

21世纪



双向通

21st CREATIVE CLASS

创新课堂

——著名特级高级教师编写——

高二英语 (上)

丛书总策划：布奇
丛书总主编：刘国玉

王美珍 主编



辽宁教育出版社



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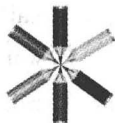
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Unit 1 Making a difference



夯实基础题

I. 根据首字母或汉语提示填写单词的正确形式

- He gave an i _____ reply to the question which was difficult to answer.
- It is the business of the police to prevent and detect c _____.
- Scientists p _____ that there will be an earthquake.
- She was wearing a brown dress with hat and gloves to m _____.
- If a boy is c _____, he is always asking questions.
- He _____ (承担) the responsibility for changes.
- Whoever breaks the law should be _____ (惩罚).
- Please be _____ (耐心的), your mother is coming soon.
- It is _____ (明显的) that he is quite wrong.
- Would you like to attend the _____ (讲座) by Professor Lu?

II. 用正确的介词或副词填空

- Though they are brothers, they have little _____ common with each other.
- Your idea is similar _____ mine. We can have a further discussion.
- My brother always dreams _____ becoming a pilot.
- The heavy rain stopped me _____ going shopping.
- Mary never gave up her hopes _____ the future.
- Albert Einstein is known _____ a famous scientist.
- Hold on, please. He'll return _____ no time.
- It's surprising that Tom had got engaged _____ a girl before he graduated from university.
- Go on _____ it, and you will succeed.
- According _____ what he said, the Blacks had been living in the USA for twenty years.

III. 单项选择

- What do you think of my coat?
—It looks nice. Besides, it _____ your trousers well.
A. agrees B. fits C. suits D. matches
- A new car factory is _____ very soon.
A. to build B. to be built
C. being built D. built
- The room is pleasant _____.
A. to live in B. to live
C. to be lived in D. to living
- Mary not only wears the same dress _____ Kate, but also has hairstyle that is similar _____.
A. to; with B. as; to
C. to; as D. to; to
- The dictionary is so _____ that it becomes a best-seller in many bookstore.
A. expensive B. practical
C. cheap D. similar
- A book _____ anti-pollution problems needs _____.
A. to deal with; being written
B. dealing with; write
C. dealing with; to be written
D. dealing about; writing
- The thing that I dream of _____ a teacher.
A. becoming B. is to become
C. to become D. being become
- There is no doubt _____ we have won the game.
A. when B. if C. that D. whether
- They kept _____ quiet that president was murdered.
A. it B. that C. this D. ×
- We are _____ the lost boy.
A. looking after B. looking out
C. seeking for D. searching
- I prefer to visit the coal mine with my uncle instead



- of _____ those maths problems at home.
- A. calling at B. calling on
C. working for D. working on
12. It rained continuously for seven days, completely _____ our holiday.
- A. ruined B. to ruin
C. ruining D. ruins
13. Which do you enjoy _____ your spare time, playing cards at homes or taking a walk in the park?
- A. spending B. to spend
C. having spent D. to have spent
14. There isn't any difference between the two. I really don't know _____.
- A. where to choose B. which to choose
C. to choose what D. to choose which
15. It was on October 1st _____ new China was founded.
- A. which B. when C. that D. as



提升能力题

IV. 单句改错

1. She sent out many invitations to her wedding, but she hasn't received any reply for them.
2. Child are naturally curious in everything around them.
3. He ran so fast on the way that he was quite out of his breath when he reached the school.
4. —Didn't I ask you to call me?
—No, you did. But I couldn't get through. The line was busy.
5. Please come and join in us in the game tonight.
6. We need eleven players to make into a football team.
7. They all expected that more activities could be organizing.
8. Mary said she would come and attend my party, but she didn't come yet.
9. I saw John in the street just now, so he mustn't be at home now.
10. We are planning an outing. We have to ring on the bus company for a bus.

