

全国著名特级高级教师联合编写

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# 轻巧夺冠

高二英语

上



总主编/刘强

美澳国际学校校长

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优化  
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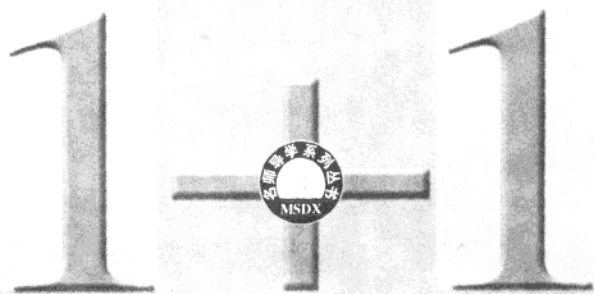
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全国著名特级高级教师联合编写



# 轻巧夺冠

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优化  
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**刘强 总主编**

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# 前言

◎名师荟萃 科学权威      ◎双栏排版 讲例对照

◎三层解读 破译密诀      ◎有讲有练 方便实用

轻松掌握，从容备考，尽在——

## 《1+1 轻巧夺冠》

教育心理学认为，学生的个体智力并没有明显的差异，而学习成绩却有着天壤之别，这其中除了意志品质等内部因素的作用外，有没有掌握科学合理的思维方式和学习方法，也同样起着至关重要的作用。掌握一种科学合理的学习方法就是找到了一条轻松备考的捷径，就是找到了一把改变自己人生命运的钥匙，就是拥有了一种在竞争的风浪中自由搏击的锐利武器。“工欲善其事，必先利其器。”《1+1 轻巧夺冠》丛书就是一套破译学科密诀的学习辅导用书。

丛书以人教社最新初、高中教材为蓝本，依据最新《课程标准》和高（中）考《考试说明》，充分融汇了试验教材的改革思想和精神，认真研究了学生的认知规律和接受心理，吸收了最新教研成果，采用了大量鲜活的富有时代气息的新材料、新观点，对学科知识和能力要求进行了系统的归纳和提炼。体例新颖科学，结构严谨务实，讲解简洁深入，旨在让学生花费较少的时间和精力轻松学习和备考，达到“事半功倍”的理想效果。

### 本套丛书的特点是：

● 名师荟萃 科学权威

为保证本套丛书的科学性和权威性，我们特别邀请了全国各地四十多位在教学第一线有相当影响的特级、高级教师担纲主编，并亲自撰写，还特邀了人民教育出版社长期

主持教学大纲编订和教科书编写工作的学者及教育部考试中心高考、中考的资深研究专家参与了前期的策划和稿件的终审。

### ● 双栏排版 讲例对照

丛书体例上最大的特点是版面一分为二，左栏为“名师解疑释惑”，从不同的角度，不同的层次，对知识、方法、能力进行精辟的讲解和破译，力求讲精讲透，要言不烦；右栏为“名师解题”，配有相应的例题，选题典型，题型多样，讲解分析透彻精辟，重视思路和方法的点拨，有效地降低了解题思维方法和思维心理的屏蔽作用，难题不难了，生题、新题更容易上手了。

### ● 三层解读 破译密诀

丛书作者高屋建瓴，不论是同步学习还是复习指导，皆从基础知识、思维能力、综合创新三个角度进行解读，讲解上深入浅出，思路上层层深入，贯彻了知识、思维、能力三个层级。例题的选讲切准各类题型，既注重基础性，又体现创新能力、综合能力、实践能力等能力立意方向，力求从各个角度、不同层次破译能力培养和解题技巧的密诀。

### ● 有讲有练 方便实用

丛书在整体策划上采用“1+1”模式，即丛书还配有“姊妹篇”——《轻巧夺冠之优化训练》。该“姊妹篇”训练题的长度为45分钟，分“基础巩固题”、“强化提高题”、“课外延伸题”、“高（中）考模拟题”等不同板块。训练题按难度分等级编排，有的放矢，将系统学习、配套训练、全面指导三个环节紧密结合，体例严密，方便实用。

作为一种思路上的探索和创新，我们倾尽其力，试图把解开学科密诀的钥匙交给学生，但由于时间仓促，水平有限，疏忽和纰漏之处在所难免，恳请广大读者和专家不吝赐教。如有宝贵意见或建议，可来信或打电话与我们联系，我们将不胜感谢。

