



[审订] 全国中学课程改革研究组

一练通

150分

总主编 刘增利



基础知识&综合技能题

基础达标 + 发散创新 + 应试满分 = 一练通



高二英语 [下]

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一网打尽系列

基础知识&综合技能题 一练通

高二英语（下）

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(100 分钟 ✓ 120 分)

课内跟踪 (30 分)

一、词汇训练 根据语境及所给单词的首字母补全下列句子 (每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

- The civilization of m_____ has taken thousands of years.
- The factory is to be l_____ in your town.
- F_____ is the mother of success.
- I didn't quite g_____ your meaning.
- You need more practice to make you p_____.
- The tourist Bureau a_____ everything for our journey.
- Their change of plan is strange but I don't think it's s_____.
- One can hardly a_____ anything if one doesn't work hard.
- I wish to speak to you in p_____.
- Not until recently did I have any idea of what market e_____ is.

二、句型训练 根据汉语意思, 完成下列句子 (每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

- We must _____ our own efforts to do it.
我们必须靠自己的努力来完成它。
- He _____ several interesting plans.
他提出了几项令人感兴趣的计划。
- We hope the Olympics _____ our country's breathtaking _____.
我们希望奥林匹克运动会将展示我国令人激动的经济发展。
- _____ at the first sight for China, and computers.
这就好像中国和计算机一见钟情一样。
- She _____ by new hope.
新的希望又使她充满了活力。
- Zhongguancun _____ a _____ on business as well as science.
中关村无论对商业还是科学都产生了积极影响。
- _____ you're _____, I'll go to help

you.

无论你有什么时候有困难, 我都会去帮助你。

- A researcher at the Chinese Academy of Science, _____ a private research and _____.
一位中科院的研究员开办了一所私人研究发展机构。
- When I mentioned our plans for a trip abroad, the kids _____ at once.
当我一提起出国旅游的打算, 孩子们顿时兴致勃勃。
- I don't think it is _____ bigger computers.
我认为没有必要买容量大的电子计算机。

三、单项选择 (每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

- I'm thankful to him for that advice, _____.
owe all my success.
A. which B. that
C. to which D. by which
- We should keep them _____ all the news.
A. inform of B. informed of
C. informing D. informed
- The picture _____ on the wall is painted by my nephew.
A. having hang B. hanging
C. hangs D. being hang
- Every possible _____ advanced technology.
A. should be made of
B. should be made use
C. use should be made of
D. should make use of
- These two areas are similar _____ they both have a high rainfall during this season.
A. to that B. besides that
C. in that D. except that
- Can I help you, sir?
— Yes, I bought this radio here yesterday, but it _____.
A. didn't work B. won't work
C. can't work D. doesn't work
- If city noises _____ from increasing, people _____ shout to be heard even at the dinner table 20 years from now.

A are not kept; will have to

B are not kept; have to

C do not keep; will have to

D do not keep; have to

- () 8. It is difficult to _____ a conversation in a noisy room.

A carry out

B carry on

C speak of

D talk to

- () 9. _____, he passed the college entrance examination.

A To our surprises

B In our delights

C Much to our delight

D Great to our joy

- () 10. His health condition required that he _____ as early as possible.

A went to bed

B would go to bed

C was going to bed

D go to bed

● 听力专项训练 (15 分)

一、单句理解 请听句子, 然后从 A、B、C、D 中选出一个与你所听到句子意思一致的选项。每个句子只读一遍(每小题 1 分, 共 5 分)

- () 1. A. My mother bought nothing in the market.
B. My mother only bought some vegetables.
C. My mother didn't want to buy anything.
D. My mother bought some other things besides some vegetables.
- () 2. A. I think such exercise is good for your health.
B. I have never seen you do such exercise.
C. You'd better take more exercise.
D. You'd better not take such exercise.
- () 3. A. John thinks men are better at science than women.
B. John believes women are better at science than men.
C. John believes more men like science.
D. John believes more women like science.
- () 4. A. He did know whose leg was hurt.
B. He was hurt when he was crossing the street.
C. He was very worried.
D. He was worried because his leg was hurt.
- () 5. A. His friend thought he would come.
B. His friend didn't think he would come.
C. His friend knew he was not coming.

D. His friend wondered if he would come.

二、对话理解 听下列 5 段对话, 选出能回答你所听到的问题的选项(每小题 1 分, 共 5 分)

- () 1. A. Ten o'clock. B. Nine o'clock.
C. Five o'clock. D. Half an hour.
- () 2. A. A school.
B. A hotel.
C. A restaurant.
D. A supermarket.
- () 3. A. Manager and Secretary.
B. Husband and wife.
C. Mother and son.
D. Teacher and student.
- () 4. A. They are going to see a film.
B. They are going to see a concert.
C. They are going to a party.
D. They are going to the park.
- () 5. A. They are talking about a picture.
B. They are talking about the weather.
C. They are talking about an artist.
D. They are talking about jobs.

