music is 26 pop music, which is written down by 27. They write songs 28 pop stars and music for films and TV plays 29 make a living. They usually write the music with exact instructions 30 the music is to be played to make it 31 pleasant. In this way, more people will 32 the music and they can get more money. 33 nowadays many musicians can be 34 performing in the street putting a cap on the ground in front of them to hold coins 35 by the passers-by.

16. A. important                      B. necessary





- C. interesting D. beautiful
17. A. pop B. folk C. jazz D. modern
18. A. past B. pass C. passed D. come
19. A. another B. generation C. the other D. others
20. A. because B. as C. since D. for
21. A. every day B. usual C. daily D. themselves
22. A. familiar B. pleased C. satisfied D. interested
23. A. have B. had C. were D. was
24. A. learn B. remember C. sing D. play
25. A. singing B. praising C. writing D. performing
26. A. old B. new C. modern D. later
27. A. writers B. musicians C. people D. singers
28. A. with B. about C. to D. for
29. A. in order to B. in order that C. so as D. so that
30. A. that B. how C. which D. when
31. A. look B. hear C. sound D. seem
32. A. enjoy B. like C. love D. prefer
33. A. Even B. Still C. And D. But
34. A. founded B. looked C. seen D. noticed
35. A. gave B. placed C. fallen D. dropped

### III. 阅读理解(40分)

#### A

The average person learns most of the 30,000—40,000 words whose meaning he or she recognizes by hearing them or getting familiar with them in the context or simply absorbing them without conscious effort. The best way to build a good vocabulary, therefore, is to read a great deal and to participate in a lot of good talks. There are relatively few words that we learn permanently by purposefully referring to dictionaries or keeping word lists. However, even those extra few are of value, and no one will make a mistake by working on developing a larger vocabulary. Here are some suggestions of how to do it.

Read plenty of good books. When you come across a new word, or a new meaning of an old word, stop and see if you can understand it from its context.

If you can't, and if you can manage without interrupting the thought of the book too much, look it up in a dictionary or ask somebody and then repeat its meaning to yourself a couple of times. If you are really conscientious, write the word and its meaning in a personal vocabulary list—preferably using it in a sentence, or you can keep a special vocabulary notebook. Go over the list from time to time. Further, try to use a new word in writing or conversation a few times over the next several days.

Listen to good talks and be alert to new words you hear or to new meanings of words you already know. Then treat them just as you do the new words you read.

Learn and be alert to the parts of words: prefixes, suffixes and roots. Knowing them enables you to make intelligent guesses about the meaning of words.

If you are studying a foreign language, be alert to words in that language which relate to words in English. English has inherited or borrowed much of its vocabulary of 500,000—600,000 words from Latin, Greek, French, Spanish and German.

36. When you meet a new word in reading, what should you do?
- A. Guess its meaning.
- B. Ask somebody.
- C. Looking it up in a dictionary.
- D. All of the above.
37. The phrase "be alert to" in the third paragraph may most properly be replaced by \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. look at B. pay attention to
- C. write down D. learn by heart
38. What does the word "them" in the fourth paragraph refer to?
- A. The parts of words. B. Prefixes.
- C. Suffixes. D. Roots.
39. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE according to the passage?
- A. We learn most of our vocabulary without conscious effort.
- B. Keeping a personal vocabulary list is a good way to enlarge one's vocabulary.
- C. Listening to people talking is of little help to one's vocabulary building.
- D. All the suggestions given also apply to foreign



language study.

B

A major new development in systems of work in Britain is taking place. Flexible working hours, or "Flexitime", are catching on fast, and this trend is continuing. In 1973, over 500 organizations had adopted the idea, and by 1974, this number had risen to over 200,000.

Flexible working hours were introduced in Germany in the late 1960's, but reached Britain only in 1972. The system allows workers to start and finish work whenever they want, with only two requirements. These are, firstly, that all workers must be present for certain "key" times in the day, and secondly, that all workers must work an agreed total number of hours per week.

The system has proved an almost total success wherever it had been tried. A survey of 700 workers on flexible hours showed three main advantages: a better balance between working and private life, avoidance of the need to travel during rush hours and the ability to be able to finish a certain task before leaving.

From the employer's point of view, the system tends to increase productivity, reduce labor turnover and give the workers a greater sense of duty. At first, "Flexitime" was mainly confined to white collar workers, but it is now being applied to manual workers too.

