

MINGSHI
SHOUBASHOU



适用于2004秋季教学

与经审查通过的实验修订版教材同步

名师 手把手

题 题 通

十年寒窗 春夏秋冬 比学赶帮手把手
一往无前 讲学考练 风雨高考肩并肩

高二英语 (上册)

首都师范大学出版社

MINGSHISHOUBASHOU
TITITONG

名师手把手



题 题 通

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5. 关注社会人生。本书积极在社会热点中提供语料,在科学人生组织中素材,有利于培养关注社会、关注人生的时代责任感。

6. 训练渐入佳境。本书习题由“基础知识题”“提升能力题”“完善素质题”“发明创造题”四部分组成。训练从基础到能力,从课内到课外,循序渐进,梯度性强,有效度高。

7. 富有高考意识。本书习题模拟高考,难度贴近高考,与高考有机接轨,训练目的性强。

8. 答案完全详解。本书答案要言不烦,详解到位,既有利于学生自学,又有利于教师备课。

登月攀桂凭飞船伴你行,金榜题名靠名师手把手。本书编者在追求完美的过程中,枕戈待旦,闻鸡起舞,决心靠精心的策划,缜密的运筹,独特的思路,过硬的质量,赢得读者的青睐。

本丛书在编写中得到了相关领导及同仁的大力支持,此谨示谢意。
由于我们水平所限,加之时间仓促,书中难免有不当之处,敬请读者斧正。

编写说明

高考一年一度,学子沙场逐鹿。随着高一学子升入高二进程的步步逼近,决战高考、描绘绚丽人生的序幕已徐徐拉开。夯实双基,发展个性,提高能力,注足备考活力,已成为百万学子的共同心声。为适应新时期素质教育的需要,圆学子以美好的人生之梦,我们编写了本套丛书。

本丛书由北京发瑞特文化发展有限公司及首都师范大学出版社组织全国著名高考专家、学者编写,其英语分册系高中二年级上学期同步训练用书。

本书主要有八大特点:

1. 教育理念全新。本书以最新教学大纲和新课程标准的教学思想为指导,立足教材,贴近大纲,面向学生,面向未来,积极践行“以人为本”的育人理念。

2. 步步紧扣教材。本书与教材同步,层层依托教材,步步贴近教材,体现了与教材同步的特点。

3. 注重夯实基础。本书从基础知识入手,大力培养基本能力,习题编拟以一当十,体现了以基础促能力的编写思想。

4. 贴近学生实际。本书面向高中二年级学子编写,题料贴近学生生活,知识贴近学生实际,既开启心知,又滋养身心。

编者

2004年5月



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Unit 1 Making a difference (A 卷)

Unit 1 Making a difference (A 卷)

本训练共 2 页。共 100 分。训练时间 45 分钟。

一、基础知识题

I. 单词拼写 (共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

1. They were d _____ whether to go to the mountains or the seaside.
2. To earn more money, he u _____ the difficult task willingly.
3. We must do what we can to help the d _____ live a happy life.
4. Many great minds today are on fire for the e _____ of outer space.
5. This suit is so bright that I can't find a tie to m _____ it.
6. This kind of work requires much p _____; you aren't fit for it.
7. "John... Smith...", the old man looked us c _____, "but... I don't think I know you."
8. Whoever breaks the rules should be p _____.
9. The plant is difficult to find though s _____ everywhere in the forest.
10. The girl kept shouting and crying. O _____, she was mad.

II. 句型转换 (共 5 小题, 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

1. Galileo was on fire for gravity.
Galileo was very _____ gravity.
2. It is said that they have completed the new building.
They _____ the new building.
3. No one can predict what will happen in a million years.
No one can _____ what will happen in a million years _____ it _____.
4. If you don't want to go there, I won't go, either.
If you don't want to go there, _____.
5. In my spare time, there is so much that I should do.
_____, I have much _____.