三、短文理解 听下面一段短文, 回答问题(每小题 1 分, 共 5 分)

- () 1. How old was Miss Jenkins?
A. Less than twenty.
B. Thirty.
C. More than thirty.
- () 2. Why did Miss Jenkins get fatter?
A. Because she liked to eat anything.
B. Because she liked fat and sugar very much.
C. Because she never had any sports.
- () 3. Why couldn't Miss Jenkins get on well with her workmates?
A. Because she was richer than her workmates.
B. Because she was fatter than any of her workmates.
C. Because she was often laughed at.
- () 4. With whom did Miss Jenkins go to the restaurant?
A. With her servants.
B. By herself.
C. With her friends.
- () 5. How many pieces did Miss Jenkins want the waiter to cut the cake into?

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A. 6.

B. 3.

C. 2.

● 口语专项训练 (10 分)

一、根据所给汉语句子选择正确译文 (每小题 1 分, 共 5 分)

() 1. — How long will your father stay in Guangzhou?

— _____ (可能待一年半)

A. Perhaps a year a half.

B. Perhaps a year and half.

C. Perhaps one and a half year.

D. Perhaps one year and half.

() 12. — I hear you've got a set of valuable Australian coins.

— _____ (我可以看吗?)

— Yes, certainly.

A. Do I have a look?

B. May I have a look?

C. Shall I have a look?

D. Should I have a look?

() 13. — _____ (我认为, 一个计算机占不了多大地方)

— What about you?

A. I think a computer doesn't take up much room.

B. I don't think a computer can take up much room.

C. I don't think a computer take out much room.

D. I don't think a computer can take up many room.

() 14. — The farmers lived near the highway.

— _____ (那一定很吵)

A. It must have been very noisy.

B. They must be very noisy.

C. That might be very noisy.

D. There must be very noisy.

() 15. — Isn't it hard to drive downtown to work?

— _____ (是的, 那就是我坐火车去上班的理由)

A. Yes, that's why I have been going to work by train.

B. Yes, that's why I have gone to work by train.

C. Yes, that's why I was going to work by train.

D. Yes, that's why I will have gone to work by train.

二、根据对话内容, 从对话后选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项 (每小题 1 分, 共 5 分)

M: May I help you, madam?

W: I hope so. It's my watch. I brought it in to be repaired but now 1.

M: Lost the receipt? Oh, dear. That's too bad.

W: Can't I just describe the watch to you?

M: 2. Only the manager can help you but he has gone to lunch. He left only a minute ago.

W: Oh, dear. I think it was the manager who served me.

M: Just a moment. 3?

W: This time last week, during my lunch hour.

M: And was your watch a small gold one?

W: Yes, that's right. 4?

M: Because your receipt is still here. You dropped it when you left. The manager shouted but 5.

A. You didn't hear

B. When did you bring the watch in

C. No, you can't

D. How did you know

E. I've lost the receipt

F. Can you find it

G. I'm afraid not

● 阅读专项训练 (40 分)

一、完形填空 (共 20 分)

Contrary to popular belief, people who sleep six to seven hours a night live longer, and those who sleep eight hours or more die 1, according to the latest study ever conducted on the subjects. The 2 which tracked the sleeping habits of 1.1 million Americans for six years, 3 the advice of many sleep doctors who have long 4 that people get eight or nine hours of sleep every night.

"There's a(n) 5 idea that people should sleep eight hours a night, which has 6 scientific basis than the gold 7 of the rainbow," said Daniel Kripke, a professor of psychiatry at the University of California at San Diego who led the study, published in a recent 8 of the *Archives of General Psychiatry*. "That's an old wives' tale."

The story was not 9 to answer why sleeping longer may be 10 or whether people could extend their life span by sleeping 11.

But Kripke said it was possible that people who slept longer 12 to suffer from short-term absence of sleeping, a condition where 13 breathing puts stress on the heart and 14. He also speculated (推测) that the need for sleep was similar to 15, where getting less than people want may be better for them.

The study quickly caused warnings and criticism, with some 16 experts saying that the main problem in America's sleep habits was deprivation (剥夺) of sleeping 17.

"None of this says sleep 18 people," said Daniel Buysse, a psychiatrist of Pittsburgh University.