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## Unit 1

## Disneyland (A 卷)



## 基础巩固题

## I. 选择最佳答案

- Micky Mouse and Donald Duck are the main \_\_\_\_\_ at Disneyland.  
A. animals B. characters  
C. parts D. pictures
- Go straight \_\_\_\_\_ till you see the entrance.  
A. heady B. headly  
C. toward D. ahead
- There's a monkey on \_\_\_\_\_ side of the river over there.  
A. another B. other  
C. both D. the other
- It's good manners to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. join the line B. wait in line  
C. jump the queue D. stand
- The red "cross" is a \_\_\_\_\_ for a hospital.  
A. mark B. name C. secret D. sign
- I came to this competition, \_\_\_\_\_ the first prize.  
A. in the hope for B. to hope to win  
C. hoping to win D. with the hope of
- Take \_\_\_\_\_ the dog \_\_\_\_\_ you when you are out.  
A. alone, on B. away, for  
C. among, back D. along, with
- I don't think there's \_\_\_\_\_ in your composition.  
A. interesting anything B. anything interested  
C. a place of interest D. anything of interest
- Don't \_\_\_\_\_, you are sure to succeed in the future.  
A. be encouraged B. lose heart  
C. lose courage D. hopeless
- "Stop \_\_\_\_\_ to me," said the teacher.  
A. to listen B. listening  
C. talking and listening D. to talk listen
- \_\_\_\_\_ people watched the game last Saturday.  
A. Score of B. Two score of  
C. Two score D. Two scores of
- The man \_\_\_\_\_ a skirt is an artist.

- A. worn B. dressing in  
C. wearing D. put on
- Seeing from the top of the tower, you can get a wonderful \_\_\_\_\_ of it.  
A. look B. vision C. view D. picture
- These machines are \_\_\_\_\_ by electricity.  
A. done B. operated on  
C. run D. driven off
- I thought it \_\_\_\_\_ talking with our actions.  
A. is useless B. no use  
C. was not useful D. would be not useful
- He had no idea \_\_\_\_\_ it was going to be so expensive.  
A. which B. that  
C. that if D. why that
- It's the open policy and reform that has brought \_\_\_\_\_ today's great changes.  
A. out B. up C. back D. on
- Tom couldn't enter his house because he \_\_\_\_\_ his key in the office.  
A. forgets B. forgot C. leave D. left
- Only \_\_\_\_\_ this way can you learn this troublesome subject better.  
A. by B. through C. in D. on
- Our teachers are strict \_\_\_\_\_ themselves \_\_\_\_\_ their teaching.  
A. with; for B. in; with  
C. for; to D. with; in

## II. 用所给单词的正确形式填空

- There must be many \_\_\_\_\_ in Disney's family's garage. (mouse)
- If \_\_\_\_\_, ice turns into water. (heat)
- The patient needs an immediate \_\_\_\_\_. (operate)
- Students should be \_\_\_\_\_ to each other. (friend)
- We are much \_\_\_\_\_ at your coming back safe and sound. (please)
- We went there in the hope of \_\_\_\_\_ further education. (receive)
- We don't think there is anything \_\_\_\_\_ in your pic-

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tures. (interest)

III. 单句改错

下面各句中都有一处错误,请指出并加以改正

- The films made by Zhang Yimou are the best ones which China has ever made.
- Day after day the mouse came back and given more.
- The old man dressed in plain asked me what did the old castle looked like.
- He tried to get a work as an artist but still he was unsuccessful.
- Thousand of young people waited at the entrance to the theatre asking for signatures (签名) of the stars.
- I don't think the computer is a good value for the money.
- I usually think of the days when we spent together with the Browns.
- Yesterday we went on a visit at a beautiful seashore beach.



强化提高题

IV. 在 B 句的空白处填写一个适当的词,使之与 A 句意思相近

- A. Her wish is to be a famous singer.  
B. She \_\_\_\_\_ a famous singer.
- A. He will be back soon, I think.  
B. I think he will be back \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. They continued to work, though it was very late  
B. It was very late, but they \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Is your father an English teacher in a middle school?  
B. \_\_\_\_\_ your father \_\_\_\_\_ an English teacher in a middle school?
- A. How much did the new car cost you?  
B. How much did you \_\_\_\_\_ the new car?

V. 根据汉语句子完成英语句子,每空只限一词

- “为什么大家都愿意在这家商店购物?”  
“因为这里的售货员总是面带微笑,对顾客总是和蔼可亲,彬彬有礼。”  
—Why \_\_\_\_\_ everybody \_\_\_\_\_ in this shop?  
—Because the shop assistants always \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ customers.
- 就我所知,这家公司是日本人经营的。这么大的公司仅有几个工作人员,几乎所有的事情都有电脑操作。  
As \_\_\_\_\_ I know, this company \_\_\_\_\_ by some Japanese. There are only a few workers in \_\_\_\_\_ large company. Almost everything \_\_\_\_\_ by the computer.
- “你们在忙着做什么?”  
“我们在准备下星期即将进行的试验。”  
—What \_\_\_\_\_ you busy \_\_\_\_\_ now?  
—We \_\_\_\_\_ the experiment \_\_\_\_\_ next week.
- 自 19 世纪 40 年代至 20 世纪 30 年代,中国经常遭受外国列强的侵略。  
From \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_, China \_\_\_\_\_ invaded by the foreign powers.
- 为了研究俄国的形势,马克思在 50 多岁的时候又开始学习俄语。  
\_\_\_\_\_ his \_\_\_\_\_, Karl Marx began to learn Russian \_\_\_\_\_ studying the situation in Russia.

