

# 学习指导用书

## 英语

## 高中

第二册(下)

江苏省教育厅教研室 编  
江苏教育出版社

人教版

GAOZHONG YINGYU





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2002 年修订本

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## 说 明

经江苏省教育厅批准,由江苏省教育厅教研室组织有经验的教师、教研人员编写中小学生学习指导用书一套。本套用书包含小学三年级以上语文、数学两科及中学语文、数学、物理、英语、化学五科。

本套用书旨在帮助学生进一步理解教材的重点,全面把握教材知识体系,提高思维能力和掌握学习方法。英语各册书的练习分听力和书面两部分,另加期中、期末等三份试卷。练习题以教学大纲、教材为依据,着重于双基落实和能力培养,并具有一定的弹性。练习题不一定全做,可在教师指导下有针对性地选做。

根据教育部制订的《全日制普通高级中学英语教学大纲(试验修订版)》的精神和几年来广大师生使用的情况,我们对这套书又进行了修订。

本套书由何锋主编。参加本册编写的有:左文山、曹荣苏、朱连华、葛玉元、张宝喜、姜鸿庆、焦晓骏、周桂良、何一希、潘兰芳、章建明、金筱芳、杨乔鸣。陆志平审订。

本书配有磁带,由英国人士录制完成。如需购买,请与江苏电子音像出版社发行科联系。

在编写这套用书的过程中,得到各市教育局教研室的大力支持,在此谨致谢忱。

江苏省教育厅教研室

2002 年 1 月

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## Unit 13

### 听力练习

I. 听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。

1. What is the woman?  
A. A teacher.                      B. A nurse.                      C. A saleswoman.
2. Where are the man and the woman?  
A. In the market.                  B. In the bedroom.              C. In the field.
3. How many stories is Mary going to read next term?  
A. Two.                              B. Seven.                          C. Five.
4. Why is Mary calling Allen?  
A. Allen is asking Mary a problem in his lesson.  
B. Mary is asking Allen to see a film.  
C. Mary wants to know what Allen is doing.
5. How did the man find the talk?  
A. He thought it was useful for nobody.  
B. He thought it was interesting.  
C. He did not enjoy it at all.

II. 听下面 3 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。

听对话,回答第 6~8 题。

6. Who sent a new camera to the boy?  
A. His mother.                      B. His uncle.                      C. His sister.
7. What did the boy's sister give him as a birthday present?  
A. A blue tie.                          B. A wonderful picture.              C. A new suit.
8. Where does Uncle Robert live?  
A. In the boy's home.                  B. In a big city.                      C. In the country.

听对话,回答第 9~11 题。

9. Where did the boy go that afternoon?  
A. To the school.                      B. To a shop.                          C. To the cinema.
10. Who bought the hat for Tom?  
A. His mother.                          B. His friend Bill.                      C. He himself.
11. Why does the boy want to keep the hat?  
A. Because he likes it.  
B. Because his mother asks him to.  
C. Because his mother doesn't like it.

听独白,回答第12~15题。

12. How did Miss Gao's students learn?
- A. They were all fast learners.
  - B. They were all slow learners.
  - C. They didn't always learn things quickly.
13. What did Miss Gao teach her students one day?
- A. She taught them something about music.
  - B. She taught them something about maths.
  - C. She taught them something about nature.
14. How did Miss Gao feel when the whole class was quiet for a few minutes?
- A. She was very surprised.
  - B. She was very dissatisfied.
  - C. She was very angry.
15. Why was Miss Gao happy when Bill tried to answer her question?
- A. Because she thought even a less clever student could answer the question.
  - B. Because she thought Bill was the only student who could answer the question.
  - C. Because she thought Bill would make the whole class laugh.

## 书面练习

I. 根据课文内容填空。

Albert Einstein was born in Germany. As a young boy he liked to ask questions. By the time he was 14, he had taught himself advanced mathematics. After graduation from a technical school he worked first as a teacher and then in a government office. With the pay he continued his studies at university. Between 1905 and 1915 he began the research and studies which led to his great discovery in physics. His discovery was completely new, and few people could understand it then, but he stuck to it and went on with his research.

By 1919 Einstein became world-famous and he was regarded as the leading scientist of the century. In 1921 he was given the Nobel Prize for physics. When Germany was ruled by Hitler, Einstein had to leave Europe because he was a Jew. He arrived in America in 1933 and in 1940 he became an American citizen. He lived the rest of his life quietly there. Besides his research work, he spent much time fighting for human rights and progress.