"You should sleep as much as you need to feel 19, alert and attentive the next day."

Buysse added, "I'm much more 20 about people short-changing themselves on sleep than people sleeping too long."

"Sleeplessness produces a variety of health results that were not measured in the study," critics said.

- () 1. A. younger B. later
 C. stronger D. older
- () 2. A. program B. study
 C. work D. report
- () 3. A. supports B. determines
 C. strengthens D. weaken
- () 4. A. expected B. wished
 C. suggested D. demanded
- () 5. A. new B. old
 C. ideal D. crazy
- () 6. A. any more B. much more
 C. no more D. even more
- () 7. A. at the end B. in the end
 C. at the beginning D. in the middle
- () 8. A. copy B. dictionary
 C. book D. text
- () 9. A. written B. done
 C. used D. designed
- () 10. A. helpful B. healthier
 C. harmful D. good
- () 11. A. longer B. less
 C. much D. happily

- 112. A. were sure B. tended
 C. were going D. were ready
- 113. A. strong B. long
 C. sound D. weaken
- 114. A. brain B. stomach
 C. back D. lungs
- 115. A. vegetables B. water
 C. food D. fruit
- 116. A. heart B. brain
 C. nerve D. sleep
- 117. A. too much B. too less
 C. too nervously D. too short
- 118. A. save B. kill
 C. build D. rest
- 119. A. sleepy B. awake
 C. tired D. relax
- 120. A. worried B. excited
 C. encouraged D. concerned

二、阅读理解(每小题2分,共20分)

The opinion of many engineers is that the architects that designed the New York World Trade Center Twin Towers did a good job in designing the buildings. The buildings were safe from the hazards envisioned at the time. Indeed, they were designed to withstand the force of aircraft that might crash into them. They were not, however, designed to withstand the effects of the very high temperatures generated by the aircraft.

Steel lightly covered with concrete is the main structural component of the towers and steel loses a lot of structural strength when heated to 1 100 degrees Centigrade and beyond, as it was. To shield the steel, the towers beams were coated with a few centimeters of concrete. That insulation was to provide structural integrity for at least 1 hour of fire. The towers met that test. The south tower lasted 62 minutes. The north 103 minutes; Tragedy followed when not all could escape prior to the collapse.

Most experts agree that the Twin were very well designed. Many also agree that the people planning the attacks were very knowledgeable and aimed the aircraft at a height that would effect the most damage. The aircraft crash and the resulting fuel fed fires was aimed at about the 90th floor. That was just high enough to insure that the upper floors would weaken with the heat and crash

down, dropping into the remaining part of the building.

The mass of the falling top floors created such a falling load that some experts estimate it exceeded by 5 to 10 times normal bearing loads. The effect was like a giant hammer, each floor contributing more weight to be born by the next floor down.

Were the Trade Towers well designed? Engineers say yes. But the public believes that architects will never again design a tall building without considering the effects of terrorist attacks of all potential kinds. That not only includes the ability of the structure to withstand attack but the means to allow the buildings occupants to escape in time to survive.

- () 1. Many engineers after September 11 believe that the Twin Towers were well designed because _____.
- it could withstand aircraft crashing into it
 - it could withstand any natural hazards such as earthquake or fire
 - it had appealing and elegant appearance until they were destroyed
 - they had the miserable honor of being selected as the target of terrorist attacks
- () 2. According to the article, those designed the tower could have done better if _____.
- the tower lasted after being attacked
 - the tower held stable until all of the people inside managed to escape
 - the tower was immune to such attacks
 - they considered more about the effects of the very high temperatures on the structure
- () 3. As we know from the 3rd paragraph, many people believe that _____.
- the attack was led by Bin Laden
 - those who directed the attack was better engineers than those who built the towers
 - those who directed the attack know quite a lot about the towers
 - the attacks was made spontaneously
- () 4. The part of the building below the 90th floor _____.
- remained where they were
 - cracked down because of the burning
 - was hammered down by the falling upper

part

D. was safe after the attack

() 5. The author believe that the Twin Towers _____.

- were not well-designed
- were well-designed
- were good examples for engineers of our time
- were out of consideration when we talk about engineering later

(B)

We walked in so quietly that the nurse at the desk didn't even lift her eyes from the book. Mum pointed at a big chair by the door and I knew she wanted me to sit down. While I watched with mouth open in surprise, Mum took off her hat and coat and gave them to me to hold. She walked quietly to the small room by the lift and took out a wet mop. She pushed the mop past the desk and as the nurse looked up, Mum nodded and said, "Very dirty floors."

