

中

学

高二·上
周一练

《中学英语周一练》编写组
北京师范大学出版社

针对考试 同步训练

自我测试 注重实践

循序渐进 稳步提高

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(高 二)

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前 言

中学生花六年的时间用于英语学习,但临毕业时既不能进行熟练的口语交际,又不能进行有效的文献阅读,是什么原因导致了这样的结果,师资水平和语言环境无疑是重要的影响因素。建设师资队伍,改善语言环境无疑是提高英语教学质量的根本措施。但对我国绝大多数环境不利的地区来说,这项措施可谓“近渴远水”。一方面是提高英语教学质量的统一要求,一方面又是文化环境发展的不平衡。如何解决这一矛盾?解决的办法是突出学生的主体性地位,使学生成为能动的、自觉的学习主体,而不是被动的受纳器;二是进行超强度训练,使学生尽可能多地接触和运用语言(口语、文字)材料,从而日就月将,终有所成。《中学英语一周一练》就是基于这样的指导思想编写的一套配合中学英语教学的辅助性材料。其特点是循序渐进,便于学生自学;练习容量大,便于学生超强度训练。全套书既考虑学生的现有水平,又向其潜力挑战;既拓宽语言范围,又以中学大纲为圭臬,从而避免了以往材料要么偏语法训练而轻整体语言能力,要么偏语言材料堆积而离中学实际太远的弊端。

本套丛书由周作宇任主编,编委有汪晓洋、曹洁、曹敏、刘永俊、贾毓玲、刘万勇、丁学梅、周作宇。全书在编撰过程中得到北师大出版社傅德林同志和高东风同志的关心和支持,谨致谢忱。

《中学英语一周一练》

编写组

1993年9月

编者说明

《中学英语一周一练》(高中)是一套配合高中英语教学的辅助性练习材料。共六册,供高中一、二、三年级学生使用。每册选编与各年级同等程度的阅读材料20篇左右,大都选自英美出版的英语教材和读物。每篇后有阅读理解、词汇、语法等项练习,每阶段附一套标准化考试的综合练习题。每册后附有练习参考答案。学生一周一文、一周一练、循序渐进,稳步提高。

考虑到高中三年有效学时为120周左右,本套丛书设计了120个练习单位,按各册课本中课文的数量和课次的顺序,每课配练习单位二个,即练习一、二配第一课,练习三、四配第二课,其余类推。各册课本中的单元练习在本套丛中则以阶段练习的形式出现,有几个单元练习就有几个阶段练习。高一上、下册共计40个练习单位,其中36个对应课本第一册18篇课文,4个为阶段练习。高二上、下册共计40个练习单位,其中32个对应课本第二册16篇课文,4个为阶段练习,3个为语法专项练习,1个为会考模拟试题。高三上、下册共计40个练习单位,其中24个对应课本第三册12篇课文,其余16个均为语法专项练习、词汇专项练习和高考模拟试题。

本套丛书是为了帮助学生复习巩固所学的语言知识,培养提高运用英语的实际能力。教师可根据教学的实际情况指导学生全做或选做一部分练习。在学生做完各项练习之后教师可以指导学生归纳总结语言规律,并利用某些练习对学生进行口语训练,提高学生的口头表达能力。阅读材料后均有注释,对文中生词和难理解的短语、句子做了中文释义。当然有些不影响学生理解文章意思的生词没有注释,目的是训练学生通过上下文猜出这些生词的词义,以提高阅读理解能力。

由于编者水平有限,本书难免存在缺点和错误,希望广大师生批评指正。

编者

1993年9月

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练习一

一、阅读理解

Teachers and Actors

To be a good teacher, you need some of the gifts of a good actor; you must be able to hold the attention and interest of your audience; you must be a clear speaker, with a good, strong, pleasing voice which is fully under your control; and you must be able to act what you are teaching, in order to make its meaning clear.

Watch a good teacher, and you will see that he does not sit motionless before his class; he stands the whole time he is teaching; he walks about, using his arms, hands and fingers to help him in his explanations, and his face to express feelings. Listen to him, and you will hear the loudness, the quality and the musical note of his voice always changing according to what he is talking about.

