

# YINGYU

## 高中全新课时优化学习

# 英语 (人教版) 必修2

优化学习编写组 编



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# 高中全新课时优化学习(必修 2)

英 语

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## 编写说明

随着我国高等教育规模的急速扩大,上大学已经成了大多数青年学生可以实现的人生目标,与此同时,随着国家逐步完成了高中教材的大幅度修订,原有的教辅读物编写理念、体例等已显得不合时宜了。为此,浙江大学出版社特聘全国著名重点中学学科带头人领衔,组织浙江、江苏两省二十余所名校的第一线教师,倾力打造《高中全新课时优化学习》丛书。

本丛书有以下三大特色

**1. 全** 内容以面向全体学生为主,同时注意培养尖子学生。在各单元、各课知识内容的提炼上力图全面,由浅入深,难点、疑点的解析通俗易懂;例题的讲解多角度,举一反三;练习题设计难易适中,并配有相当量的创新题,供学有余力的学生思考,巩固提高。

**2. 透** 丛书注重学科内容的综合与渗透,知识内容的融会贯通,主要体现在单元知识和前面已经学过的本学科内容相互渗透,本单元知识和其他学科的知识相互渗透,以及在生活和生产实践中的应用,因而具有极强的启发性。从而培养学生对知识的综合思考能力,以及横向、纵向的思维能力和分析问题、解决问题的能力。

**3. 实** 本丛书摒弃浮泛的说理,强调实用性、操作性,通过各种题型解析、基础训练,帮助学生加深记忆和理解,融会贯通所学的知识。练习设计和课堂教学同步,老师可以引领学生当堂练习,巩固该课堂的知识内容。

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## Unit 1 Cultural relics

### ○ 重点导学

#### 话题

本单元的中心话题是“文化遗产”，我们可以对中外著名的文化遗产有所了解，思考关于文化遗产的归属问题，并激发自身对文化遗产的保护意识。

#### 功能

1. 征求看法(asking for opinions)。请从课本中找出2—3个表述方法。如：Are you sure he / she was telling the truth? How do you know that?

2. 发表看法(giving opinions)。请从课本中找出4—5个表述方法。如：I don't believe..., because...; That can't be true. It is (not) a fact.

#### 结构

这个单元我们将复习限制性定语从句(restrictive attributive clause)和学习非限制性定语从句(non-restrictive attributive clause)。想一想：限制性定语从句和非限制性定语从句的区别。相关语法可参看教科书 p. 85—86 的语法栏目。

#### 词汇

从本单元找出十个新单词或词汇，如：look into, belong to, 了解它们的意思及用法并运用想像力将它们串连在一个自编的关于文化遗产失而复得的情景剧中。

#### 阅读

本单元的课文是 In Search Of The Amber Room。看 p. 1 上的标题和 p. 1—2 上的插图，结合 p. 1 Pre-reading 部分的问题，思考文中主要将会讨论什么样的问题。在思考过后，先是快速阅读短文，对文章内容有

一个大致的了解，看是否与自己的预测相同。然后再仔细阅读短文，完成 p. 2—3 上 Comprehending 里第一部分中的选择题和第二部分中的正误判断，对课文内容、细节进行更深入的理解。

#### 读写

课本 p. 5—8, “语言运用”(Using Language)部分的 Reading, listening and writing 主要通过通过对 evidence, fact 和 opinion 三个词的讲解辨析，结合琥珀屋离奇失踪这一事件进行听力的训练，可有效地帮助我们所学内容与实际判断能力的培养结合起来。紧随其后的 Speaking and writing 则继续围绕上面的话题，大家可相互交流听力内容，并根据所听到的内容写出文字材料。最后，编者又把教材的内容向深处推动，Reading and writing 通过展示不同人对待国家文化遗产的不同态度，引发学生思考，发表自己的看法，具有现实意义。

### Period 1: Warming up & Reading

### ○ 重点导学

1. Although it feels as hard as stone, it easily melts \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. when it is heating B. when heated  
C. when it heated D. when it heating

【分析与解答】选 B。句意：虽然摸起来像石头一样硬，可是加热后就很容易熔化。这题主要考查的是“状语从句中的省略”。句子“it easily melts when heated”的原句应该是“it easily melts when it is heated”，从句中的主语 it 和主句中的主语 it 一致，并且从句中还含有 be 动词 is，因此我们就可省略从句