VI. 短文改错

Some day an unknown American called 1. \_\_\_\_\_ Clarence Nash going to see the filmmaker 2. \_\_\_\_\_ Walt Disney. He had an usual voice and he 3. \_\_\_\_\_ wanted to work on Disney's cartoon film. When 4. \_\_\_\_\_ Disney heard Nash's voice he said, "Stop! That 5. \_\_\_\_\_ is our duck!" Late that year he became a star 6. \_\_\_\_\_ after eight - minute Mickey Mouse film. 7. \_\_\_\_\_ In 1985 Clarence Nash died. And today's 8. \_\_\_\_\_ children can still look the old cartoons 9. \_\_\_\_\_



on the TV and hear his famous voice. 10. \_\_\_\_\_



## 课外延伸题

### Ⅶ. 单元同步重、难点对比练习

1. 1) Study hard, \_\_\_\_\_ you can't make great progress in your English.
  - 2) Study hard, \_\_\_\_\_ you will make great progress in your English.
  - 3) You can't make great progress in your English \_\_\_\_\_ you study hard.
  - 4) You can make great progress in your English \_\_\_\_\_ you study hard.  
A. if B. or C. and D. unless
  2. 1) As far as I know, Charles Dickens was well known \_\_\_\_\_ an English novelist.
  - 2) As far as I know, Charles Dickens was well known \_\_\_\_\_ his "A Tale of Two Cities."  
A. with B. at C. as D. for
  3. 1) He was put into prison because of \_\_\_\_\_ he had done.
  - 2) She told me \_\_\_\_\_ he was put into prison.
  - 3) She wanted to know \_\_\_\_\_ he had done.
  - 4) She wanted to know \_\_\_\_\_ kind of prison he had been put in.  
A. for B. what C. during D. that
  4. 1) Only \_\_\_\_\_ can you work out the problem?
  - 2) Can you imagine that \_\_\_\_\_ home I worked out the problem?
  - 3) Oh, \_\_\_\_\_, have you worked out the problem?
  - 4) Excuse me, I am afraid you're \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in the way B. on my way  
C. by the way D. in this way
  5. 1) Crusoe searched the woods carefully, \_\_\_\_\_ to find some food to keep himself alive.
  - 2) Crusoe searched the woods carefully, \_\_\_\_\_ finding some food to keep himself alive.  
A. hoping B. to hope  
C. in the hope of D. hope
- ### Ⅷ. 选择最佳答案
1. They \_\_\_\_\_ the train until it disappeared in the distance.  
A. saw B. watched  
C. noticed D. observed
  2. It was not until 1920 \_\_\_\_\_ regular radio broadcasts

began.

A. while B. which C. that D. since

3. Not until all the fish died in the river \_\_\_\_\_ how serious the pollution was.  
A. did the villagers realize  
B. the villagers realized  
C. the villagers did realize  
D. didn't the villagers realize
4. It was not \_\_\_\_\_ she took off her glasses \_\_\_\_\_ I realized she was a famous film star.  
A. when; that B. until; that  
C. until; when D. when; then
5. Not until the early years of 19th century \_\_\_\_\_ what heat is.  
A. man did know B. man knew  
C. didn't man know D. did man know

### Ⅸ. 阅读理解

#### A

A beautiful and very successful actress was the star for a new musical show. Her home was in the country, but she did not want to go back there every night, so she bought an expensive house in the centre of the city, got some beautiful furniture (家具) and got a man to paint the rooms in new colours.

It was very difficult to get tickets for her show, because everybody wanted to see it. So she decided to give the painter two of the best seats. She hoped that this would make him work better for her.

He took the tickets without saying anything, and she heard no more about them until the end of the month, when she got the painter's bill (账单). At the bottom of it were these words, "Four hours watching Miss Hall sing and dance: 3 pounds." with this note, "After 5 p. m. I get 15 shillings (先令) an hour instead of 10 shillings."

