

普通高中课程标准实验教科书

每课一练

英语 2

必修



浙江少年儿童出版社

编写说明

同学们:

由国家教育部制订的《普通高中各科课程标准》颁布了,依据各科课程标准编写的新教材已经陆续推广试用了,配合新课标新教材的高中《每课一练》也同步出版了。

这一套配合新课标新教材的高中《每课一练》,保留了丛书原有的特色,即均与相应课本教学进程同步,紧扣教学要求和知识训练点,针对学习重点和难点,安排适量与恰当的习题,每课配一练习,每单元配一综合练习,书末配有模块2测试卷。所编习题均按新颖、灵活、精当的要求,重视知识的连贯和综合运用,既具广度、深度,又具梯度、新意。打“*”的为难度较大的习题。

《每课一练》高中英语必修部分分“英语1、英语2、英语3、英语4、英语5”,五个模块共五册。

相信同学们会喜欢这套书的。在使用过程中,有什么改进意见,欢迎来函,以便我们修订提高。

祝同学们学习不断进步!

2006年8月

每课一练

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Unit 1 Cultural relics

Exercise 1

一、单项选择

- () 1. Few passengers _____ the accident when the bus hit a big tree and turned over.
A. lived B. were lived
C. survived D. were survived
- () 2. After the accident, the policemen would _____ the matter.
A. look up B. look down
C. look at D. look into
- () 3. Have you seen the dictionary _____ to Mary?
A. belonged B. which belonged
C. belongs D. which belongs
- () 4. He lived in a small town _____ he was born.
A. where B. which C. when D. that
- () 5. The bird is very _____ in this country and we can seldom see it.
A. usual B. common C. rare D. ordinary
- () 6. She was looking for something _____ can be used to make a fire.
A. that B. this C. where D. who
- () 7. One of the books _____ written in Chinese, and the rest _____ in English.
A. are; are B. is; is C. is; are D. are; is
- () 8. This is a bike that _____ from a factory.
A. steals B. stole C. stolen D. was stolen
- * () 9. They ate and ate until little food _____.
A. was remaining B. remained
C. left D. was leaving
- * () 10. He insisted that the patient _____ to hospital.
A. be sent B. should send
C. were sent D. has been sent

二、完形填空

The Great Wall of China is perhaps the most famous building, ancient or modern, in

the world today.

11, there is not only one Great Wall, 12 many, built during different dynasties over a more than 13 period in the North of China.

The "14" of these Walls is the defense (防御工事) 15 during the Ming Dynasty (1368 - 1644), and it is the best protected.

The complex system of border defences 16 make up the Ming Dynasty Great Wall is thought to measure about 6,700 km 17. It is perhaps the greatest 18 of the world.

Snaking across the mountaintops, its viewers are in awe (敬畏) at so 19 bulky (笨重的) building material that was 20 in such places. Such a view across the Great Wall records the severity of the conflict between China's farming civilization and their northern neighbours.

Recognizing the great 21 value of these complex and ancient border defences that can 22 across 17 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities of northern China, "The Great Wall of China" was inscribed as a UNESCO World Heritage at the 11th session of the organization's meeting in September 1987.

The Ming Dynasty Great Wall is the world's most labour-intensive, time-and-material consuming construction project in human 23. This also means it is the 24 largest single cultural relic—and the world's largest single cultural relics protection challenge, in a 25 part of the world.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| () 11. A. In fact | B. In all |
| C. First of all | D. In the end |
| () 12. A. and | B. but |
| C. or | D. however |
| () 13. A. 2,000-year-long | B. 2,000-years-long |
| C. 2,000 year long | D. 2,000 years long |
| () 14. A. oldest | B. newest |
| C. old | D. new |
| () 15. A. survived | B. drawn |
| C. built | D. copied |
| () 16. A. which | B. where |
| C. whom | D. who |
| () 17. A. in width | B. in length |
| C. in height | D. in size |
| () 18. A. system | B. wall |
| C. wonder | D. building |
| () 19. A. many | B. few |
| C. much | D. little |
| () 20. A. making | B. using |
| C. made | D. used |
| () 21. A. cultural | B. culture |
| C. culturally | D. cultures |
| () 22. A. find | B. be finding |
| C. have found | D. be found |
| () 23. A. history | B. being |
| C. nature | D. politics |
| () 24. A. world | B. world's |
| C. China | D. China's |