V. 根据汉语提示完成下列句子

1. It was raining yesterday, but it _____ a fine day today. (昨天一直下雨,但结果今天是个好天气。)
2. _____ that he is lying. (很显然他在撒谎。)
3. I _____ my deskmate about the problem. (我和同桌辩论了这个问题。)
4. _____ is one thing, but _____ is another. (说是一回事,做又是一回事。)
5. We must _____ ourselves, and _____ until we succeed. (我们必须相信自己,而且全力以赴,直到成功。)
6. Scientists always use their creativity and imagination to _____ new ideas and do experiments to test whether they are true or not. (科学家们总是用创造力和想象力去提出新观点,然后通过实验来检验它们正确与否。)
7. He _____ your answer. (他对你的回答感到满意。)
8. He _____ in the war. (他在战争中受伤残废了。)
9. He _____ having told a lie. (他因撒谎受到惩罚。)
10. The body temperature of humans doesn't _____ . (人类的体温不随着季节而改变。)



延伸课外题

VI. 语法练习

1. My advisor encouraged _____ a summer course to improve my writing skills.
A. for me taking B. me taking
C. for me to take D. me to take
2. Do let your mother know all the truth. She appears _____ everything.
A. to tell B. to be told
C. to be telling D. to have been told
3. There are five pairs _____, but I'm at a loss which to buy.
A. to be chosen B. to choose from



Unit 1 Making a difference

- C. to choose D. for choosing
4. She can't help _____ the house because she is busy making a cake.
A. cleaned B. cleaning
C. to clean D. being cleaned
5. Tom keeps quiet about the accident _____ lose his job.
A. so not as to B. so as not to
C. so as to not D. no so as to
6. He was disappointed to find his suggestions _____.
A. been turned down B. turned down
C. to be turned down D. to turn down
7. One learns language by making mistakes and _____ them.
A. correct B. to correct
C. corrects D. correcting
8. I feel it an honour _____ to speak here.
A. to be asked B. to ask
C. having asked D. asked
9. After she considered the problem, she got a box to stand _____.
A. by B. on C. up D. with
10. —Do you have anything more _____, sir?
—No. You can have a rest or do something else.
A. typing B. to be typed
C. typed D. to type
11. I had to buy _____ these books because I didn't know which one was the best.
A. both B. none C. neither D. all
12. I don't _____ rock'n' roll. It's much too noisy for my taste.
A. go after B. go away with
C. go into D. go in for
13. All morning as she waited for the medical report from the medical report from the doctor, her nervousness _____.
A. has grown B. is going
C. grew D. had grown
14. When _____, the museum will be open to the public next year.
A. completed B. completing
C. being completed D. to be completed
15. You are saying that everyone should be equal, and

this is _____ I disagree.

- A. why B. where C. what D. how



把握高考题

VII. 完形填空 (2002 上海高考)

A

Have you ever regretted doing something you shouldn't have done or something you didn't do which you should have? At one time or another we probably all have. There's no 1 in getting depressed about it now—it's no 2 crying over *spilt* (溢出的) milk. However, there may be some gain in thinking about exactly what happened and why 3 we might be able to draw some conclusions for the future.

One thing we all do now and again is to lose our 4 with a friend or close relative. The odd thing is that we more often display great 5 towards someone we are fond of than towards 6. The explanation may be that we see friends and relatives as a kind of safety net, an opportunity to 7 a bit of steam in a safe environment, while the *consequences* (后果) of 8 a stranger could be far more serious.

Being honest is usually thought of as a *virtue* (美德) and undoubtedly this is the 9. On the other hand, we have all experienced occasions when we have spoken our minds to someone, telling them exactly what we feel, and then have found ourselves filled with feelings of 10. Perhaps we should have kept our mouths shut.

1. A. reason B. purpose C. point D. result
2. A. use B. help C. value D. benefit
3. A. so B. because C. but D. though
4. A. mind B. memory C. manner D. temper
5. A. anger B. interest C. love D. respect
6. A. strangers B. friends C. relatives D. colleagues
7. A. run through B. throw away
C. give up D. let off
8. A. inviting B. insulting
C. speaking to D. believing in
9. A. issue B. case C. event D. factor
10. A. excitement B. happiness
C. pride D. guilt



B

Several factors make a good newspaper story. First—obviously—it must be new. But since TV can react to events so quickly, this is often a problem for 11. They usually respond to it in one of three ways.

● By providing 12 detail, comment or background information.

● By finding a new 13 on the day's major stories.

● By printing completely different stories which TV doesn't broadcast.