的主语 it 和 be 动词 is。

**【反思与拓展】** 此类状语从句的省略主要应该符合下面两个条件:

A. 从句主语: 从句的主语和主句的主语一致, 或从句的主语为 it;

B. 从句谓语: 从句的谓语含有 be 动词的某种形式(am / is / are / was / were)。

当从句的主语和谓语符合上述两个条件后, 我们就可以把状语从句中的“主语 + be 动词的某种形式”省略, 从而使语言更加简洁、明了。现就把各种状语从句的省略现象列举如下:

(1) 时间状语从句中的省略

When (he was) very young, he began to learn to play football. 当他很小的时候, 他就开始学习踢足球了。

When (it is) necessary, we will do all that we can to help you. 如果有必要的话, 我们将竭尽全力帮你。

(2) 地点状语从句中的省略

Fill in the words in the blanks where (it is) necessary. 在空格中必要的地方填上单词。

Lay these books where (it is) possible for you to find them easily. 把这些书放在你容易找到的地方。

(3) 条件状语从句中的省略

He often kept silent unless (he was) spoken to. 除非有人跟他讲话, 否则他经常保持沉默。

Come along with us if (it is) possible. 如果有可能和我们一起去吧。

(4) 让步状语从句中的省略

Whether (he is) well or sick, he always keeps smiling. 无论他身体是好是坏, 他总是面带微笑。

Though (it was) cold, the old man still wore a vest. 虽然天很冷, 老人还是穿着一件背心。

(5) 比较状语从句中的省略

You came later than (you were) required. 你来得比要求的要晚。

In winter, it's much colder in Beijing than (it is) in Guangzhou. 在冬天, 北京要比广州冷得多。

(6) 方式状语从句中的省略

The football player is rolling on the ground as if (he is) badly hurt in the leg. 足球运动员在操场上打着滚, 似乎他的腿伤得很厉害。

He opened the desk, as if (he was) in search of something important. 他打开抽屉仿佛要找一件重要的东西。

2. There is no doubt \_\_\_\_\_ the boxes were then put on a train for Königsberg, at that time a \_\_\_\_\_ city on the Baltic Sea.

A. that; German

B. whether; Germany

C. if; German

D. when; Germany

**【分析与解答】** 选 A。句意: 毫无疑问, 这些箱子后来被装上火车运往哥尼斯堡, 当时它是波罗的海旁边的一个德国城市。

(1) “There is no doubt that...” 意为“毫无疑问”, that 引导的是名词 doubt 的同位语从句, 对名词 doubt 的内容进行解释说明。我们平时可以将 “There is no doubt that...” 作为一个固定短语记。又如: There is no doubt that he is innocent. 毫无疑问, 他是无罪的。

(2) German adj. (形容词) 德国的, 德国人的, 德语的 n. (名词) 德国人, 德语; Germany n. (名词) 德国。我们不能将这两个单词的各自的词性和意思混淆起来。如:

Our German teacher comes from Germany, that is, he is a German. 我们的德语老师来自德国, 也就是说, 他是个德国人。

**【反思与拓展】**

(1) doubt 一词的用法:

doubt vt. (及物动词) 怀疑, 不确定, 不信任。

doubt 作为及物动词, 后面可以接宾语从句。在肯定句中, doubt 后面的从句连词应用 whether/if; 在否定句或疑问句中, doubt 后面的从句连词应用 that。如:

I doubt whether / if he is honest. 我怀疑他是否诚实。

I doubt what she said. 我怀疑她所说的。

I don't doubt that he is honest. 我对他的诚实毫不怀疑。

Do you doubt that he is honest? 你怀疑他的诚实吗?

doubt *n.* (名词) 怀疑, 不确定, 不信任

doubt 作为名词, 后面可以接同位语从句。在肯定句中, doubt 后面的从句连词应用 whether 或疑问词 (注意: 同位语从句只能用 whether 引导, 不能用 if); 在否定句或疑问句中, doubt 后面的从句连词应用 that。如:

I have some doubts whether he is honest. 我怀疑他是否诚实。

I have a doubt when we shall get our pay. 我有一个疑问, 我们什么时候将得到报酬?

I have no doubt that he is honest. 我对他的诚实毫不怀疑。

Do you have any doubt that he is honest? 你怀疑他的诚实吗?

(2) German 表示“德国人”的时候, 由于 German 不是合成词, 所以它的复数形式为“Germans”。

There are three foreign teachers in our school, two Germans and one British. 我们学校有三个外语老师, 两个德国人和一个英国人。

### ◎ 误区警示

1. A cultural relic is something that has survived for a long time, often a part of something old that has remained when the rest of it has been destroyed.