- () 25. A. rapid change B. rapid changing
C. rapidly change D. rapidly changing

Exercise 2

一、单项选择

- () 1. China is a country which has _____ long history.
A. the B. a C. an D. /
- () 2. Their son got lost. They were _____ him.
A. in a search of B. in the search of
C. in search of D. in searches of
- () 3. When _____, ice can be changed into water.
A. heating B. heated C. being heated D. to heat
- () 4. When I came to China, the map was _____.
A. very use B. great useful
C. of very use D. of great use
- () 5. Her hair feels _____ silk.
A. as smooth as B. as smoothly as
C. so smoothly as D. so smooth as
- () 6. If you give me your photo, I will give you mine _____.
A. by return B. in return
C. without return D. with return
- () 7. Would you please _____ your hand _____ my shoulder?
A. remove; from B. put; from
C. move; from D. remove; to
- () 8. We had _____, so we had to buy some.
A. few furnitures B. many furnitures
C. little furniture D. much furniture
- () 9. The wives went first, _____ by their husbands.
A. following B. followed
C. being followed D. to follow
- () 10. She went out to buy some food _____ for our picnic.
A. which need B. which needs
C. that need D. that is needed
- () 11. At that time, our country was _____ with Japan.
A. in war B. at war
C. in the war D. at the war

- * () 12. This tool can _____ cut wire.
A. be use to B. used to
C. be used for D. be used to
- * () 13. When you sleep in the open, old newspapers can _____ a blanket.
A. served as B. be served as
C. serve in D. serve as
- * () 14. There was a time _____ people had to read by the light of a candle.
A. when B. on which C. which D. what
- * () 15. _____ is no doubt that he will be a good student.
A. It B. This C. That D. There

二、完形填空

The Statue of Liberty (自由女神像), standing on a small island in New York Harbor, the crowned lady, 16 in her right hand the torch of freedom and in her left hand a tablet (铭板) 17 is inscribed (雕刻) "18, 1776", is a symbol (象征) of American democracy (民主). She is 151 feet 19. A lift takes visitors 20 the top of the pedestal (基座).

The Statue of Liberty was a 21 to the USA from France in 1886, as a mark of 22 and also in memory of the help France 23 the Americans during the American Revolution.

The statue was the creation of the French sculptor Frederic Auguste Bartholdi, 24 made it skillfully a hundred years 25 the American Revolution. Bartholdi built Liberty in Paris between 1874 and 1884, 26 the whole statue wasn't officially accepted until 1884, after which it was 27, crated up and shipped to New York.

It was to be 28 two years before it could be properly unveiled; money had to be 29 to build the base. Liberty was formally dedicated by President Cleveland on October 28th, 1886. The statue was 30 for a few years in the mid-1980s for repairing, and in 1986, fifteen million people went to Manhattan for the statue's centennial (一百周年纪念的) celebrations.

Today you can 31 steps up to the crown, but the stairway through the torch sadly 32 closed to the 33. Don't be 34 if there's an hour-long 35 to go up. Even if there is, Liberty Park's views of the lower Manhattan skyline is already great enough.

- () 16. A. holding B. hold C. held D. holds
() 17. A. which B. when C. where D. what
() 18. A. October 1st B. July 4th
C. July 14th D. April 10th
() 19. A. long B. wide C. high D. big

- () 20. A. from B. to C. on D. in
- () 21. A. gift B. building C. stone D. torch
- () 22. A. scholarship B. friendship
 C. relationship D. warship
- () 23. A. gave B. gives C. took D. takes
- () 24. A. which B. who C. that D. what
- () 25. A. during B. in C. before D. after
- () 26. A. or B. and C. then D. but
- () 27. A. taking apart B. taken apart
 C. taking off D. taken off
- () 28. A. other B. others C. other's D. another
- () 29. A. made B. making
 C. collected D. collecting
- () 30. A. open B. opened C. close D. closed
- () 31. A. climb B. climbing C. make D. making
- () 32. A. remained B. remains C. removed D. removes
- () 33. A. public B. publicly C. people D. peoples
- () 34. A. happy B. happily
 C. surprised D. surprising
- () 35. A. waits B. wait C. lines D. line

