

百 校 联 盟 系 列 图 书

名校测练通

MING XIAO CE LIAN TONG

高中二年级上册



英语

华东师范大学出版社

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主 编：陈春华

副主编：徐光明 胡颂

编委会：陈春华 张莉娟 陈晓 胡颂 徐光明 郭伟 黄辉
董朝 谭再峰

(编委会以姓氏笔画为序)

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Unit 1 Making a difference

Part A Warm - up, listening and speaking

I. 听力训练。

1. 听短对话, 回答问题。每段对话仅读一遍。

(1) What's the probable relationship between the two speakers?

- A. Classmates. B. Workmates. C. Strangers.

(2) What's the date today?

- A. May 4. B. May 3. C. May 2.

(3) What does the man mean?

- A. Many people attended the concert.
B. People at the back of the concert hall were talking loudly.
C. The concert last night was a failure.

(4) How does the woman find the hospital?

- A. It would be a better hospital.
B. It should be built.
C. It isn't needed.

(5) Why is the woman complaining about the noise?

- A. Because she is sleeping. B. Because she is reading. C. Because she is writing.

2. 听短文填词, 将信息补充完整, 每小题不超过三个单词。本段材料读两遍。

About the accident

Time	At about (6) _____ p.m. Sep. 15
Spot	Highway 28, New York
Death	(7) _____
Cause	(8) _____

3. 听写。你将听到一段 80 - 100 词的小短文, 请你将所听到的内容完整地写下来。短文读两遍。

II. 中英互译。

1. be on fire for _____
2. 与……相似 _____
3. 对……感兴趣 _____
4. a branch of science _____
5. 想象力比知识更重要 _____
6. 分析明显存在的事物需要非凡的头脑(take) _____
7. Genius is one percent inspiration and ninety-nine percent perspiration. _____
8. Nothing in life is to be feared. It is only to be understood. _____
9. 毫无疑问,他是有罪的 _____

III. 美文欣赏, 阅读完成文后设置的练习。

Great Love

There is no job more important than parenting. I can find the answer from my mother.

My belief began when I was just a kid. I dreamed of becoming a doctor. My mother was a domestic. Through her work, she observed that successful people spent a lot more time reading than they did watching television. She announced that my brother and I could only watch two to three pre-selected TV programs during the week. With our free time, we had to read two books each from the Detroit Public Library and submit to her written book reports. She would mark them up with check marks and highlights. Years later we realized her marks were a ruse. My mother was illiterate. She had only received a third-grade education.

Although we had no money, between the covers of those books, I could go anywhere, do anything and be anybody.

When I entered high school, I was an A student, but not for long. I wanted the fancy clothes. I wanted to hang out with the guys. I went from being an A student to a B student to a C student, but I didn't care. I was getting the high fives and the low fives and the pats on the back. I was cool.

One night my mother came home from working her multiple jobs and I complained about not having enough Italian knit shirts. She said, "Okay, I'll give you all the money I make this week scrubbing floors and cleaning bathrooms, and you can buy the family food and pay the bills. With everything left over, you can have all the Italian knit shirts you want."

I was very pleased with that arrangement but once I got rough allocating money, there was nothing left. I realized my mother was a financial genius to be able to keep a roof over our heads and any kind of food on the table, much less buy clothes.

I also realized that immediate gratification wasn't going to get me anywhere. Success required intellectual preparation.

I went back to my studies and became an A student again, and eventually I fulfilled my dream and I became a doctor.

My story is really my mother's story, a woman with little formal education or worldly goods who

used her position as a parent to change the lives of many people around the globe. There is no job more important than parenting. This I believe.

From Teen Life

1. 根据词义解释,从文中找到与之相匹配的单词,并将其翻译成中文。

(1) including or involving many things, people, events etc. _____

(2) the most important, interesting, or enjoyable part of something _____

(3) after a long time, especially after a long delay or a lot of problems _____

(4) to give a plan, piece of writing etc. to someone in authority for them to consider or approve _____

(5) not be educated or not learn to read or write _____

(6) a clever trick used to deceive someone _____

(7) a servant who works in a large house _____

(8) satisfaction _____

2. 请任选三道题中的两个问题作答,并将答案填写在横线上。

(1) How did the writer spend his spare time when he was a kid?

