

高级中学教科书

# 英 语

第一册(下)

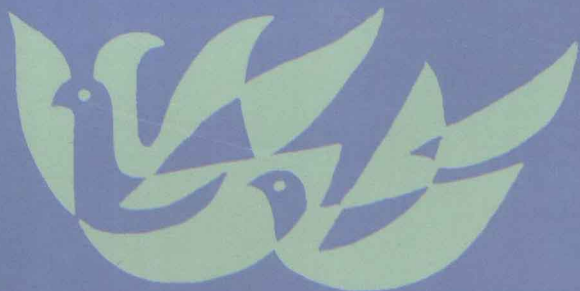
(供高中一年级第二学期使用)

## 学习目标与检测

SENIOR ENGLISH FOR CHINA

主 编 刘文渊

副主编 徐启富 扈华唯



中国旅游出版社

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# 说 明

我们编写的这套《高中英语学习目标与检测》是根据国家教委新颁布的《全日制高级中学英语教学大纲》和中英合编的 Senior English for China 而编写的。

我们曾成功地编写了六本一套《初中英语学习目标与检测》。在此基础上,我们试编了高中部分,在我们试验地区先行试用,几经修改,现在正式出版供广大读者使用。

本书分学习目标和达标题两大部分。学习目标按语音、词汇、语法和交际用语四部分列出本单元的四会要求供学生把握标高和层次。其中,一会为听;二会为听、说;三会为听、说、读;四会为听、说、读、写。达标题分听力、笔试二部分。达标题的设计是根据本单元出现的课题(Topic)以及语言点(Language Points)和交际用语(EEFC)按照教材中出现的常用题型并着重选用了高考(NMET)题型编写的。整个单元之达标题强调了语言的运用,同时多层次地练习基本语言项目。听力为 20 分,笔试为 80 分,本书还设立了培优题,供有能力的学生在完成达标题后练习。

我们把完成各单元的学习目标与高考的长远目标结合起来,遵循由易到难,以中等程度为主。一些主要语言点,特别是语言的运用项目,通过不同题型反复出现以使学生熟练掌握。

沈桂芳、高德庆、王直中、孟家权等老师为本书提供了资料;龚亚夫、陈辉岳、刘兆义等老师提出了不少宝贵意见,这里一并致谢。

编者 1996 年 3 月

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# Unit 17 Fire !

## 学 习 目 标

目 标 分 类	学 习 要 求	四会要求			
		1	2	3	4
语 音	$  \begin{array}{l}  \left. \begin{array}{l} [\text{æ}] \text{gas} \\ [\text{ei}] \text{case} \\ [\text{ə}] \text{alarm} \end{array} \right\} \text{a} \\  \left. \begin{array}{l} [\text{k}] \text{collect} \\ [\text{s}] \text{ceiling} \end{array} \right\} \text{c} \\  \left. \begin{array}{l} [\text{ɔ}] \text{operator} \\ [\text{ə}] \text{control} \\ [\text{əu}] \text{stone} \end{array} \right\} \text{o}  \end{array}  $				✓
词	catch fire, look out, on fire, turn off, be out sound, collect, stair completely, belong to, break out, ceiling, put out control, flat, roof, firefighter, get close to, lose one's life tea room, bedclothes, stone case, in that case, operator, trap, escape, chimney				✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓
汇	gas, alarm, the fire alarm, exit, Sao Paulo, helicopter, rescue	✓			✓ ✓
语 法	复习动词一般过去时并掌握过去进行时的 用法。 (The Past Indefinite and Past Continuous Tense) 1. Over 500 people were working in the building when the fire broke out. 2. Were you working in your office?				✓ ✓ ✓
交际 用语	Look out! Be careful! Take care! Don't (take) ... Never (try) ... If you ..., you'll ...				✓ ✓

# 达 标 题

听力部分(20分)

I. Listen to the tape and circle the word you hear. (5%)

- |               |              |             |            |
|---------------|--------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. A. glass   | B. gas       | C. case     | D. guess   |
| 2. A. life    | B. wolf      | C. roof     | D. enough  |
| 3. A. floor   | B. flat      | C. flew     | D. friend  |
| 4. A. control | B. conductor | C. complete | D. correct |
| 5. A. star    | B. start     | C. stamp    | D. stair   |