What else? Well—it also has to be 14. People don't want to read about ordinary, everyday life. Because of this, many stories 15 some kind of conflict or danger. This is one reason why so much news seems to be 16 news. "Plane lands safely—no-one hurt" doesn't sell newspapers. "Plane 17—200 feared dead!" does.

Next, there's human interest. People are interested in other 18—particularly in the rich, famous and powerful. Stories about the private lives of pop singers, actors, models, politicians, 19, all appear regularly in certain newspapers.

Finally, for many editors, 20 is an important factor, too. They prefer stories about people, places and events which their readers know. That's why the stories in Tokyo's newspapers are often very different from the stories printed in Paris, Cairo, New York or Buenos Aires.

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 11. A. newspapers | B. publications |
| C. reporters | D. broadcasters |
| 12. A. extra | B. available |
| C. inaccessible | D. memorable |
| 13. A. direction | B. look |
| C. angle | D. section |
| 14. A. tragic | B. dramatic |
| C. professional | D. sensitive |
| 15. A. quote | B. neglect |
| C. increase | D. involve |
| 16. A. good | B. bad |
| C. exciting | D. informative |
| 17. A. crashes | B. bumps |
| C. strikes | D. drops |
| 18. A. places | B. people |
| C. things | D. news |
| 19. A. in addition | B. in any case |
| C. for example | D. after all |
| 20. A. personality | B. similarity |

C. uniqueness

D. familiarity

VIII. 阅读理解

A

(2004, 上海春招)

In toy stores, what is old is new again.

Some of the latest toys to hit store shelves include several names that were popular in the 1980's. Among them: He-man, My Little Pony, Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles, and Transformers. Their appearance is surprising in an industry where all but classic toys like Barbie dolls tend to stay in the market for only a few years before they leave kid culture **for good**.

The return of toys introduced a generation ago, say experts, is largely a generational effect. These toys were among the first to be marketed primarily through TV cartoons. The result: The toys carried with them a much stronger brand identity than toys from previous ages. When those who played with these toys during the 1980s began having children of their own, businessmen realized they could take advantage of parents' emotional ties by bringing the toys back.

"We're starting to see a lot of properties and products coming back now for the kids of Generation X," says Greg Livingston, vice president of Wonder group, a children's product marketing firm. But other industry observers say this return-of-toy trend is more rooted in basic economics. When the economy isn't strong, they say, toy-makers become more careful.

One of the safest marketing techniques is bringing back toys that are proven successes. "If you're in the business of making and selling toys, you're going to go the safest route, which is using proven brands," says Stephanie Oppenheimer, co-founder of the Oppenheimer Toy Co., an independent consumer group that rates toys; Other companies use product ideas that have sold well in other countries, such as Japan. Still, Ms. Oppenheimer also believes that American consumers simply are not in the mood for new, high-tech toys anymore. "People are interested less in what we wish we had and more in what we already have," says Oppenheimer. "As a country, we're looking for things that remind us of simpler times."

1. The expression in the first paragraph "what's old is new again" means that "_____."



- A. both old and new toys are sold
 B. old and new toys are of the same price
 C. old toys are in fashion again
 D. old toys have taken on new forms
2. Which of the following is NOT listed as the cause for the return of the toys popular about two decades ago?
 A. Generational effect. B. Economic factors.
 C. Marketing techniques. D. Fierce competition.
3. The expression "for good" in the second paragraph can be replaced by _____.
 A. for ever B. for the future
 C. for the best D. for all
4. The main purpose of the passage is _____.
 A. to introduce the development of kid culture in the past century
 B. to analyse the reappearance of toys popular in the 1980s
 C. to promote the marketing techniques of toy manufacturers
 D. to show the impact of high-tech toys on the kids of Generation X

B

(2004, 湖北高考)

Who is there among us hasn't dreamed of having his or her own small (maybe, several years later, even big) business, and having wonderful freedom, both from a boss and from the time clock: the freedom to make up our own rules for our work, and our own plans—arranging our own hours of work? That way work would be both painless and fun. Or, so we imagine.

Well, in fact it isn't quite as simple as that. Yes, it is true that being the boss has its satisfactions and that you can arrange your working hours freely if you own your own small business. But in those early years of starting your own business, you shouldn't think of a free day, not to mention flying off for a month's vacation. It is not unusual for new business owners to work seventy or eighty hours a week, and if there is a day off, that day might need to be devoted to accounting (算账).

