

最新

孟学军 杨金平编著

中学英语 训练与测试

E N G L I S H



学术期刊出版社

最新中学英语训练与测试

孟学军 杨金平 编著

学术期刊出版社

内容提要

本书遵照新颁英语教学大纲要求, 参照近年来高考命题趋向, 针对高中学生在英语动词用法和阅读理解方面存在的问题, 从英美最新的原版书刊中, 选择出适合我国中学水平的材料, 经过加工整理成册。

本书共分 20 个单元, 每单元包括三项练习: 完形填空、动词填空和阅读理解训练, 并配有测试题。单元后均附有疑难辨析, 书后附有练习及试题参考答案。

本书是高中学生、英语教师和自学英语者的理想参考用书。

* * *

最新中学英语训练与测试

孟学军 杨金平 编著

约国栋 张国栋 董凤举

机械工业出版社出版

(北京海淀区学院南路86号)

北玉公司电脑部排版 通县长凌营印刷厂印刷

新华书店北京发行所发行 各地新华书店经售

开本: 787 × 1092 毫米 1/32 印张: 10.5

1988年12月第1版 1988年12月第1次印刷

字数: 300千字 印数: 25000册

ISBN 7 80045 120 8 G · 23

定价: 3.50元

前 言

根据近年来广大中学生和英语自学者的实际需要，我们编写了《最新中学英语训练与测试》一书。

本书遵照新颁英语教学大纲的要求，参照近年来高考命题的趋向，针对同学们在英语动词用法和阅读理解方面所存在的问题，从英美最新的原版书刊中，选择出适合我国中学水平的材料，经过加工整理成册。

本书共有 20 个单元的练习和两套标准化模拟试题。每单元包括三项训练：完形填空、动词填空和阅读理解训练。完形填空在每单元中有短文 10 篇左右。读者根据短文内容，在所提供的 4 个答案中选择 1 个正确答案，补全原文。动词填空每单元有 2 篇短文。要求读者根据短文的内容，用所给动词的正确时态、语态及非限定形式填空；阅读理解每单元有 3 篇短文。要求学生速读原文后，根据文章内容，在所提供的答案中选择正确答案或判断所给的句子是否与原文内容相符。每单元后附有注释，对练习中出现的生词及难点进行注解。书后附有练习及试题的参考答案。本书前十单元由北京大学附中孟学军老师编写，后十单元由中国人民大学附中杨金平老师编写。

由于我们水平有限，书中难免存在差错和欠妥之处，真诚欢迎使用本书的读者批评指正。

编 者

1988 年 8 月于北京

目录

Unit One

一、完形填空 I ~ XI	(1)
二、动词填空 I ~ II	(5)
三、阅读理解 I ~ III	(6)
四、注释	(11)

Unit Two

一、完形填空 I ~ X	(12)
二、动词填空 I ~ II	(16)
三、阅读理解 I ~ III	(17)
四、注释	(21)

Unit Three

一、完形填空 I ~ XI	(22)
二、动词填空 I ~ II	(28)
三、阅读理解 I ~ III	(29)
四、注释	(34)

Unit Four

一、完形填空 I ~ IX	(36)
二、动词填空 I ~ II	(40)
三、阅读理解 I ~ III	(41)
四、注释	(47)

Unit Five

一、完形填空 I ~ X	(48)
--------------	-------

二、动词填空 I ~ II	(55)
三、阅读理解 I ~ III	(57)
四、注释	(61)

Unit Six

一、完形填空 I ~ X	(62)
二、动词填空 I ~ II	(67)
三、阅读理解 I ~ III	(68)
四、注释	(73)

Unit Seven

一、完形填空 I ~ X	(74)
二、动词填空 I ~ II	(79)
三、阅读理解 I ~ III	(80)
四、注释	(86)

Unit Eight

一、完形填空 I ~ X	(87)
二、动词填空 I ~ II	(92)
三、阅读理解 I ~ III	(93)
四、注释	(98)

Unit Nine

一、完形填空 I ~ IX	(100)
二、动词填空 I ~ II	(104)
三、阅读理解 I ~ III	(105)
四、注释	(113)

Unit Ten

一、完形填空 I ~ X	(114)
--------------	-------

二、动词填空 I ~ II	(120)
三、阅读理解 I ~ III	(122)
四、注释	(130)

Unit Eleven

一、完形填空 I ~ X	(132)
二、动词填空 I ~ II	(137)
三、阅读理解 I ~ III	(139)
四、注释	(143)

Unit Twelve

一、完形填空 I ~ X	(145)
二、动词填空 I ~ II	(150)
三、阅读理解 I ~ III	(152)
四、注释	(156)

Unit Thirteen

一、完形填空 I ~ X	(158)
二、动词填空 I ~ II	(164)
三、阅读理解 I ~ III	(165)
四、注释	(169)

Unit Fourteen

一、完形填空 I ~ X	(171)
二、动词填空 I ~ II	(176)
三、阅读理解 I ~ III	(178)
四、注释	(183)

Unit Fifteen

一、完形填空 I ~ X	(185)
--------------	-------

二、动词填空 I ~ II	(190)
三、阅读理解 I ~ III	(192)
四、注释	(197)

