

世纪修订版

同步典型题

全析全解

强化训练

何舟 总主编

中国名校特级教师精编 高二英语



1000例

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吉林教育出版社



# 全国第一套“减负型”教辅 特色何在？

以题、以练为主

——培养学生创新意识

发展综合与实践能力

读题与解题并重

——荟萃天下名题

名师无敌指点

## 审 阅 者 简 介



夏谷鸣 男,1960年10月出生在浙江省宁波市,中国民主同盟盟员,浙江省第八届政协委员,英语语言文学硕士,英语特级教师(享受正教授待遇),国际英语教师协会会员,中国教育学会外语专业委员会会员,参加首期国家级英语骨干教师培训,宁波市首批名师。从事英语教学工作22年,积累了极其丰富的英语教学经验,撰写论文近40篇,获奖共17次,其中五篇论文参加过国际性学术会议交流,一篇论文获全国优秀论文一等奖,3篇获省级优秀论文一等奖。另外,发表、出版论文、评著、教学辅导材料20篇(部)。重要著作、译著、论文有:《高中英语每课一练》(一套共6册),《高中英语讲析考》(合编),《那些爱着的人们》(译著,合译),《交际法理论与我国基础英语教育实践》,《语言错误纠正策略探讨》,《母语习得与外语教学》等。

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以全新理念打造品牌教辅

——关于《同步典型题全析全解 1000 例》  
《星级典型题完全解题与强化训练》的专家报告

以题、以练为主——创新意识与实践能力由此养成

在素质教育日渐为广大有识之士所认同的今天,本丛书以精选的同步典型题为台阶,充分发挥学生的主体性,以基础性与开放性相结合的典型题的解与练,导引学生走向创新意识与实践能力的养成。北京、天津、华东六省与辽宁、吉林等 10 省市一线名师在精心设计、编写中,完成了一次积极的富有拓荒意义的探索。

读题与解题并重——捷径原来在自己手中

本丛书从“题”的角度,强化课堂素质教育目标的达成,无论是对题的“全析全解”还是“完全解题”,都意在导引学生在读题中参悟玄机,领略奥妙,为正确、快速解题铺平道路。读题是观摩,这就要求解题过程具有示范性、权威性;解题是由仿效走向创新的动手尝试,这就要求所设计的变式题不是对例题的简单重复。因此,“解题思路”“规范解”“误点剖析”等栏目的精彩演示无疑使本丛书具有了浓郁的“减负”特色。

同步性与典型性——引导学生告别“题海”,找寻登山捷径

本丛书以章节或单元、课文为序,突出随堂特点,紧扣新大纲,按新教材编写,便于同步学习;以“☆”号显示难易,以基础训练题、能力提高题、竞赛(奥林匹克)题为序循

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序渐进,题量科学,选题梯度合理,与学生的能力发展同步;百题选一,命题方式时代感强。

### 特级教师领衔“纠错臻优”,全面提升本丛书的科学与权威品位

本丛书策划、编撰历时三年,可谓“三年磨一剑”。

2000年8月~2001年7月,出版社与编委会成功组织了“纠错臻优大行动”,丛书原有的差错在数以万计的读者的充满智慧的目光中纷纷“显形”,得到了纠正。在此基础上,编委会约请了48位特级教师对各册进行了全面的修订,重写或改写了大部分章节,吐故纳新,体现了全新的教学观念,吸纳了各地师生富有创造性的建议,推出了本丛书全新的且富有前瞻性的世纪修订版。

适逢教育转型,大纲与教材作了重大调整。作者们的教育教学观念亟待在社会不断变化着的环境中得以提升,以期在不断的摸索中获取超前的意识与姿态。

### 欢迎关注并参与“典型题1000例”读者有奖反馈大行动

本丛书与《中国名校特级教师随堂导教·导学·导练·导考》(简称“金四导”)丛书、《读题、做题与发散思维、创新能力训练》丛书均被列为“读者有奖反馈”活动指定用书,意在吸纳全国师生精彩建议,全面打造吉教教辅新品牌,欢迎关注并踊跃参与。

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## 典型题

## 1000 例

## Unit 1

## Disneyland

## ☆ I. 语音知识

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出一个与其他三个读音不同的选项。

- ♣ 1. A. packet      B. cigarette      C. tobacco      D. habit  
 ♣ 2. A. percent      B. perhaps      C. smoker      D. person  
 ♣ 3. A. nicotine      B. dislike      C. habit      D. wine  
 ♣ 4. A. metal      B. expensive      C. press      D. explanation  
 ♣ 5. A. drug      B. button      C. agriculture      D. unsuccessful