【说明】本句意为: “文化遗产就是指历经很长时间而遗留下来的东西, 通常是某些古老的东西所残留的那部分, 而其余的部分已经被破坏掉了。”句中:

(1) “the rest of + 名词”作主语时, 谓语动词的单复数形式取决于“名词”的单复数。如:

The rest of the theatre tickets were sold out within one hour. 剩余的戏票在一个小时内就卖完了。

The rest of the film was very moving and I was moved to tears. 电影的剩余部分很感人, 我都被感动得哭了。

He is so nervous that the rest of the coffee is spilt all over the newspaper. 他很紧张以至于剩余的咖啡溅得满报纸都是。

(2) “the rest”单独作主语时, 谓语动词的单复数形式取决于“the rest”所指代的名词的单复数。如:

I just need the red pens. The rest belong to you. 我只需要红笔。其余的归你。(the rest 指的是剩余的“pens”, 所以谓语动词用复数。)

I have finished most of the examination paper; the rest is more difficult. 我已经完成了试卷的大部分; 试卷的剩余部分就更难了。(the rest 指的是剩余的“examination paper”, 所以谓语动词用单数。)

2. The man who has it insists that it belongs to his family.

【说明】本句意为: “那个拥有它的男子坚持说它属于他的家族。”句中 belong to “属于; 为……的一员”。如:

This dictionary belongs to her. 这本字典是她的。

Do you belong to the student union? 你是学生会会员吗?

我们在使用这个短语时需要注意: 一是没有被动语态, 二是没有进行时。如:

This new bike belongs to her sister.

A. is belonging to B. is belonged to

C. belonging to D. belongs to

(答案: D)

3. Once it is heated, the amber can be made into any shape.

【说明】本句意为: “一旦加热后, 琥珀可以被制成各种形状。”句中:

(1) once 一词的用法:

once conj. (连词) 一旦。如:

Once you understand the rules, English is not hard to learn. 一旦你理解了规则, 英语就不难学了。

Once (it is) opened, the food must be eaten up



within three days. 一旦打开,这些食物就必须在三天内吃完。

Once you start, you will never give up. 一旦你开始了,你就不要放弃。

(注意:once引导的是时间状语从句,从句要用一般现在时代替将来时。)

once *adv.* (副词) 曾经,一度。如:

Her fictions were once very popular among the young people. 她的小说一度在年轻人中很流行。

This company once employed a young woman named Lisa. 这家公司曾经雇佣了一个名叫莉萨的妇女。

(注意:once是一个不确定的时间副词,其位置一般在行为动词之前,系动词之后。)

once *adv.* (副词) 一次,一回。如:

The rich man held a party once a week. 这个富人每周开一次派对。

Would you please repeat your answer once more? 可以把你的答案重复一次吗?

(注意:一次是“once”;两次是“twice”;三次及以上是“基数词+times”。)

once 用作副词时,在句中的位置不同所表示的意思也不同。请比较并翻译下面两个句子:

I once went to Yunnan. 我曾经去过云南。(once表示“曾经”)

I went to Yunnan once. 我去过云南一次。(once表示“一次”)

(2) be made 可与不同的介词搭配,构成许多固定结构,我们平时应注意它们的用法。如:

be made of 由……原料制成(原料看得出来)

be made from 由……原料制成(原料看不出来)

be made up of 由……组成

be made into 被制成,被做成

be made in 在……(地方)制造

如: This table is made of wood. 桌子是由木材做成的。

Paper is made from wood. 纸是由木材制成的。

Our class is made up of 22 girls and 26 boys. 我

们班级是由 22 名女生和 26 位男生组成的。

The gold is made into a ring. 这金子被制成了一个戒指。

This doll is made in China. 这玩具是中国制造的。

4. The Amber Room was also made with gold and jewels.

【说明】本句意为:“琥珀屋嵌装着金银珠宝。”句中 jewel [C] 珠宝(可数),如 a jewel 一件珠宝,而 jewellery [U] (总称) 珠宝(不可数),如 a piece of jewellery 一件珠宝。

请用 jewel 和 jewellery 的相关形式填空:

This diamond ring is my most valuable piece of \_\_\_\_\_.

She locked her \_\_\_\_\_ in the safe (保险箱).