40. According to "Flexitime" system workers don't need to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. work at the same time
- B. work all the weekdays
- C. work hard
- D. ask for leave when being absent

41. "Key" time is the period when \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. visitors come to the plants
- B. all workers must be at work
- C. employers go round in the workshops
- D. rush hours are over

42. No matter where it is used, this system has proved \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. entirely effective
- B. totally correct
- C. a complete failure
- D. quite difficult

43. One of the main advantages of "Flexitime" for workers is that they \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. have a greater sense of duty

B. can avoid busy traffic

C. can get higher pay

D. can avoid working hard

C

Every animal is a living radiator—heat formed in its cells is given off through its skin. Warm-blooded animals keep a normal temperature by continuously replacing lost surface heat; smaller animals, which have more skin for every ounce of body weight, must produce heat faster than bigger ones. Because smaller animals burn fuel faster, scientists say they live faster.

The speed at which an animal lives is determined by measuring the rate at which it uses oxygen. A chicken, for example, uses one-half cubic centimeter of oxygen every hour for each gram it weighs. The tiny shrew-mouse uses four cubic centimeters of oxygen every hour for each gram it weighs. Because it uses oxygen eight times as fast, it is said that the shrew-mouse is living eight times as fast as the chicken. The smallest of the warm-blooded animals, the hummingbirds, lives a hundred times as fast as an elephant.

There is a limit to how small a warm-blooded animal can be. A mammal or bird that weighed only two and a half grams would starve to death. It would burn up its food too rapidly and would not be able to eat fast enough to supply more fuel.

44. The passage says that every animal is a living radiator because it \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. produces heat in its body cells
- B. burns fuel to produce heat
- C. gives off heat through its skin
- D. requires oxygen to produce heat

45. It is said that small animals live faster than big ones because they \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. have more skin for their body weight
- B. replace lost heat faster
- C. burn fuel faster
- D. keep a higher body temperature

46. The amount of oxygen an animal uses depends on \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. its body weight
- B. the food it eats
- C. its general size and shape
- D. the length of time it lives



47. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- A. There is no limit as to how large a warm-blooded animal can be.
- B. The hummingbird lives faster than any other warm-blooded animal.
- C. Small animals have less skin for their body weight than large ones.
- D. The hummingbird is the smallest of the warm-blooded animals.

In America, drivers' education is part of the regular high school curriculum. Every student in his or her second year of high school is required to take a class in driver's education. However, unlike other courses, it is not given during the regular school year. Instead it is a summer course.

The course is divided up into two parts: class time for learning laws and regulations and driving time to practice driving. Class time is not unlike any other class. The students have a text from which they study the basic laws they must know to pass the written driving test that is given to anyone wanting to get a driver's license.

Driving time is a chance for the students to get behind the wheel (steering wheel) and practise starting, steering, backing up, parking, switching lanes, turning corners, and all the other maneuvers (操作) required to drive a car. Each student is required to drive a total of six hours. The students are divided up into groups of four. The students and the instructor go out driving or two-hour blocks of time. Thus, each student gets half an hour driving time per outing. The instructor and "driver" sit in the front seats and the other three students sit in the back.

Drivers Ed cars are unlike other cars in which they have two sets of brakes, one on the driver's side and one on the other side where the instructor sits. Thus, if the student driver should run into difficulties the instructor can take over. The car also has another special feature. On the top of the car is a sign that reads: STUDENT DRIVER. That lets nearby drivers know that they should use extra caution (小心) because the student driver is a beginning driver, not very

experienced and prone (倾向于) to driving slowly.

After the student has passed the driver's education course and reached the appropriate (合适的) age to drive (this age differs in every state but in most cases the person must be 16 years old), they can go to a designated state office to take their driver's test, which is made up of an eye examination, a written test, and a road test. The person must pass all three tests in order to be given a driver's license. If the person does well in his or her driver's education class, he or she will pass the test with flying colors and get a driver's license.

48. To prevent accidents, a drivers Ed car \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. has a sign inside it
- B. has two sets of brakes
- C. is big enough to hold five persons
- D. can't run very fast

49. We can infer that the students are required to \_\_\_\_\_ in their whole driving practice.

- A. go out driving for twelve times
- B. spend at least six hours driving
- C. drive for two-hour blocks of time
- D. get half an hour driving

50. Which of the following does not agree with the requirements for the students wanting to get their driver's license?

- A. They must be 16 years of age.
- B. They should go to have their driver's test.
- C. They must have their eyes examined.
- D. They ought to do well in their driver's course.