II. Choose the best answers to the questions. (10%)

- A. My friend is coming too.  
B. It isn't very expensive.  
C. I didn't buy anything else.  
D. I'd rather stay at home.
- A. I think I'll start next week sometime.  
B. I haven't quite decided yet.  
C. My father wanted to be a farmer.  
D. I've never worked in a factory.
- A. Only when the weather is good.  
B. The journey was much too long.  
C. Lots of people go to work by bicycle.  
D. There isn't time to do everything.
- A. The other one is broken.  
B. There are some over there.  
C. I think it's at home.  
D. I haven't enough money.
- A. I know the way back.

- B. He soon got better.  
C. She broke her leg last year.  
D. It's in the next street.
6. A. She has brown hair and blue eyes.  
B. I like your children.  
C. We went to school together.  
D. This is my wife.
7. A. Yes, sit down please.  
B. No, of course not.  
C. Yes, take it please.  
D. No, you can't take it.
8. A. What a pleasure.  
B. It's my pleasure.  
C. Pleased to meet you.  
D. I'm very pleased.
9. A. The same to you.  
B. You do too.  
C. The same as you.  
D. You have it too.
10. A. There's only one left.  
B. I never wear red.  
C. It's rather long.  
D. What a price!

III. Listen to the passage and write true (T) or false (F).

(5%)

- ( ) 1. George has a wife and a very big dog.  
( ) 2. His car is quite small.



- ( ) 3. He belongs to a football club.
- ( ) 4. After his tennis last Monday, his dog did not get into the car with him.
- ( ) 5. The dog was in the right car, and George was in the wrong one.



### 笔试部分(80分)

I. Choose the word which has the similar pronunciation with the given one. (5%)

- |                    |                       |                     |
|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. <u>r</u> escue  | A. <u>r</u> emain     | B. <u>r</u> emember |
|                    | C. <u>r</u> epeat     | D. <u>r</u> est     |
| 2. <u>e</u> xplain | A. <u>e</u> xample    | B. <u>e</u> xit     |
|                    | C. <u>e</u> xpect     | D. <u>e</u> xercise |
| 3. <u>c</u> ollect | A. <u>c</u> lose      | B. <u>b</u> elong   |
|                    | C. <u>c</u> ontrol    | D. <u>o</u> perator |
| 4. <u>m</u> oney   | A. <u>h</u> elicopter | B. <u>l</u> ose     |
|                    | C. <u>m</u> onth      | D. <u>b</u> roke    |
| 5. <u>h</u> ouses  | A. <u>g</u> as        | B. <u>m</u> onths   |
|                    | C. <u>e</u> scapes    | D. <u>p</u> roblems |

II. Choose the similar meaning. (5%)

1. One fourth of the students here are girls.  
A. One four B. A fourth C. A quarter D. One halves
2. When she starts to sing, you'll be carried away.  
A. carried out B. take away C. moved D. sick
3. It seems as if it is going to rain.  
A. as though B. like that C. that D. as
4. When my brother was in his teens, he was often ill.  
A. was day and night B. was used to be