(2) What made the writer become an A student again in high school?

(3) Why does the writer hold the opinion that "There is no job more important than parenting"?

Part B Pre-reading, reading and post-reading

I. 朗读课文,并在你不理解的短语或句子下划线。

II. 从所给的三个问题中任选两个,并将你的答案写在横线上。

1. Why did Stephen Hawking think: "There did not seem much point in working on my PhD"?

2. How did Hawking become famous?

3. How do you understand "A scientific theory is the result of the scientific method"?

III. 阅读课文,完成下列中英词组、句子互译。

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. 有所作为,与众不同 | 2. 有发展前途的研究生 |
| 3. 不治之症 | 4. (时光)流逝 |
| 5. 与……订婚 | 6. 没有放弃 |
| 7. 梦想 | 8. 通过计算机说话 |
| 9. 有新发现 | 10. 从那时起 |
| 11. 宇宙的本质 | 12. 阻止……做…… |
| 13. 根据 | 14. 另一方面 |
| 15. 创立理论 | 16. 以可行的方式 |
17. Readers were pleased and surprised to find that a scientist could write about his work in a way that ordinary people could understand.
18. To explain what they have seen, they build a theory about how things happen and the causes and effects.
19. But if, like Hawking, they are studying something that is too difficult to observe directly, they will use a model to test the theory.
20. People who listen to Hawking's lectures sometimes find it difficult to understand him, because his thoughts and ideas often seem as large as the universe he is trying to describe.

IV. 根据句意,从所提供的词或词组中选择恰当的填空,注意词形的变化。

be on fire for; go on with; give up; turn out; be curious about; make a difference; according to; go by; believe in; get engaged to; stop... from; dream of; work on; on the other hand

- Your support will certainly _____ in our cause.
- I often _____ becoming a doctor.
- I don't _____ letting children do whatever they like.
- Mrs. Black, although in her fifties, _____ rock and roll like young people.
- At last the whole project was _____ because of the lack of fund.
- It is good to _____ the world around you.
- The old man _____ our school every afternoon.
- We're paid _____ how much work we do.

9. My daughter _____ a young teacher last month.

10. It _____ that two travellers had been killed.

V. 阅读理解。阅读下列短文,从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。你可以任做其中的一篇,或全做。

A

Erik Weißenmayer was born with an eye disorder. As a child his eyesight became worse and then, at the age of 13, he lost his sight completely. However, he did not lose his determination to lead a full and active life.

Erik became an adventurer. He took up parachuting, wrestling and scuba diving. He competed in long-distance biking, marathons and skiing. His favorite sport, though, is mountaineering.

As a young man, Erik started to climb mountains. He reached the summit of Mount McKinley in 1995 and then climbed the dangerous 1000-metre rock wall of El Capitan. Two years later, while climbing Mount Kilimanjaro in Kenya with his girlfriend, they stopped for a time at 13,000 feet above sea level—in order to get married. In 1999, he climbed Aconcagua, the tallest mountain on South America. And then, on 25 May, 2001, at the age of 32, Erik successfully completed the greatest mountaineering challenge of all. He climbed Mount Everest, the highest mountain in the world.

Erik invented his own method for climbing mountains. He carries two long poles: one to lean on and the other to test the way ahead of him. The climber in front of him wears a bell to guide him. Erik is a good team member. He does his share of the jobs, such as setting up tents and building snow walls.

Although he could not enjoy the view, Erik felt the excitement of being on the summit of Everest. He hopes that his success will change how people think about the blind. "When people think about a blind person or blindness, now they will think about a person standing on top of the world."



- When was Erik born?
 - In 1968.
 - In 1995.
 - In 1967.
 - In 1969.
- What was unusual about his wedding?
 - He got married at the summit of Mount McKinley.
 - He got married when climbing Mount Everest.
 - His wedding was held after he prepared a lot.
 - His wedding was held at 13,000 feet above sea level.
- What is Erik's special method for climbing a mountain?
 - He takes his girlfriend with him.
 - He does his share of the jobs.
 - He uses two long poles to help himself.
 - He keeps a good team around him.
- Which of the following shows the right order of what happened?
 - He topped Mount McKinley.
 - He became blind.
 - He challenged Mount Everest.
 - He reached the peak of Kilimanjaro.

e. He climbed the rock wall of El Capitan.