51. In the last sentence, "with flying colors" means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. happily
- B. successfully
- C. colorfully
- D. quickly
- E. easily

Too many people want others to be their friends, but they don't give friendship back. That is why some friendships don't last very long. To have a friend, you must learn to be one. You must learn to treat (对待) your friend the way you want your friend to treat you. Learning to be a good friend means learning three rules: be honest; be generous (慷慨的); be understanding.

Honesty is where a good friendship starts. Friends must be able to trust one another. If you don't tell the





truth, people usually find out. If a friend finds out that you haven't been honest you may lose your friend's trust. Good friends always count on one another to speak and act honestly.

Generosity means sharing and sharing makes a friendship grow. You don't have to give your lunch money or your clothes, of course. Instead you have to learn how to share things you enjoy, like your hobbies and your interests. Naturally you will want to share your ideas and feelings. These can be very valuable to a friend. They tell your friend what is important to you. By sharing them you help your friend know you better.

Sooner or later everyone needs understanding and help with a problem. Something may go wrong at school. Talking about the problem can make it easier to solve. Turning to a friend can be a first step in solving the problem. So to be a friend you must listen and understand. You must try to put yourself in your friend's place so you can understand the problem better.

No two friendships are ever exactly alike. But all true friendships have three things in common. If you plan to keep your friends, you must practise honesty, generosity and understanding.

52. Some friendships don't last very long because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. there are too many people who want to make friends
- B. those (who never give others friendships) receive no friendship from others
- C. those who give others friendship receive friendship from others
- D. they don't know friendship is something serious

53. According to the passage honesty is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. something countable
- B. the base of friendship
- C. as important as money
- D. more important than anything else

54. The underlined word "Generosity" means in Chinese is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 大方    B. 节约    C. 吝啬    D. 和气

55. Which of the following isn't mentioned in the passage?

- A. Always tell your friend the truth.
- B. Sharing your mind with your friend is of great value.
- C. Discussing your problems with your friend often helps to solve the problem.
- D. A friend who gives you his lunch money is a true friend.

#### IV. 短文改错 (10 分)

Before man knew to write, clever men could only pass \_\_\_\_\_ 56. \_\_\_\_\_

on their message to those who could hear them to speak. These \_\_\_\_\_ 57. \_\_\_\_\_

listeners can repeat (重复) what they heard. What they \_\_\_\_\_ 58. \_\_\_\_\_

didn't remember was losing. Writing changed this. Writen \_\_\_\_\_ 59. \_\_\_\_\_

knowledge lives on long. Today we can use all the \_\_\_\_\_ 60. \_\_\_\_\_

informations gathered (收集) for thousands of years. \_\_\_\_\_ 61. \_\_\_\_\_

When first learning write, people began to record the stories \_\_\_\_\_ 62. \_\_\_\_\_

they had always liked. Among these were a special kind of story \_\_\_\_\_ 63. \_\_\_\_\_

called a "fable", which is a short story it can teach a lesson. \_\_\_\_\_ 64. \_\_\_\_\_

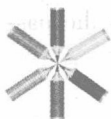
In such fables animals usually talk and act as people are. \_\_\_\_\_ 65. \_\_\_\_\_

#### V. 书面表达 (15 分)

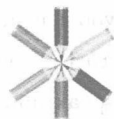
假定外国友人到你校参观, 请你用英语向他们介绍下面所列内容:

时间	活动方式	活动内容
上午	1. 与校长会见	校长介绍校史
	2. 参观	实验楼、图书馆、校办工厂
	3. 参加英语角活动	英语对话
下午	到同学家做客	结识家长, 共进晚餐