Albert Einstein was a simple man and the greatest scientist of the 20th century.

II. 根据句子的含义以及所给单词的首字母写出单词。

1. He is learning a dvanced English by himself at home.
2. John decided to go to college to receive further education.
3. If you want to be respected, you should respect others first.

4. The old man is content to live a quiet life in the small village.
5. The discovery of the element is of great importance to the world.
6. Mary received Tom's present on her birthday but she didn't want to accept it.
7. To our surprise, he was successful in the physics exam.
8. He went straight from school to university.
9. The young man has lost his belief in God.
10. My English is so poor that I can't express myself in good English.

### III. 选择正确答案。

1. Neither of the two boys \_\_\_\_\_ playing basketball.  
A. are ~~单复数~~ B. enjoy C. likes D. like
2. The boys \_\_\_\_\_ football on the playground are from our class.  
A. play B. be playing C. are playing D. playing
3. Have you repaired the desk, the legs of \_\_\_\_\_ were broken?  
A. that B. which C. whose D. it
4. This ~~is~~ one of the questions that \_\_\_\_\_ raised at the conference.  
A. were B. was C. has been D. to be
5. It is I who \_\_\_\_\_ the window.  
A. have cleaned B. cleans C. had cleaned D. cleaning
6. Next month, \_\_\_\_\_ you'll spend in your hometown, is coming.  
A. where B. when C. that D. which
7. Johnny together with his parents \_\_\_\_\_ gone to Paris \_\_\_\_\_ the weekend.  
A. has; for B. has; at C. have; in D. have; during
8. Carelessness is often the \_\_\_\_\_ of fire.  
A. cause B. reason C. effect D. affect
9. —Would you mind if I smoked in the entrance hall?  
—\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Sure, go ahead B. No, go ahead C. Of course D. Yes, please do
10. Although he was drunk, he \_\_\_\_\_ on going home alone.  
A. held B. demanded C. promised D. insisted
11. Everyone ~~but~~ \_\_\_\_\_ passed the exam.  
A. him ~~prep.~~ B. he C. himself D. his
12. The subject of mathematics \_\_\_\_\_ always interested me.  
A. is B. has C. have D. are
13. \_\_\_\_\_ more time, I could do it better.  
A. Given B. Having given C. Giving D. To give
14. Has Mary had her clothes \_\_\_\_\_ at home \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. has repaired; already B. repaired; yet  
C. repaired; still D. to be repaired; ever

15. <sup>that</sup> a pity you didn't see the film.

A. What's

~~B. It's~~

C. There's

D. That's

16. Such \_\_\_\_\_ the facts the boys had seen.

A. is

B. was

C. are

~~D. were~~

IV. 用下列动词词组的适当形式填空。

(fight for, turn to, take sides in, work out, get on well with, go on with, from that time on, lead to, be fond of, take away)

1. Einstein couldn't go on with his research in Germany because of the war.

2. John is a strange boy and he can't get on well with his classmates.

3. From that time on, he became more interested in boxing.

4. They had a heated argument last night and I didn't take sides in them.

5. The problem was so difficult that he couldn't work it out.

6. All roads lead to Rome.

7. Kate is fond of volleyball and she plays it every week.

8. Abraham Lincoln fought for freedom for the American people all his life.

9. The books taken away yesterday must be put back tomorrow.

10. I turned to Mr Black for help when I was in trouble.

V. 改写句子。

1. Facts proved that he was an honest man.

He proved to be an honest man.

2. I only know that he is a Canadian.

I know nothing about him but <sup>(except)</sup> that he is a Canadian.

3. Einstein didn't change his mind and went on with his research.

Einstein stuck to his theory and continued to do his research work.

4. It is very difficult for me to accept your strange idea.

I find it difficult to accept your strange idea.

5. Please tell me the date of his birth.

Please tell me when he was born.

6. We went to the cinema last night but Zhang Hua didn't.

Except Zhang Hua, we went to the cinema last night.

7. He did what he could to save the boy's life.

He tried his best to save the boy's life.

VI. 根据所给汉语完成下列句子。

1. As a young boy Einstein used to ask a lot of questions (问很多问题).

2. Although it was raining, the farmer continued to work in the fields (在田里劳动).

3. He found it difficult to prove his idea (证明自己的观点).

4. We were surprised at what he had done (他所做的).



5. Together with my mother, I spent the whole afternoon doing shopping (花一下午买东西).
- ⑥ No matter what happens, you must stick to this rule (遵守这条规则).
7. He could work out how far the stars seem would appear to have moved (似乎运动).
8. I really don't know what to do next (下一步做什么).
9. He has to earn money (挣钱) to support his family.
10. The poor old man was content with two meals a day (一天吃两顿饭就满足了).