"Yes. I'm glad they've finally decided to clean them," the nurse answered. She looked at Mum strangely and said, "But aren't you working late?"

Mum just pushed harder, each swipe (拖一下) of the mop taking her farther and farther down the hall. I watched until she was out of sight and the nurse had turned back to writing in the big book.

After a long time Mum came back. Her eyes were shining. She quickly put the mop back and took my hand. As we turned to go out of the door, Mum bowed politely to the nurse and said, "Thank you."

Outside, Mum told me, "Dagmar is fine. No fever."

"You saw her, Mum?"

"Of course, I told her about the hospital rules, and she will not expect us until tomorrow. Dad will stop worrying as well. It's a fine hospital. But such floors! A mop is no good. You need a brush."

() 1. When she took a mop from the small room what Mum really wanted to do was _____.

- to clean the floor
- to please the nurse
- to see a patient
- to surprise the story-teller

() 2. When the nurse talked to Mum she thought Mum was a _____.

- A. nurse B. visitor
C. patient D. cleaner

13. After reading the story what can we infer about the hospital?

- A. It is a children's hospital.
B. It has strict rules about visiting hours.
C. The conditions there aren't very good.
D. The nurses and doctors there don't work hard.

14. From the text we know that Dagmar is most likely _____.

- A. the story-teller's sister
B. Mum's friend
C. the story-teller's classmate
D. Dad's boss

15. Which of the following words best describes Mum?

- A. Strange. B. Warm-hearted.
C. Clever. D. Hard working.

写作专项训练(15分)

请根据以下要点来写一篇展望21世纪的短文,开头已写好,可适当发挥。

1. 某些人可能到月球上去度假。
2. 某些科学家可能在海底生活。
3. 每家都有可视电话。
4. 在家里就可以购物看病。
5. 孩子们在家里可通过电视和广播接受教育。
6. 机器人为你做家务。

提示:

1. 题材:幻想性短文。
2. 人称:第一人称,第三人称。
3. 时态:一般将来时。
4. 短语:the 21st century, by rocket, at the bottom of, do studies and research, with the help of, go shopping, medical care, at home, spare time, do housework.
5. 句型:What will it be like?
6. 词数:100词左右。

Sometimes I dream about life in the 21st century, what will it be like? _____

语法专项训练(10分)

一、翻译句子 请将下列句子译成英文(每小题1分,共5分)

1. 到他14岁那年,才意识到他将成为一名科学家。

2. 他把一生都献给了为人民服务的事业。

3. 老师们对他的发明评价很高。

4. 他把我看作他最好的朋友。

5. 对于我们来说,要学好英语很难。

二、单项选择(每小题1分,共5分)

1. The silence of the library _____ only by the sound of pages being turned over.

- A. has been broken
B. breaks
C. broke
D. was broken

2. — Did you remember to give Mary the money you owed her?

— Yes. I gave it to her _____ I saw her.

- A. while B. the moment
C. suddenly D. once

3. His money has _____ ten million dollars, but he is not satisfied.

- A. increased B. been come
C. been increased D. come to

4. — I went to the beach and got plenty of rest.

— _____. You looked tired the last time I saw you.

- A. I hope so
B. Really
C. I'm glad you did
D. That sounds nice

5. So difficult _____ it to live in an English-speaking country that I determined to learn English well.

- A. I have felt B. have I felt
C. I did feel D. did I feel

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第一卷

第一部分 听力

(共两节, 满分 30 分)

第一节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项, 并标在相应位置。听完每段对话后, 你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

- () 1. Where is the bank?
A. Next to the bookstore.
B. Behind the bookstore.
C. Far from the bookstore.
- () 2. What's the relationship between the man and the woman?
A. They're friends.
B. They're mother and son.
C. They're husband and wife.
- () 3. What did the boy make in the exam?
A. 95.
B. 85.
C. 75.
- () 4. What's the most probable result of the talk?
A. The woman will accept the man's offer.
B. The woman will go to the birthday party.
C. The woman will go to the concert with the man.
- () 5. What does the woman mean?
A. She's too busy to help the man today.
B. She'll finish the report by noon.
C. She'll have time later on in the day.

第二节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项, 并标在相应位置。听每段或独白前, 你将有时间阅读各个小题, 每小题 5 秒钟; 听完后, 各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料, 回答第 6 至 8 题。

- () 6. How can the woman get to the man's house?
A. She will be picked up at the station.
B. She will be picked up at her own house.
C. She will take a train there.

- () 7. What's the man's telephone number?
A. 769-1919.
B. 709-1919.
C. 936-1919.