(答案: jewellery; jewels / jewellery)

## Period 2: Learning about language

### 重点导学

1. This was \_\_\_\_\_ when the two countries were \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. time; at war
- B. a time; at war
- C. time; at a war
- D. a time; at a war

【分析与解答】选 B。句意:这是在两国交战的时期。time 在句子中的意思是“时代,时期”,是可数名词,且常用复数。at war 是固定短语,意为“处于交战状态”,其中介词 at 表示“在某一状态或状况下”。当我们要表示“与……处于交战状态”,可在短语后加上 with,即短语 at war with。如:

Even in hard times, he still had a habit of reading books at least two hours a day. 即使是在艰难岁月里,他还是有着每天至少读两个小时书的习惯。

During the period of 1894 and 1895, China was at war with Japan. 在 1894 和 1895 那段时期里,中国和日本处于战争状态。

## 【反思与拓展】

(1) time 作为可数名词,意为“时代,时期(常用复数);次,回;倍数”。如: In order not to fall behind the times, he keeps learning new techniques. 为了不落落后于时代,他不断地学习新的技术。(time [C] 时代,时期)

He is a fan of the film “Brave Heart”, and he has watched the film for 20 times. 他是电影《勇敢的心》的影迷,这部电影他已经看了 20 遍了。(time [C] 次,回)

The price of a motorcycle is eight times as high as that of a bicycle. 一辆摩托车的价格是一辆自行车的价格的八倍。(time [C] 倍数)

time 作为不可数名词,意为“时间”。如:

They watched TV to kill time. 他们用看电视来消磨时间。(time [U] 时间)

(2) at war (with) 的反义词组是 at peace (with),意为“(和……)处于和平状态”。如:

This country is at peace with most of the countries in the world. 这个国家能和世界上大多数的国家和平相处。

## ○ 误区警示

1. People didn't pay much attention to cultural relics in the old days.

【说明】本句意为:“从前人们不太注意文化遗迹。”注意句中 attention 一词的用法:

attention *n.* 注意

在下达口头通知时,发通知者通常要将听通知人的注意力吸引过来,这类表达常见的有:

May I have your attention, please? 请注意!

Attention please, everyone. I have an announcement to make. 各位请注意,我有一则通知要宣布。

与 attention 搭配的常用短语:

attract attention 引起注意

draw attention 引起注意

be all attention 十分注意,全神贯注  
bring sth. to one's attention 使某人注意某事  
call one's attention to 使某人注意某事  
draw one's attention to 使某人注意某事  
give (one's) attention to 注意  
pay attention (to) (对……)注意  
with attention 留心地,注意地  
单词 attention 前面我们还可以加上相应的表示程度的单词,如 great, much, little, no 等。

请完成下列句子:

(1) 一位作家必须懂得怎样将读者的注意力吸引到他的故事上来。

A writer must know how to \_\_\_\_\_ his story.

(2) 她十分注意细节。

She \_\_\_\_\_ details.

(3) 他正全神贯注地听报告。

He is listening to the lecture \_\_\_\_\_.

(答案: call / draw the readers' attention to; pays / gives great attention to; with attention)

## Period 3: Using language

## ○ 重点导学

1. The answer \_\_\_\_\_ both of these questions is “No”.

- A. in                      B. of  
C. for                     D. to

【分析与解答】选 D。句意:这两个问题的答案都是否定的。我们要表示“……的答案/回答/解决方法”时,answer 后要跟介词 to,即可以说 answer to sth.。注意 to 不可用 of 替换。如:

We have found the answer to the question. 我们已经找到问题的答案了。

This could be the answer to all our problems. 这或许是我们全部问题的解决办法。

【反思与拓展】常见的要用 to 跟在名词后表示

“……的”类似短语还有:

access to education 接受教育的机会

entrance to theatre 戏院的入口

exit to theatre 戏院的出口

introduction to passage 文章简介

key to exercise 练习的答案

response to inquiry 询问的答复

reply to letter 回信

solution to problem 问题的解决方法

2. For example, it can be proved that China has more people than \_\_\_\_\_ in the world.

A. any other country

B. any country

C. other country

D. all the countries

**【分析与解答】** 选A。句意:比方说,中国的人口比世界上任何其他国家的人口都多,这是可以得到证实的。本句采用了“比较级表最高级”的用法。中国是世界上的国家之一,在进行比较的时候,选择项B和D没有排除自身进行比较。选择项C本身错误,应为 the other countries (其余所有的国家)。

**【反思与拓展】** 比较级表最高级的用法:

(1) 同一范围内的人或物进行比较:

……比较级 + than + any other + 单数名词

……比较级 + than + (all) the other + 复数名词

……比较级 + than + any of the other + 复数名词

……比较级 + than + anyone else

请用上述结构翻译句子:他比班上任何其他男生都高。

He is taller than any other boy in his class.