三、阅读理解

China, home to one of the world's most ancient civilizations(文明), from ancient tombs, ancient architecture(建筑), grottoes(洞穴) and stone carvings to revolutionary sites and memorials to valuable ancient art works, handicrafts, historical documents, and books. During a period lasting more than a hundred years before 1949, a large number of precious cultural relics were stolen and taken out of the country. Much ancient architecture was damaged(破坏) or even destroyed by the forces of nature and man, and many ancient tombs near Luoyang and Xi'an were robbed. After 1949, China promulgated(正式宣布) the order of "Prohibiting(禁止) the Export of Valuable Cultural Relics" and issued a series of measures toward collecting revolutionary cultural relics and protecting ancient architecture. Departments in charge of the protection of cultural relics were set up at the central and local levels. At the end of 1982, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress published the "Law on the Protection of Cultural Artifacts, Sites and Art Objects". The law contains clear-cut provisions on the designation of historical sites and monuments for protection, on punishments for damage to cultural relics, the export of artifacts and art objects, and archeological excavation(考古挖掘).

- () 36. China is rich in cultural relics, including _____.

- A. ancient tombs
B. ancient architecture grottoes and stone carvings
C. revolutionary sites and memorials
D. all of the above
- () 37. Before 1949, a large number of precious cultural relics were damaged by _____.
- A. the foreigners B. the Chinese government
C. the nature D. the forces of nature and man
- () 38. What does the underlined word "punishments" mean?
- A. 保护 B. 惩罚 C. 禁止 D. 允许

Exercise 3

一、单项选择

- () 1. Do you still remember the day _____ we first met in Beijing?
- A. which B. that C. when D. where
- () 2. Yesterday we visited the school _____ my mother taught physics ten years ago.
- A. where B. that C. which D. what
- () 3. I know the woman _____ is wearing a white dress.
- A. what B. which C. who D. as
- () 4. The man _____ is standing there is our English teacher.
- A. whom B. who C. which D. whose
- * () 5. A paper plant is _____ paper is made.
- A. which B. where
C. what D. in which
- * () 6. I stayed with my grandparents for three weeks, _____ I learned how to do farm work.
- A. which B. which time
C. during which D. that
- * () 7. — How do you like the film?
— It's quite different from _____ I saw last month.
- A. that B. which
C. the one D. the one what
- () 8. The Nile, _____ electricity is produced, no longer destroys villages and crops.
- A. which B. from which

- 

二、翻译句子。借助谚语学习定语从句

21. 自助者天助。

God helps those _____ themselves.

22. 不到长城非好汉。

He who does not _____ is not _____.

23. 谁笑到最后,谁笑得最好。

He _____ laughs best.

24. 结局好,一切都好。

All is well _____.

25. 闪闪发光的不都是金子。

_____ that glitters _____.

Exercise 4

一、单项选择

- * () 1. A fact is anything that can _____.
A. be known B. be proved
C. know D. prove
- () 2. It's too late to go out now. _____, it's beginning to rain.
A. Except B. Beside C. Besides D. But
- () 3. As you are listening to what three people say, _____ that you are a judge.
A. consider B. prove C. pretend D. agree
- () 4. We don't _____ him, because he is too lazy.
A. agree with B. think highly of
C. know about D. search for
- () 5. I am sure that she is _____.
A. telling wrong B. telling true
C. telling lie D. telling the truth
- () 6. My father once told me that anyone _____ finds something can keep it.
A. which B. who C. whom D. /
- () 7. _____ finish your homework before supper.
A. Be sure of B. Be sure
C. Be sure to D. Be sure that
- () 8. Would you please give some opinion _____ how to protect cultural relics?
A. to B. about C. in D. at

- () 9. _____ carefully before you decide.
 A. Think B. Thinking C. Prove D. Proving
- * () 10. Children who are _____ often make a lot of noise.
 A. at war B. at play
 C. at work D. at rest

二、短文改错

Xiao Ming was a clever and lovely boy. Unfortunately
 he had his feet broken at age of twelve when 11. _____
 he ran to save a little girl playing on the rails. After his 12. _____
 treatment, he went on study at school. He worked so 13. _____
 hard that his lessons was excellent in his class. However, 14. _____
 he was refused by colleges several time, for he couldn't 15. _____
 look for himself. But he was not discouraged and 16. _____
 kept on teaching himself English or computer skills. 17. _____
 Late, he entered Wuhan University and studied in the 18. _____
 Computer Department. He graduates with good scores. 19. _____
 Now he is employed like a senior engineer in a computer company. 20. _____
 What a man of strong will.