- () 8. When does the woman plan to get to the station?
A. Around 10 pm.
B. Around 5 pm.
C. Around 2 pm.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 9 至 11 题。

- () 9. What does the man want to buy?
A. A jacket.
B. A red jacket.
C. A black jacket.
- () 10. How much is the black one?
A. £25.
B. £35.
C. £45.
- () 11. When will the man come again?
A. Tomorrow.
B. On Monday.
C. Next week.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 12 至 14 题。

- () 12. What did the man do before leaving?
A. He had supper with the woman.
B. He had lunch with the woman.
C. He had a talk with the man.
- () 13. Where were the two speakers?
A. They were in a classroom.
B. They were at the man's home.
C. They were at the woman's home.
- () 14. When will the man's wife's birthday party begin?
A. At 7:30 pm the day after tomorrow.
B. At 7:30 pm tomorrow.
C. At 7:00 pm this evening.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 15 至 17 题。

- () 15. What did Edison's parents call him in short?
A. They called him Mike.
B. They called him Tom.
C. They called him Tim.
- () 16. What did Edison like to do at school?
A. He liked to play with other children.
B. He loved to fight with other children.
C. He loved asking questions.
- () 17. Why did the teacher tell the parents to take Edison out of school?
A. Because he thought the boy not clever.

B. Because he thought the boy too naughty.

C. Because the boy was always late for school.

听第10段材料,回答第18至20题。

() 18. What is the main reason for making this announcement?

A. To invite people to Harry's house.

B. To warn people of danger.

C. To describe an event.

() 19. According to the announcement, which of the following is something you SHOULD NOT do?

A. Stay in doors.

B. Open your windows.

C. Leave town quickly.

() 20. What does the speaker suggest?

A. Listen to the radio.

B. Watch television.

C. Stay with your friends.

第二部分 英语知识运用

(共两节,满分45分)

第一节 单项选择 从A、B、C、D四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项(共15小题;每小题1分,满分15分)

() 21. There are some _____ of grammar in the text.

A. difficulty

B. trouble

C. difficulties

D. difficult

() 22. I feel it a great honour _____ me to be present at the conference.

A. for

B. of

C. to

D. with

() 23. The famous scientist grew up _____ he was born and in 1930 he came to Shanghai.

A. when

B. whenever

C. where

D. wherever

() 24. One learns a language by making mistakes and _____ them.

A. correct

B. correcting

C. corrects

D. to correct

() 25. The news came as no surprise to me. I _____ for some time that the factory was going to shut down.

A. had known

B. knew

C. have known

D. know

() 26. In recent years travel companies have succeeded in the idea that the further we go, _____.

A. our holiday will be better

B. our holiday will be the better

C. the better our holiday will be

D. the better will our holiday be

() 27. — That was a great dinner. — _____

— Thanks. But it really only took an hour.

A. I have never had it before.

B. I enjoyed it very much.

C. You must have spent all day cooking.

D. Who cooked it?

() 28. — Will you go skiing with me this winter vacation?

— It _____.

A. all depend

B. all depends

C. is all depended

D. is all depending

() 29. In no country _____ Britain, it has been said, can one experience four seasons in the course of a single day.

A. rather than

B. other than

C. except for

D. more than

() 30. The salesboy thought he could persuade the boss of the company _____ buying some e-books.

A. about

B. into

C. to

D. on

() 31. The conference has been held to discuss the effects of tourism _____ the wildlife in the area.

A. in

B. on

C. at

D. with

() 32. — Sorry to have interrupted you, please go on.

— Where was I?

— You _____ you didn't like your father's job.

A. had said

B. said

C. were saying

D. had been saying

() 33. The teacher suggested _____ four groups.

A. our divided into

B. we be divided into

C. us to divided into

D. our separating from

34. She didn't feel well but she is all right

- A. after a time B. in that case
C. at the most D. at the same time

35. Our bodies are strengthened by taking exercise, _____, our minds are developed by learning.

- A. Probably B. Likely
C. Similarly D. Generally

第二节 完形填空 阅读下面短文,从短文后所给各题的四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。(10小题,1.5分,满分30分)

There was the sun and the sand and the sea. About a mile up the beach from my grandfather's house was the biggest sand dune (沙丘) on the east 36. It was from this sand dune that in 1903, Wilbur and Orville Wright made the first 37 in airplane. Day and night, the waves would crash and foam (起泡沫) on the beach in a nonstop roar (吼叫). It was fascinating to 38 the sea. Since I was so 39, the waves were huge to me. I was afraid of them. But I loved to watch the water 40, and then slide back into the sea.

On the beach, one could see sandpipers (鹬) run 41 the beach in the foamy water, 42 the tiny crabs (蟹) and shrimp (虾) that are in the water. Near the shore, pelicans (塘鹅) would often fly just 43 the water, looking for fish to 44 in their enormous bills. There were sea-gulls everywhere. Where the sea camp up onto the beach, the sand was 45 with the remains of the shells of small snails and other little 46. There were also millions of small stones of varying hardly noticeable 47. And then there were small 48 all over the beach. 49, the residents of these holes—small crabs called “ghost crabs” because of their pale white colour 50 and wandered on the beach. Some were quite 51. My parents, grandparents, aunt and uncle and their friends would often sit on the beach at night, talking and singing around 52.

Sometimes there was a loud 53. A large ghost had came up and pinched (夹) someone with his big claw. By the 54, the crabs had all run back into their holes. Sometimes a dead shark 55 on the beach; sometimes a dead sea turtle; sometimes, after a bad storm, a dead whale, washed up by a wave onto the

beach during the night.

36. A. coast B. sea
C. mountain D. city

37. A. trip B. plan
C. home D. flight

38. A. listen to B. watch
C. observe D. play

39. A. tall B. brave
C. little D. clever

40. A. come down B. come up
C. come off D. come out

41. A. here and there B. at times
C. once in a while D. up and down

42. A. eating B. watching
C. counting D. collecting

43. A. over B. above
C. on D. in

44. A. digest B. enjoy
C. swallow D. bite

45. A. filled B. covered
C. placed D. fitted

46. A. living things B. beasts
C. toys D. sands

47. A. shapes B. sizes
C. colors D. weight

48. A. fishes B. shells
C. snails D. holes

49. A. In the morning B. In the afternoon
C. At noon D. At night

50. A. came up B. got up
C. came out D. turned out

51. A. small B. large
C. beautiful D. clever

52. A. ghost B. boat
C. fire D. stage

53. A. cry B. shout
C. noise D. sound

54. A. night B. morning
C. evening D. afternoon

55. A. laid B. lying
C. lay D. lain

第三部分 阅读理解

(共20小题;每小题2分,满分40分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

A

Nuclear power's (核能的) danger to health, safety, and even life itself can be described in one word: radiation (辐射).

Nuclear radiation has a certain mystery about it, partly because it cannot be detected (探测) by human senses. It can't be seen or heard or touched or tasted, even though it may be all around us. There are other things like that. For example, radio waves are all around us but we can't detect them, sense them without a radio receiver. Similarly, we can't sense radioactivity without a radiation detector. But unlike common radio waves, nuclear radiation is not harmless to human beings and other living things.

At very high levels radiation can kill an animal or human being out right by killing masses of cells (细胞) in important organs (器官). But even the lowest levels can do serious damage. There is no level of radiation that is completely safe. If the radiation does not hit anything important, the damage may not be significant. This is the case when only a few cells are hit, and if they are killed outright, your body will replace the dead cells with healthy ones. But if the few cells are only damaged, and if they reproduce themselves in an unusual way, They can grow into cancer. Sometimes this does not show up for many years.

This is another reason for some of the mysteries about nuclear radiation, serious damage can be done without the knowledge of the person at the time that damage has occurred. A person can be irradiated (受放射线照射) and feel fine, then die of cancer five, ten, or twenty years later as a result. Or a child can be born weak or easy to get serious illness as a result of radiation absorbed by its grandparents.

Radiation can hurt us. We must know the truth.

156. According to the passage, the danger of nuclear power lies in _____.

- A. nuclear story
- B. radiation detection
- C. radiation level
- D. nuclear radiation

157. Radiation can lead to serious results even at lowest level _____.

- A. when it kills few cells

B. if it damages few cells

C. though the damaged cells can repair themselves

D. unless the damaged cells can reproduce themselves

158. Radiation can hurt us in the way that it can _____.

A. kill large numbers of cells in main organs as to cause death immediately

B. damage cells which may grow into cancer years later

C. affect the healthy growth of our younger generation

D. lead to all of the above results

159. Which of the following can be best inferred from the passage?

A. The importance of protection from radiation cannot be overemphasized.

B. The mystery about radiation remains unsolved.

C. Cancer is mainly caused by radiation.

D. Radiation can hurt those who do not know about its danger.

B

In 1828, a Frenchman named Niepce needed pictures for his business. But he was not a good artist. So he invented a very simple camera. He put it in a window of his house and took a picture of his yard. That was the first photograph.

The next important date in the history of photograph was 1837. That year, Daguerre, another Frenchman, took a picture of his studio. He used a new kind of camera and a different process. In his pictures, you could see everything very clearly, even the smallest details. This kind of photograph was called a daguerreotype.