The fact that a good teacher has some of the gifts of a good actor doesn't mean that he will indeed be able to act well on the stage, for there were very important differences between the teacher's work and the actor's. The actor has to speak words which he has learnt by heart; he has to repeat exactly the same words each time he plays a certain part, even his movements and the ways in which he uses his voice are usually fixed beforehand. What he has to do is to make all these carefully words and actions seem natural on the stage.

A good teacher works in quite a different way. His audience takes an active part in his play; they ask and answer questions, they obey orders, and if they don't understand something, they say so. The teacher therefore has to suit his act to the needs of his audience, which is his class. He cannot learn his part by heart, but must invent it as he goes along.

I have known many teachers who were fine actors in class but were unable to take part in a stage-play because their brains wouldn't keep discipline*; they could not keep strictly to what another had written.

注释

gift 才能; 天资

musical note ['mju:zɪkəl] 音符

learn sth. by heart 记住(或背下)某事

suit 使适应; 适合

※他们的大脑不能一味地机械运动。

motionless ['məʊʃənɪs] 不动的, 静止的

stage [steɪdʒ] 舞台; 阶段

beforehand 预先, 事先

discipline ['dɪsɪplɪn] 纪律; 戒律

A. 选择最佳答案

1. What is the text about?

a. How to become a good teacher.

- b. What a good teacher should do outside the classroom.
 - c. What teacher and actors could learn from each other.
 - d. The similarities and differences between a teacher's work and an actor's.
2. A good teacher
 - a. knows how to hold the interest of his students.
 - b. must have a good voice.
 - c. knows how to act on the stage.
 - d. stands or sits motionless while teaching.
 3. In what way is a teacher's work different from an actor's?
 - a. The teacher must learn everything by heart.
 - b. He knows how to control his voice better than an actor.
 - c. He has to deal with unexpected situations.
 - d. He has to use more facial expressions.
 4. The main difference between students in class and a theatre audience is that
 - a. students can move around in the classroom.
 - b. students must keep silent while the theatre audience needn't.
 - c. no memory work is needed for the students.
 - d. the students must take part in their teachers' plays.
 5. A good teacher's voice
 - a. should be clear and fully under his control.
 - b. should not be too loud or too low.
 - c. should be fixed before he goes to class.
 - d. all of the above.
 6. Why is it that some good teachers are unable to play well on the stage?
 - a. Nobody has taught them how to act on the stage.
 - b. Their audiences are different.
 - c. It is impossible for them to do so much memory work.
 - d. They are not used to repeating exactly the same words.
 7. The word "audience" in the 4th paragraph refers to
 - a. "students".
 - b. "people who watch a play".
 - c. "people who act on the stage".
 - d. "people who listen to something".
 8. Why does a good teacher make gestures while speaking?
 - a. To make his meaning clearer.
 - b. To draw the attention of his class.
 - c. To express feelings.
 - d. All of the above.

B. 判断正误

1. The word "gifts" in the text means "something belonging to a good actor."
2. A good teacher should be able to act well on stage.
3. Teachers cannot decide before hand what exactly he is going to say in class.
4. A teacher must speak louder than an actor.
5. A teacher must have a better memory than an actor.

C. 简略回答下列问题

1. What are the differences between a teacher's work and an actor's.
2. How do you think a good teacher should behave in class? Do you agree with the author?

二、语法与词汇

A. 从 II 栏中找出与 I 栏意思相同或相近的单词、词组:

- | I | II |
|--------------------|--|
| 1. recognize | a. get up |
| 2. imagine | b. look angrily |
| 3. forehead | c. write down so that it will be remembered |
| 4. rise | d. touch sth. gently with the open hand |
| 5. affectionately | e. to finish sth |
| 6. glare | f. form an idea in mind |
| 7. go on with sth. | g. the part of the face above the eyes and below the hair |
| 8. record | h. in a way to show gentle love |
| 9. tremble | i. know sb. or sth. again |
| 10. pat | j. do sth. continuously |
| 11. complete | k. shake uncontrollably as from fear, cold, excitement, etc. |