But this negative picture doesn't destroy the beautiful hopes. The possibility of getting something wonderful in return—both material and mental—continues

to drive that large number of people who start up small businesses each year in the United States.

5. From the first paragraph, we know that everybody hopes _____.
 A. to rule others B. to be his or her own boss
 C. to get a time clock D. to be free from work
6. Most new business owners have to _____.
 A. work more than 10 hours a day
 B. devote himself to accounting
 C. fly to some places in the world
 D. have a day off in a week
7. The expression "negative picture" most probably means "_____".
 A. a terrible experience B. a poor picture
 C. limited freedom D. unpleasant situations
8. The beautiful hopes will never be destroyed because _____.
 A. people love beautiful things by nature
 B. people have a strong desire to seek personal gains
 C. small businesses make big money each year in the US
 D. small businesses have advantages over big companies

IX. 短文改错 (NMET 2003 北京春招)

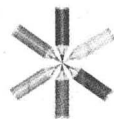
Many teachers worry about the effects of television on young people.

According to studies, any children spend 1. _____ more time watching television than they spend in school. Because so much viewing, 2. _____ children may not be develop the 3. _____ habit of read and the ability to enjoy 4. _____ themselves. No one worries much about the radio program young people listen to, 5. _____ although radios can be very noise. 6. _____ Teachers also wonder about the effects of television commercials. On one year the 7. _____ average child will see 25 000 television 8. _____ commercials, all planned and written by grown-ups to make children to want 9. _____ things that they don't real need. 10. _____



单元综合训练题

(满分 120 分)



第 I 卷(共 85 分)

第一部分 英语知识运用(共两节,满分 45 分)

第一节 单项选择(每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

- Time _____ quickly. Three years passed before I knew it.
A. went by B. went on
C. went away D. went off
- There is very little _____ in protesting. It won't help much.
A. use B. meaning C. work D. point
- Just putting away the dishes, _____.
A. the doorbell rang
B. Nancy heard the doorbell ring
C. the doorbell was heard to ring
D. there went the doorbell
- It was in the village _____ he once lived _____ he got his education.
A. that; where B. where; that
C. which; where D. where; which
- According to the recent research, heavy coffee drinking and heart attack is not necessarily _____ and effect.
A. reason B. impact C. fact D. cause
- He was observed _____ into the house and help himself what he liked before the owner came back.
A. to slip B. slip C. slipping D. slipped
- It has been raining every day so far. I hope tomorrow will _____ fine.
A. turn to B. turn up
C. turn into D. turn out
- Children are tired of learning often because they are _____ to do better than they can both at school and at home.
A. hope B. permitted C. suggested D. expected
- His book is said _____ into many languages.
A. having been translated
B. being translated

- C. to have been translated
D. to be translated
- Snow was falling when they were walking along a mountain path _____ the front.
A. being led to B. to lead to
C. leading to D. led to
- I need some fresh air, so I'm going out for a walk.
—_____.
A. Have fun
B. With pleasure
C. You'd better not
D. It's none of my business
- Shall we go shopping?
—Sorry, we _____ buy anything now because none of the shops are open.
A. mustn't B. can't C. shouldn't D. needn't
- The fact remains _____ he is behind the other classmates.
A. that B. which C. whom D. when
- _____ block if you can and many lives will be saved.
A. Giving B. Given C. Give D. To give
- If the manager had to choose between the two, he would say John was _____ choice.
A. good B. the best
C. better D. the better

第二节 完形填空(每题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

It was the district sports meet. My foot still hadn't healed (痊愈) from a (n) 16 injury. I had 17 whether or not I should attend the meet. But there I was, 18 for the 3 000 meter run.

"Ready ... set ..." The gun popped and we were off. The other girls rushed 19 me. I felt 20 as I fell farther and farther behind.

"Hooray!" shouted the crowd. It was the loudest 21 I had ever heard at a meet. The first-place runner was two laps (圈) ahead of me when she



crossed the finish line.

“Maybe I should 22,” I thought as I moved on. 23, I decided to keep going. During the last two laps, I ran 24 and decided not to 25 in track next year. It wouldn't be worth it, 26 my foot did heal.

When I finished, I heard a cheer— 27 than the one I'd heard earlier. I turned around and 28 the boys were preparing for their race. “They must be cheering for the boys.”

I was leaving 29 several girls came up to me. “Wow, you've got courage!” one of them told me.

“Courage? I just 30 a race!” I thought.

“I would have given up on the first lap,” said another girl, “We were cheering for you. Did you hear us?”

Suddenly I regained 31. I decided to 32 track next year. I realized strength and courage aren't always 33 in medals and victories, but in the 34 we overcome(战胜). The strongest people are not always the people who win, 35 the people who don't give up when they lose.

16. A. slighter B. worse C. earlier D. heavier
 17. A. expected B. supposed C. imagined D. doubted
 18. A. late B. eager C. ready D. thirsty
 19. A. from behind B. ahead of
 C. next to D. close to
 20. A. ashamed B. astonished C. excited D. frightened
 21. A. cheer B. shout C. cry D. noise
 22. A. slow down B. drop out
 C. go on D. speed up
 23. A. Therefore B. Otherwise C. Besides D. However
 24. A. with delight B. with fear
 C. in pain D. in advance
 25. A. play B. arrive C. race D. attend
 26. A. even if B. only if C. unless D. until
 27. A. weaker B. longer C. lower D. louder
 28. A. well enough B. sure enough
 C. surprisingly enough D. strangely enough
 29. A. while B. when C. as D. since
 30. A. finished B. won C. passed D. lost
 31. A. cheer B. hope
 C. interest D. experience
 32. A. hold on B. turn to

- C. begin with D. stick with
 33. A. measured B. praised C. tested D. increased
 34. A. sadness B. struggles C. diseases D. tiredness
 35. A. or B. nor C. and D. but

第二部分 阅读理解(每题2分,满分40分)

A

Years ago, when I started looking for my first job, wise advisers advised, “Barbara, be enthusiastic(热情的)! Enthusiasm will take you further than any amount of experience.” How right they were!

“Nothing great was ever achieved without enthusiasm.” Wrote Ralph Waldo Emerson. It is the paste that helps you hang on there when the going gets tough. It is the inner voice that whispers, “I can do it!” When others shout, “No, you can't!” It took years and years for the early work of Barbara McClintock, a geneticist who won the 1983 Nobel Prize in medicine, to be generally accepted. Yet she didn't stop working on her experiments. Work was such a deep pleasure for her that she never thought of stopping.

We are all born with wide-eyed, enthusiastic wonder and it is this childlike wonder that gives enthusiastic people such youthful air, whatever their age. At 90, cellist Pablo Casals would start his day by playing Bach. As the music flowed through his fingers, his stooped shoulders would straighten and joy would reappear in his eyes. As author and poet Samuel Ullman once wrote, “Years wrinkle the skin, but to give up enthusiasm wrinkles the soul.”

Enthusiastic people also love what they do, regardless of money or title or power. Patricia McIlrath, retired director of the Missouri Repertory Theater in Kansas City, was once asked where she got her enthusiasm. She replied, “My father, a lawyer, long ago told me, ‘I never made a dime until I stopped working for money’.”

If we cannot do what we love as a full-time career(职业), we can add a hobby. Elizabeth Layton of Wellsville, Kan, was 68 before she began to draw. This activity ended periods of depression that had troubled her for at least 30 years, and the quality of her work led one critic to say, “I am tempted to call Layton a genius.”

We can't afford to waste tears on “Might-have-



beens". We need to turn the tears into sweat as we go after "What-can-be". We need to live each moment whole-heartedly, with all our senses—finding pleasure in the sweet smell of a back-yard garden, the simol picture of a six-year-old, the beauty of a rainbow.

36. The author holds the view that _____.
- A. enthusiastic people will never get old
B. enthusiasm can make you succeed and enjoy life
C. enthusiasm is more important than experience
D. enthusiasm can give people more success and fame
37. Which of the following can best explain the underlined sentence in the second paragraph?
- A. Enthusiasm can give you courage and strength in difficult times.
B. If you don't have enthusiasm, you can achieve nothing.
C. Enthusiastic people never consider money and fame.
D. Enthusiastic people can gain great fame and honor.
38. The author mentions cellist Pablo Casals in the third paragraph to show that _____.
- A. music can arouse people inspiration needed to succeed
B. enthusiasm can make people feel old
C. enthusiasm can make people feel young
D. enthusiasm can keep people healthy
39. How many examples are given in the passage to show the importance of enthusiasm?
- A. Three. B. Two. C. Four. D. Five.

B

This girl is almost without shelter. She may not realize it, but she's more exposed to the world than she's ever likely to be again. And it isn't because she's a girl. It could be a boy. It could be you.

But why is she "shelterless"? She's got a place to live in quite a pleasant place by the look of it—and if shelter doesn't mean a house, then what does it mean? When we say someone "lives a sheltered life", we don't only mean that their house is comfortable. We mean that they're protected from too many worries and troubles, that they live in a settled home, probably surrounded by friends and family, and that they don't have to

cope with (应付) the difficulties the world is full of alone.

Certainly no one would say that this girl was leading a sheltered life; she's leaving home to earn her living in strange city and live by herself in a bedsitter. She may be just as well protected physically as a "sheltered life" person, but she's lost all the other shelters in her life—family, friends, the home she grew up in, school, the groups she belonged to. She's on her own now and unless she's very self-reliant (信赖自己的), she's likely to feel unhappy and insecure (不安全的) at times.

A young person setting out on her own like this is between the two main kinds of shelter most of us spend our lives in. One is our parents' home where we grow up, and the other is the home we make ourselves and where we bring up our own children. For most people the time they spend between or outside these two shelters is only a small part of their lives.

40. It can be inferred from the passage that this girl _____.
- A. has nowhere to live
B. will have problems because she's girl
C. is probably going to feel lonely
D. wants to live in her home again
41. When we say someone "lives a sheltered life", we mean they _____.
- A. live in the country
B. have a comfortable house
C. don't have any worries
D. have a secure home life and don't have to face problem alone
42. One could say that _____.
- A. this girl will be unhappy because she is alone
B. unless this girl is an independent type of person, she'll probably be unhappy
C. this girl will have difficulties because she has left school
D. this girl will probably be unhappy because she is unreliable
43. What would be the best title for the passage?
- A. Leaving home
B. Living with the family
C. Finding a house



D. Making a better shelter

C

"I've changed my mind. I wanted to have a telescope, but now I want my daddy back." Lucien Lawrences's letter to Father Christmas written after his schoolteacher father had been knifed to death outside his school gate, must have touched every heart. Lucien went on to say that without his father he couldn't see the stars in the sky. What those whom we love depart (离开) from us, we cannot see the stars for while.

But Lucien, the stars are still there, and one day, when you are older and your tears have gone, you will see them again. And, in a strange way, I expect that you will find your father is there too, in your mind and in your heart. I find that my parents, long dead now, still figure in many of my dreams and that I think of them perhaps more than I ever did when they were alive. I still live to please them and I'm still surprised by their reactions (反应). I remember that when I became a professor, I was so proud, or rather so pleased with myself, that I couldn't wait to cable (拍电报) my parents. The reply was a long time in coming, but when it did, all Mother said was "I hope this means that now you will have more time for the children!" I haven't forgotten. The values of my parents still live on.

It makes me pause and think about how I will live on in the hearts and minds of my children and of those for whom I care. Would I have been as ready as Philip Lawrence has been to face the aggressors (挑衅者), and to lay down my life for those in my care? How many people would want me back for Christmas? It's serious thought, one to give me pause.

I pray silently, sometimes, at dead of night, that ancient cry of a poet "Deliver my soul from the sword, and my darling from the power of the dog." Yet I know the death comes to us all, and sometimes comes suddenly. We must therefrom plan to live forever, but live as if we will die tomorrow. We live on, I'm sure, in the lives of those we love, and therefore we ought to have a care for what they will remember and what they will treasure. If more parents knew this in their hearts to be true, there might be fewer knives on our streets today.

44. According to the whole text we can see that the first paragraph _____.

A. puts forward the subject of the text

B. shows the author's pity on the kid

C. acts as an introduction to the discussion

D. makes a clear statement of the author's views

45. In the second paragraph the author mainly wants to explain to us _____.

A. how much he misses his parents now

B. why his parents often appear in his dreams

C. why the value of parents live on

D. how proud one was when one succeeded in life

46. In the author's opinion, the value of a person's life is so _____.

A. leave behind a precious memory to relatives and friends

B. have a high sense of duty to the whole society

C. care what others will remember and treasure

D. share happiness and sadness with his family

47. What does the author mean by the underlined sentence taken from an old poem?

A. Call on criminals and murderers to lay down their guns.

B. Advise parents to stay with their children safely at home.

C. Spend every day meaningfully in the memory of the dead.

D. Try to keep violence and murder far away from society.

D

Looking back on my childhood, I get to believe that naturalists are born and not made. Although we were all brought up in the same way, my brothers and sisters soon threw away their pressed flowers and insects. Unlike them, I had no ear for music and languages. I was not an early reader and I could not do mental arithmetic.

Before World War I we spent our summer holidays in Hungary. I have only the unclear memory of the house we lived in, of my room and my toys. Nor do I recall clearly the large family of grandparents, aunts, uncles and cousins who gathered next door. But I do have a clear memory of the dogs, the farm animals, the local birds and, above all, the insects.

I am a naturalist, not a scientist. I have a strong love of the natural world, and my enthusiasm (热情)



has led me into varied investigations (调查). I love discussing my favorite topics and enjoy burning the midnight oil while reading about other people's observations and discoveries. Then something happens that brings these observations together in my conscious mind. Suddenly you wonder you see the answer the riddle(谜), because it all seems to fit together. This has resulted in my publishing 300 papers and books, which some might honour with the title of scientific research.

But curiosity, a keen eye, a good memory and enjoyment of the animal and plant world do not make a scientist; one of the outstanding qualities required is self-discipline, a quality I lack. A scientist requires not only self-discipline but hard training, determination and a goal. A scientist, up to a point, can be made. A naturalist is born. If you can combine the two, you get the best of both worlds.

48. The first paragraph tells us that the author _____.

- A. was born to a naturalist's family
- B. lost his hearing when he was a child
- C. didn't like his brothers and sisters
- D. was interested in flowers and insects

49. The author can't remember his relatives clearly because _____.

- A. he didn't live long with them
- B. he was fully busy observing nature
- C. the family was too large to remember
- D. he was too young when he lived with them

50. It can be inferred from the passage that the author was _____.

- A. a naturalist but not a scientist
- B. more a good observer than a listener
- C. no more than a born naturalist
- D. a scientist as well as a naturalist

51. The author says he's naturalist rather than a scientist probably because he thinks he _____.

- A. lacks some of the qualities required of a scientist
- B. he couldn't do mental arithmetic
- C. he was brought up in a family of farmers
- D. he was not knowledgeable enough

E

There is much discussion today about whether e-

conomic growth is desirable. At an early period, our desire for material wealth may have been justified. Now, however, this desire for more than we need is causing serious problems. Even though we have good intentions, we may be producing too much, too fast.

Those who criticize economic growth argue that we must slow down. They believe that society is approaching certain limits on growth. These include the fixed supply of natural resources, the possible negative effects of industry on the natural environment, and the continuing increase in the world's population. As society reaches these limits, economic growth can no longer continue, and the quality of life will decrease.

People who want more economic growth, on the other hand, argue that even at the present growth rate there are still many poor people in the world. These proponents of economic growth believe that only more growth can create the capital(资金) needed to improve the quality of life in the world. Furthermore, they argue that only continued growth can provide the financial resources required to protect our natural surroundings from industrialization.

This debate over the desirability of continued economic growth is of vital importance to business and industry. If those who argue against economic growth are correct, the problems they mention cannot be ignored. To find a solution, economics and the business community must pay attention to these problems and continue discussing them with one another.