1. The actress bought a house in the centre of the city because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. she liked to live in the busiest place  
B. she didn't like to live in the country  
C. her home was far away from where she worked  
D. she didn't want to go back to her hometown any longer
2. In order to make the painter work better for her, the actress \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. gave him two tickets for her show  
B. sang and danced for him for hours

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- C. paid him 3 pounds  
D. decided to pay him 15 shillings an hour
3. The actress got the painter's bill \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to ask for the money of his painting work  
B. to ask to pay for his watching her show  
C. in which he showed his thanks for the tickets  
D. in which he expressed his - dissatisfaction
4. It can be learned from the text that one pound is \_\_\_\_\_ shillings.  
A. 10      B. 12      C. 20      D. 15
5. What kind of man was the painter?  
A. He was a careful man.  
B. He was a poor man.  
C. He was not friendly to others.  
D. He knew little about music and dances.

B

Such English idioms as "as poor as a church mouse" and "like a drowned(淹死的) rat" remind people of the unfavorable images(像) of mice and rats. But with his efforts in the 20th century, an American young man Walt Disney changed people's view.

Born in 1901 in Chicago, Walt Disney was a newspaper seller, and was fond of drawing pictures. Later he went to study arts in Chicago Institute. One day when he was thinking hard how to draw a picture in a building, several mice crawled(爬) onto the drawing board. Walt fed them with bread bits, and they played happily.

Suddenly an idea struck Walt. He drew a mouse on the paper and named it Mickey. Then Walt began to make cartoon films based on Mickey. He also made use of the newest skill of dubbing in his cartoons so that Mickey was able to talk. In 1932 a Walt Disney cartoon film won the Oscar.

In the mid - 1950s, Walt planned a Disneyland in California, and within 10 years, Mickey, the little mouse, helped him to make 200 million dollars. Then another Disneyland was set up in Florida. Mickey Mouse seemed to become the symbol(象征) of American amusements.

In the Mickey Mouse films, when Mickey did anything wrong or foolish, letters of protest(抗议) would soon be sent to Disney. He then created Donald Duck and Pluto to do the silly things so that Mickey was always pretty and honest. With Mickey Mouse, Walt Disney changed the worldly view that it was able to change the nature of anything born in dirty surroundings(环境).

6. The text tells us that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the cartoon film "Mickey" is one of the best films in the world  
B. Americans like rats and mice very much  
C. a lot of Americans enjoy drawing rats and mouse in their pictures  
D. people all over the world should protect rats and mice
7. In America, when people talk about Mickey Mouse, they often think that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. it is a kind of useful animal  
B. it stands for amusement  
C. everyone hates it  
D. it is a sign of a good future



高考模拟题

X. 单项填空

1. \_\_\_\_\_ do you want to have go to the concert with you?  
A. Whom      B. Who  
C. Whomever      D. Whoever
2. The meeting was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. great success      B. a great success  
C. a great successful      D. great successfully
3. Some people think money is often \_\_\_\_\_ to be the most important thing in our life, but in fact there're many other things more important than it.  
A. suggested      B. thinking  
C. regarded      D. considered
4. Helping the disabled people \_\_\_\_\_ him a lot of time after work.  
A. spent      B. paid      C. got      D. cost
5. You can take the lift, which is \_\_\_\_\_ by electricity.  
A. worked      B. lifted  
C. ridden      D. make
6. Carl \_\_\_\_\_ San Francisco and is now working at Disneyland.  
A. is leaving      B. left  
C. has left      D. will leave



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round and faced the cat, 31 "Bow! Wow! Bowwo!" just like 32 angry dog. The cat was so surprised and 33 that it ran away.

Then the mother rat turned to her babies. "Now you see 34 important it is to learn a 35 language!"

- ( ) 16. A. naturally B. nearly  
C. suddenly D. certainly
- ( ) 17. A. by B. on  
C. between D. behind
- ( ) 18. A. crawled B. looked  
C. jumped D. climbed
- ( ) 19. A. when B. while  
C. until D. before
- ( ) 20. A. Before B. Unless  
C. Otherwise D. After
- ( ) 21. A. where B. what  
C. when D. which
- ( ) 22. A. jumped B. jumping  
C. started D. starting
- ( ) 23. A. through B. over  
C. after D. against
- ( ) 24. A. fled B. fled  
C. flee D. flee
- ( ) 25. A. its B. to  
C. for D. their
- ( ) 26. A. Therefore B. But  
C. Because D. Although
- ( ) 27. A. much B. very  
C. so D. as
- ( ) 28. A. soon B. freely  
C. hardly D. quickly
- ( ) 29. A. that B. ahead  
C. down D. them
- ( ) 30. A. turned B. jumped  
C. ran D. walked
- ( ) 31. A. said B. saying  
C. shouting D. shouted
- ( ) 32. A. a B. an  
C. that D. their
- ( ) 33. A. excited B. pleased  
C. frightened D. worried
- ( ) 34. A. why B. so  
C. what D. how
- ( ) 35. A. foreign B. another  
C. second D. native