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

B

You may have heard some respectable elders say, "It's not what you want in this world, but what you get."

Psychology teaches that you do get what you want if you know what you want and want the right things.

You can make a mental blueprint of a desire as you would make a blueprint of a house, and each of us is continually making these blueprints in the general routine of everyday living. If we intend to give a dinner for friends, we plan the menu, make a shopping list, and decide which food to cook first, and such planning is essential for any type of meet to be served.

Likewise, if you want to find a job, take a sheet of paper, and write a brief account of yourself. In making a blueprint for a job, begin with yourself, for when you know exactly what you have to offer, you can intelligently plan where to sell your service.

This account of yourself is actually a description of your working life and should include education, experience and references. Such an account is valuable. It can be referred to filling out standard application blanks and it is extremely helpful in personal interviews. While talking to you, your could-be employer is deciding whether your education, your experience, and other qualifications will pay him to employ you, and your abilities must be displayed on an orderly and reasonably connected manner.

When you have carefully prepared a blueprint of your abilities and desires, you have something exact to sell. Then you are ready to hunt for a job. Get all the possible information about your could-be job. Make your eyes and ears open, and use your own judgment. Spend a certain amount of time each day seeking in the employment you wish for, and keep in mind: Obtaining a job is your job now!

5. When the elders say "It's not what you want in the world, but what you get", they mean

- A. you'll certainly get what you want
- B. it's no use dreaming but be practical
- C. you should never be satisfied with what you have
- D. it's essential to be ambitious

6. A blueprint made before inviting a friend to dinner is used as _____.

- A. a set rule for job hunters
- B. an example of how to plan important things ahead
- C. a suggestion on how to get a good job
- D. a guideline for a job description

7. Writing an account of yourself before starting to get a job _____.

- A. is the first step to please the employer
- B. is the requirement of the employer

- C. enables you to know when to sell yourself
 D. makes you aware of your abilities and desires
8. In the passage, the author mainly intends to point out the importance of _____ .
 A. writing up a detailed plan for a job interview
 B. drawing a description of your working life
 C. keeping a blueprint of what you want to do
 D. seeking the employment you want

VI. 快乐阅读：散文欣赏。

Love Your Life

Henry David Thoreau

However mean your life is, meet it and live it ;do not shun it and call it hard names. It is not so bad as you are. It looks poorest when you are richest. The fault-finder will find faults in paradise. Love your life, poor as it is. You may perhaps have some pleasant, thrilling, glorious hours, even in a poor-house. The setting sun is reflected from the windows of the alms-house as brightly as from the rich man's abode; the snow melts before its door as early in the spring. I do not see but a quiet mind may live as contentedly there, and have as cheering thoughts, as in a palace. The town's poor seem to me often to live the most independent lives of any. Maybe they are simply great enough to receive without misgiving. Most think that they are above being supported by the town; but it often happens that they are not above supporting themselves by dishonest means, which should be more disreputable. Cultivate poverty like a garden herb, like sage. Do not trouble yourself much to get new things, whether clothes or friends. Turn the old, return to them. Things do not change; we change. Sell your clothes and keep your thoughts.

热爱生活

亨利·大卫·梭罗

不论你的生活如何卑贱,你要面对它生活,不要躲避它,更别用恶言咒骂它。它不像你那样坏。你最富有的时候,倒是看似最穷。爱找缺点的人就是到天堂里也能找到缺点。你要爱你的生活,尽管它贫穷。甚至在一个济贫院里,你也还有愉快、高兴、光荣的时候。夕阳反射在济贫院的窗上,就像反射在富户人家窗上一样光亮;在那门前,积雪同在早春融化。我只看到,一个从容的人,在哪里也像在皇宫中一样,生活得心满意足而富有愉快的思想。城镇中的穷人,我看,倒往往是过着最独立不羁的生活。也许因为他们很伟大,所以受之无愧。大多数人以为他们是超然的,不靠城镇来支援他们;可是事实上他们往往是利用了不正当的手段来对付生活,他们是毫不超脱的,毋宁是不体面的。视贫穷如园中之花而像圣人一样耕植它吧!不要找新的花样,无论是新的朋友或新的衣服,来麻烦你自己。找旧的,回到那里去。万物不变,是我们在变。你的衣服可以卖掉,但要保留你的思想。

Part C Language study

I. 复习 Reading 部分的语言知识点。



II. 用所给的词组或句型造句。

1. get/be engaged to sb.