二、提升能力题

III. 用单元出现的词 (组) 的正确形式填空, 有时须加介词 (共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

- be known for, be similar to, give up, go by, get engaged to, instead of, on the other hand, turn out, take measures, come up with, laugh at, dream of, believe in, be satisfied with, sound like
1. _____ going to the cinema, he stayed at home and read stories.
 2. The weather _____ fine, which was not expected.
 3. I wouldn't _____ doing such a thing. The idea wouldn't occur to me.
 4. We must _____ ourselves and we can do something well in the world.
 5. He is an able man, but _____ he demands too much of people.
 6. We must _____ to stop the factory from polluting the river.
 7. Do you know the great mind _____ his theory on Big Bang?
 8. The police _____ their search for the missing child, after 3 days' work in rain.
 9. _____ you are right.
 10. Several years _____ before they met again.

IV. 同步语法: 用动词的适当形式填空, 注意有时须添加介词 (共 10 小题, 每小题 2 分, 满分 20 分)

1. The patient was warned not _____ (eat) oil food after the operation.
2. I am very sorry _____ (give) you so much trouble. And thank you for help.
3. Rather than _____ (give) in, Nathan Hale would choose to die.
4. Could you tell me where _____ (post).
5. He did everything he could _____ (save) the old man.
6. I'm so tired. The manager wanted me _____ (clean) the house, _____ (write) letters and _____ (send) them.
7. The farmers don't want their good farmland _____ (build).
8. The naughty boy pretended _____ (study) when the teacher came in.
9. It's bad manners _____ (leave) without _____ (let) your mother _____ (know).
10. _____ (make) great progress, you must work hard.



Unit 1 Making a difference (A 卷)

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三、完善素质题

V. 词义辨析(共 5 小题, 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

1. I can't get him through because the line is _____.
A. taken B. covered C. stand D. engaged ()
2. The curtain and the paint of wall don't quite _____. You'd better choose another.
A. compare B. fit C. suit D. match ()
3. After moving into the town, my wife did some sewing for others so that we should have enough to _____ our expenses.
A. serve B. support C. satisfy D. last ()
4. The student was just about to _____ the question when suddenly he found the answer.
A. arrive at B. give in C. work out D. give up ()
5. If you keep practising your son in football, he _____ to be a famous player.
A. wants B. wishes C. hopes D. promises ()

VI. 单元考点 NMET 真题演练(共 5 小题, 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

1. (00 春 - 18) Nick is looking for another job because he feels that nothing he does _____ his boss.
A. serves B. satisfies C. promises D. supports ()
2. (00 - 19) I've worked with children before, so I know what _____ in my new job.
A. expected B. to expect C. to be expecting D. expects ()
3. (01 春 - 21) _____ late in the morning, Bob turned off the alarm.
A. To sleep B. Sleeping C. Sleep D. Having slept ()
4. (01 春 - 25) _____ can you expect to get a pay rise.
A. With hard work B. Although hard work C. Only with hard work D. Now that he works hard ()
5. (02 - 26) Jumping out of _____ airplane at ten thousand feet is quite _____ exciting experience.
()

四、发明创造题

VII. 单句改错(共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

1. The students are now debating about when to leave.
2. He is a nice man to be worked with.
3. There is still a point to study English for a blind man.
4. He is skilled in teaching, on another hand, he is too hard on students.
5. I believe his words but I don't believe him.
6. His theory was proved true.
7. The meeting ended up with a good agreement, and it was success.
8. We hurried there, only finding the train had left.
9. He is reported to help 3 poor children in the past 3 years.
10. If we don't take measure to stop pollution, we'll destroy our planet.

VIII. 完成(或翻译)下列句子(共 10 小题, 每小题 2 分, 满分 20 分)

1. _____ (很明显), the earth moves around the sun.
2. Scientists must build a theory to explain _____ (原因和结果).
3. As a student, _____ (呆在网吧没有意义).
4. Please lend me a pen _____ (写字用).
5. _____ (如果……如何) aliens should invade the earth?
6. 毫无疑问, 我们能找到这个问题的解决方法。
7. 小孩子对周围的事情感到好奇是很自然的。
8. 只有用这种方法, 你才能证明你是对的。
9. 据说他已经翻译了 20 多本英语书。
10. 和你一起工作真是一件高兴的事。



Unit 1 Making a difference (B 卷)

本卷分第 I 卷和第 II 卷两部分。共 150 分。测试时间 120 分钟。

第 I 卷(选择题 共 115 分)

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 1 个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。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. What time is it now?