→答案 1. B 2. D 3. D 4. B 5. D

## ☆ II. 选择填空

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。

- ♣ 6. If you fail in the examination, never \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. lose your heart      B. lost a heart  
 C. lose the heart      D. lose heart
- ## 7. We are practising playing \_\_\_\_\_ improvement.  
 A. in the hope of      B. in this way  
 C. on the top of      D. instead of
- ♣ 8. Excuse me. Can you tell me the way \_\_\_\_\_ the No. 2 Middle School?  
 A. to      B. for      C. about      D. into
- ♣ 9. My cat is very lazy and she's caught only three fish and two \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. duck      B. deer      C. mice      D. sheep





- \*\* 10. The children were washing their hands \_\_\_\_\_ dinner while their mother was \_\_\_\_\_ the table.  
 A. preparing; preparing      B. preparing for; preparing for  
 C. preparing for; preparing      D. preparing; preparing for
- ☆ 11. When ice is \_\_\_\_\_, we can see steam rising from it.  
 A. heated      B. heat      C. hot      D. warm
- ☆ 12. I have a good eyesight. I can see \_\_\_\_\_ the distant island in the sea.  
 A. so far as      B. as far as      C. so long as      D. as long as
- ☆ 13. Though it was getting dark, the farmers were busy in the fields, \_\_\_\_\_ in the crops.  
 A. getting      B. to get      C. cutting      D. to cut
- \*\* 14. In front of his house, there \_\_\_\_\_ many rice fields.  
 A. were used to have      B. used to have  
 C. were used to being      D. used to be
- ☆ 15. The streets are the most beautiful ones \_\_\_\_\_ you can imagine.  
 A. where      B. in which      C. which      D. /
- ☆ 16. Reading in a poor light may \_\_\_\_\_ a headache.  
 A. break out      B. bring on      C. bring in      D. bring up
- \*\* 17. —Tom has got into the habit of smoking.  
 —His father tried to persuade him \_\_\_\_\_, but Tom didn't listen to him.  
 A. giving it up      B. to give it up  
 C. giving it in      D. to give up it
- \*\* 18. —Do you mind \_\_\_\_\_ the window?  
 —Of course not.  
 A. to open      B. my opening  
 C. if your opening      D. to be opened
- ☆ 19. In that country, less than 10% of the population \_\_\_\_\_ farmers.  
 A. is      B. has      C. are      D. was
- ☆ 20. Now there are many tall trees on \_\_\_\_\_ sides of the street.



A. every B. either C. each D. both

- ◆答案与分析 6. D. lose heart“失去信心”,中间不加任何冠词。 7. A. in the hope of“希望……”,中间加冠词;有时我们也可以说 in hopes of 或 in the hope that。 8. A. the way to...“去某地的路上”,to 是介词。 9. C. mice 是 mouse 的复数形式。 10. C. prepare 解释为“准备某事”,后面的宾语是 prepare 的直接内容;prepare for 解释为“为某事做准备”,for 后面的宾语不是 prepare 的直接内容,而是准备的目的。 11. A. heat 是及物动词,这里应用它的被动式。 12. B. as far as“直到……那么远”,又如:We didn't go as far as the coast. 13. A. get in“收割”,这里用分词做状语。 14. D. used to 后接动词原形,表示“过去常常做某事”。There used to be 解释为“曾经是”。 15. D. 先行词 ones(指物)前有最高级修饰,其后置的定语从句这里只能用 that 引导,而当 that 在从句中做定语时,可省略。 16. B. bring on“导致”。 17. B. persuade somebody to do something“劝说某人做某事”,give up 解释为“放弃”,up 是副词,故做宾语的代词必须放在中间。 18. B. mind 后接动词 ing 形式。 19. C. 这是一句由表语的单复数决定谓语的动词的单复数形式的句子。 20. D. every 能做定语,either, each 做定语后接单数名词,其中 each 表示两者或两者以上的任何一个,either 表示两者当中任何一个,both 做定语后接可数名词复数形式,表示“两者都”。

## ☆Ⅲ. 完形填空

## \*\* A House Full of History

The White House is the home of the President of the United States and his family. It 21 called the White House until Teddy Roosevelt 22 it in 1901.

James Hoban 23 the White House in 1792. He was 24 the job because he had won a 25 held by the government. His design had been selected as the 26.

President John Adams was the 27 to live in the White House.



When he and his 28, Abigail, moved in, it was still 29. Abigail used the famous East Room as a 30 room for laundry(洗衣房). More rooms were decorated(装潢) every 31. Rare low bushes and trees were 32 on the grounds.

Yet, all this 33 was for nothing. In the war of 1812, the British 34 the house to the 35. The White House was 36 in 1817. The 37 of its decorations and furnishings has been 38 ever since.

- |                  |               |              |              |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| 21. A. wasn't    | B. was        | C. isn't     | D. is        |
| 22. A. named     | B. called     | C. made      | D. built     |
| 23. A. built     | B. planned    | C. designed  | D. used      |
| 24. A. elected   | B. given      | C. asked     | D. got       |
| 25. A. meeting   | B. game       | C. match     | D. contest   |
| 26. A. best      | B. worst      | C. most      | D. least     |
| 27. A. first     | B. second     | C. next      | D. last      |
| 28. A. friend    | B. child      | C. wife      | D. father    |
| 29. A. ready     | B. unfinished | C. completed | D. building  |
| 30. A. drying    | B. dyeing     | C. living    | D. dining    |
| 31. A. second    | B. minute     | C. hour      | D. year      |
| 32. A. bought    | B. sold       | C. planted   | D. picked    |
| 33. A. job       | B. work       | C. planting  | D. house     |
| 34. A. burned    | B. pulled     | C. pushed    | D. dragged   |
| 35. A. room      | B. garden     | C. floor     | D. ground    |
| 36. A. destroyed | B. built      | C. rebuilt   | D. protected |
| 37. A. height    | B. history    | C. price     | D. beauty    |
| 38. A. growing   | B. reducing   | C. coming    | D. going     |

►答案与分析 21. A. not...until“直到……才”。 22. A. name 为动词,译为“任命,命名”。 23. C 24. B 25. D 26. A 27. A 28. C 29. B 30. A 31. D 32. C. plant“种植”。 33. B. work 为不可数名词。 34. A. burn sth. to the ground“把……烧成平地”。 35. D 36. C 37. D 38. A



## ☆Ⅳ. 阅读理解

## (A)

## ★ The Night I Met Lincoln

Washington, Jefferson, Franklin—those names were large ones for me as I journeyed to the United States for study. But to me—a foreign student—the most exciting American person was Abraham Lincoln.

I had visited Lincoln's homeland. I had visited his log-cabin, the birth place in Kentucky. Now it was a moonlight night I had to cross the Arlington Memorial Bridge. As I got to the Memorial, suddenly a guard appeared, "What are you doing here this time of the night? We're closed now. Come back tomorrow morning." "Can I sit here on the steps for a while?" I asked. "I've carried this bag a long time."

"Sure," in the bright moonlight he looked at me. "I see you're a student. I'm saving some money myself to go to school—law school, by taking care of old Abe."

The man looked at the place where the monument stood covered by darkness. "Lincoln here, he freed my grandfather, who was a slave. I take care of Lincoln now and he's going to put me through law school. There's a certain dignity (尊严) about Lincoln."

Then he said, "Guess, Old Abe won't mind a foreign student visitor. Come with me and meet him."

I followed the guard into the darkness.

"Stay here," he said, "While I put on the lights, look up boy—you're going to have the treat of your life!"

I stood quietly, waiting in the stillness.

And the light shone first on Lincoln's head, and then the brighter lights fell upon him. Long I stood there. His voice and deeds had led his nation to liberty (自由). I wondered about the people who had made such a nation possible.

39. The writer was \_\_\_\_\_.



- A. an American                      B. Chinese  
C. not an American                  D. an Englishman
40. \_\_\_\_\_, the guard saved some money.  
A. At a law school  
B. As he wanted to go to a law school  
C. In order to take care of Old Abe  
D. Because Old Abe was very rich
41. \_\_\_\_\_ was a slave then.  
A. Lincoln                              B. The guard  
C. Lincoln's grandfather            D. The guard's grandfather
42. In the sentence "You are going to have the treat of your life." The word "treat" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. something that gives you pleasure or joy  
B. operation  
C. safety  
D. something that makes you clever
43. The writer thought it \_\_\_\_\_ to make such a nation.  
A. impossible      B. possible      C. exciting      D. interesting

(B)

### ## King of the Fliers

Did you ever see a tiny(极小的) bird flying around some flowers in summertime? Did its wings move so fast that you couldn't see them moving? That little bird is hummingbird(蜂鸟), a very small bird.

There are 320 different kinds of hummingbirds in the world, and they all live in North America or South America. The tiniest hummingbird is only as long as your finger! But the biggest is almost as big as a robin(知更鸟). This giant hummingbird lives in South America. Most hummingbirds that live in the United States and Canada are about four inches long. They have feathers of many colours, and when they fly around flowers, they look almost like flowers.