第二部分 阅读理解(每小题2分,满分30分)

A

We are wasting our time and good money by asking scientists to solve the problem of air pollution. They are blaming(责备) cars and drivers. Nonsense! It is the smoke from factories that is polluting our air. I sincerely believe that these so-called scientists should try working in a factory from midnight to 8:00 a.m. and maybe they would discover something that would surprise them. If the scientists could use their knowledge to direct the winds in such a way as to send this factory smoke out to sea forever, then we would be able to solve the problem of air pollution.

36. At the beginning of the passage what the writer says suggests that it \_\_\_\_\_ asking scientists to solve the problem.  
A. is worth  
B. is possible for him to look forward to  
C. is no use  
D. will be worth
37. The air is being polluted \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. on account of cars and drivers  
B. because of the smoke from factories  
C. because the scientists are blaming cars and drivers  
D. because of the smoke from cars and buses
38. If the scientists work in a factory, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. they will find a way to solve the problem  
B. they can find how serious the problem is  
C. they will have good ways to prevent the smoke polluting the air  
D. they will change their advice
39. The writer believes that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the scientists wouldn't be able to solve the problem  
B. the scientists would be able to do that  
C. it is easy for the scientists to solve the problem  
D. no one can solve the problem except the scientists
40. In this passage the writer expresses \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. he is sure to get rid of the air pollution  
B. his point of view about the problem of air pollution  
C. the scientists managed to solve the problem of air pollution  
D. the scientists have nothing to do with the problem of air pollution

B

Richard King worked in a bank, but like many young people, he did not like his work. "This isn't the kind of life for me," he often said. "I want to be a writer. I can't write

books about life in a bank, can I? I must go abroad and meet the people of other countries. Then I'll be able to write about them."

His friends in the bank called him Richard the writer, which made everyone laugh except Richard. It made him a little angry.

Richard lived by himself in a small hotel near the station. He liked it there. His room was small but clean, and the food was good. There were many new faces to see every day. He met many kinds of people when he had dinner there at night, and got to know a lot of things about people. Before he went to sleep, he always wrote down some notes.

At last he became a famous writer. He wrote a book of stories, one of which is considered to be the best. It was about a young man working in a bank and living in a small hotel near the station.

41. We learn from the text that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. many young people in the bank liked Richard
- B. Richard liked many young people in the bank
- C. many young people hated working in a bank
- D. Richard hated the young people in the bank

42. Richard liked to live in the small hotel because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. he could learn a lot about people and see rich life
- B. his room was clean and the food was good there
- C. it was easy for him to go to work by train
- D. he had many friends there

### C

From early times, man has been interested in art. People have often worked together to collect and save the world treasures. Fine art treasures from many countries are kept in an art museum called the Louvre in Paris, France. The works of art have been collected by the people of France over many centuries. It is the biggest museum in the world.

The Louvre has not always been a museum. The first building was a fort(堡垒). In 1190, it was the king's castle with high walls and a round tower. It had a moat(护城河) to keep out his enemies.

Over the years, the number of buildings around the castle grew. By 1350, the castle was no longer needed as a fort. The Louvre became a palace home for French kings and queens.

During times of peace, new treasures were brought in. During days of war, many treasures were stolen, and the buildings were damaged.

When Francis I became king of France in 1515, he brought in many artists from other countries. One of the artists was Leonardo Da Vinci from Italy. Da Vinci's Mona

Lisa is the best known painting in the museum today.

In 1793, the Louvre became a public museum, just as it is now. It is a place where art treasures have been saved for everyone to enjoy. Every year millions of people from all over the world come to the Louvre for a visit.

43. When did the Louvre become a palace?

- A. In 1190.
- B. In 1350.
- C. In 1515.
- D. Before 1350.

44. How long has the Louvre been a museum?

- A. For over 800 years.
- B. From the time of Francis I.
- C. Since 1515.
- D. For about 200 years.

45. The works of art in the Louvre have been mostly collected \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. by the French people
- B. Since 1350
- C. by Leonardo Da Vinci
- D. by people of the world

### D

When we can see well, we do not think about our eyes very often. It is only when we cannot see perfectly that we come to see how important our eyes are.

People who are nearsighted(近视) can only see things that are very close to their eyes. Many people who do a lot of close work, such as writing, reading and sewing, become nearsighted. Then they have to wear glasses in order to see distant things clearly.