A. 7 : 30.

B. 6 : 55.

C. 7 : 35.

2. Where does this conversation most probably take place?

A. At a book store.

C. At a post office.

B. At a baggage counter.

3. What is the man's job now?

A. He is a businessman.

C. He is a novelist.

B. He is a secretary.

4. Why did the man return early from his holiday?

A. He lacked money.

B. He had some trouble with his lungs.

C. He did not plan the trip very well.

5. What does the woman mean?

A. His support does not mean anything now.

B. She agreed that it was a very good meeting.

C. The proposal should be sent back to the meeting.

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,并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前,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。

听第六段材料,回答第 6~8 题。

6. What's the probable relationship between the two speakers?

A. Couple.

B. Neighbors.

C. Work mates.

7. Why does the man want this letter registered?

A. Because he is afraid that it would miss.

B. Because he thinks the registered letter is cheaper.

C. Because he thinks the airmail will cost him a lot.

8. What fruit does the man ask the woman to buy for him?

A. One pound of grapes and one pound of apples.

B. Two pounds of apples and one pound of grapes.

C. Grapes, two pounds and one pound of apples.

听第七段材料,回答第 9~11 题。

9. Why does the man ask the woman to help him to choose a piano?

A. Because he hardly knows about it.

B. Because she is good at playing the piano.

C. Because both of them are very interested in it.

10. When does the man ask the woman to go with him?

A. After lunch.

B. After an early lunch.

C. In the afternoon.

11. Why does the woman change the time?

A. Because she can't speak her time before that.

B. Because she has to cook for her daughter.



Unit 1 Making a difference (B 卷)

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C. Because she comes back home for lunch every day.

听第八段材料, 回答第 12 ~ 14 题。

12. Where does the conversation probably take place?

A. At the customs.

B. At the Foreign Exchange Service.

C. At a cash-window of a department store.

13. How much US dollars can the man get from his exchanging his 30,000 yuan (RMB)?

A. About \$ 3,461. B. About \$ 3,641. C. About \$ 3,146.

14. How long can you keep the memo (单据) if you exchange your money?

A. More than six months. B. Just six months.

C. Less than six months.

听第九段材料, 回答第 15 ~ 17 题。

15. What kind of table cloths does the woman prefer?

A. The hand-woven. B. The machine-woven. C. Both of them.

16. How much does the hand-embroidered one cost?

A. \$ 19.20. B. \$ 90.20. C. \$ 90.12.

17. What does the man mean, saying "That's our rock bottom price"?

A. This is the fixed price.

B. This is the reasonable price.

C. This is the lowest price.

听第十段材料, 回答第 18 ~ 20 题。

18. What result has the research got on "What makes someone an interesting person"?

A. A sense of curiosity. B. Great achievements. C. Long education.

19. What should you do if you go to a party?

A. Talk about yourself as much as possible.

B. Sit in the corner alone all the time.

C. Listen to others as much as possible.

20. What can you get from this research?

A. To be a good listener and friendly to others.

B. To be a good talker but listener.

C. To be a learner but a listener.

第二部分: 英语知识运用 (共两节, 满分 45 分)

第一节: 单项填空 (共 15 小题, 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

21. There is _____ dictionary on _____ desk by your side.

A. a; the B. a; a C. the; a D. the; the

22. Which do you enjoy _____ your weekends, fishing or walking?

A. spend B. spending C. to spend D. being spent

23. We need air to live; _____, fish needs water.

A. As B. for C. similarly D. simply

24. —He looks so pale.

—Can hard work change a person _____ much?

A. as B. very C. too D. that

25. I've visited a lot of different places and stayed in lots of different hotels, but none of them _____ this one.

A. makes B. beats C. compares D. matches

26. —Are you good friends?

—Yes. We have a lot _____.

A. same B. different C. in common D. in connection

27. His idea _____ practical, which helped us a lot.

A. is proved B. proved C. turn D. turn to be

28. —Now let me call the roll (点名). Li Ming.

—_____

A. What is wrong? B. Yes.



Unit 1 Making a difference (B 卷)

C. Here. D. I'm come.

29. Measures _____ to keep the factory _____ out waste. ()

A. take; from sending B. must be taken; sending

C. must be taken; from sending D. take; sending

30. —Why did he come so early.

—_____ a front seat and listen carefully. ()

A. Taken B. Taking C. To take D. Take

31. There is very little _____ in protesting. It won't help much. ()

A. doubt B. point C. score D. wonder

32. —Have you ever been to the sea?

—No. _____. ()

A. I don't want B. Nor do I want

C. Nor do I want to D. I haven't, either

33. Yesterday evening I _____ a book on science. I'll try to finish it today. ()

A. read B. have read C. had read D. was reading

34. —I'd like to buy an expensive bike.

—Well, we have several models _____. ()

A. to choose from B. to choose C. choosing from D. choosing

35. —How does his near idea _____ to you? ()

—Reasonable.

A. feel B. look C. sound D. go

第二节: 完形填空(共 20 小题, 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从 36 ~ 55 各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D) 中, 选出最佳选项。

When Dave was eighteen, he bought a second-hand car for \$ 200 so that he could travel to and from work more 36 than by bus. It worked quite well for a few years, but then it got so old, and it was costing him 37 much in repairs that he decided that he had better 38 it.

He asked among his friends to see if anyone was particularly 39 to buy a cheap car, but they all knew that it was falling to pieces, so 40 of them had any desire to buy it.

Dave's friend Sam saw that he was 41 when they met one evening, and said, "What's 42, Dave?" Dave told him, and Sam answered, "Well, what about advertising it in the paper? You may 43 more for it that way than the cost of the advertisement!" Thinking that Sam's 44 was sensible(合理的), he put an advertisement in an evening paper, which read "For sale: small car, 45 very little petrol, only two owners. Bargain at \$ 50."

For two days after the advertisement first appeared, there was no 46. But then on Saturday evening he had an enquiry(询问). A man rang up and said he would like to 47 him about the car. "All right," Dave said, feeling happy. He asked the man whether ten o'clock the next morning would be 48 or not. "Fine," the man said, "and I'll 49 my wife. We intend to go for a ride in it to 50 it."

The next morning, at a quarter to ten, Dave parked the car in the square outside his front door, 51 to wait there for the people who had 52 his advertisement. Even Dave had to 53 that the car really looked like a wreck(残骸). Then, soon after he had got the car as clean 54 it could be, a police car stopped just behind him and a policeman got out. He looked at Dave's car and then said, "Have you reported this 55 to us yet, sir?"

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------|-------------|---------------|
| 36. A. directly | B. safely | C. properly | D. easily |
| 37. A. so | B. such | C. very | D. too |
| 38. A. keep | B. repair | C. sell | D. throw |
| 39. A. anxious | B. lucky | C. ashamed | D. generous |
| 40. A. some | B. neither | C. none | D. most |
| 41. A. delighted | B. upset | C. calm | D. astonished |
| 42. A. on | B. up | C. it | D. that |



Unit 1 Making a difference (B 卷)

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43. A. learn B. miss C. get D. find
 44. A. message B. advice C. request D. description
 45. A. uses B. loses C. has D. spends
 46. A. doubt B. help C. trouble D. answer
 47. A. tell B. see C. agree D. call
 48. A. exact B. suitable C. early D. late
 49. A. follow B. meet C. bring D. introduce
 50. A. recognize B. obtain C. admire D. test
 51. A. happening B. meaning C. turning D. failing
 52. A. read B. inserted C. answered D. placed
 53. A. forget B. show C. disagree D. admit
 54. A. as B. that C. so D. such
 55. A. bargain B. sale C. accident D. result

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 (A、B、C 和 D) 中选出最佳选项。

A

At no time in history has there been such a mass movement of people from the countryside to the city as is happening now. By the year 2030, it's estimated (估计) that more than two thirds of the world's population will be living in cities, twice as many as today. This means that the problems faced by cities today—overcrowding, poor housing, unemployment, poverty and lack of food and water—will be twice as bad, unless we find solutions (解决办法) soon.

Another serious issue (问题) is how to provide good transportation for their citizens. Many of the world's major cities are already struggling with out-of-date (过时的, 陈旧的) transport infrastructures (基本设施). How can they deal with the additional demands?