2. go by

3. there does not seem much point

4. nor/neither 开头引出倒装句

III. 单选题。从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳的答案填空。

1. Which word in the following sentences is similar _____ the one I mentioned just now?

A. to B. with C. for D. of

2. I don't think these black clothes _____ her age. I guess red ones may be better.

A. match B. fit C. connect D. equal

3. The weather _____ to be very good, which was more than we could expect.

A. made out B. turned out C. went out D. carried out

4. I never dreamed of there _____ such a quiet place in the noisy city.

A. was B. had been C. being D. to be

5. It _____ unusual courage and determination to make the break with his family.

A. took B. needed C. spent D. shared

6. It was in the village _____ he once lived _____ he got his junior education.

A. that; where B. where; that C. which; where D. where; which

7. Children are naturally _____ about everything around them.

A. curious B. worried C. interested D. serious

8. Don't let a chance _____ easily. It may never return.

A. give up B. go by C. fall off D. get over

9. —I would never ever come to this restaurant again. The food is terrible!

—_____.

A. Nor am I B. Neither would I C. Same with me D. So do I

10. It doesn't _____ to me whether he'll attend the meeting.

A. tell the difference B. make no difference
C. make any difference D. have some differences

11. —We have decided to invite him to dinner.

—_____ he doesn't come?

A. How about B. What about C. Why not D. What if

12. The Channel Tunnel is one of the biggest engineering projects ever _____.

A. afforded B. undertaken C. experienced D. affected

13. What needs _____ now is to practise _____ for the contest.

A. to do; to sing B. to be done; to sing

C. to be done; singing

D. doing; to sing

14. Tom's absence made _____ to get all the work done in a single day.

A. us difficult

B. it difficult for us

C. difficult for

D. us to be difficult

15. The old man read a poem and then went on _____ a story.

A. telling

B. with telling

C. to tell

D. to telling

IV. 完成课本 Workbook 练习 P82-83 Vocabulary 1, 2, 3 大题。

V. 完形填空。阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项。

One afternoon, many years ago, I went to pick up my mother from work. I got there a little early so I 1 the car by the roadside, across the street from where she worked, and 2 for her.

As I 3 outside the car window, to my right there was a small park where I saw a little boy around two years old. He was running freely on the 4 as his mother watched him from a short distance. The boy had a big 5 on his face as if he had just been set 6 from some sort of prison. The boy would then fall to the grass, get up, and without looking back at his mother, run as 7 as he could, again, still with a smile on his face, as if 8 had happened.

When kids, especially at an early age, fall down, they don't see their falling down as a 9, but instead, they treat it as a 10 experience. They have the desire to try and try again 11 they succeed. The answer must be that they have not 12 "falling down" with the word "failure" yet. Thus they don't know 13 to feel the state which accompanies failure. What's more, they probably think that it is perfectly Okay to fall down, and that it's not 14 to do so. In other words, they give themselves 15 to make mistakes subconsciously. Thus they 16 encouraged.

While I was touched by the boy's persistence, I was 17 touched by the manner in which he ran. With each 18, he looked so confident... so natural. No 19 of fear, of nervousness, or of being discouraged—as if he didn't have a 20 about the world around him. I learned a lot from that observation and experience, and have successfully brought that lesson with me in my many pursuits in life.

1. A. found

B. parked

C. watched

D. cleaned

2. A. sent

B. called

C. waited

D. searched

3. A. looked

B. jumped

C. stood

D. left

4. A. road

B. ground

C. path

D. grass

5. A. smile

B. scar

C. tear

D. sweat

6. A. aside

B. apart

C. free

D. right

7. A. slowly

B. fast

C. beautifully

D. stably

8. A. something

B. nothing

C. everything

D. anything

9. A. trouble

B. difficulty

C. fear

D. failure

10. A. learning

B. falling

C. walking

D. nursing

11. A. unless

B. after

C. until

D. when

12. A. communicated

B. associated

C. mixed

D. dealt

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 13. A. where | B. when | C. what | D. how |
| 14. A. good | B. interesting | C. right | D. wrong |
| 15. A. permission | B. choice | C. situation | D. condition |
| 16. A. grow | B. remain | C. escape | D. turn |
| 17. A. simply | B. usually | C. equally | D. hardly |
| 18. A. pain | B. success | C. attempt | D. support |
| 19. A. scenes | B. marks | C. signals | D. signs |
| 20. A. care | B. look | C. life | D. chance |