He is taller than (all) the other boys in his class.

He is taller than any of the other boys.

He is taller than anyone else.

(2) 不同范围的同类人或物进行比较,than 引导的从句中不用 other。如:

China has more people than any country in Europe. 中国的人口比欧洲的任何国家的人口都多。

## ○ 误区警示

1. Is it something that more than one person believes? Or is it something that more than one person has seen or done?

**【说明】** 本句意为:“是不是一个以上的人相信的事就是事实呢? 或者一个以上的人见过或做过的事就是事实呢?”句中“more than one + 单数可数名词”,尽管从意思上看是复数,但谓语动词要用单数。如: More than one worker is absent on business today. 今天不止一个工人因事缺席。

More than one thief was caught stealing on this bus. 在这辆公交车上不止一个小偷被逮着在偷东西。

但是在“more + 复数名词 + than one”结构作主语时,谓语动词用复数。如:

More officers than one have been involved in the matter. 卷入其中的远不止一名政府官员。

More students than one have been to Beijing. 不止一个学生去过北京。

2. A fact is anything that can be proved.

**【说明】** 本句意为:“任何能够证实的事情都叫事实。”注意句中 prove 一词的用法:

prove vt. 证明,证实。如:

The facts have proved that he is an honest person. 事实证明他是个诚实的人。(prove + 宾语)

You proved yourself (to be) correct. 你证实你自己是正确的。(prove + 宾语 + 宾语补足语)

prove link-v. 证明是……,结果是……。prove 作为系动词,后接形容词或名词作表语。如:

The method proved (to be) effective. 这种办法证明是有效的。

He proved (to be) a successful leader. 他结果是一名成功的领袖。

3. Be sure to give an example from your own life so that the reader can better understand your opinion.

**【说明】** 本句意为:“务必要提供一个你自己生

活中的例子,这样读者就能够更好地理解你的观点了。”英语中的 sure 和 certain 是近义形容词,都有“确信的,肯定的,一定的”的意思,它们的用法也大体相似,许多情况下可以通用,但它们之间也有一些差别。主要有下面几种情况:

(1) “Be sure / certain of / about sth.”表示“对……有把握”,主语必须是人。如:

I am sure / certain of her coming. 我确信她会来。

We're certain / sure about winning the debate. 我们一定会赢得这次辩论赛。

(2) “Be sure / certain to do sth.”表示“一定会做某事”,主语可以是人,也可以是物。如:

He is sure / certain to win the match. 他肯定会赢得这场比赛。

Spring is sure / certain to follow winter. 冬天过后一定是春天。

(3) “Be sure / certain that...”表示“相信,对……有把握”,主语必须是人。在这个句型中,主句谓语通常为肯定式。若主句谓语为否定式,that 则需用 whether / if 替代。如:

I'm sure / certain (that) he will pass the driving test finally. 我相信他最终会通过驾驶执照考试的。

I'm not sure / certain whether the map is of great help to us. 我不敢肯定这副地图是否会对我们有很大帮助。

(4) Certain 可以用于“It is certain that...”句式,而 sure 则不可以。如:

It is certain that he will give us a report next Monday. 下星期一他肯定会来为我们做报告的。

It isn't certain whether they will have time to visit our school. 他们是否有时间来参观我们学校还不能确定。

(5) 在祈使句中常用 be sure,不用 be certain。如:

Be sure to remember what I told you just now. 千万要记住刚才我对你所讲的话。

Be sure to call me as soon as you get there. 你一到那儿就务必给我打电话。

## ○ 优化训练

### Exercise 1: Warming up & Reading

#### I. 单项选择

1. Some of the guests have arrived now, and the rest \_\_\_\_\_ arriving later.

- A. was                      B. were  
C. are                      D. is

2. The police promised me to look \_\_\_\_\_ this matter.

- A. into                      B. out  
C. at                        D. on

3. Come to see her \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. when she is possible  
B. when it possible  
C. when is possible  
D. when possible

4. \_\_\_\_\_ he lived in America, but now he lives in China.

- A. As                        B. Once  
C. When                    D. If

5. The police searched the room for the lost \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. jewellery                B. jewels  
C. jewel                    D. all the above

6. He gave me a teddy bear, and \_\_\_\_\_ I gave him a knife.

- A. in turn                    B. in my turn  
C. in return                D. in the return

7. The newly-built maglev train is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 3.3 long metres        B. 3.3 metres long  
C. long 3.3 metres        D. metres 3.3 long

8. I have some doubts \_\_\_\_\_ they will agree with you on this matter.

- A. 不填                      B. if  
C. whether                  D. that

9. These journalists are speaking \_\_\_\_\_ so

they must be from \_\_\_\_\_ and they are \_\_\_\_\_.