B. 用所给词语的适当形式填空:

raise rise

1. The workers asked the boss _____ their pay.
2. The sun _____ when we got to the top of a mountain.

lie lay

3. The book still _____ where I _____ it a week ago.
4. She found herself _____ in a hospital bed when she came back to life.

dress put on wear

- Mary says she can _____ in five minutes.
- LiPin _____ Xiao Hong every morning before she went out to school.
- He _____ is glasses to read the newspaper.
- Susan _____ her best colthes at the party.

accident event incident

- Over 60 years have passed since the September 18th.
- The train met with an _____ and many passengers were injured.
- National Day and International Labour Day are both great _____ in China.
- She is too younger, she must _____ her studying.
- Having finished writing the letter, he _____ his homework.
- The concert _____ for hours.
- He smiled, nodded, and _____ his lessons.

C. 用下列动词词组的适当形式填空:

(look through, look up, look as if, look for, look after, look on, look forward to, look out, look up on...as)

- I _____ the key to my bike everywhere in the room but I haven't found it yet.
- I _____ hearing from you.
- Today, Abraham Lincoln _____ one of the greatest of all American presidents.
- Before writing this article, he _____ a number of magazines and newspapers.
- Can you _____ the time of the next train to Boston?
- Who will _____ the baby when you are out ?
- Do you mean to say that when you saw him struggling in the water you just _____ and did nothing?
- When you are eating fish, _____ for bones.
- It _____ the coming autumn harvest will be even better than the last one.

D. 单项填空:

- We heard that the professor _____ for three years.
a. had been dead b. had died
c. had been dying d. was dead
- The bell rang, and the students left the classroom _____.
a. one after one b. each other
c. one by one d. one to another
- Look _____ these photos and pick out the man who robbed you.
a. up b. into c. after d. through
- The mother held the child _____ hand.
a. by the b. in the c. in his d. by its

5. After climbing for two hours we were glad to take _____ rest.
 a. a few minutes's b. a little minutes'
 c. a few minutes' d. a little minutes's
6. I don't think it wise _____
 a. to drink everyday b. to drink every day
 c. drinking everyday d. of drinking every day
7. Mr. Crossett was made _____.
 a. give up teaching b. to give in teaching
 c. to give off to teach d. to' give up teaching
8. Although I _____ him very well, I could hardly _____ him at once at the airport yesterday.
 a. know...recognize b. knew...know
 c. recognize...know d. get to know...knew
9. Nobody but the secretaries _____ the manager's office.
 a. is allowed to enter b. is allowed entering
 c. are allowed to enter d. are allowed entering
10. I still remember the days _____ we spent together in the summer camp.
 a. in which b. when c. which d. in that

练习二

一、阅读理解

A Timeless Letter of Comfort

In October 1800 John Todd was born in Rutland, Vermont. Soon afterward his parents moved to Killingworth, Connecticut. When John was six, both his parents died. A kind-hearted aunt in North Killingworth agreed to take John and give him a home. He was brought up by her and lived in her home until he left to study for the ministry.

His aunt took seriously ill and feared she was about to die. In great distress she wrote John Todd a letter in which she asked him to tell her what death would be like.

Here is the letter he sent in reply:

It is now thirty-five years since I, as a little boy of six, was left quite alone in the world. You sent me word you would give me a home and be a kind mother to me. I have never forgotten the day when I made the long journey of ten miles to your house in North Killingworth. I can still recall my disappointment when, instead of coming for me yourself, you sent your servant James to fetch me.

I well remember my tears and anxiety as, perched high on your horse and clinging tight to James, I rode off to my new home. Night fell before we finished the journey, and as it grew dark I became lonely and afraid. "Do you think she'll go to bed before we get there?" I asked these woods you'll see her candle shining in the window."

Presently we did ride out into the clearing, and there, sure enough, was your candle. I remember you were waiting at the door, that you put your arms close about me and that you lifted me—a tired and bewildered little boy—down from the horse. You had a fire burning on the hearth, a hot supper waiting on the stove. After supper you took me to my new room, heard me say my prayers, and then sat beside me until I fell asleep.