People who are farsighted suffer from just the opposite problem. They can see things that are far away, but they have difficulty reading a book unless they hold it at arm's length. If they want to do much reading, they must get glasses, too.

Other people do not see clearly because their eyes are not exactly the right shape. This, too, can be corrected by glasses. Some people's eyes become cloudy because of cataracts(白内障). Long ago these people often became blind. Now, however, it is possible to operate on the cataracts and remove them.

When night falls, colours become fainter(更暗淡的) to the eye and finally disappear. After your eyes have grown used to the dark, you can see better if you use the sides of your eyes rather than the centres. Sometimes, after dark, you see a small thing to one side of you, which seems to disappear if you turn your head in its direction. This is because when you turn your head, you are looking at the thing too directly. Men on guard duty sometimes think they see

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something moving to one side of them. When they turn to look straight at it, they cannot see it any more, and they believe they were mistaken. However, this mistake happens because the centre of the eye, which is very sensitive(敏感的) in daylight, is not as sensitive as the sides of the eye after dark.

46. We don't know that our eyes are of great importance until \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. we think about our eyes
- B. we cannot see clearly
- C. we wear glasses
- D. we have to do much reading

47. According to the passage, a \_\_\_\_\_ is more likely to be nearsighted.

- A. tailor
- B. doctor
- C. guard
- D. painter

48. Those who suffer from cataracts \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. will become blind
- B. cannot be cured(治愈)
- C. may be cured
- D. must move to other places

49. People who are farsighted(远视) \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. cannot do a lot of close work without glasses
- B. can only see things that are very close to their eyes
- C. have difficulty reading a book if they hold it at arm's length
- D. have the same problem as the nearsighted people

50. To see a small thing at night, it is better to look \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. with wide open eyes
- B. with half-shut or narrowed eyes
- C. straight at it
- D. in a slightly different direction

第二卷(共35分)

第三部分 写作(共两节, 满分35分)

第一节 短文改错(每小题1分, 满分10分)

Dear Ralph,

I'm a senior student. I have be in love with a boy

51. \_\_\_\_\_

for three years.

But he is a shy boy, so I wrote him a letter firstly

52. \_\_\_\_\_

to express my feeling. And he wrote back. In his letter

53. \_\_\_\_\_

he said, "We are students. Our task is study. Let us wait

54. \_\_\_\_\_

to see until we have any chance after graduation." So

55. \_\_\_\_\_

after graduation I telephoned to him, asking him about

56. \_\_\_\_\_

go out. But he said he didn't want to. He just

57. \_\_\_\_\_

wanted to sleep and watched TV.

58. \_\_\_\_\_

What do you think I should do? Do you think

59. \_\_\_\_\_

I should continue to love him and give up?

60. \_\_\_\_\_

Sheila

第二节 书面表达(满分25分)

假定今天是9月15日, 请按下列要求, 用英语为学生会(Students' Union)写一个举行英语演讲比赛(English-Speaking Contest)的通知。通知必须包括下面的要点:

1. 目的: 提高学生的英语口语水平。

2. 组织者: 校学生会。

3. 参加范围: 高三学生。

4. 报名(sign up)时间与地点: 9月20日以前, 学生会办公室。

5. 比赛时间和地点: 9月30日晚上7点, 学校礼堂(auditorium)

要求: 写成意思连贯、语句通顺的短文, 不要写成条文形式。(80词左右)

## Unit 2

## No smoking, please! (A 卷)



## 基础巩固题

I. 在(B)句的空白处填写一个适当的词,使之与(A)句意思相近

1. (A) We must do something to encourage young people not to smoke.

(B) Something must \_\_\_\_\_ to encourage young people to \_\_\_\_\_ smoking.

2. (A) We call the drug contained in cigarettes nicotine.

(B) The drug, \_\_\_\_\_ contained in cigarettes, \_\_\_\_\_ nicotine.

3. (A) Please tell me all you need at present.

(B) Please tell me \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ now.

4. (A) Everybody dislikes the smelly room.

(B) Nobody likes the room \_\_\_\_\_ bad smell.

5. (A) The girl shares a room with me. You met her this morning.

(B) The girl \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ this morning lives in the same room \_\_\_\_\_ me.

II. 用 who, whom, whose, which, that 等填空

1. The panda is an animal \_\_\_\_\_ is protected by the Chinese government.

2. People \_\_\_\_\_ smoke in bed often fall asleep while they are smoking.

3. Nicotine is a drug \_\_\_\_\_ gets one into the habit of smoking.

4. A man \_\_\_\_\_ smokes a lot each day may not enjoy a long life.

5. One thing \_\_\_\_\_ will stop people feeling bad is the drug nicotine, \_\_\_\_\_ is contained in cigarettes.

6. One of the most serious illnesses \_\_\_\_\_ are caused by smoking cigarettes is lung(肺) cancer.

7. Mary, \_\_\_\_\_ sister also works at the hospital, will use your office next month.

8. Dr Turner, \_\_\_\_\_ you met yesterday, is an expert on NET.

III. 下列各句均有一处错误,请找出并加以改正

1. Our English teacher will return after three weeks.

2. Don't smoke here or the forest will be caught fire.

3. Because of a serious illness, his health remains poorly.

4. This is the place which they will pay a visit.

5. The fish I ate it made me feel sick.

6. I often thought of my childhood, which I lived on a farm.

7. The Arab insisted on the fact which he had never seen such an animal.

8. Long long ago, there was a girl was named Diana.

IV. 用适当的介词完成下列句子

1. \_\_\_\_\_ children who are \_\_\_\_\_ six, take half of the amount.

2. The pupils who dropped school has increased \_\_\_\_\_ 10% every year \_\_\_\_\_ being unable to afford the fee (学费).

3. The problem \_\_\_\_\_ the matter is that they lost their passports.

4. The job calls \_\_\_\_\_ patience and art of teaching.

5. The Internet is on its way and one \_\_\_\_\_ three young people have got on line.

6. \_\_\_\_\_ people \_\_\_\_\_ eyes problems, it is really good news that the new medicine is effective.

7. The whole nation support the ban \_\_\_\_\_ exercising Falungong.

8. The boss asked me to leave my job \_\_\_\_\_ no reasons.

9. The Customs get more tax \_\_\_\_\_ export this month than last.

10. When the drug-takers who are used \_\_\_\_\_ the drug go \_\_\_\_\_ it for an hour or two, they begin to feel bad.

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强化提高题

V. 单项填空

1. Your opinion is good. Don't \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. give up it                      B. give it up  
C. give in it                      D. give it in
2. Have you heard the story about a girl \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. named Mary                      B. naming Mary  
C. who was named Mary                      D. A or C
3. I have got \_\_\_\_\_ the habit \_\_\_\_\_ listening to the news broadcast at 6:30 every morning.  
A. in; of                      B. into; for  
C. into; of                      D. /; for
4. The old woman \_\_\_\_\_ in the country.  
A. is used to live                      B. is used to living  
C. used to be lived                      D. used to living
5. Mr. Smith sat down and \_\_\_\_\_ some food.  
A. called                      B. called for  
C. called in                      D. called on
6. \_\_\_\_\_ the students of our class are girls.  
A. A third                      B. A third in  
C. One third                      D. One third of
7. \_\_\_\_\_ of the population of the factory \_\_\_\_\_ young men.  
A. Three fifth; is                      B. Three fifths; are  
C. Three fifths; is                      D. Third five; are
8. The doctor was at last able to \_\_\_\_\_ drinking.  
A. advise the patient to stop  
B. persuade the patient to stop  
C. try to persuade the patient to stop  
D. stop the patient by
9. Don't give up! There is still a chance \_\_\_\_\_ the sick child will get well.  
A. that                      B. if                      C. whether                      D. which
10. We often compare the world \_\_\_\_\_ a stage.  
A. to                      B. with                      C. on                      D. above
11. I would like \_\_\_\_\_ about the danger of working.  
A. knowing                      B. to know                      C. know                      D. known
12. I like \_\_\_\_\_ but I don't like \_\_\_\_\_ today.  
A. swimming; to swim  
B. to swim; to swim  
C. to swim; swimming  
D. swimming; swimming
13. —Don't smoke in here, \_\_\_\_\_.  
—Yes, I will.  
A. do you                      B. can you  
C. will you                      D. are you
14. The film will be shown \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. after six o'clock                      B. after six hours  
C. in six o'clock                      D. six hours
15. Every year, millions of people die \_\_\_\_\_ which are caused by smoking.  
A. because illnesses                      B. because of illnesses  
C. of illnesses                      D. B or C
16. Nothing could stop the children \_\_\_\_\_ the truth.  
A. to tell                      B. telling  
C. from telling                      D. B or C
17. Son: Can I have some bread, Mum? I'm hungry.  
Mum: You \_\_\_\_\_ be hungry. You've just had dinner.  
A. mustn't                      B. can't  
C. must                      D. can
18. The middle-aged man \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday is a professor.  
A. I spoke                      B. I spoke to  
C. whom I spoke                      D. that I spoke to him
19. These textbooks are for students \_\_\_\_\_ native language is not Chinese.  
A. of whom                      B. that  
C. which                      D. whose
20. He'll never forget the days \_\_\_\_\_ he stayed in your beautiful country.  
A. that                      B. when  
C. which                      D. for which

VI. 句型转换

根据第一句的意思,在第二句的空白处填上合适的单词,使其与第一句的意思相同。

1. Do you mind if I smoke here?  
Would you mind \_\_\_\_\_ here?
2. Many people have the habit of taking a walk after supper.  
Many people \_\_\_\_\_ used \_\_\_\_\_ a walk after supper.
3. The house was on fire and soon it was destroyed.  
The house \_\_\_\_\_ fire and it \_\_\_\_\_ soon \_\_\_\_\_.
4. A little boy who was called Jack prevented the accident happening.  
A little \_\_\_\_\_ boy Jack \_\_\_\_\_ the accident



happening.



## 课外延伸题

### Ⅶ. 用本单元学过的词的适当形式完成下列句子

- The old man was dying, he has little \_\_\_\_\_ of living through tonight.
- She cut the bread into several pieces so that each of the children could get his \_\_\_\_\_.
- Illness can be \_\_\_\_\_ by smoking.
- We must train the children to form the \_\_\_\_\_ of getting up early in their childhood.
- As he is poor at learning, his French \_\_\_\_\_ very weak.
- We can't enter the manager's office without \_\_\_\_\_.
- Smoking is not allowed in \_\_\_\_\_ places.
- The poor boy could get a little money from \_\_\_\_\_ of newspaper in his spare time.
- He was very tired and \_\_\_\_\_ he fell asleep as soon as he lay down.
- \_\_\_\_\_ with mine, your car is of a different type.

### Ⅷ. 近义词(组)辨析练习

#### 1. after; in; later

- He will come back \_\_\_\_\_ two days.
- He started on Sunday and got to Beijing \_\_\_\_\_ two days.
- He will be back \_\_\_\_\_ four o'clock.
- He arrived here a month \_\_\_\_\_.
- You can't hope to learn a foreign language \_\_\_\_\_ a few months.

#### 2. die from; die of; die for; die out

- The old woman \_\_\_\_\_ grief soon after her husband's death.
- In big cities during cold winter months, many old people \_\_\_\_\_ the polluted air.
- He \_\_\_\_\_ the country and he will be remembered forever.

#### 3. because; because of; for; since

- It will rain, \_\_\_\_\_ the barometre (气压计) is falling.
- It is \_\_\_\_\_ he studies hard that he can make good progress.
- \_\_\_\_\_ so, there is no more to be said.
- He came back \_\_\_\_\_ the rain.
- It is chiefly \_\_\_\_\_ he is too lazy.

#### 4. catch fire; be on fire; set... on fire; set fire to; make a fire

- Paper \_\_\_\_\_ easily.
- The enemy \_\_\_\_\_ our buildings.
- He \_\_\_\_\_ the hay stack (干草堆) \_\_\_\_\_.
- Look, the house \_\_\_\_\_! Let's go and help.
- He brought some coal to \_\_\_\_\_.

#### 5. reduce by; reduce to

- The number of the words in the report should be \_\_\_\_\_ 800.
- The wages of the workers have been \_\_\_\_\_ 30%.
- In the old society, he was \_\_\_\_\_ begging.

#### 6. persuade; advise; try to persuade

- The doctor was at last able to \_\_\_\_\_ him to stop smoking.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ him to stop smoking, but he wouldn't listen.

#### 7. compare with; compare to

- Shakespeare \_\_\_\_\_ the world \_\_\_\_\_ a stage.
- If you \_\_\_\_\_ your composition \_\_\_\_\_ this, you'll find many differences.
- \_\_\_\_\_ many women, she was indeed very fortunate.

#### 8. contain; include

- His atlas \_\_\_\_\_ fifty maps, \_\_\_\_\_ six of North America.
- Whisky \_\_\_\_\_ a large percentage of alcohol (酒精).
- My plan \_\_\_\_\_ most of your suggestions.

#### 9. call for; call on; call at; call in; drop in

- Do you think we should \_\_\_\_\_ Bob while we are in London?
- A doctor was \_\_\_\_\_ because his mother was ill.
- Your plan will \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of money.
- I'll \_\_\_\_\_ you at your house at nine.
- He came half a dozen times to \_\_\_\_\_ his sister.
- I now \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Grey to address the meeting.
- I'd like to \_\_\_\_\_ and see you tonight.

#### 10. allow; permit; let

- She \_\_\_\_\_ her children play in the street.
- They don't \_\_\_\_\_ Mary out.
- We don't \_\_\_\_\_ smoking in public.
- \_\_\_\_\_ me to introduce the visitors to you?
- The rules don't \_\_\_\_\_ players to step out of the circle.

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