A. German; Germany; Germans

B. Germany; Germen; German

C. Germany; Germans; German

D. German; Germans; Germany

10. —May I borrow your dictionary?

—I'm sorry. I \_\_\_\_\_ to leave my dictionary at home.

A. happens

B. happened

C. am happening

D. was happened

## II. 用括号内词的正确形式填空

11. A computer does only what people have it \_\_\_\_\_ (do).

12. I'm sorry, but I can't help you now because I have a lot of letters \_\_\_\_\_ (answer).

13. We had the machine \_\_\_\_\_ (mend) just now.

14. Don't have the dog \_\_\_\_\_ (bark) the whole morning, Peter.

15. My friend Betty will go to \_\_\_\_\_ for a year, so she decides to learn some \_\_\_\_\_ so that she can talk with \_\_\_\_\_. (German)

16. She appeared at the party wearing a piece of \_\_\_\_\_ around her neck and a watch with eight \_\_\_\_\_. (jewel)

## III. 用适当的介词或副词填空

17. China is made \_\_\_\_\_ 56 ethnic groups.

18. The window is made \_\_\_\_\_ glass.

19. This material is made \_\_\_\_\_ a nice skirt.

20. Wine is made \_\_\_\_\_ grapes.

21. I prefer to buy the TV set made \_\_\_\_\_ China.

## Exercise 2: Learning about language

### I. 用适当的介词或副词填空

1. The earthquake in Tangshan took \_\_\_\_\_ her parents.

2. This company belongs \_\_\_\_\_ the state.

3. Both the teachers and the students were \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ work.

4. His opinion is quite different \_\_\_\_\_ mine.

5. She had to ask for leave to look \_\_\_\_\_ her baby.

6. The workers took \_\_\_\_\_ the furniture and moved it away.

### II. 单项选择

7. —Do you still remember the Old Town of Lijiang?

—Is this the place \_\_\_\_\_ we visited last year?

A. where

B. which

C. in which

D. the one

8. At last the thief handed in everything \_\_\_\_\_ he had stolen to the police.

A. which

B. that

C. what

D. whatever

9. That's the woman \_\_\_\_\_ necklace was stolen.

A. of whom

B. of which

C. whose

D. who

10. 2008 is the year \_\_\_\_\_ the Olympics will be held in Beijing.

A. when

B. where

C. on which

D. which

11. Potatoes can be planted in places \_\_\_\_\_ it is too cold to plant rice.

A. when

B. which

C. that

D. where

12. His grandmother, \_\_\_\_\_ loved him very much, died in 1994.

A. whom

B. which

C. who

D. that

13. She heard a terrible noise, \_\_\_\_\_ brought her heart into her mouth.

A. which

B. that

C. when

D. who

14. Chaplin lived the last years of his life in Switzerland, \_\_\_\_\_ he was buried in 1977.

- A. when                      B. that  
C. where                      D. which

15. \_\_\_\_\_ is known to all, China has the largest population in the world.

- A. Which                      B. It  
C. As                          D. That

16. He succeeded in the competition, \_\_\_\_\_ made his parents very happy.

- A. it                          B. which  
C. that                        D. this

### Ⅲ. 用非限制性定语从句完成句子

17. I have lost the dictionary, \_\_\_\_\_ (我非常喜欢这本字典).

18. \_\_\_\_\_ (众所周知), he is the best student in our class.

19. Mr Xu, \_\_\_\_\_ (他的双腿严重受伤), was quickly sent to the hospital.

20. He quarreled with the Customs officer, \_\_\_\_\_ (这当然使得事情更糟糕).

21. Li Ming, \_\_\_\_\_ (他在办公室里), wants to ask you some questions.

22. Tom spent four years in university, \_\_\_\_\_ (在此期间他学习了德语).

### Exercise 3: Using language

#### I. 单句改错

- The entrance of the cinema is on your left.
- I quite agree to what you said at the meeting.
- It is one of the good reasons that you should quit smoking.
- I don't want to come out now, and beside, I haven't finished my homework.