You probably realize why I am recalling all this to your memory. Some day soon God will send for you, to take you to a new home. Don't fear the summons, the strange journey, or the dark messenger of death who will fetch you. God can be trusted to do as much for you as you were kind enough to do for me so many years ago. At the end of the road you will find love and a welcome waiting, and you will be safe in God's care. I shall watch you and pray for you till you are out of sight, and then wait for the day when I shall make the same journey myself and find you waiting at the end of the road to greet me.

注释

timeless 永恒的; 无始无终的

Rutland [ˈrʌtlənd] 拉特兰(美国佛蒙特州中西部一城市)

Vermont [və:'mɒnt] 佛蒙特(州)

Connecticut [kə'netikət] (美国)康涅狄格(州)

ministry 牧师

distress [dis'tres] 苦恼, 忧伤

recall[ri'kɔ:l]回想;回忆

perch 放置(人或物)于高处(或危险处)

stay up 不睡觉

clearing(森林中的)空旷地

hearth[ha:θ]炉膛

messenger['mesɪndʒə]送信者;使者

anxiety[æŋ'gziəti]忧虑,担心;焦急

reassure[ri:ə'ʃuə]使放心;再向……保证

presently['prezəntli]不久,不会儿

bewilder[bi'wildə]使迷惑;使昏乱

summons['sʌmənz]召唤

out of sight 在看不见的地方

A. 选择最佳答案

- Where was John Todd born?
 - Killingworth Connecticut
 - Rutland, Vermont.
 - Killingworth, Vermont.
 - Rutland, Connecticut.
- Why did John Todd go to North Killingworth?
 - His parents had died and he was alone.
 - His parents didn't want him anymore.
 - He went there to study for the ministry.
 - He ran away from home.
- Why do you think John Todd's aunt wrote to him thirty—five years later?
 - She missed having him at home with her.
 - He was a doctor and could possibly cure her illness.
 - She wanted him at her side when she died.
 - He was a minister and was used to comforting dying people.
- Why was John Todd disappointed when he arrived in North Killingworth?
 - There was no one there to meet him.
 - He didn't like the town.
 - His aunt's servant had come to meet him, rather than his aunt herself.
 - He didn't like his aunt.
- Which of the following did not await John Todd at his new home?
 - A fire on the hearth.
 - A hot supper.
 - A hot bath.
 - A new room.
- Which of the following does John Todd say to her?
 - The summons from God
 - The strange journey.
 - The messenger of death.
 - All of the above.
- John Todd's letter says God can be trusted
 - to provide a painless death.
 - to provide love and a welcome at the end of the road.
 - to prevent death.
 - to prevent illness.
- John Todd wrote the letter in order to
 - comfort his aunt.
 - scare his aunt.
 - feel better about his own death.
 - recall his childhood.
- According to John Todd's analogy, what role would the servant James play in the aunt's

- a. were to b. were making to
c. were made to d. made to
10. I'll never forget the day when I joined the Youth League.
a. in which b. on which c. at which d. that

B. 用括号中动词的适当形式填空, 可以加助词或情态动词, 每个动词只许使用一次:

(learn, ask, come, walk, call, work, have, give, surprise, decide, be, leave, care, get)

The other day, while 1 on the street, Peter met an old woman 2 Mrs. Kwok, who had been a friend of his dead mother's. They 3 a little talk.

"How are you getting on at school?" asked Mrs. Kwok.

"I 4 on quite well," said Peter, "In fact, I am busy 5 my lessons all day long and I am about the third in my class."

Then Peter 6 when he 7 school and he replied that he would leave in two years.

Mrs. Kwok wanted to know if he 8 what to do when he finished school and Peter said he had not. Mrs. Kwok was 9 at this. She thought she 10 for his future. So she asked Peter whether he would like 11 in her office. If he worked hard, Mrs. Kwok continued, he 12 an important job, she said that one day Peter 13 the manager.

Peter said that he would like to work for her and Mrs. Kwok suggested that Peter 14 to see her when it was time to leave school.