VII. 用适当的词填空。

1. Our city is no longer what it used to be.
2. Who will take the place of Mr Brown has not been decided yet.
3. The trouble is that we are short of hands now.
4. The reason why she was late was that she missed the early bus.
5. That our football team has won the game is known to us all.
6. The thought that he might lose his son worried him.
7. What he did made his parents disappointed.
8. I wonder when <sup>(where)</sup> and where <sup>(how)</sup> he got the information.
9. —What are you looking for?  
—I can't remember where I left my glasses.
10. —I don't like the color of your hair.  
—I don't care if <sup>(whether)</sup> you like it or not.

VIII. 完形填空。

The famous scientist Albert Einstein died in 1955. His 1 now is in the central state of Kansas of the U. S. It belongs to a retired(退休的) 2 doctor, Thomas Harvey. 3 did this happen? And why?

In the 1950s, Albert Einstein and Thomas Harvey 4 each other when they both lived in Princeton, New Jersey. Einstein was working at Princeton University 5 Doctor Harvey was working at Princeton Hospital. When Einstein died, Doctor Harvey 6 to examine his body. It was then that he started to study 7 has become a long time examination of Einstein's brain. His goal(目的) was 8 some physical evidence(证据) of the scientist's genius(才华).

Doctor Harvey, 9, did not tell Einstein's family that he 10 the great man's brain. It was only later 11 the family learned of Doctor Harvey's work. They 12 the idea at first. After Doctor Harvey explained his idea to them, they agreed to 13 him to study the brain. Doctor Harvey then asked 14 scientists to help. They cut the brain 15 three pieces. They marked each piece before placing it in containers 16 chemical formaldehyde(甲醛) to protect it. Doctor Harvey 17 Einstein's brain since then. He has carried it with him as he moved from place to place. He has also lent parts of the brain to other scientists 18 study.

Only one researcher has found 19. A doctor at the University of California found

that the left part of Einstein's brain has 20 certain cells(细胞) than normal. Such cells are known to feed brain. She said this may mean that the cells could affect(影响) intelligence(智力).

- |   |  |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|
| 1. A. body  | B. heart   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. brain             | D. head  |
| 2. A. physical  | B. chemical  | C. natural   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D. medical |
| 3. A. What  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. How         | C. Who   | D. Which                                       |
| 4. A. realized  | B. recognized                                      | C. learned   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D. knew    |
| 5. A. as  | B. because   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. while             | D. since                                       |
| 6. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. was called on     | B. was sent for                                    | C. had called on   | D. had sent for                                |
| 7. A. which   | B. how   | C. that  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D. what    |
| 8. A. to invent   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. to discover | C. to prove  | D. to examine                                  |
| 9. A. probably  | B. therefore                                       | C. likely  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D. however |
| 10. A. bought   | B. sold  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. kept              | D. made  |
| 11. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. that             | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. when        | C. before  | D. after                                       |
| 12. A. were content with                                    |  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. did not like      |  |
| C. agreed to  |  | D. did not refuse  |  |
| 13. A. promise  | B. let   | C. have  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D. permit  |
| 14. A. other two  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. two other   | C. the others  | D. other some                                  |
| 15. A. off  | B. by  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. into              | D. about                                       |
| 16. A. are filled with                                      | B. are full of                                     | C. of  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D. with    |
| 17. A. has been learning                                    |  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. has been studying |  |
| C. had kept   |  | D. had protected   |  |
| 18. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. for              | B. on  | C. into  | D. about                                       |
| 19. A. something easily                                     |  | B. without difficulty                                    |  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. something particular |  | D. nothing different                                     |  |
| 20. A. a  | B. a lot   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. many              | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D. more    |

IX. 阅读理解。

### A

It was nearly midnight on April 17, 1955. Dr Dean took a look at his patient, Albert Einstein, who was sleeping peacefully, and then left the hospital. After a while, the nurse, Roszel noticed her patient had difficulty in breathing. She went up to help him. Albert Einstein murmured something in German, which Roszel did not understand at all. He took two deep breaths and then died. His death was announced at noon the next day. No reporters were allowed to enter the room and no details of his death were given. Einstein had left a will in which he warned people to guard against personality cult(个人崇拜) and asked them to have his house locked and his body cremated(火化) except that his brain was to be used for study. That would be his last contribution to mankind.