C. used to be            D. usually get

5. The Changjiang River, as we know, is one of the longest rivers in the world.

A. on earth    B. on the world    C. in the earth    D. in earth

III. Choose the best answers. (40%)

1. If you discover a fire. Don't take the lift, \_\_\_ the lift may become trapped \_\_\_ floors. Use the stairs.

A. then... among    B. as... among

C. as... between    D. as if... between

2. First \_\_\_ the gas \_\_\_ and cover the pan.

A. turn... on    B. turn... of

C. turn... over    D. turn... off

3. Many people \_\_\_ in the building when the fire broke out.

A. are working    B. were working

C. will work    D. were going to work

4. They \_\_\_ some firewood \_\_\_ the wood and lit a large fire.

A. collected, from    B. collect, from

C. collected, to    D. were collecting, to

5. All the bedclothes \_\_\_ the fire.

A. had been destroyed on    B. had been destroyed in

C. has been destroyed in    D. muse be destroyed on

6. You seem \_\_\_ a cold. You'd better \_\_\_ to see a doctor.

A. to get, go    B. to have caught, go

C. having, going    D. to take, to go

7. The have made \_\_\_ a rule not \_\_\_ in the room.

A. this, to smoke    B. that, smoking

- C. it, to smoke            D. it, smoke
8. I lost the pocket dictionary \_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_ 5 dollars.  
A. for which, paid            B. on which, cost  
C. to which, spent            D. with which, took
9. She didn't seem able to finish \_\_\_\_ the work herself, so we \_\_\_\_ her out with it.  
A. doing, helped            B. to do, got  
C. do, made            D. doing, took
10. \_\_\_\_ people watched the fire on \_\_\_\_ side of the street.  
A. Hundreds of thousands, each  
B. Hundreds of thousands of, either  
C. Many hundred thousands of, every  
D. Hundreds thousands of, neither
11. He \_\_\_\_ nothing \_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_ hard.  
A. saw, though, looked            B. looked at, but, saw  
C. looked, though, saw            D. looked at, but, looked
12. The bus stopped, and Kate \_\_\_\_ it quickly.  
A. hurried            B. stepped            C. got on            D. goes into
13. When we entered the Great Hall of the People, we couldn't help \_\_\_\_ great interest.  
A. to look around with            B. looking around with  
C. looking about for            D. to look up and down on
14. At first I didn't care for the school, but \_\_\_\_ I got to like it.  
A. at one time            B. after time  
C. all the time            D. after a time

15. \_\_\_ my father and I who \_\_\_ leaving for Wuhan by air.  
 A. They are, am      B. It is, are  
 C. Only, am          D. Both of, are
16. The house they moved in yesterday is by the lake, \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. large and bright  
 B. and large and bright  
 C. which was large and bright  
 D. but is large and bright
17. She spends about \_\_\_ her pocket money \_\_\_ sweets.  
 A. 50 cent of, in      B. fifty per cent, on  
 C. half of, on          D. a half, in
18. \_\_\_ of the area \_\_\_ covered by green trees.  
 A. Two third, are      B. Two thirds, is  
 C. Two three, are      D. Second thirds, is
19. Father fell asleep with light \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. burning    B. burnt    C. burned    D. burn
20. A computer is \_\_\_ many different parts.  
 A. made up of      B. made out of  
 C. made of          D. made from

IV. Fill in the blanks with proper phrases given below.  
 (10%)

be on fire, get close to, put out, be made of, as soon as, pay for, break out, lose one's life, belong to, get close
--

- Find out where the nearest fire exit is \_\_\_ you arrive at your hotel.
- The fire also destroyed cars which \_\_\_ people who worked in the building.

3. Over 5000 people were working in the building when the fire \_\_\_ on the 11th floor.
  4. The whole building was destroyed and over 220 people \_\_\_ in the fire.
  5. Office workers tried to \_\_\_ the fire, but it was impossible to control it.
  6. It was impossible for them to \_\_\_ enough.
  7. There were so many people in the street watching the fire that firefighters could not \_\_\_ the building.
  8. The floor \_\_\_ stone, so the house hadn't burnt down.
  9. They also offered to \_\_\_ a new chair.
  10. Soon the whole floor \_\_\_ and it was impossible for people on the floor above to escape.
- V. Read the passage and choose the best answers. (20%)

A

Chaplin and His Acting

Even people who don't understand English can enjoy Chaplin's film because they are mostly silent. It isn't what he says that makes us laugh. His comedy doesn't depend on words or language. It depends on little actions which mean the same thing to people all over the world. Acting out, without words, of common human situations plays an important part in dances and plays of many countries. It's a kind of world language.