London is a good example. Its enlargement was made possible by the invention of

the steam engine, which powered the world's first underground railway. But its transport systems are now hopelessly out-of-date and need urgent modernization. London's future success depends very much on developing better public transport.

Over a million people travel into central London every day from outside the city. They, and the people who live in London, want a public transport system that is efficient, safe and environmentally friendly. What they often get, however, falls far short of that ideal. Commuters complain about cost and pollution, while businesses worry about the problems their staff have in getting to work on time. Yet, the proportion of London households that own a car grew from just over 10 percent in the early 1950s to over 60 percent today.

As the city has become increasingly crowded and polluted, there has been a growing realization that action must be taken soon.

56. It is believed that _____. ()

- A. overpopulation causes the problems in cities
 B. two thirds of the world's population are living in cities today
 C. it isn't difficult to solve the problems faced by cities today
 D. with fewer people, we would be free from problems

57. The underlined word "They" in Para. 4 refers to _____. ()

- A. the London citizens
 B. those who commute to London from other places
 C. managers who are anxious about their staff getting to work
 D. passengers who make complaints

58. The underlined phrase "environmentally friendly" in Para. 4 is closest in meaning to _____. ()

- A. cheap and convenient B. fair to all passengers
 C. like a friendly neighbor D. pleasant and nonpolluting
 59. _____ of the households in London owned a car in the early 1950s. ()

- A. Exactly 10% B. A little more than 10%



Unit 1 Making a difference (B 卷)

C. Far less than 10%

D. Over 60%

60. The following paragraph would most probably deal with _____.

()

A. train and air travel

B. traffic jams in London

C. possible solutions to London's transportation problems

D. car ownership that continues to grow

B

Some parents have no freedom. Their children say, "Jump." and they jump. They say, "The kids are driving us crazy." Yet they do nothing about it. They let their children give their orders.

They do everything for their children. They do things that the children could easily do for themselves.

These parents often give in to their children. Then they are angry and yell (叫喊) at their children. They feel bad and say, "I'm sorry." They beg the children to act better. They become their children's slaves.

Some parents think that being a slave is being a good parent. They may even believe that parents should be unhappy. One group of parents does not agree. They believe that parents have certain rights. These rights are given here:

1. Parents can say no.
2. Parents can say "because I said so".
3. Parents can be angry.
4. Parents can let children cry sometimes.
5. Parents can punish children.
6. Parents can beat their children.
7. Parents can be selfish at times.
8. Parents can be alone when they need to be.
9. Parents can be unfair at times.

10. Parents can change their minds.

11. Parents can make mistakes.

12. Parents can raise their children in their own way.

Parent power is good for parents. It is also good for children. It makes them feel loved and cared for. This will help them to be good parents someday.

61. The author thinks it right that _____.

()

A. parents have parent power

B. parents often punish their children

C. parents become children's slaves

D. parents do everything for their children

62. Parent power is good for children because _____.

()

A. it makes them feel loved and cared for

B. it will help them to be good parents someday

C. they get everything they want

D. Both A and B

63. Some parents become slaves in educating their children because _____.

()

A. they work day and night

B. they keep teaching their children

C. they are always shouting at their children

D. they do everything they can for their children

64. Which of the following doesn't belong to the twelve rights put forward by some parents?

()

A. Parents can have their own way of bringing up children.

B. Parents can be angry with their children.

C. Parents can learn a lot from their children.

D. Parents needn't be always staying with their children.

C

Albert found school very difficult. His teacher would tap her stick against the



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blackboard impatiently while she waited for him to answer the questions. But Albert always had to think about many things before he could answer. When his teacher wasn't asking Albert a question, Albert would think of a question to ask her. And often when he did, she would get red in the face and angry at Albert for thinking up questions she couldn't answer. The more Albert learned, the more he found to think about. The more he thought about, the more questions he thought of to ask.

He knew that the earth, other planets, the moon and the sun are just a part of what we call the universe. He knew that the universe is also made up of all the stars we can see with our eyes and millions and millions more than we can see with the largest telescopes and still more—we think—that are so far away that they can't be seen at all. And he also knew that all these stars and our own bodies and everything else are made up of atoms so tiny that they can't be seen even with the best microscope (显微镜).