Soon, other people began to use Daguerre's process. Travelers brought back daguerreotypes from all around the world. People photographed famous buildings, cities and mountains.

In about 1840, the process was improved. Then photographers could take pictures of people and moving things. The process was not simple. The photographers had to carry lots of films and processing equipment. But this did not stop the photographers, especially in the Unit-

Unit 11 Scientific achievement

ed States. After 1840s daguerreotype artists were popular in most cities. Mathew Brady was a well known American photographer. He took many pictures of famous people. The pictures were unusual because they were very lifelike and full of personality.

Brady was also the first person to take pictures of a war. His 1862 Civil War pictures showed dead soldiers and ruined cities. They made the war seem more real and more terrible.

In the 1880s, new inventions began to change photography. Photographers could buy films ready-made in rolls. So they did not have to make the film themselves. Also, they did not have to process the film immediately. They could bring it back to their studios and develop it later, meaning that they did not have to carry lots of equipment. And finally, the invention of the small handheld camera made photography less expensive.

With the small camera, anyone could be a photographer. People began to use cameras just for fun. They took pictures of their families, friends and favorite places. They called these pictures "snapshot".

Photographs became very popular in newspaper in the 1890s. Soon magazines and books also used documentary photographs. These pictures showed true events and people. They were much more real than drawing.

Photography also turned into a form of art by the end of the 19th century. Some photographs were not just copies of the real world. They showed ideas and feelings like other art forms.

60. The passage is mainly about _____.

- A. the invention of cameras
- B. a kind of new art—photography
- C. the development of photography
- D. the important dates in the history of photography

61. The first pictures of a war were taken by _____.

- A. a French photographer in the 1840
- B. an American photographer in the 1860s
- C. a German reporter in the 1880s
- D. a French artist in the 1890s

62. The invention of small cameras made it possible for _____.

- A. anyone to be a photographer

B. people to use daguerreotypes

C. the rich to afford to take pictures

D. people to buy films ready-made in rolls

63. Photography can also be an art form because artist can _____.

A. take anything they like

B. keep a record of real life

C. take photos of the famous

D. show ideas and feelings in the pictures

The old belief that the universe never changes is quite wrong. Even before the invention of the telescope, astronomers noticed the bright stars suddenly appear in the sky and then later disappear. These stars were called "novae" because they were thought to be new. In fact we now know that they are really old stars which are slowly dying.

Novae are old stars which are slowly dying. As they do so, they let out huge clouds of material, sometimes as large as the earth, and these explode into space at a speed of about 8 000 000 kilometers per hour. When this happens, the hotter parts of the star become visible, and this is why novae are so bright. Although the explosions are huge on a human scale, they only consume a small part of the dying star's energy. The death is a slow one and the star may continue to explode for thousands of years. Indeed, there are even some stars which explode once every two weeks.

There are other old stars which do not die slowly, but are completely destroyed by one great explosion. These are known as "supernovae". The explosion of a supernova is equivalent to about a million, million, million, million hydrogen (氢气) bombs (爆炸) going off at the same time. Just before the explosion the star's density (密度) becomes very great and it spins at a very high speed. A matchbox (火柴盒) of materials taken from the star at that time would weigh about 1 000 tons, and the star would be turning at about 16 000 000 kilometres per hour. The explosion itself occurs suddenly, in the interval of a minute, but the supernova continues to shine long after the event. One supernova which Chinese astronomers observed in 1054 can still be seen by us today. It has been shining for at least nine hundred years.

64. What were novae originally (起先, 开始)

thought to be?

- A. Stars that disappear at high speed.
- B. New stars.
- C. Dying stars.
- D. Stars that are very bright.

165. What are supernovae different from novae in?

- A. They are dying stars.
- B. They are more beautiful.
- C. They die slowly.
- D. They explode suddenly.

166. Why is the death of a novae slow?

- A. Because the explosions affect only part of the star.
- B. Because the explosions have no effect on them.
- C. Because the explosions are quite small.
- D. Because the novae can grow after the explosions.

167. A matchbox of material taken from a supernova would weigh 1 000 tons, why?

- A. Because the star spins at a very low speed.
- B. Because the density of the star is very great.
- C. Because the star is too big.
- D. Because the star explodes suddenly.

①

During the 19th century, scientists found that when certain parts of a person's brain were injured, he would lose the power to do certain things, and so people thought that each part of the brain does a different job. But modern research has discovered that this is not so, for it is not easy to show exactly what each part of the brain does.