Part D Grammar

I. 复习动词不定式语法。

(i) 作主语。常用 it 作形式主语,来代替后面作真正主语的不定式或不定式短语。常见句型有:

1. "It is + adj. + for sb. + to do"

常用于该句型的形容词有 easy, difficult, hard, necessary, impossible, important 等,其共同点都表示客观情况。

例如:It's important for us to learn English well.

2. "It is + adj. + of sb. + to do (= sb. is + adj. + to do)"

常用于这一句型的形容词有 nice, kind, good, honest, rude, clever, right, wrong, foolish, careless, considerate, stupid, cunning, wise, silly, naughty, lazy, polite 等,其共同点都表示人物的性格特点。

It's very kind of you to say so (= You are very kind to say so).

(ii) 作表语。常用来说明(1)主语的内容;(2)预定要发生的动作;(3)未来的可能性和假设。

例如:(1) Everyone has his own way of relaxing. Perhaps the most popular is to participate in sports.

(2) My suggestion is to carry out the plan immediately.

(iii) 作宾语。

1. 要求用不定式作宾语的动词有(其中包括某些只用不定式作状语的动词) afford, agree, arrange, ask, attempt, beg, care, choose, claim, dare, decide, decline, desire, determine, expect, fail, hope, learn, intend, long, manage, mean, need, offer, plan, prepare, pretend, promise, refuse, seek, tend, threaten, undertake, want, wish 等。

例如:He offered to go with us.

2. 要求用“疑问词 + 不定式”作宾语的动词有 ask, learn, tell, decide, know, wonder, discuss, explain, find out, consider, forget, remember, think, understand, inquire 等。

例如:Can you tell me how to work the machine?

3. 用 it 作形式宾语,来代替宾语补足语后作真正宾语的不定式或不定式短语。

例如: They found it impossible to get everything ready in advance.

(iv) 作宾语补足语。

1. 某些动词后要求用不定式作宾语补足语, 常见的动词有 ask, advise, allow, beg, compel, command, enable, encourage, expect, force, get, hate, help, inspire, lead, instruct, order, permit, persuade, press, request, want, warn, wish, remind, would/should like/prefer 等。

例如: (1) I'd like you to finish your homework as soon as possible.

(2) He encouraged me to work even harder than before.

2. 某些动词如 believe, consider, declare, feel, find, imagine, judge, know, prove, suppose, think 等要求用 to be + adj. / n. 作宾语补足语, 且可省去 to be, 但为不定式完成式时, 则不宜省略。

例如: (1) He proved himself (to be) a better driver than the world champion.

(2) I was believed to have been foolish.

3. 某些使役动词和感官动词如 let, have, make, notice, watch, see, observe, feel, hear, listen to, look at 等后面要求跟不带 to 的不定式作宾补, 但改为被动态时, 则要带 to。

例如: (1) The teacher makes us write a composition every week.

→ We are made to write a composition every week.

(2) They heard him sing an English song in the dorm.

→ He was heard to sing an English song in the dorm.

(v) 作定语。

1. 在 the first, the second, the last, the only (thing), the best (thing) 等词之后常用不定式作定语。

例如: He is always the first to come and the last to leave.

2. 带有介词的不定式短语作定语时, 与其前面的名词形成逻辑上的主谓或动宾关系, 有时该名词为不定式表示的动作、发生的地点及使用的工具。

例如: (1) The child found no one to play with.

(2) I am dreaming of having a comfortable house to live in.

(vi) 作状语。不定式常用作状语, 表示行为的原因、结果和目的, 但多用来表示目的。

1. only + to learn/find/see/hear/be told/make, etc. 常表示令人不快的结果。

例如: He returned home only to learn his daughter had just been engaged.

2. 带有 in order to (置于句首或句末), so as to (只放在句末) 的不定式, 表示目的; 但 so/such... as to... 则表示目的或结果。

例如: (1) In order to catch the train, he hurried through his work.