1. According to the passage above, Albert Einstein passed away \_\_\_\_.

- ☒ A. in a hospital      B. at home      C. in Germany      D. in his lab
2. The nurse couldn't understand what Einstein murmured because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Einstein's voice was too low      B. Einstein was a German  
 C. she was an American      ☒ D. she didn't know German
3. When Einstein's death was announced \_\_\_\_\_.  
☒ A. no reporters went into the room where his body was kept  
 B. none of the people was allowed to enter his house  
 C. some policemen had been sent to prevent his admirers from saluting him  
 D. there must have been few news reporters who had hurried there
4. Einstein's last contribution was \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. his money offered to the people      ☒ B. his brain for medical research work  
 C. his body for medical students      D. his details about the famous theory

## B

Albert Einstein's fame spread all over the world on November 7, 1919 when British researchers announced they had found the first proof of Einstein's general relativity theory. Einstein had already been known among scientists because of his two astonishing theories: the special theory of relativity published in 1905 when he was only twenty-six and an ordinary clerk in the Swiss Patent (专利) Office and the general theory of relativity, coming out between 1913 and 1915. He was considered so brilliant by other scientists that in 1914 he was invited to join the famous Royal Prussian Academy of Science (普鲁士皇家学院) and to become head of the research branch at the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute. He accepted the offer and moved to Berlin.

5. Einstein became famous all over the world in 1919 \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. because of his two astonishing theories  
 B. because he announced his general relativity theory  
 C. because of his special theory of relativity  
☒ D. because Einstein's general relativity theory proved correct on November 7 of that year
6. When Einstein's special theory of relativity was published, he \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. had won the Nobel Prize for physics  
☒ B. was still working as an ordinary clerk in the Swiss Patent Office  
 C. was 34  
 D. was still a middle school student
7. From this passage we know that Einstein was \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. famous in the scientific fields in 1904  
 B. considered a brilliant scientist before his special theory of relativity was published  
☒ C. unknown in the scientific fields before his special theory of relativity was published  
 D. not head of a research group
8. The best title for this passage should be \_\_\_\_\_.

☒ A. Albert Einstein

C. An Astonishing Theory

B. The General Relativity Theory

D. Head of the Research Branch

C

Long ago, there lived in Greece a learned man, he was so well-known for his wide knowledge of almost everything that lots of people from all over the country came to learn things from him. The great man taught his students whole-heartedly and answered their questions with great patience. One day a student asked him, "My dear teacher, didn't you say you yourself have many, many more questions about things than we do? On the contrary we students have far more than you."

With a smile, the teacher drew two circles, one as large as a big wheel, the other smaller.

"Of course, I've learned much more. But a teacher does not necessarily have fewer questions than his students. Now look at these two circles. Within the big one is my knowledge of things, and within the smaller one yours. Out of the circles is what is still unknown to us. Since mine is larger, the line that marks out the circle is longer. That means I have more chances to face what is still unknown. And that's why I myself have more questions than you do. The more you learn, the more questions you have. You will never learn enough, you know."

9. One of his students didn't agree that \_\_\_\_.

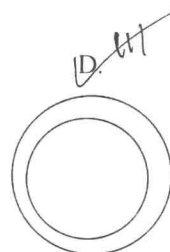
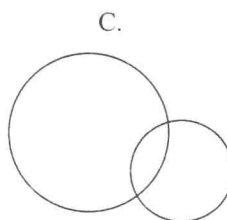
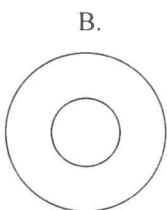
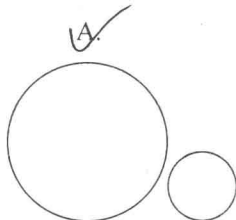
A. the teacher should have so many questions

B. the teacher had as many questions as the students

C. the students had more questions than the teacher

☒ D. the teacher had more questions than the students

10. Which of the following pictures tells rightly what the teacher drew?



11. The teacher drew two circles in order to show \_\_\_\_.

☒ A. why he had more questions than students

B. how one could gain more knowledge

C. he knew a lot and was good at drawing

D. what the students learnt had something to do with the circles

12. The passage mainly tells us that \_\_\_\_.

A. we should learn from a learned man

☒ B. we'll never learn enough

- C. a teacher should be patient
- D. it's never too old to learn

#### D

Geometry(几何学) is a form of maths that deals with space and its measurement. Because scientists' ideas about the universe and space have changed, geometry has had to be made suitable for a new need to fit these different ideas. One kind of geometry is based on the idea of a universe with four dimensions(度,维) rather than three. The fourth dimension is time. The idea of a 4-dimensional universe changed much of the scientists' way of thinking.