5. The headmaster thinks high of the invention of them.

6. Nor I think they should look down upon the handicapped (残疾人).

### Ⅱ. 翻译填空, 每空一词

7. In a trial, a judge must decide \_\_\_\_\_ (哪些证人可信).

8. I think John, \_\_\_\_\_ (而不是) you, is to blame.

9. There is \_\_\_\_\_ (不止有一个答案) your question.

10. The girl didn't \_\_\_\_\_ (说实话), and she just made up an story.

11. \_\_\_\_\_ (务必) pass the exam for the first time.

12. The parents \_\_\_\_\_ the whole park \_\_\_\_\_ (搜寻) the lost boy.

### Ⅲ. 用所给短语的适当形式填空

call; judge; eyewitness; promise; stand; tell the truth

When you (13) \_\_\_\_\_ into the courtroom (法庭), you will be shown to the (14) \_\_\_\_\_ box. You should stand up, but if you find (15) \_\_\_\_\_ difficult, you should ask the officer or the (16) \_\_\_\_\_ if you can sit down. You will then be asked to take the oath (宣誓). This means you have to swear to (17) \_\_\_\_\_ on the holy book of your religion. If you prefer, you can "affirm (确认)", that is to (18) \_\_\_\_\_ to tell the truth.

### Exercise 4: Unit Test

#### I. 单项选择

- The rest of the beer \_\_\_\_\_ to you.  
A. belong                      B. are belonged  
C. belongs                      D. is belonging
- China is a country with \_\_\_\_\_, so it's

necessary for us to study \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. long history; a history
- B. long history; the history
- C. a long history; history
- D. a long history; a history

3. The old woman travelled all the way to this city \_\_\_\_\_ her long lost sister.

- A. searched                      B. searched for
- C. searching                    D. in search of

4. I didn't hear the ring, I \_\_\_\_\_ asleep.

- A. can be                      B. should be
- C. should have been      D. must have been

5. While \_\_\_\_\_, I began to know him, a strange but able student.

- A. at college
- B. he is at college
- C. I was college
- D. was at college

6. The fruit in our garden can be made \_\_\_\_\_ some jam.

- A. into      B. of      C. from      D. up of

7. Who would you like to have \_\_\_\_\_ the photo of you?

- A. taking                      B. take
- C. taken                      D. been taking

8. We admired him for the way \_\_\_\_\_ he faces difficulties.

- A. 不填                      B. in which
- C. that                      D. all the above

9. There \_\_\_\_\_ in the living room.

- A. are some valuable furnitures
- B. is a valuable furniture
- C. is a piece of valuable furniture
- D. are many valuable furniture

10. There is no doubt \_\_\_\_\_ the teacher will give him another chance to have a try.

- A. if                      B. that
- C. 不填                      D. whether

11. They were \_\_\_\_\_ when I called on them.

- A. at a dinner              B. at some dinners
- C. at dinner              D. at the dinner

12. More than one student \_\_\_\_\_ sent abroad for further study recently.

- A. are                      B. had been
- C. has been              D. have been

13. John studies harder than \_\_\_\_\_ in his class.

- A. all the students
- B. any other students
- C. any of the other student
- D. any other student

14. I didn't read the notice on the blackboard, \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. he isn't either
- B. he didn't too
- C. neither is he
- D. nor did he

15. Don't worry \_\_\_\_\_ your mother's health, she'll be well soon.

- A. about                      B. out
- C. along                      D. through

## II. 完形填空

Our children and grandchildren may not have a \_\_\_\_\_ 16 \_\_\_\_\_ to visit many of the most famous places around the world. War, weather, age, traffic and \_\_\_\_\_ 17 \_\_\_\_\_ damage these famous places. Looking after these places often costs more than one country can \_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_\_.

In the early 1970s, world governments decided that if they \_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_\_ together, they would be able to preserve (保护) our \_\_\_\_\_ 20 \_\_\_\_\_. If every country paid some money, they said, it would be \_\_\_\_\_ 21 \_\_\_\_\_ to look after important historic places. Also, if they \_\_\_\_\_ 22 \_\_\_\_\_ that a monument (纪念碑) needed urgent (紧急的) help, they would have money for \_\_\_\_\_ 23 \_\_\_\_\_. For these reasons, countries around the world \_\_\_\_\_ 24 \_\_\_\_\_ to form

the World Heritage Organization in 1972. Today, the organization helps to maintain (维护) and 25 the most important places from our history.

However, one of the biggest 26 for historic places is vandalism (故意破坏). People sometimes enter the sites and destroy or 27 the buildings. At some 28, such as Stonehenge (史前巨石柱) in England, governments have built high fences to 29 the site from vandals (故意破坏者).