(2) She was so angry as to be unable to speak.

3. 与 enough 和 too... to... 连用, 作程度状语; 但 all/only too... to... 不含否定意义。

例如: (1) I don't know him well enough to ask him for help.

(2) He is too young to go to school.

(3) One is never too old to learn.

(4) I'm only too pleased to see you.

4. 在“主语 + be + adj. + 不定式”结构中,不定式说明表语,为形容词的状语,此时不定式用主动式表被动意义。用于该句型的形容词有 comfortable, dangerous, difficult, easy, fit, hard, impossible, expensive 等。

例如: English is difficult to learn well.

II. 完成 Workbook 练习 P83 - 84 Grammar 1, 2, 3 题。

III. 单选题。从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳的答案填空。

- Paul doesn't have to be made _____. He always works hard.
A. learn B. to learn C. learned D. learning
- The teacher asked us _____ so much noise.
A. don't make B. not make C. not making D. not to make
- Is Bob still performing?
—I'm afraid not. He is said _____ the stage already as he has become an official.
A. to have left B. to leave
C. to have been left D. to be left
- Helen had to shout _____ above the sound of the music.
A. making herself hear B. to make herself hear
C. making herself heard D. to make herself heard
- The flu is believed _____ by viruses that like to reproduce in the cells inside the human nose and throat.
A. causing B. being caused C. to be caused D. be have caused
- Having a trip abroad is certainly good for the old couple, but it remains _____ whether they will enjoy it.
A. to see B. to be seen C. seeing D. seen
- 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
- The purpose of new technologies is to make life easier, _____ it more difficult.
A. not make B. not to make C. not making D. don't make
- We agreed _____ here but so far she hasn't turned up yet.
A. having met B. meeting C. to meet D. to have met
- Mr. Smith warned her daughter _____ after drinking.
A. never to drive B. to never drive C. never driving D. never drive
- The light in the office is still on.
—Oh, I forgot _____.
A. turning it off B. turn it off
C. to turn it off D. having turned it off
- Will you go home tomorrow evening?
—No, I'm going to a lecture, or at least I'm planning _____.
A. so B. to C. it D. that
- When I handed the report to John, he said that George was the person _____.

- A. to send B. for seeding it C. to send it to D. for sending it to
14. —Mum, why do you always make me eat an egg every day?
— _____ enough protein and nutrition as you are growing up.
A. Get B. Getting C. To get D. To be getting
15. It's very considerate _____ you _____ all these ready for me.
A. of; getting B. for; to get C. for; getting D. of; to get
16. The explanation of our teacher will help make the text easy _____.
A. to understand B. to be understood C. understood D. understanding
17. I think you'll grow _____ him when you know him better.
A. liking B. to be like C. to like D. to be liking
18. _____ more about university courses, call (920) 746-3789.
A. To find out B. Finding out C. Find out D. Having found out
19. I send you 100 dollars today, the rest _____ in a year.
A. follows B. followed C. to follow D. being followed
20. Although the lecture had already been on for five minutes, I still was not able to find a chair _____.
A. to be sitting B. sit on C. to sit on D. for sitting

IV. 根据所提供的信息完成句子。

例如: It is easy...

It is easy (for us) to finish the assignment in half an hour.

1. Is it necessary _____?
2. My suggestion is _____.
3. Can you tell me _____?
4. They found it impossible _____.
5. He is always the first _____.
6. I don't know him well enough _____.

V. 阅读短文。根据所读内容在表中的空格处填上适当的单词或短语, 每空不超过3个单词。

The brain we know receives information from the outside world through the Sensory System. This information is gathered through the eyes, the nose, the ears, the mouth and the surface of the body. It is then stored in the memory which has tremendous capacity. In fact, scientists do not fully understand how the memory works but they have not shown that there is any limit to the amount of information that the human brain can store. Also, it appears that the information is never lost. Very old people often remember incidents from their childhood which have not come to their minds for sixty to seventy years. If we have stored something in our memory, it is there. But can we get it out again to use it? That is the difficulty.

Some of the information we receive only goes into the Short Term Memory; we only keep this information for a minute or two, then we lose it. Schoolchildren in class often seem to use only the Short Term Memory if they are not interested in the subject. Schoolteachers have a description for