In the past 50 years, there has been a great increase in the amount of research work that is done on the brain. Scientists have found out that the way in which the brain works is not so simple as people in general may think. Chemists tell us that about 100 000 chemical changes take place in the brain every second. Some recent researches also suggest that we can remember everything that happens to us. We may not be able to think of the things that we have heard and seen, but it is all kept there in the storehouse of the human mind.

Earlier scientists thought that the power of one's brain

got weaker and weaker as one grew older. But it is now thought that that is not true. As long as the brain is given enough exercise, it keeps its power. It has been proved that an old person who has always been active in the mind has a quicker mind than a young person who has only done physical work without using much of his brain.

168. In the last century, scientists found that a person would lose the power to do certain things

- A. when he had drunk too much
- B. if certain parts of his brain were hurt
- C. after he did a quite different job
- D. if he had been greatly frightened

169. Scientists today are still unable to show exactly

- A. how many chemical changes take place in the brain each second
- B. whether each part of the brain does the same work
- C. what each part of the brain is doing
- D. which part of the brain is the most important

170. It has been found out that the brain usually works

- A. in a very complicated way
- B. a little now and a little then
- C. without any rest all day long
- D. in a very simple way

171. Which of the following is not true?

- A. Scientists are working hard to solve the mysteries of the brain.
- B. As many as six million changes take place in the brain each minute.
- C. A young man doing physical work is sure to have a much slower brain.
- D. Even an old man may have a quick mind only if his brain is given much exercise.

②

If you have been joining in chat room conversations, or trading e-mail with web pals (网友), you have become one of the millions who write in a peculiarly short form of English.

And you've got a sense of humor about short forms like SOHF (= sense of humor failure) to describe Internet

newcomers who don't understand you.

Across the globe, every night teenagers and their elders are "talking" on-line — many of them all talking at the same time.

It's fast: try talking to six people at once. It's brief: three or four words per exchange. It takes wit, concentration, and quick fingers.

And it requires tremendous linguistic economy (语言省略). There's neither time nor space for explanations. Why consume precious key-strokes (键盘敲击) telling six friends you have to leave for a moment to take care of our little brother when BRB (= be right back) will do?

What to enter a conversation? Just type PMFJI (pardon me for jumping in).

Interested in whom you are talking to? Type A/S/L, the nearly universal request to know your pal's age, sex and location, you may get 15/M/NY as a response from your pal.

If something makes you laugh, say you are OTF (= on the floor), or LOL (= laughing out loud), or combining the two into ROTFL (= rolling on the floor laughing).

And when it is time to get back to work or go to bed, you type GTG (= got to go) or TTYL (talk to you later).

People want to write as fast as possible, and they want to get their ideas across as quickly as they can. Capital letters are left in the dust, except when expressing emotion, as it takes more time to hold down the "shift" key and capitals. Punctuation (标点) is going, too.

172. Many people talk on the Internet _____.
 A. by sending short e-mails
 B. by using a particular short form of English
 C. by using peculiar English words and expression
 D. in a funny way
173. In order to talk to several people at the same time on the Internet _____.
 A. you have to speak fast and fluently
 B. you should speak with wit and humor
 C. you have to express your ideas in a brief way
 D. one should pay much attention to the accuracy of words
174. If you get 17/F/NY as an answer to your A/S/L, it means _____.

- A. the person on the other end is 17 from New York and he is fine
 B. you are talking to a girl who is 17 and lives in New York
 C. you are talking to 17 girls who are from New York
 D. the person who you are talking to is a 17-foot tall New York girl
175. To save time on the Internet _____.
 A. some people leave their letters in the dust-bin
 B. some people never use "shift" in their writing
 C. many people leave the capital and punctuation
 D. people seldom use capital letters or punctuation

第二卷

第四部分 写作

(共两节, 满分 35 分)

第一节 短文改错 (10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

此题要求改正所给短文中的错误。对标有题号的每一行作出判断: 如无错误, 在该行右边横线上画一个勾(✓); 如有错误(每行只有一个错误), 则按下列情况改正:

此行多一个词: 把多余的词用斜线(\)画掉, 在该行右边横线上写出该词, 并用斜线画掉。此行缺一个词: 在缺词处加一个漏字符号(Λ), 在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。此行错一个词: 在错的词下画一横线, 在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。注意: 原行没有错的不要改。

There is public library in every town in Britain.

There are branch libraries in many village. Anyone may borrow books and it cost nothing to borrow them. In some places you may borrow as many books as you want, in other places where you are limited to a certain number of that some may be novels. Books may be kept for four weeks. Newly-published novels are always in great demand, and some books for example, books for history,