There are many different ideas about how to solve the problem of vandalism. Some experts say that if 30 patrolled (巡逻) the sites, vandals would not be able to get in. Some experts say that if they 31 more television cameras, they would not need so many guards. 32 experts say that the best solution is education. If people learned to 33 history, they would not destroy or damage it. They would also want to 34 money looking after old places. For this reason, the World Heritage Organization helps to spread information about the 35 of historic sites.

16. A. time B. freedom

C. right D. chance

17. A. service B. pollution

C. charge D. voice

18. A. give B. supply

C. afford D. provide

19. A. joined B. connected

C. took D. turned

20. A. population B. economics

C. history D. area

21. A. true B. possible

C. hopeful D. clear

22. A. discovered B. looked

C. invented D. created

23. A. directions B. preparations

C. introductions D. repairs

24. A. raised B. grew

C. rose D. united

25. A. cure B. restore

C. treat D. sell

26. A. problems B. questions

C. conditions D. situations

27. A. danger B. damage

C. discourage D. draw

28. A. bridges B. rooms

C. sites D. halls

29. A. prevent B. stop

C. protect D. keep

30. A. friends B. managers

C. guards D. gardeners

31. A. fixed B. repaired

C. bought D. built

32. A. The other B. Another

C. Others D. Other

33. A. worry B. respect

C. doubt D. hate

34. A. spend B. take

C. cost D. pay

35. A. price B. mark

C. score D. value

### III. 阅读理解

#### The Forbidden City

The Forbidden City is the largest and most complete imperial (皇帝的) palace in China, and even in the world. It was built in 1406 and was completed 14 years later, having a history so far of some 580 years. Twenty-four emperors from the Ming and Qing (1644—1911) dynasties lived and ruled China from there. Most of the buildings in the Forbidden City were rebuilt many times, although they still have their old architectural (建筑的) style.

The Forbidden City is located in the centre of Beijing, covering an area of 720,000 square meters. It is rectangular in shape, 961 meters long from north to south and 753 meters wide from east to



west. There are some 9,900 rooms, and they are of seven dozen different sizes. City walls are 10 meters high, and a 52 meter-wide moat (护城河) surrounds the Forbidden City. Three-storied towers are placed at each corner of the wall.

The buildings of the Forbidden City fully stand for the artistic features and styles of ancient Chinese palace architecture, and can be called a masterpiece (杰作) in Chinese, even world, architectural history. Today, as the largest museum of cultural relics in China, the Forbidden City, also called the Palace Museum, collected and displayed (陈列) some one million precious historical relics from the Shang Dynasty through to the Qing Dynasty. It was made part of the world cultural heritage list in 1987.

36. When was the building of the Forbidden City finished?

- A. 1398. B. 1644.  
C. 1420. D. 1406.

37. Where is the Forbidden City? It lies in \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the east of Beijing  
B. the west of Beijing  
C. the north of Beijing  
D. the heart of Beijing

38. What does the word "rectangular" mean in the second paragraph according to the passage?

- A. 正方形的 B. 梯形的  
C. 长方形的 D. 椭圆形的

39. What is the Forbidden City also called?

- A. The Palace Museum.  
B. The Summer Palace.  
C. The History Museum.  
D. The People's Monument.

40. When did the Forbidden City appear on the list of the world cultural heritages?

- A. 1989. B. 1840.  
C. 1987. D. 2004.

IV. 任务型阅读(根据文化遗址的描述,选择相应的选项。)

41. It is totally more than 12,000 kilometers in length, and is certainly the most famous image of China throughout the world. It is a symbol of Chinese traditional culture and the pride of the Chinese nation.

42. It is among the top archaeological excavations (考古发掘) of the 20th Century. The unbelievable collection of 6,000 Qin soldiers and their horses will bring you to the heroic time of the Warring States.

43. With its well-preserved city wall and streets, stores, temples and residential housing built in the Ming and Qing dynasties, the ancient city is a UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization) World Cultural Heritage.

44. The ancient town lies in Yunnan Province. It was first built at the beginning of the Yuan Dynasty. This ancient town is a UNESCO world heritage site and the center of "Dongba" culture.

45. It is in the northwest of Gansu Province and it was an important strategic point on the Silk Road. Its rich heritage of cultural relics, particularly the Mogao Grottoes (洞窟), has made it one of the most attractive tourist sites in the world. Its grottoes include the Mogao, Yulin, and West Qianfo (West Thousand Buddha) grottoes.



A. Pingyao



B. Lijiang



C. The Great Wall



D. Dunhuang