Exercise 5

一、单项选择

- () 1. In _____ spring of 2001, they visited Tokyo and Washington.
 A. a B. an C. / D. the
- () 2. He didn't expect anything _____ for his help.
 A. in return B. in returns
 C. in turn D. in turns
- * () 3. Will you _____ more sugar _____ your coffee?
 A. add up; to B. add; in
 C. add; to D. add; into
- * () 4. Everyone agreed that it was the best and biggest work of art ever _____.
 A. made B. make C. making D. to make
- () 5. One of the great wonders of the world is now _____.
 A. miss B. missing C. lose D. losing
- () 6. I can't believe what has happened _____ her.
 A. at B. on C. to D. in
- * () 7. He insisted that the old vase _____ their family.

- A. is belong B. was belong C. belong to D. belongs to
- () 8. There were three more visitors _____ me.
A. except B. besides C. but D. beside
- () 9. He pretended _____ when he met a bear.
A. being dead B. be dead
C. to be dead D. dead
- () 10. We are _____ some evidence to prove the fact.
A. searching for B. searching
C. searching of D. search of
- () 11. We don't _____ him, for what he said can't be true.
A. agree on B. agree with
C. agree D. agree to
- () 12. They found the owner _____ the stolen bike belonged.
A. from who B. from whom
C. to who D. to whom
- () 13. He was very sad because nobody _____ him.
A. thought highly of B. thought high of
C. was fond for D. were fond of
- * () 14. Someone saw the thieves _____ the machine and moving it away.
A. taking off B. taking apart
C. taking down D. taking back
- * () 15. He is considering _____ his son abroad _____ law.
A. to send; studying B. sending; to study
C. sending; studying D. to send; to study

二、完形填空

Seven Wonders of Our Modern World

The ancient Greeks often spoke of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World. Recently, some engineers came up with this list of the seven wonders of our modern world:

The Panama Canal, 16 in the 1880s, wasn't finished 17 1914. It joins the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Engineers describe the canal 18 a victory of humans over 19. Workers dug a great deal of land and 20 a lot of rocks.

For 40 years 21 it was completed in 1931, the Empire State Building in New York City, was the tallest building in the world. 22, this 102-story building was completed in just 410 23.

The Netherlands North Sea Protection Works is 24 victory over geography. The Netherlands, 25 is below sea level, was often flooded by the North Sea and 26. Then, between 1927 and 1932, a dam was built to shut out the sea. Twenty years 27,

dams and canals were built 28 the rivers and completed the work.

The Golden Gate Bridge, completed in 1937, was also a 29 struggle for workers. San Francisco Bay 30 very strong winds and rough waves. The Golden Gate Bridge is still the world's tallest bridge. It has enough steel to wrap(环绕) 31 the world three times.

At 1,815 feet, the CN Tower, in Toronto, Canada, is one of the world's tallest free-standing 32. Completed in 1976, the tower 33 TV and radio broadcasting.

The Itaipu Dam, completed in 1984, goes across the Parana River at the Brazil-Paraguay(巴拉圭) border(边界). It is the world's largest hydroelectric plant(水力发电厂).

Completed in 1994, the Channel Tunnel(隧道) 34 France and England. The "Channel" is wonderful work; cars, buses, and trucks are all carried through the tunnel 35.