52. According to those who argue against economic growth we must slow down for the following reasons except that _____.

- A. our natural surroundings are in danger of being destroyed by industry
- B. the fixed supply of natural resources marks a point beyond which economic growth cannot continue
- C. the world population is ever increasing
- D. more efforts should be made to improve the quality of our material life

53. It can be inferred that the underlined word "proponents" (para. 3) most probably means _____.

- A. arguments in support of something
- B. disagreements



- C. people who argue against something
 D. people who argue for something
54. The passage is mainly about _____.
- A. the contradiction (矛盾) between economists and the business community
 B. the present debate on economic growth
 C. the importance of the debate on economic growth
 D. the advantages and disadvantages of economic growth
55. We may infer from the passage that _____.
- A. the author describes the ease as it is
 B. the author is for economic growth
 C. the author is against continues economic growth
 D. the author is very much worried about the problems caused by continued economic growth

第二卷(共35分)

第三部分 写作(共两节,满分35分)

第一节 短文改错(满分10分)

- Today the best works are still given to men.
 56. _____
- Even when woman do the same work, they are often
 57. _____
- paid less men. Women want these things changing.
 58. _____
- The women's liberation movement was begun by
 59. _____
- women didn't want to stand behind successful
 60. _____
- men. They wanted to stand beside men, the same
 61. _____
- chance to success. The movement is quite new, and
 62. _____
- many American women do not agree with it's purpose.
 63. _____

But it has already caused several change in women's
 64. _____

lives and in men's lives, either. 65. _____

第二节 书面表达(满分25分)

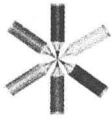
假设你是王晓明,请根据你校美化校园的规划,用英语给你在美国的笔友 Peter 写一封短信,介绍该规划。短信的主要内容如下:

规划目的	美化校园、净化空气
	创造良好学习和生活环境
规划内容	种植花草树木
	建一个植物园,供参观、实践
	建一个小花园,供休息、读书
	建几座名人雕塑,激励师生

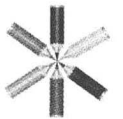
- 注意:1. 短信的开头和结尾已为你写好,不计入总词数。
 2. 词数:100 左右。
 3. 参考词汇:雕塑——statue(n.)
 植物园——botanical garden(n.)

Dear Peter,
 I would like to tell you that our school has worked out a new program.

Welcome to our school if you have any chance.
 Yours,
 Wang Xiaoming



Unit 2 News media



夯实基础题

I. 根据首字母或汉语写出单词的适当形式

- I am r _____ informed that she has gone abroad.
- Keep me i _____ of what happens.
- We need a b _____ diet to keep healthy.
- E _____ editors and reporters make informed decisions about what events to report, how to report them and why.
- He was rather d _____ to see his suggestions turned down.
- We shouldn't _____ (忽视) what the children are talking about; we should respect them.
- It is a _____ (谣言) that he is going to resign.
- He is a _____ (有天赋的) girl for music.
- He got his arm _____ (受伤) when he fell off the ladder.
- Tom is _____ (沉溺于) to computer games and doesn't want to study.

II. 用适当的介词或副词填空

- This road leads _____ the foot of the mountain.
- The light is poor, please switch _____ the light.
- The young man robbed Mary _____ her wallet.
- You once made a living _____ selling newspapers, didn't you?
- _____ his surprise and anger he found his classmates went to the concert without him.
- If you come _____ some new words, please look them _____ in the dictionary.
- The bus runs _____ the speed of thirty kilometer an hour.
- We have a lot of letters to send _____.
- I'm not concerned _____ what he is saying.
- My family moved here last year and now I've adapted _____ the life here.

III. 单项选择

- He beat me _____. I often won the game.
A. at once B. for once
C. once more D. once again
- It was Mary _____ Alice that got the first prize.
A. rather B. or rather
C. rather than D. more than
- When I saw Jane, I stopped and smiled, but she _____ me and walked on.
A. refused B. ignored
C. missed D. avoided
- Andrew returned home after work and informed his wife, Mary, _____ their decision.
A. of B. about C. on D. over
- In order to keep their trade _____, they would have to buy less goods in the United States.
A. balanced B. balancing
C. to balance D. being balanced
- The word "moon" is an ancient word _____ "month".
A. joined with B. joined to
C. related with D. related to
- That doesn't sound very frightening, Paul. I've seen _____. What did you like most about the film?
A. better B. worse
C. best D. worst
- He _____ badly injured in the accident and was taken to hospital immediately.
A. made B. got C. received D. suffered
- Young people usually _____ sports heros, like Michael Jordan and Tiger Woods, who are really amazing.
A. live up to B. go up to
C. look up to D. play up to
- To our delight she quickly adapted herself _____ the situation.
A. with B. into C. to D. by
- Every object tells a story. Even the most ordinary