From this new idea about the universe, Einstein developed his famous theory of relativity. Other scientists used the Einstein theory to explore(探索) the atom. Then, in the 1930's it was found that the atom could be split, giving out huge quantities of energy. In the 1940's, practical atomic reactors(原子反应堆) were built. Now we have ships and electric power plants which use atomic energy.

When modern science began only 300 years ago, it began with a very few ideas. Today science, moving rapidly, has so many ideas that it is difficult to keep up with them. Each new discovery leads to many other discoveries, and each of these in turn leads to others.

13. Einstein's theory of relativity is based on \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. 3-dimensional geometry  
B. the fourth dimension  
C. the idea of a 3-dimensional universe  
☒ D. the idea of a 4-dimensional universe
14. Only after practical atomic reactors were built did people begin \_\_\_\_\_.  
☒ A. to use atomic energy  
B. to build electric power plants  
C. to explore the atom  
D. to know that the atom could be split
15. It is difficult for us to keep up with the new ideas because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. modern science is three hundred years old  
B. scientists' ideas about the universe and space have changed  
☒ C. science is advancing and new ideas are endless  
D. Einstein's theory of relativity is out of date

X. 根据对话内容,从对话后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项是多余的。

John: 1 A

Roger: At a quarter past two; very shortly in fact.

John: 2 F

Roger: I should think so. I haven't seen him since he was sixteen, but he won't change all that much.



John: 3 D

Roger: Oh, tall and handsome. 4 C

Announcer: British European Airways announce the arrival of their flight BE 757 from Stockholm.

Roger: 5 B

John: All right. Let's.

- A. When did you say the plane would arrive?  
B. Let's go over to the Arrival Hall.  
C. I expect you'll find him good-looking.  
D. What's he like?  
E. What does he like?  
F. Do you think you'll recognize Carl when you see him?  
G. Yes, I am sure.

XI. 短文改错。

The Wayle is a small river that cuts across the park near my home. I like sat by the river when it is fine. Last Sunday I went and sat on the river bank as ~~the~~ usual. Some children are playing games on it. Suddenly, ~~one~~ of the children kicked a ball very hard and the ball went towards a pass boat. Some people on the bank called out to the man in the boat, but he did not listen them. The ball struck him very hard that he nearly fell into the water. The man laughed when he realized that had happened. He ~~had~~ called out to the children and threw the ball back to the bank.

1. a
2. sitting
3. the
4. were
5. ✓
6. passing
7. hear
8. so
9. what
10. had

XII. 书面表达。

说明:假如你的名字李华,在杭州第八中学读书。几天前收到一位名叫 Mary Green 的来信。她是一位美国中学生,要交一位笔友。你给她写一封回信。要点如下:

1. 很乐意成为她的笔友;
2. 你今年 17 岁,在高二年级学习,学习努力,将来想当演员;
3. 擅长唱歌、跳舞。爱好集邮,已有了 1 000 多枚邮票,但大多数为中国邮票,很想得到一些外国邮票;

4. 希望能保持联系,并更多地了解对方情况。

注意:

1. 写信日期为 9 月 18 日。
2. 词数:100 左右。

## Unit 14

### 听力练习

I. 听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。

1. Where are the man and the lady?  
A. They are at the entrance of the park.  
B. They are in a museum.  
C. They are in a zoo.
2. What does Mary say she will do for Charlie?  
A. She will find the books Charlie wants.  
B. She will use Charlie's card to borrow some books he wants.  
C. She will use her own card to borrow some books for Charlie.
3. Where does the talk probably take place?  
A. In a library.                      B. In a restaurant.                      C. In a hospital.
4. Where is the lady going now?  
A. To the hotel with the man.  
B. To the bank.  
C. To have lunch with her mother.
5. What is the total cost for both tickets?  
A. It is 50 yuan.                      B. It is 70 yuan.                      C. It is 75 yuan.