Unit Sixteen

一、完形填空 I ~ X	(200)
二、动词填空 I ~ II	(206)
三、阅读理解 I ~ III	(208)
四、注释	(214)

Unit Seventeen

一、完形填空 I ~ X	(216)
二、动词填空 I ~ II	(221)
三、阅读理解 I ~ III	(222)
四、注释	(227)

Unit Eighteen

一、完形填空 I ~ X	(229)
二、动词填空 I ~ II	(234)
三、阅读理解 I ~ III	(236)
四、注释	(240)

Unit Nineteen

一、完形填空 I ~ X	(242)
二、动词填空 I ~ II	(247)
三、阅读理解 I ~ III	(249)
四、注释	(253)

Unit Twenty

一、完形填空 I ~ X	(254)
--------------	-------

二、动词填空 I ~ II	(259)
三、阅读理解 I ~ III	(261)
四、注释	(267)

Unit One

一、完形填空 通读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从下边 4 个答案中选择可以填入相应空白处的最佳答案：

Car license ¹ plate went 1 sale this morning, January 2. New license plate 2 by February 15. At noon today, many people were standing 3 line to pay money for their license. I decided to wait 4 weeks, hoping that by that time the line would be 5.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------|
| 1. A. to | B. of | C. on | D. from |
| 2. A. should obtain | | B. must be used | |
| | C. will be get | D. will be made | |
| 3. A. all | B. through | C. by | D. in |
| 4. A. a couple of | B. more than | C. until three | D. a many |
| 5. A. earlier | B. longer | C. shorter | D. later |

II

An old lion 1 in its cave and pretended to be ill. When any animals came to visit it, the lion killed and ate them. A fox stood 2 and asked how the lion felt. The lion said that it was 3 ill and invited the fox to come in. The fox refused, 4 that it had noticed that there were many tracks [2] going in and none coming out. You should learn from this story that, if you look for and recognize danger signals, you can avoid 5.

1. A. slept B. lay C. lying D. felt sick
 2. A. beside him B. up C. at a distance D. on its head
 3. A. too B. very C. so D. got
 4. A. pointed B. now that C. about which D. saying
 5. A. injury B. animals C. caves D. tracks

III

The peoples of Arabia[3], Central Asia, and North Africa 1 have no fixed home wander 2 to place, 3 wherever they can find grass for their sheep, goats, horses, and camels. These people live in tents, and their 4 is very simple. Most countries today try to get the people to settle in villages so that the children can 5.

1. A. which B. where
 C. they D. who
 2. A. there B. from place
 C. about around D. in this place
 3. A. stop B. go
 C. stopping D. find out
 4. A. life B. lives
 C. tents D. question
 5. A. wear shoes B. go to school
 C. tend the sheep D. grow up

IV

Everyone loves fireworks[4]. Large public displays of fireworks 1 often a part of national celebrations 2 public events. For the sake of safety, people are encouraged to go to such displays 3 than to set off their own fireworks. In several areas, the selling of fireworks

4 individuals is prohibited [5] because of the 5 .

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|----------------|---------|
| 1.A.is | B.are | C.do | D.does |
| 2.A.or other | B.and the other | | |
| C.but another | | D. from others | |
| 3.A.more | B.earlier | C.rather | D.quite |
| 5.A.for | B.from | C.under | D.to |
| 5.A.danger | B.cost | C.noise | D.great |

V

The Ship of Fools [6] is a painting by Hieronymus Bosch.It shows a small ship 1 with people who are enjoying 2 games, eating, drinking, singing, and swimming.The hidden meaning of the picture is 3 people can become so enjoyable in worldly pleasure that they don't consider a real aim [7] in life.This painting shows us that no one in the painting is 4 .

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------|
| 1.A.to fill | B.filled | C.filling | D.fill |
| 2.A.play | B.to play | C.playing | D.watch |
| 3.A.because | B.when | C.so | D.that |
| 4.A.guiding the ship | B.enjoying the trip | | |
| C. playing cards | | D. acting foolish | |

VI

Camels are 1 animals of burden in many parts of the world.They can carry meat and milk for food and hair for 2 cloth for people.But the camel is not very 3 trained, and often has a bad temper. It is not loved by its owenr, although it is of great 4 .

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|-----------|---------------|
| 1. A. used | B. a few | C. useful | D. any |
| 2. A. weave | B. being waved | C. a | D. weaving |
| 3. A. easily | B. easy | C. hardly | D. being |
| 4. A. age | B. size | C. height | D. importance |

VII

1 today's magazines and newspapers you will discover many articles that 2 because their authors seem to be talking with you, not attempting to teach or impress you, 3 simply taking part in 4.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. A. On | B. Bringing |
| C. To write | D. In |
| 2. A. are interesting | B. are interested |
| C. are writting | D. are written |
| 3. A. or | B. and |
| C. but | D. though |
| 4. A. an interesting conversation | B. an active play |
| C. a strong argument | D. a skillful exploration |