词数: 80 ~ 100 词之间。



## Unit 2 English around the world



### 夯实基础题

#### I. 单项选择

1. —Have a nice Sunday.  
— \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. The same to you      B. The same with you  
C. The same as you      D. The same like you
2. —Tony, come to my party this evening. You know \_\_\_\_\_ that I invited.  
— OK, I will come.  
A. majority of the people  
B. the majority of the people  
C. the most of the people  
D. most of people
3. He saw quite a few kites \_\_\_\_\_ in the air.  
A. flew    B. flown    C. flying    D. flight
4. —Please remember to \_\_\_\_\_ your umbrella here tomorrow.  
— Yes, I will.  
A. take    B. fetch    C. bring    D. lift
5. — What's wrong with you?  
— I have \_\_\_\_\_ them out.  
A. difficult in working  
B. difficulties with working  
C. difficulty working  
D. difficulty to work
6. I didn't come to school yesterday. The reason is \_\_\_\_\_ I was ill at home.  
A. because    B. why    C. as    D. that
7. \_\_\_\_\_ books are given to him as presents.  
A. A good many      B. A great deal of  
C. A good many of      D. A large number
8. How does it \_\_\_\_\_ that you are here, and not in London?  
A. come about      B. explain  
C. appear      D. become
9. The students asked the teacher \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. three-day vacation      B. three days' leave  
C. for a three-day leave      D. for three day's holiday
10. It was raining hard at that time. \_\_\_\_\_, we arrived there on time.  
A. However    B. Until    C. But    D. While
11. I don't think she had a good time there, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. do I      B. doesn't she  
C. did she      D. didn't she
12. One \_\_\_\_\_ ten students \_\_\_\_\_ playing computer games.  
A. in, like      B. in, likes  
C. of, like      D. over, like
13. I don't think physics \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. easy to be learned      B. easily to learn  
C. easy to learn      D. easily to be learned
14. This place is a ideal place for experiments \_\_\_\_\_ the hot weather.  
A. besides      B. except  
C. except for      D. besides for
15. Cleaning women in big cities usually get \_\_\_\_\_ by the hour.  
A. pay    B. paying    C. paid    D. to pay
16. In order to improve English, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Jenny's father bought her a lot of tapes  
B. Jenny bought a lot of tapes for herself  
C. A lot of tapes were bought by Jenny's father  
D. A lot of tapes were bought by Jenny
17. He couldn't fix his mind on his books with so many boys \_\_\_\_\_ outside.  
A. played      B. were playing  
C. to play      D. playing
18. Although it's eleven o'clock in the evening, the supermarkets \_\_\_\_\_ open.  
A. stays    B. keeps    C. remain    D. become
19. I want to buy the same coat \_\_\_\_\_ you wore yesterday.  
A. that    B. as    C. which    D. like
20. It is necessary for us to have \_\_\_\_\_ English



since China is now a member of WTO.

- A. knowledge      B. a knowledge  
C. a knowledge of      D. the knowledge

## II. 用所给单词的正确形式填空

- In this class, the \_\_\_\_\_ (major) of the students are girls.
- I am afraid that you are \_\_\_\_\_ (total) wrong.
- Is there a good bus \_\_\_\_\_ (serve) from Shenyang to Shanghai?
- As we all know, a good knowledge of English is a must in \_\_\_\_\_ (international) trade.
- Your advice sounds good but not \_\_\_\_\_ (practical).
- Do you know the \_\_\_\_\_ (tour) who comes from China?
- How did the \_\_\_\_\_ (different) come about?
- Try \_\_\_\_\_ (knock) at the back door if no one answers you at the front door.
- Do you know the \_\_\_\_\_ (mean) of this word?
- In the \_\_\_\_\_ (follow) year, I will go to college.

## III. 单句改错

- Do sit down by the fire and make yourself at your home.
- There are 42 countries where the majority of people speaks English.
- I like same music as you.
- He communicated the whole story with me.
- I spent a great many money on English books last year.
- One student in three wear glasses.
- I hope you a pleasant trip back home.
- In the day followed, he waited eagerly for the replay from the company.
- Know some everyday English will be of great help.
- I want to thank you again for have me in your home for the summer holidays.



## 提升能力题

## IV. 用适当的介词、副词填空

- Although pop music is popular \_\_\_\_\_ young people, it doesn't meet everyone's taste.
- First \_\_\_\_\_ all, I want to introduce my new friend to all of you.