- * () 16. A. began B. begins C. begun D. beginning
 () 17. A. until B. since C. when D. while
 () 18. A. for B. in C. as D. to
 () 19. A. history B. politics C. physics D. geography
 () 20. A. removed B. picked C. found D. lost
 () 21. A. before B. after C. while D. as
 () 22. A. Surprisingly B. Surprisedly C. Happily D. Sadly
 () 23. A. years B. minutes C. hours D. days
 () 24. A. other B. others C. another D. one
 () 25. A. that B. where C. which D. when
 () 26. A. rivers B. river C. water D. waters
 () 27. A. late B. later C. early D. earlier
 () 28. A. controlling B. control C. to control D. controlled
 () 29. A. easy B. easier C. hard D. harder
 () 30. A. has B. have C. had D. will have
 () 31. A. over B. above C. around D. in
 () 32. A. building B. buildings C. house D. houses
 () 33. A. is used for B. is used to
 C. used to D. is used as
 () 34. A. joined B. joins C. brought D. brings
 () 35. A. by bike B. by air
 C. by ship D. by train

三、阅读理解

A

She was born for the cinema, said a photographer who shot Liu Yifei's picture when she was only eight.

Over the past year, Liu, an 18-year-old Chinese-American, has shot to fame while playing Wang Yuyan, in Jin Yong's *Eightfold Path of the Heavenly Dragon* (天龙八部). Millions of teenagers have been drawn in by her light smile and beautiful long hair. Many magazines have described her as one of the most charming young actresses of 2004. People say that Liu will be even bigger this year.

"She is so beautiful on TV. She has the special character to give flesh and blood to the fairy-like and beautiful Wang Yuyan," said Yang Meiwei, a senior 2 boy and Liu Yifan from Wuyi High School in Fujian.

Currently Liu is filming the TV series *The Return of the Condor Heroes* (神雕侠侣), another Jin Yong's novel. In the show to be aired this year, Liu plays the Little Dragon Girl.

Liu is currently a grade 3 student at the Beijing Film Academy, the star factory of China. But some people say that her success is only down to her beauty. When she returned to China with her mother at the age of 14, she did original work as a model. It was because of a director (导演) who saw her picture on an advertisement board (广告牌) on the street that her chance to work in TV arose (出现).

- () 36. Liu is liked by many teenagers because of _____.
A. her light smile and beautiful long hair
B. her advertisement
C. her being a model
D. her TV series
- () 37. Before she became an actress, what did Liu work as?
A. A director. B. A model.
C. A film-maker. D. A film-producer.
- () 38. What makes her have the chance to work in TV?
A. Her beauty.
B. That she is a student at the Beijing Film Academy.
C. That she used to live in the USA.
D. That a director saw her picture on an advertisement board on the street.



B

Albert Einstein, a calico fantail goldfish (带斑纹扇状双尾鳍的家养金鱼), is not your ordinary pet goldfish. He has learned to take food from his owner's hand, swim

through hoops(铁环), and even put a miniature(小型的) soccer ball into a goal!

It all started when Kyle Pomerleau, 9, won two goldfish at a school fair. Soon he noticed that the fish would react to his movements whenever he came near the tank. He wondered if they were smarter than he'd realized.



He and his dad decided to train Albert. They used techniques that work for other animals like dogs and killer whales.

"We wanted to show that fish can be interesting pets," said Kyle's father, Dean Pomerleau. The Pomerleaus bought a "finger soccer" kit from a dollar store and put weights on the tiny net and ball so they would sink to the bottom of the tank.

First Albert earned a food reward every time he swam toward the net. This training technique is called positive reinforcement. The fish likes the treat, so it learns to repeat the action to get additional treats.

Once Albert learned to go toward the net, Kyle and his dad added a new step-ball handling. Eventually Albert learned to push a ball into a goal.

The trainer needs patience and persistence, the father-son team says. It may take five or six training sessions a day for three weeks to teach a fish to swim through a hoop. Just like kids, individual fish learns at different speeds!

The Pomerleaus set up a Web site so other people could see how much fun they were having with their fish project. They heard from so many people who wanted to train their pet fish that the Pomerleaus started Fish School, a small business that sells fish-training manuals(指南) and kits(工具箱).

- () 39. What can this special goldfish do?
- Take food from his owner's hand.
 - Swim through hoops and tubes.
 - Put a miniature soccer ball into a goal.
 - All of the above.
- () 40. Why did Kyle Pomerleau and his father decide to train the goldfish?
- Because it is beautiful.
 - Because it is a pet fish.
 - Because it can react to his movements.
 - Because the boy likes it.
- () 41. What did the father-son team need most to train the goldfish?
- Time.
 - Money.
 - Patience and persistence.
 - Interest.
- () 42. If you are interested in training pet goldfish, you can _____.