1. Chaplin was \_\_\_\_.

A. a film star

B. a comedy writer

C. a play actor

D. a dancer

2. People enjoy Chaplin's \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. silence B. language C. words D. actions
3. "World language" here means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. play B. dance C. acting D. comedy
4. Chaplin's success lies in the fact that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. he had confidence in himself  
B. he kept on practising his spoken language  
C. he was excellent in silent comedy  
D. he was good at plays and dances
5. This passage tells mainly of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a special kind of world language  
B. the importance of comedy  
C. the unusual acting of Chaplin  
D. Chaplin's huge success

### B

Chess (棋) must be one of the oldest games in the world. An Arab traveller in India in the year 900 wrote that it was played "long, long ago". Chess was probably invented in India and it has been played everywhere from Japan to Europe since 1400. The name "chess" is interesting. When one player is attacking (进攻) the other's king, he says "check". When the king is caught and cannot move anywhere, he says "checkmate", which means "the king is dead", and he wins.

Such an old game changes very slowly. The rules have not always been the same as they are now. For example, at one time the queen could only move one square at a time. Now

she is the strongest piece on the board(棋盘). It would be interesting to know why this has happened!

Chess takes time and thought, but it is a game for all kinds of people. You don't have to be a champion(冠军) in order to enjoy it. It is not always played by two people sitting at the same table. The first time the Americans beat the Russians was in a match played by radio. Some of the chess masters are able to play many people at the same time. The record was that one man played 400 games! It is said that some people play chess by post. This must make chess the slowest game in the world.

1. Chess was played \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. in India long before 900.
  - B. much earlier in Arab than in India.
  - C. in Japan and Europe before 1400.
  - D. earlier of all the games
2. One player wins the game when \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. he attacks the player's king.
  - B. the other player's queen is caught.
  - C. the other player's king cannot move anywhere.
  - D. he says "check" to the other player.
3. As the rules for the game have been changed, now the queen \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. is much bigger in size than other piece.
  - B. has the same power as the king.
  - C. is not allowed to move in the square.
  - D. is the most powerful one of all.

4. Thee writer of the passage seems to tell us that \_\_\_\_.
- A. it's not easy to become a champion in a world chess match.
  - B. most people play chess not for a championship but for fun.
  - C. anybody who enjoys playing chess can be a champion.
  - D. no one really likes the game of chess unless he gains a championship.
5. Which of the following is untrue? \_\_\_\_.
- A. People could send letters to play chess.
  - B. Once the Russians played a chess match against the Americans by radio.
  - C. One of the best players in the world had a record of beating at least 400 men at a time.
  - D. A few good players can play chess with a number of players at the same time.

### 培 优 题

- I . Read the passage and choose the best answers.

#### Tug-Of-War

If you live in Britain, Sweden, Switzerland, Australia, the United States, Canada or Italy, you live in one of the many countries where tug-of-war(拔河)is a national sport. A tug-of-war team has eight men—usually tall, heavy men. For a tug-of-war match you need two teams and a long, thick rope. Each team stands at one end of the rope, holding it. Then they try to pull the centre of the rope beyond a central point. The team which succeeds is winner.



This sport is becoming more and more popular today. There are now championship competitions (冠军赛) every other year. It is almost as popular as it was 80 years ago. From 1900 to 1920, it was part of the Olympic Games.

You needn't have a big reserve of energy in this sport. The secret lies in good hands. A match only lasts a few minutes. You don't have to be tall and heavy to play tug-of-war. The experts say that the best hands belong to the sons of farmers. This is because they have to work hard when they are still young. Their hands are rough and firm. Farming is good practice for this sport.

1. "Tug-of-war is a national sport" means "tug-of-war is \_\_\_\_".  
A. a sport which is hard to play  
B. a large sport  
C. a sport played in many countries  
D. a sport widely played all over the country
2. A tug-of-war match needs \_\_\_\_ players.  
A. four B. eight C. twelve D. sixteen
3. Which of the following statements is false?  
A. The championship competitions of tug-of-war are held every year.  
B. Tug-of-war is popular today.  
C. Tug-of-war was popular as 80 years ago.  
D. Tug-of-war was once a part of the Olympic Games.
4. In playing tug-of-war, the most important thing for players is \_\_\_\_.