He thought there must be some rules to explain why everything in the universe, big and little, acts as it does. Why don't the stars moving around in the sky bump into each other? What makes the tiny atoms stick together to form all the different things there are? Albert Einstein thought and thought until he believed he had some of the answers. And people started to ask him questions because he had answers for many things that scientists had been trying to settle for many years.

65. What did Albert think of the school? ()

A. He thought he could learn much knowledge there.

B. He thought the teacher was very kind to him.

C. He thought he had met some trouble there.

D. He thought that it was the best one of all the schools.

66. Albert couldn't answer his teacher's questions quickly because _____. ()

A. he was a slow boy

B. he knew nothing about the answers

C. she couldn't wait for him to answer

D. he had to consider lots of things ()

67. The teacher got angry with Albert because _____. ()

A. he couldn't answer her questions well

B. she failed to ask him questions

C. he answered her questions with bad manners

D. he thought out questions that she couldn't answer

68. After you have learned the passage, you'll know that Albert _____. ()

A. was a simple man

B. found that in the universe there are all the stars that people can see with their eyes

C. said that all the things in the world are made up of atoms that can be seen with an ordinary microscope

D. had plenty of brains and dared discover the secret of things in the world

D

KISSI HEALTH-BEAUTY CENTER

With a busy life and job, pressure can make you look tired and aged. Kissi Health-Beauty Center gives classes, makes training plans according to your physical conditions, and sets up an individual file (个人档案). All these things will help you to get to know your body and the way to keep it fit.

1) BODY-BUILDING

Imported (进口的) gym equipment that will help you build up your muscles, making you look full of energy and strength.

2) GYMNASTIC EXERCISES

A bright and large exercise room with excellent equipment and music will give your body a chance to enjoy movement with rhythm (节奏).

3) SPECIAL "LAZY-BONE" FITNESS CENTER

"Lazy-bone" fitness equipment is the first body-shaping set of seven beds in Beijing. Designed according to human anatom (解剖) and kinematic (运动学的) theory



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the seven special beds help you to exercise your waist, abdomen (腹), hips (臀) or legs. In the relaxing hours you may try them to strengthen your muscles and lose weight.

* Tuition: Lazy-bone fitness card, 1,200 yuan/month (gymnastic classes included)

* Class Time: Gymnastic Class, 18:30—19:30 Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday

* Tel: 5918570

* Address: 16 Dongsanhuan Beilu, Chaoyang District, Beijing

69. The purpose of this passage is to _____. ()

- A. give advice on body-building
- B. introduce new ways of body-building
- C. ask you to go to the centre
- D. introduce ways to lose weight

70. Through the advertisement the centre wants to show it's _____ one. ()

- A. the cheapest
- B. the largest
- C. the newest
- D. the most advanced

71. We can infer those who keep lazy-bone fitness cards are _____ people. ()

- A. lazy
- B. rich
- C. unhealthy
- D. young

E

Ours has become a society of employees (雇员). A hundred years or so ago only one of every five Americans at work was employed, i. e., worked for somebody else. Today only one out of five is not employed but working for himself. And when fifty years ago "being employed" meant working as a factory labourer, the employee of today is increasingly a middle-class person with a formal regular education, holding a professional or management job requiring professional and technical skills. Indeed, two things have characterized American society during these last fifty years. Middle-

class and upper-class employees have been the fastest — growing groups in our working population—growing so fast that the industrial worker, the oldest child of the Industrial Revolution, has been losing in importance in number.

Yet you will find little, if anything, written on what it is to be an employee. You can find a great deal of very dubious advice on how to get a job or how to get a promotion (提升). You can also find a good deal of work in a chosen field. Every trade requires different skills, sets different standards, and requires a different preparation. Yet they all have employeeship in common. And increasingly, especially in the large business or in government, employeeship is more important to success than the special professional knowledge or skill. Certainly more people fail because they do not know the requirements of being an employee than because they do not have the skills of their trade; the higher you climb the ladder, the more you get into administrative (管理上的) work, the greater the emphasis (强调) on ability to work within the organization rather than on technical abilities or professional knowledge.