C. 用括号中单词的适当形式填空:

1. He didn't give us a clear _____. (explain)
2. When you study English, you should pay more attention to _____. (pronounce)
3. Nothing would _____ me to turn against my country. (temptation)
4. The doctor is _____ the boy who has suffered from headaches. (examination)
5. The doctor said that he would give Edison's mother an _____. (operate)
6. He was _____ at a famous college in 1953. (education)
7. The rapid _____ of China's industry has set an example to some other countries in the world. (develop)
8. An _____ will be made soon. (announce)
9. She looks terribly ill. She's probably having a high _____. (feverish)
10. It would be _____ to spend money on something unnecessary. (fool)

D. 单项填空:

1. Mr. Wilson patted _____ affectionately _____.
 - a. Tom...the shoulder
 - b. Tom...on the shoulder
 - c. Tom...on shoulder
 - d. Tom...in the shoulder
2. The teacher told the students _____ the exercises when he was out.
 - a. to go on to
 - b. to go on to do

- c. to go on with d. go on doing
3. No matter how many numbers you can count, you may always go on _____ the next one.
a. to b. with c. for d. into
4. _____ failed in the mid-term maths examination are not allowed to join the maths study group.
a. Those, who b. Those who
c. The students whom d. The students whose
5. He had just received a letter from his _____ is doing some research work in Shanghai Steel Plant.
a. wife, who b. wife that c. wife whom d. wife whose
6. The Summer Palace is one of the most beautiful parks _____ built in Qing Dynasty.
a. where were b. where was c. that were d. which was
7. I'm going to spend my summer holidays in _____ I have many friends and schoolmates.
a. Qingdao, where b. Qingdao that
c. Qingdao in which d. Qingdao, at which
8. He told us a lot about the things and persons _____ had most interested him when he had stayed in France.
a. which and who b. which c. who d. that
9. He lifted a rock only _____ on his own foot.
a. to drop b. dropping
c. for dropping d. drop
10. I don't like _____ anyone _____ with me.
a. have...go b. having...go
c. to have...to go d. having...to go

练习三

一、阅读理解

Life in a Tropical Rain Forest

In jungles there is often a thick undergrowth along the ground. It is so thick that, in order to get through the jungle, men have to cut it with large knives. There are many huge trees, and large vines hang down from them so that their tops cannot be seen from the ground. It is quite dark there because the leaves and vines keep out the sunlight. This kind of jungle, called a tropical rain forest, is found in many places near the Equator.

In these forests it is always hot and damp. Rain falls almost every day of the year, and the ground is never dry. There is no spring, summer, winter, or fall, but only a dry season and a rainy season. In the dry season, there is less rain, but there is never a time when the rain stops altogether. Nights and days are almost the same length throughout the year.

The largest tropical rain forest in the world is in the great valley of the Amazon River in South America. This is not a region where it is easy for man to live, because of the thick jungles, the heat, the dampness, the millions of insects, and the poor soil. Nevertheless, there are people who live on this land, and who farm it.

If you flew over the Amazon valley in an air plane, you would see clearings here and there. Most of these clearings are near rivers. Rivers are roads in the jungle. People can travel on them in boats from one place to another.

The people who live in the Amazon jungle are called Indians, but they are just one of the many groups of people in the world called Indians. All the people who were living in North and South America when the Europeans came are called Indians. They speak many different languages, and live in many different ways.

The Amazon Indians make clearings by cutting down the undergrowth and then burning it. They do not cut down the big trees, but let the fire kill them. In the clearing, they build houses of palm leaves. Usually, several families live together in one house.

The men are hunters and fishermen. There are not many animals in the Amazon jungle, but the men look for birds and monkeys. Occasionally, they can kill a larger animal. They use bows and arrows for hunting. Often they use arrows that are poisoned, so that if an animal is hit anywhere on its body it will die. The men also spend a lot of time fishing in the rivers.

There are many dangers in the jungle and in the water of the rivers. A dangerous fish called the piranha lives in the Amazon. It has many small teeth as sharp as knives. Piranhas are not large fish, but when hundreds of them attack a man at once, they can tear the flesh from his bones in a few minutes. There are also many snakes and insects. Along the banks of the rivers there are alligators. The Indians hunt the alligator, because they can sell its skin and also eat its meat. But the alligator is a dangerous animal, with strong jaws and sharp teeth, and it can easily kill a man if he is not careful.