3. We went to the cinema instead \_\_\_\_\_ going to the net bar.

4. We will leave \_\_\_\_\_ the end \_\_\_\_\_ this month.

5. What a pity! He had his two fingers cut \_\_\_\_\_ the machine.

## V. 根据句意, 完成句子

- 除了经常迟到, 他是个好学生。  
He is a good student \_\_\_\_\_ he is often late for school.
- 这两幅画大体上相同, 我们很难发现他们的不同之处。  
These two pictures are \_\_\_\_\_ the same, and we have \_\_\_\_\_ making out the difference between them.
- 起初, 他们不知道这些差异是怎样产生的。  
\_\_\_\_\_, they didn't know how these difference \_\_\_\_\_.
- 你们班总共有多少人?  
How many students are there \_\_\_\_\_ in your class?
- 晚会在欢快的歌声中结束。  
The evening party \_\_\_\_\_ happy music.

## VI. 短文改错

After supper Li Hua came and asked me go

- \_\_\_\_\_ and see a film with him. In our way to
- \_\_\_\_\_ the cinema we saw the little girl sitting by
- \_\_\_\_\_ the roadside cry. We bought her a cake to
- \_\_\_\_\_ stop her crying. But when we asked where she
- \_\_\_\_\_ had lived, she said she did not know. So
- \_\_\_\_\_ when we took her to the police station and
- \_\_\_\_\_ asked the police to take care for her. After
- \_\_\_\_\_ this we went to the cinema. But when we
- \_\_\_\_\_ got there the movie was near at its end. 10. \_\_\_\_\_ We missed the movie, but we did a good deed.





## 延伸课外题

### Ⅶ. 根据 A 句, 完成 B 句

- Mary has some trouble learning English.  
Mary has some trouble \_\_\_\_\_ her English.
- It is not difficult for people from the two countries to understand each other.  
People from the two countries do not \_\_\_\_\_ each other.
- There are more than 42 countries where most of the people speak English.  
In 42 countries English is spoken by \_\_\_\_\_ the people.
- The language in America didn't change. However, the language in England changed.  
The language in America \_\_\_\_\_ the same \_\_\_\_\_ the language in England changed.
- I often go to work by bus.  
I often \_\_\_\_\_ a bus to work.

### Ⅷ. 单项选择

- Hearing that he ate twenty eggs \_\_\_\_\_, we were surprised.  
A. at the same time      B. at a time  
C. at one time      D. at once
- How did you feel your visiting to the Great Wall?  
— I really enjoy it. It was \_\_\_\_\_ than I expected.  
A. far more interesting      B. even much interesting  
C. so more interesting      D. a lot much interesting
- I can't imagine the difficulty he had \_\_\_\_\_ the problem.  
A. to solve      B. solved      C. solving      D. solve
- What other subjects did you learn at college \_\_\_\_\_ English and computer?  
A. except      B. but      C. besides      D. beside
- The murder was brought in with his hands \_\_\_\_\_ behind.  
A. being tied      B. having tied  
C. to be tied      D. tied
- She thought I was talking about her daughter, \_\_\_\_\_, in fact, I was talking about my daughter.  
A. whom      B. while      C. where      D. which

### Ⅸ. 阅读理解

A good deal of fascinating research has been done

about the reading patterns of young people, and it is surprising to discover at what an early age children start showing what kind of books they would rather read. A recent report, which examined the reading habits of primary-school children, showed that even seven-year-old boys and girls have clear ideas of what they want to read. Girls, in general, read more, and far more girls than boys preferred reading stories. Boys were showing a taste for picture stories, or else books about their hobbies.

These tastes continue unchanged until the children are teenagers. Obviously girls read more in general, but more fiction in particular. You could say that there are more chances for girls to read fiction; magazines encourage the fiction habit in girls in their early teens, and by their later teens they have probably moved on to the adult women's magazines. Teenage boys like to buy magazines about their hobbies; motorcycles, trucks and so on.

Adult reading tastes are also the subject of research. Again the number of women who read for pleasure is much higher than the number of men. It seems that the majority of women still want love stories. There has also been some analysis of what men actually read. Clearly only 38 percent of men read anything, but 50 percent of what they read is fiction in the form of stories of space or gunmen.

- Recent research into children's reading shows that they \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. start to take interest in reading at a very early age  
B. have formed their reading tests by the time they are seven  
C. begin to form the habit of reading in their childhood  
D. know clearly what they should read at a very early age
- A look at the reading habits of children shows that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. boys prefer picture stories to books about hobbies  
B. magazines interest boys more than girls  
C. picture stories interest girls more than boys  
D. girls are more interested in fiction than boys
- Most probably, a girl aged 18 would rather read \_\_\_\_\_.