72. It is suggested that fifty years ago _____. ()

- A. eighty percent of American working people were employed in factories
- B. twenty percent of American intellectuals (知识分子) were employees
- C. the percentage of intellectuals in the total work force was almost the same as that of industrial workers
- D. the percentage of intellectuals working as employees was not so large as that of industrial workers

73. The word "dubious" (L. 2, Para. 2) most probably means _____. ()

- A. valuable
- B. useful
- C. doubtful
- D. helpful

74. According to the writer, professional knowledge or skill is _____. ()

- A. less important than realization of being a good employee
- B. as important as the ability to deal with public relation
- C. more important than employer-employee relations
- D. as important as the ability to cooperate with others in the organization



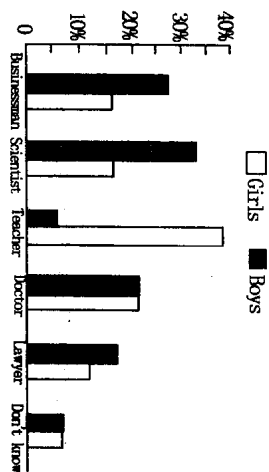
Unit 1 Making a difference (B 卷)

75. From the passage it can be seen that employeeship helps one _____. ()

- A. to be more successful in his work B. to be more specialized in his field
C. to solve technical problems D. to develop his professional skill

第二节：书面表达(满分 25 分)

假设你叫李华，是一名国际学校的学生。你最近对 200 名同学(男女各半)的择业理想作了一次调查，现将调查结果(如下图所示)用英语向校长 Mr. Smith 写一篇报告。



第四部分：写作(共两节，满分 35 分)
第一节：短文改错(共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，满分 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：

该行多一个词：把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉，在该行右边横线上写出该词，并用斜线划掉。

该行缺一个词：在缺词处加一个漏字符号(∧)，在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

该行错一个词：在错的词下划一横线，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。

A crow was thirsty. He was looking for

- water everywhere. Finally he saw bottle _____ 76. _____
which there was a little water. But the bottleneck _____ 77. _____
was long and narrow. His beak(嘴) was long enough _____ 78. _____
to get the water. What should he do? _____ 79. _____
He found there were a lot of stone beside _____ 80. _____
the bottle. He thought and thinking. Then he _____ 81. _____
picked on the stones one by one and put _____ 82. _____
them in the bottle gently. The water in the _____ 83. _____
bottle was rising slow and he _____ 84. _____
able to drink the water at last. _____ 85. _____

注意：

1. 报告应包括图表所示全部内容。

2. 词数 100 左右。

3. 报告的开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

生词：make a survey 做调查。

* * * * *

Dear Mr. Smith,

Yours,
Li Hua



Unit 2 News media (A 卷)

本训练共 2 页。共 100 分。训练时间 45 分钟。

一、基础知识题

I. 单词拼写 (共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

1. The war and the s _____ it caused stopped Einstein going on with his work.
2. He was badly i _____ in the accident.
3. Getting a high grade in every subject requires great e _____.
4. Your uncle is very g _____ to buy you that car for your birthday.
5. The enemies laid down their a _____ and gave in.
6. To my d _____, I waited 3 hours but he never turned up.
7. Too busy, I c _____ forgot my appointment with the dentist.
8. He made the h _____ after he helped the police catch the hacker.
9. After his r _____, he bought a cottage in the country and lived a peaceful life.
10. We need a(n) u _____ dictionary to go with the text books.

II. 句型转换 (共 5 小题, 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

1. What do you think of the report about the earthquake?
_____ the report about the earthquake?
2. The journalist went to see the woman to be interviewed about the accident.
The journalist _____ the woman _____ about the accident.
3. He stood there watching the fallen leaves.
He stood there watching the leaves _____.
4. Not all websites are updated every day.
_____ websites _____ every day.
5. News medias have similarities.
News medias _____.