II. 听下面 3 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。

听对话,回答第 6~8 题。

6. What are the speakers talking about?  
A. Hiring a taxi.  
B. A flight timetable.  
C. The way to the train station.
7. When will the man leave home?  
A. 2:30.                      B. 3:00.                      C. 3:30.
8. Where is the man going?  
A. To the Green Taxi Service.  
B. To 447 Mile End Street.  
C. To the train station.

听对话,回答第 9~12 题。

9. When did the two people last see each other?  
A. More than a year ago.    B. Last Christmas.                      C. One year ago.

10. How many children does Mrs James have?  
A. A girl and a boy.      B. A girl and two boys.      C. Two boys.
11. What did you learn about Joey?  
A. He is still playing the violin.  
B. He no longer plays the violin.  
C. He enjoys both the violin and sports.
12. What is Mrs James doing now?  
A. She is studying cooking.  
B. She is studying typing.  
C. She is studying French.
- 听独白, 回答第 13 ~ 15 题。
13. What can we learn about the radio station?  
A. It is owned by the English Coffee Shop.  
B. It is on Montana at the Seventh Street in Santa Monica.  
C. It sells advertising time.
14. What will the weather be like?  
A. Cloudy.      B. Cold.      C. Fine.
15. What can we learn about Santa Monica Beach?  
A. It's used for parking cars.  
B. It's a good place for surfing(冲浪).  
C. It's a good place for swimming.

## 书 面 练 习

I. 根据课文内容填空。

A satellite is an object, which travels in an orbit round another object in space. It is possible for a man-made satellite to go into space by rockets, if the rockets reach a speed of 40,000 kph.

A satellite is one of the most expensive pieces of scientific equipment. It is usually very light and contains very expensive cameras. There is a rocket motor on the satellite by which the direction of the satellite can be changed if necessary.

Satellites for broadcasting are used to send radio and TV programmes from one part of the world to another. We also use weather satellite to send information and photos of weather conditions to weather stations on the earth. Dozens of satellites have been put into space for sending telephone signals.

Scientists are able to study outer space at their research stations on the earth with space satellites.

II. 根据句子的含义以及所给单词的首字母写出单词。

1. There are dozens of man-made satellites in space moving round the earth now.

2. First aid is the science of giving medical care to a person.
3. In 1962, the first weather pictures of the earth were taken.
4. The coming exam kept the students busy preparing their lessons.
5. People's living conditions have greatly improved since then.
6. Who can tell the difference between healthy plants and the diseased plants?
7. Signals (that reach the satellite and return to the earth in less than a second) travel at the speed of light.
8. After he had finished writing it, Tom folded the letter and put it in an envelope.

### III. 选择正确答案。

1. This park used to be free but now you have to pay \_\_\_\_\_.  
☒ A. to get in      B. to get in it      C. to get into      D. to get on
2. We've got a famous film \_\_\_\_\_ this month in the cinema.  
 A. in      B. off      ☒ C. on      D. for
3. A satellite must be very light because it has to be \_\_\_\_\_ into space by a rocket.  
 A. sent out      B. set up      ☒ C. sent up      D. found out
4. The problem \_\_\_\_\_ the man is \_\_\_\_\_ he hasn't enough money to afford his son's education.  
 A. in; because      B. to; which      C. for; what      ☒ D. with; that
5. If you \_\_\_\_\_ to do something, you have decided or planned to do it.  
 A. hope      ☒ B. intend      C. like      D. wish
6. The room is so small that he has to \_\_\_\_\_ his bed in the daytime to save space.  
☒ A. fold up      B. put up      C. pick up      D. take up
7. We have a lot of books in our library, \_\_\_\_\_ dictionaries, textbooks and handbooks.  
 A. after all      B. at least      ☒ C. for example      D. first of all
8. We must do something to stop the river \_\_\_\_\_.  
☒ A. from being polluted      B. from polluting  
 C. to be polluted      D. being polluting
9. \_\_\_\_\_ a decision is reached, it must be firmly \_\_\_\_\_.  
☒ A. Once; carrying out      B. While; carried on  
 C. Unless; carried up      ☒ D. Once; carried out
10. I opened the letter and it contained \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (习惯用法) A. an important information      ☒ B. a piece of important information  
 C. an important piece of information      D. some important informations
11. I'll never forget the day \_\_\_\_\_ I spent with you on the island.  
☒ A. which      B. when      C. on which      D. why
12. —Must I be home before eight o'clock?  
 —No, \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. you mustn't      B. you can't