Hummingbirds are very skillful in flying. When they fly, they make a humming sound from which they got their name. The humming sound comes from the rapid vibrations of their wings. A hummingbird must move its wings all the time to keep it in air. It can't glide(滑翔) in air as other birds do. But it can do two things that no other birds can. It can fly in one place, like a helicopter(直升飞机), and it can fly backwards. So the hummingbird is the king of fliers.

Flying makes hummingbirds hungry. They spend all day sucking the nectar(花汁) from flowers. At times, they eat insects(昆虫) as they fly. Every day a hummingbird must have sixty meals to give energy to fly! So the little king of fliers is also the king of eaters.

44. The hummingbird is called king of the fliers because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. it looks like a flower that tries to fly
  - B. it can remain at one place in the air and fly backwards
  - C. it can't glide like other birds
  - D. it can fly upside down
45. We say that it is the king eaters too because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. it can make its tongue work like a tube
  - B. flying makes them hungry
  - C. it not only sucks nectar but also eats insects
  - D. it has sixty meals a day
46. It was named a hummingbird because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. its wings beat so fast that they make the air hum
  - B. it looks like a flower
  - C. it has feathers of many colours
  - D. it can be as tiny as finger
47. Tell the right order in which the following events happen.
- a. They suck the nectar from flowers.
  - b. Hummingbirds look for flowers.
  - c. Flying makes hummingbirds hungry.
  - d. They also eat insect.



A. a, c, d, b      B. b, c, a, d      C. c, b, d, a      D. b, d, a, c

48. Which of the following statements is true?

- A. The biggest hummingbird lives in Canada.
- B. Only in America can you see a hummingbird.
- C. A robin is even smaller than a hummingbird.
- D. If you are lucky, you will see a hummingbird in Australia.

→答案 (A)39. C 40. B 41. D 42. A 43. A  
(B)44. B 45. D 46. A 47. B 48. B

☆ V. 补全对话

♣ 根据对话意思, 从对话后的 A, B, C, D, E, F, G 选项中选出 5 个能填入空白处的最佳选项。

A: Hi, Xiao Li, 49 Have you been running?

B: 50

A: Which won?

B: They did—three to two. 51

A: Oh? What was the score? 52

B: Hard luck. But never mind. 53

A: Are you all right?

B: We lost by just two points.

C: What can I do for you?

D: You might beat them next time.

E: We just had a table tennis match with Class Two.

F: But they just barely beat us in the very last game.

G: you look hot and tired.

→答案 49. G 50. E 51. F 52. B 53. D

☆ VI. 短文改错

## Some Americans judge success on the length(长 54. \_\_\_\_\_  
度) of his vacations(假期). The man who gets a 55. \_\_\_\_\_



month's vacation each year consider himself more	56.
successful than the man gets two weeks'. Many peo-	57.
ple want to be teachers because it is teachers who	58.
can get three-month vacation every year. Some col-	59.
lege teachers who teach three class consider them-	60.
selves less successful than these who teach only one	61.
or two, or none at the all. In short, the less work	62.
Americans do, the less successful they consider	63.
themselves.	

- 答案与分析 54. on 改 by。judge...by“靠……判断”。 55. his 改 their 56. consider 改 considers 57. the man 后面加 who。定语从句中的主语不能省。 58. ✓ 59. get 后面加 a。vacation 为可数名词。 60. class 改 classes 61. these 改 those 62. all 前删去 the 63. less 改 more

## ☆Ⅶ. 书面表达

☆今天是5月31日,是世界无烟日。请你拟一份简短的演讲稿,说明吸烟的危害,并努力劝上瘾的人戒烟。不吸烟的人不要染上吸烟的坏习惯。一旦上瘾,对健康就有极大的损害。

中国每年有数以百万计的人,因吸烟引起的疾病而死亡。要想健康,最好的方法是戒烟。

## → 参考范文

Ladies and gentlemen,

As you know, today is 31st of May—Non-Smoking Day. Now I want to say something. Smoking is harmful, which has been proved. Almost all people dislike smoking ones. Their mouths are quite smelly. And once they are care-





less, only a butt (烟蒂) of a cigarette will burn down a whole house or a building, and they will cause lots of loss for themselves and people. So I suggest those who have such a bad habit should stop it. And those who have no such a habit shouldn't get into the habit, for if you get into it, your body will call for more drug nicotine. It does your health great harm.

In China, millions of smokers die of smoking related diseases every year. So if you want to be healthy, one of the best ways is to give up smoking.