VIII

We do not know exactly when glass 1, but the time is set by historians as between ten thousand and three thousand years B.C. For thousands of years the production of glass was 2 difficult that glass objects were 3 and were considered to have great 4.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|------------|------------|
| 1. A. once made | B. was once made | | |
| C. first made | D. was first made | | |
| 2. A. very | B. too | C. quite | D. so |
| 3. A. rare | B. too many | C. so many | D. made |
| 4. A. age | B. use | C. value | D. history |

没有 the others 这种形式

IX

Almost 1 likes to talk, but some people can express themselves better than 2 because they are well educated 3 a wide range of [8] subjects. Whatever the topic 4, they can contribute to 5 *everyone*

1. ~~A. every body~~ B. every one ~~C. everybody~~ D. anybody
2. A. the other ~~B. the others~~ ~~C. others~~ D. any other
3. A. by ~~B. on~~ C. to D. so
4. A. was discussed ~~B. being discussed~~
C. discussed D. are on discussed
5. ~~A. the conversation~~ B. a worthy cause
C. the reading D. an agreement

X

Alpha is the first letter of the Greek alphabet, and omega is the last. The phrase "alpha and omega" is often used in the Bible [9] and elsewhere to mean _____.

- A. last but not least. B. the beginning and no end
C. without a beginning ~~D. the beginning and the end~~

XI

The following advice is in Poor Richard's Almanack [10], written by Benjamin Franklin in 1757: "If you would have your business done, go; if not, send." In other words, if you want a job well done, do it _____.

- A. promptly B. today C. yourself D. economically

二、动词填空 根据短文的意思, 用括号内动词的正确形式填入空格。必要的地方加上助动词或情态动词:

I

We are having a beautiful Autumn. We _____ (have not) even more than a shower during the last four

weeks. The trees ____ (turn) red and gold. I ____ (spend) the last ten days ____ (walk) in the woods, ____ (get) up early to enjoy the fine mornings. I ____ (take) a book along and found a quiet place to read.

Mr Smith and his wife ____ (be) very kind. When they said that I ____ (treat) their house as my home, they really meant it. I never see them during the day but we spend every evening together. We ____ (sit) and ____ (talk) in front of a large fireplace until the effects of a hard day's walking drive me to bed.

II

I ____ (visit) New York City last year. My grandfather ____ (be) in the United States but he went to England when he was eighteen. I went to see the house where my grandfather ____ (live) while he ____ (be) at school. Unfortunately, the house ____ (pull) down the year before and an ugly new office building ____ (build) on the site. The street my grandfather ____ (use, talk) to me about so much, ____ (be) completely unrecognizable.

Next summer, I shall be in New York City once again. I ____ (be) to stay with some relatives. I ____ (meet) them only once but we ____ (get on) very well together. Just think! In a few months time I ____ (listen) to Pop-music once again and drink good American beer.

三、阅读理解 阅读下面的短文并做后面的题目, 在 4 个答案中, 选出所给句子的最佳答案:

"Clearways" [1], which no car-parking is allowed, have been built in many towns in order to speed up the movement of traffic and reduce [2] the number of traffic accidents. Along much of the length of these clearways, safety

fences[3] have been built so that children will be prevented from running out into a stream of [4] fast-moving cars.

I

1. "Clearway" means_____.

A. a kind of machine which can clear the road

☒ B. a period of highway on which people are not permitted to stop their cars

C. to let the policeman guide the traffic to move smoothly

D. a sign on the road-side which tells people to go quickly across the street

2. People built "Clearways" to_____.

A. Let children cross the street more easily

B. make fences

C. make cars move the fastest as they can

☒ D. avoid unexpected traffic accident and let the cars pass through smoothly

3. Without safty fences, children_____.

A. would run out and jumped into a small river

B. may try to run across the street occationally

☒ C. would be prevented from running out into the street without noticing the moving cars

☒ D. will swim across the street

II

Most children enjoy playing with friendly animals. With their pets[5] they can act the part of grown-ups.[6] The pet is something to be cared for and looked after. In fact, a child playing with a rabbit or a young cat often treats his pet just

as grown-ups treat children. But a child's interest may not last long enough. A white cat is often taken good care of for a week but forgotten the next. The child then finds a new interest. The pet becomes a problem. The child's parents have to decide whether to look after the pet themselves, make the child look after it or get rid of it.

Cats and dogs usually belong to the whole family. If a boy forgets to take the dog for a walk then his father can. But his father may not want to look after a rabbit. And what should a mother do with a jar full of dying gold fish?

根据短文内容, 判断下面各句是否正确, 正确的划“ ” 否则划“×”:

1. Children usually become grown-ups when they have pets. X
2. A child usually loses his interest in the pet because he is hurt by the jaws of the pet. X
3. After a whole week's taking-good-care-of, a white cat becomes forgetful. [7] X 白猫变得健忘
4. Children like to play with the animals if they are friendly to them. ✓
5. Many families enjoy feeding dogs and cats. ✓
6. Children usually don't act as grown-ups until they have got pets. ✓
7. If Father doesn't like to take care of a rabbit for his son, surely Mother enjoys doing it. X

阅读下面的短文并做后面的题目, 在4个答案中, 选出所给句子的最佳答案: