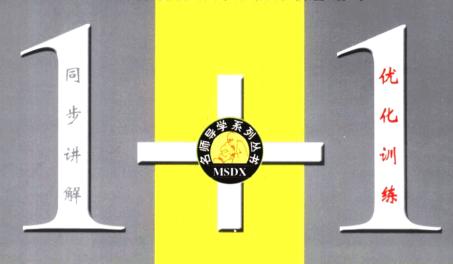
全国著名特级高级教师联合编写



经历等超



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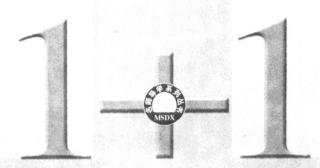


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全国著名特级高级教师联合编写



轻巧夺冠

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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,讲解简洁深人,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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《1+1**轻巧夯冠》**优化训练·高二英语(上)

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	A 卷 ······	
	B 卷 ······	
	No smoking, please!	
	A 卷 ······	
	B 卷	
	Body language 1	
	A 卷	
	B 卷 2	
	Newspapers	
	A 卷······· 2 B 卷······ 2	
	Charlie Chaplin	
	A 卷 3 B 卷 3	
	Mainly revision 4	
	A 卷····································	
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	121	

Unit 1

-22

Disneyland(A 卷)

基础巩固题

1.选择最佳答案	
1. Micky Mouse and Donald	Duck are the mainat
Disneyland.	
A. animals	B. characters
C. parts	D. pictures
2. Go straighttill	you see the entrance.
A. heady	B. headly
C. toward	D. ahead
3. There's a monkey on	side of the river over
there.	
A. another	B. other
C. both	D. the other
4. It's good manners to	
A. join the line	B, wait in line
C. jump the queue	D. stand
5. The red "cross" is a	for a hospital.
A. mark B. name	C. secret D. sign
6.1 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
7. Take the dog	you when you are out.
A. alone, on	B. away, for
C. among, back	D. along, with
8.1 don't think there's	in your composition.
A. interesting anything	
C. a place of interest	D. anything of interest
9. Don't, you are	sure to succeed in the future.
A. be encouraged	B. lose heart
C. lose courage	D. hopeless
10. "Stop to me."	said the teacher.
	B. listening
C. talking and listening	D. to talk listen
11 people watched	the game last Saturday.
A. Score of	B. Two score of
C. Two score	D. Two scores of

12. The man _____ a skirt is an artist.

	A. worn B. dressing in	
	C. wearing D. put on	
	13. Seeing from the top of the tower, you can get a wonder-	
	ful of it.	
!	A. look B. vision C. view D. picture	
	14. These machines are by electricity.	
	A. done B. operated on	
	C. run D. driven off	
	15.I thought ittalking with our actions,	
	A.is useless B. no use	
	C. was not useful D. would be not useful	
	16. He had no idea it was going to be so expen-	
	sive.	
	A. which B. that	
	C. that if D. why that	
	17. It's the open policy and reform that has brought	
	today's great changes.	
	A. out B. up C. back D. on	
	18. Tom couldn't enter his house because he his	
	key in the office.	
	A. forgets B. forgot C. leave D. left	
	19. Only this way can you learn this troublesome	
	subject better.	
	A. by B. through C. in D. on	
	20. 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	
	I. There must be many in Disney's family's	
	garage.(mouse)	
	2. If, ice turns into water. (heat)	
	3. The patient needs an immediate (operate)	
	4. Students should be to each other. (friend)	
	5. We are much at your coming back safe and	
-	sound. (please)	
ĺ	6. We went there in the hope of further educa-	
-	tion. (receive)	
ĺ	7. We don't think there is anything in your pic-	

学习札记

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.
- 2. 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.
- 6. I don't think the computer is a good value for the money.
- 7.1 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

- 1. A. Her wish is to be a famous singer.

B. She	 	 a famou
singer.		

- 2. A. He will be back soon, I think.
 - B.I think he will be back _____
- 3. A. They continued to work, though it was very late
 - B. It was very late, but they _____
- 4. A. Is your father an English teacher in a middle school?
 - B. _____your father _____ an English i
- 5. A. How much did the new car cost you?

teacher in a middle school?

B. How much did you _____ the new car?

\ . 根据汉语句子完成英语句子,每空只	?限一词
1."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。	
Whyeverybody	
in this shop?	
-Because the shop assistants always _	, and
and	
customers.	
2. 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 co	ompany
by some Japanese. There are only	y a few workers
in large comapny	. Almost every-
thing by the computer	·.
3."你们在忙着做什么?"	
"我们在准备下星期即将进行的试验"	0
Whatyou busyno	w?
Weth	e experiment
4. 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 inva	ded by the for-
eign powers.	
5. 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 bega	n to learn Rus-
sian	studying
the situation in Russia.	
Ⅵ.短文改错	
Some day an unknown American called	
Clarence Nash going to see the filmmaker	
Walt Disney. He had an usual voice and he	3
wanted to work on Disney's cartoon film. Wi	hen
	4
Disney heard Nash's voice he said, "Stop! T	hat
	5
s our duck!" Late that year he became a sta	ır
	6
after eight - minute Mickey Mouse film.	7
In 1985 Clarence Nash died. And today?	s
	8

children can still look the old cartoons

on the TV and hear his famous voice. 10
课外延伸题
Ⅵ.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)Onlycan you work out the problem?
2)Can you imagine thathome I worked out the
problem?
3)Oh,, have you worked out the problem?
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
₩.选择最佳答案
1. They the train until it disappeared in the dis-
tance.

B. watched

D. observed 2. It was not until 1920 _____ regular radio broadcasts

A. saw

C. noticed

began.		学习礼	记
A. while B. which C. tha	t D. since		
3. Not until all the fish died in the r	iverhow seri-		
ous 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 re-		
alized 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 k	new		
C. didn't man know D. did m	an know		
Ⅸ.阅读理解			
A			
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			
furniture (家具) and got a man to	paint the rooms in new		
colours.			
It was very difficult to get tic			
cause everybody wanted to see it. So	- 1		
painter two of the best seats. She	hoped that this would		
make him work better for her.			
He took the tickets without say			
heard no more about them until the e			
she got the painter's bill (账单). A	ì		
these words, "Four hours watching			
dance: 3 pounds. "with this note,"	1		
shillings (先令) an hour instead of			
 The actress bought a house in the cause 	centre of the city be-		
A. she liked to live in the busiest	place		
B. she didn't like to live in the col			
C. her home was far away from w	•		
D. she didn't want to go back to he			
2. In order to make the painter work			
tress .	iot ini, un up-		
A gave him two tickets for her sho	ow .		
R sang and danced for him for ho			

李元》优化训练·高二英语(上)
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.
В
Such English idioms as "as poor as a church mouse"
and like a drowned(淹死的) rat remind people of the un-
favorable 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 newspa-
per 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

₹, 单项填空

1do you v	vant to have go to the concert with
you?	
A. Whom	B. Who
C. Whomever	D. Whoever
2. The meeting was	
	B. a great success
C. a great successful	D. great successfully
3. Some people think n	noney is often to be the
	in our life, but in fact there're many
other things more imp	
A. suggested	B. thinking
_	D. considered
4. Helping the disabled	peoplehim 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. CarlSan Fr	ancisco and is now working at Dis-
neyland.	v
A. is leaving	B. left
C. has left	D. will leave

Unit 1

2

Disneyland(B 卷)

第一卷(共65分)

第一部分 英语知识区	
第一节 单项填空(每小题 1	分,满分 15 分)
1.I will wait for you	the entrance t
cinema.	
A. in; for	B.on; to
C. at; to	D. at; for
2. Are you medical	care?
A. freely for	B. free of
C. freely in	D. free in
3. I've taken the medicine for a	month, but there is no
of improvement.	
A. hope	B. luck
C. sign	D. chance
4.—, can you help	me?
-Yes?	
A. Sorry	B. Pardon
C. Excuse me	D. Repeat
5.—Do you remember	he came?
-Yes, I do. He came by car	
A. how B. when	C. that D. i
6 on the top of the	mountain, you'll get a won
derful	
A. Stand; view	B. Standing; sign
C. If stand; visit	D. Standing; view
7. When you visit the Summer P	alace next time,
me along with you, please.	
A. pick	B. take
C. bring	D. send
8. He looked everywhere	the pen he lost.
A. at the hope to find	
B. on the hope of finding	
C. in the hope to look for	
D. in the hope of finding	
9. There a temple	years ago.
A was used to be; score of	-
B. used to have; scores of	
C. was used to have; score	
Dused to be scores of	

10. The students didn't	and they decided to im-	
prove their English.		
A. lose heart	B. be lost	
C. lose their way	D. lose their hearts	
11. Can you imagine	on a lonely island alone?	
A. to live	B. lived	
C. live	D. living	
12 she told me, 1	had no knowledge of it.	
A.Till	B. Until	
C. As	D. When	
13. I don't think that she is go	oing to Beijing tomorrow,	
?		
A. is she	B. isn't she	
C. do I	D. did 1	
14 Did he get angry when	he talked to you?	
He talked	to me	
A. Yes; in a friendly way		
B. Yes; like a friend		
C. No; in a friendly way		1970 Common Co. 1
D. No; very friendly		
15 Disney and the	mouse became good	
A. Day after day; a friend		
B. Day by day; friendly		
C. Day by day; friends		
D. From day to day; friend	d	
第二节 完形填空(每小题	1分,满分20分)	
One day a mother rat an	d her babies were out in an	
open field. They were playing	and having a wonderful time	
when 16 a hungry cat		
	18 forward through the tall	
grass 19 it could almost		
mother rat and her babies knew		
cat 22 from its hiding	- place and started to run	
23 them.		
The mother rat and her ba	bies all 24 right away.	
They hurried towards 25 h	ome, which was under a pile	
of large stones. <u>26</u> the ba		
ened that they could not run ver		
the cat came. In no time the ca	at would be upon29	
What was to be done?		
The mother rat stopped	running suddenly, 30	

◎ 《从/轻巧夺冠》优化训练·高二英语(上)

Then the mother nat numed to her babies. "Now you see 34 important it is to learn a 35 language!" (1) 16. A. naturally B. nearly C. suddenly D. certanly (1) 17. A. by B. on C. between D. behind (1) 18. A. crawled B. looked C. C. jumped D. climbed C. C. until D. before (2) 20. A. Before B. Unless C. Otherwise D. After (2) 21. A. where B. what C. when D. which (2) 22. A. jumped B. jumping C. started D. starting (2) 23. A. through B. over C. after D. against (2) 24. A. Alied B. fled C. C. fleed D. flee (2) 25. A. Lis B. to C. Cofe D. behir (2) 26. A. Therefore B. But C. C. Because D. Altbough (2) 27. A. runach B. very C. So D. as (2) 28. A. soon B. freely C. Lardly D. quickly (2) 29. A. daat B. ahead C. Gown D. them (3) 30. A. samed B. jumped C. can D. walked (3) 31. A. said B. saying C. shouting D. shouled (3) 32. A. a C. that D. their (3) 33. A. excised B. pleased C. frightened D. worried (3) 34. A. why B. so C. what D. how (3) 5. A. fereign B. another C. second D. native	挙习札记	į.		
Then the mother rat turned to her babies. "Now you see 34 important it is to learn a 35 language!" (1) 16. A. naturally		just like 32 angry dog. The cat was so surprised and		A
scientists to solve the problem of air pollution. They are besieves as 4 important it is to learn a 25 language! (1) 16. A. naturally				We are wasting our time and good money by asking
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C. down D. them A. the scientists wouldn't be able to solve the problem B. jumped C. ran D. walked C. it is easy for the scientists to solve the problem D. no one can solve the problem except the scientists C. shouting D. shouted D. no one can solve the problem except the scientists C. shouting D. shouted D. no one can solve the problem except the scientists A. he is sure to get rid of the air pollution B. his point of view about the problem of air pollution C. that D. their C. frightened D. worried D. worried D. the scientists managed to solve the problem of air pollution D. the scientists have nothing to do with the problem of air pollution B. his point of view about the problem of air pollution D. the scientists have nothing to do with 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		•	D. quickly	_
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C. what D. how air pollution (1) 35. A. foreign B. another C. second D. native 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		C. frightened	D. worried	
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C. second D. native Richard King worked in a bank, but like many young people, he did not like his work. "This isn't the kind of life			D. how	air pollution
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people, he did not like his work. "This isn't the kind of life		C. second	D. native	Richard King worked in a bank, but like many young
for ma "he often said "!				people, he did not like his work. "This isn't the kind of life
1 Of the, the often said. I want to be a writer I can't units	1			for me, "he often said. "I want to be a writer. I can't write

books about life in a bank, can 1? 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

(

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 collect-
 - 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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.ic	something moving to one side of them. When they turn to
	look straight at it, they cannot see it any more, and they be-
	lieve they were mistaken. However, this mistake happens be-
	cause the centre of the eye, which is very sensitive(敏感
	的) in daylight, is not as sensitive as the sides of the eye af-
	ter dark.
	46. We don't know that our eyes are of great importance un-
	til
	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 nearsighter.
	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

But he is a shy boy, so I wrote him a letter firstly			
	52		
to express my feeling. And he wrote back. In h	is letter		
	53		
he said, "We are students. Our task is study. Le	et us wait		
	54		
to see until we have any chance after graduatio	n."So		
	55		
after graduation I telephoned to him, asking him	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)写一个举行英语讲演比赛

(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)

for three years.

出り担記

Unit 2

No smoking, please! (A 卷)



|| 下列各句均有一处错误。请找出并加以改正



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. (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 ____ morning lives in the same room _____ me. [] 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.

m · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1
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 poorty.	
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.	
\ 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.	

C)	•	7
	4	6	Ξ

) (#/轻巧	- 存起) 优化训练·高二英语
学习礼记	强化提
	V . 单项填空
	1. Your opinion is good. Do
	- A. give up it
	C. give in it
	2. Have you heard the story
	A. named Mary
	C. who was named Mary
	3.I have got the
	news broadcast at 6;30 e
	A.in; of
	C. into; of
	4. The old woman
	A. is used to live
	C. used to be lived
	5. Mr. Smith sat down and
	A. called
The second second second second second	C. called in
	6the students of
	A. A third
	C. One third
	7 of the popula

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 a	about a girl?	
A. named Mary	B. naming Mary	
C. who was named Mary	D.A or C	
3.1 have got the h	nabitlistening to the	
news broadcast at 6:30 ev	ery morning.	
A. in; of	B. into; for	
C. into; of	D./; for	
4. The old woman	in the country.	
	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	
6the students of o	ur class are girls.	
A. A third	B. A third in	
C. One third	D. One third of	
7 of the populati	on 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	todrinking.	
A. advise the patient to stop)	
B. persuade the patient to st	ор	
C. try to persuade the patier	it to stop	
D. stop the patient by		
9. Don't give up! There is still	l a chance the sick	
child will get well.		
A. that B. if C. who	ther D. which	
10. We often compare the wor	lda stage.	
A. to B. with C. o	n D. above	
11. I would likeabor	at the danger of working.	
A. knowing B. to know		
12. I like but I don't	liketoday.	
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
	D. six hours
15. Every year, millions of pec	ople 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 child	dren the truth.
A. to tell	B. telling
C. from telling	D.B or C
17. Son: Can I have some brea	d, Mum? I'm hungry.
	nungry. You've just had din-
ner.	
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 stu	
guage 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	l a
walk after supper.	
3. The house was on fire and so	on it was destroyed.
The house fire and	it soon
4. A little boy who was called J	ack prevented the accident
happening.	province are mentall
A little boy Jack _	the accident

happening.
课外延伸题
Ⅷ. 用本单元学过的词的适当形式完成下列句子
1. The old man was dying, he has little of living
through tonight.
2. She cut the bread into several pieces so that each of the
children could get his
3. Illness can be by smoking.
4. We must train the children to form the of get-
ting up early in their childhood.
5. As he is poor at learning, his French very
weak.
6. We can't enter the manager's office without
7. Smoking is not allowed in places.
8. The poor boy could get a little money from of
newspaper in his spare time.
9. He was very tired and he fell asleep as soon as
he lay down.
10 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 backtwo days.
2) He started on Sunday and got to Bejingtwo
days.
3)He will be backfour o'clock.
4) He arrived here a month

5) You can't hope to learn a foreign language a

1) The old woman _____ grief soon after her

2) In big cities during cold winter months, many old peo-

3)He _____ the country and he will be remembered

1) It will rain, _____ the barometre (气压计) is

2) It is _____ he studies hard that he can make good

3)_____so, there is no more to be said. 4) He came back _____ the rain. 5) It is chiefly _____ he is too lazy.

few months.

husband's death.

forever.

falling.

progress.

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

ple _____ the polluted air.

3. because; because of; for; since

4. catch fire; be on fire; set on fire; set fire to; make a	学习礼记
fire	
1)Papereasily.	
2) The enemy our buildings.	
3)He the hay stack(干草堆)	
4) Look, the house! Let's go and help.	
5) He brought some coal to	
5. reduce by; reduce to	
1) The number of the words in the report should be	
800.	
2) The wages of the workers have been30%.	
3) In the old society, he was begging.	
6. persuade; advise; try to persuade	
1) The doctor was at last able to him to stop	
smoking.	
2)I him to stop smoking, but he wouldn't lis-	
ten.	
7. compare with; compare to	
1)Shakespeare the world a stage.	
2) If you your composition this,	
you'll find many differences.	1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -
3) many women, she was indeed very fortu-	
nate.	
8. contain; include	
1) His atlas fifty maps, six of North	
America.	
2) Whisky a large percentage of alcohol (酒	
精).	
3)My plan most of your suggestions.	
9. call for; call on; call at; call in; drop in	
1)Do you think we shouldBob while we are in	
London?	
2) A doctor was because his mother was ill.	
3) Your plan will a lot of money.	
4) I'll you at your house at nine.	
5) He came half a dozen times to his sister.	
6)I now Mr. Grey to address the meeting.	
7) I'd like to and see you tonight.	******
10. allow; permit; let	
1)She her children play in the street.	
2)They don't Mary out.	
3)We don'tsmoking in public.	
4) me to introduce the visitors to you?	
5) The rules don't players to step out of the	
circle.	