二、提升能力题

III. 用单元出现的词 (组) 的正确形式填空, 有时须加介词 (共 10 小题, 每小题 1

分, 满分 10 分)

relate, make sure, rather than, even though, adapt, addicte, on all sides, make money, get into, draw one's attention, send out, fight with, focus on, agree with, go up, look up to

1. This school is intended for the white child _____ the black.
2. Prices for food keeps _____, and life is becoming harder and harder.
3. _____ he is poor, she loves him deeply.
4. Before you leave the lab, _____ the lights are turned off.
5. If you want to hear clearly, you must _____ your attention _____ listening.
6. He find it difficult _____ his way of life _____ the company.
7. News medias use different ways _____ readers' _____ to what has happened recently.
8. I can't _____ these shoes. They are two sizes too small.
9. He is so talented that they all _____ him _____ their leader.
10. Look at the matter _____, and you will have a further understanding.

IV. 同步语法: 用动词的适当形式填空, 注意有时须添加介词 (共 10 小题, 每小题 2 分, 满分 20 分)

1. _____ time is _____ forever. (lose)
2. All the people are _____ (please) to move into the new house _____ (complete) last month.
3. —How did the audience receive the new play?
—They got very _____ (excite).
4. Some students went to the _____ (learn) professor for advice.
5. It is _____ (report) that ten children were killed.
6. My _____ (write) English is good while she is good at _____ (speak) English.
7. There is an _____ (satisfy) expression on his face.
8. The number of the scientists _____ (invite) to the meeting is 50.
9. One _____ (suggest) way _____ (solve) the problem is that we can call more _____ (train) workers.
10. Turn left and you will see a building _____ (paint) white.



三、完 善 素 质 题

V. 词义辨析 (共 5 小题, 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

1. Young adults _____ older people are more likely to prefer pop songs. ()
A. other than B. more than C. less than D. rather than
2. No agreement was reached in the discussion as neither side would give way to _____. ()
A. the other B. any other C. another D. other
3. Wenhui Daily _____ on April 2nd that Zhang Guorong killed himself the day before. ()
A. told B. wrote C. said D. talked
4. Talented reporters can make _____ decisions about what to report. ()
A. inform B. informed C. informal D. informative
5. —What was it, Tom?
—Just a(n) _____ in my shoulder. It's gone. ()
A. injury B. ache C. wound D. pain

VI. 单元考点 NMET 真题演练 (共 5 小题, 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

1. (97 - 14) I agree with most of what you said, but I don't agree with _____. ()
A. everything B. anything C. something D. nothing
2. (97 - 16) The Olympic Games, _____ in 776 BC, didn't include women players until 1912. ()
A. first playing B. to be first played
C. first played D. to be first playing
3. (00 - 23)
—Why don't we take a little break?
—Didn't we just have _____. ()
A. it B. that C. one D. this
4. (01 春 - 12) Hundreds of jobs _____ if the factory doses. ()
A. lose B. will be lost C. are lost D. will lose
5. (03 春 - 29)
—Are you still thinking about yesterday's game?
—Oh, that's _____. ()

- A. what makes me feel excited B. whatever I feel excited about
C. how I feel about it D. when I feel excited

四、发 明 创 造 题

VII. 单句改错 (共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

1. I felt exciting when I read the moved book.
2. I have drunk half of the water, the others is for you.
3. I accepted the invitation, but I didn't want to go to the party.
4. A reporter begins his work by contacting the people interviewed.
5. Make sure that you will come on time.
6. The actors will switch role to make the play more funny.
7. The gardener is sweeping the falling leaves on the ground.
8. This is the first time I write about the earth.
9. Can you give us a positive suggestion about protecting the wild animals?
10. Something will be done to help people addicing drugs.

VIII. 完成 (或翻译) 下列句子 (共 10 小题, 每小题 2 分, 满分 20 分)

1. He was praised for his _____ (写得很好的书).
2. People want to buy _____ (最新出版的报纸); nobody wants yesterday's.
3. _____ (与小明相比), Li Ping is good at maths.
4. He _____ (不遗余力) to help the poor children return to school.
5. — _____ (你认为昨天的会议怎么样)?
—Very disappointing.
6. 各种媒体都会把人们的注意力吸引到热门话题上。
7. 老师对学生会组织的活动十分满意。
8. 这个故事把人们带入了一个互相尊重和理解的世界。
9. 尽管有许多的相似和不同, 电视节目和报纸都帮助人们了解世界。
10. 你的微机过时了, 该升级了。