

高中

英语

课外
练习

第一册(上)

高中英语课外练习编写组编
北京教育出版社

ENGLISH

高中英语课外练习

第一册(上)

高中英语课外练习编写组 编

北京教育出版社

高中英语课外练习 第一册(上)
GAOZHONG YINGYU KEWAI LIANXI
DI YI CE (SHANG)
高中英语课外练习编写组 编

北京教育出版社出版
(北京北三环中路6号)
邮政编码:100011

北京出版社出版集团总发行
新华书店北京发行所经销
北京朝阳北苑印刷厂印刷

787×1092毫米 16开本 8印张 190000字
1998年7月第3版 2001年7月第5次印刷

印数 32001-40000

ISBN 7-5303-0345-7
G·320 定价:8.20元

出版说明

为了适应教育部的教育改革精神，加强素质教育，注重能力培养，有效地减轻学生过重的课业负担，帮助学生更有效地完成学习任务，熟练掌握和运用基础知识，从而提高分析问题、解决问题的能力，我们组织了北京市具有丰富教学经验的特、高级教师，编写了这套课外练习。

这套课外练习是依据现行教学大纲和最新教材编写的，分别供各年级学生使用。高中部分包括语文、数学、英语、物理、化学、生物等六科，初中部分包括语文、数学、英语、物理、化学、地理、历史、生物等八科。每册均完全配合最新修订的教材，按单元（或章、节）同步编写，既体现了教学的重点、难点、知识点，又充分注意了对知识的综合利用、融会贯通，是一套符合学生实际，实用性很强的同步练习。

为了适应不断发展的教育改革形势和要求，本套书在每年重印前均进行修订，以使其尽量完善。编写过程中难免错漏，敬请广大师生提出宝贵意见。

北京教育出版社

CONTENTS

Unit	Page
1. The summer holidays	1
2. In the lab	9
3. American English	17
4. Travel	25
5. Why do you do that?	33
6. A new factory	41
7. Earthquakes	49
8. Mainly revision	57
9. Computers	65
10. Sports	73
11. Country music	81
12. English programmes	88
13. Abraham Lincoln	96
14. Mainly revision	104
Key	112

Unit 1 The Summer Holidays

第一卷 (选择题 75 分)

一、单项填空 (共 27 小题, 25 分)

A、观察所给单词的读音, 从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中找出其划线部分与所给单词划线部分读音相同的选项。(共 4 小题, 2 分)

1. introduce A. result B. computer C. August D. introduction
2. oral A. opinion B. proper C. record D. boss
3. area A. parent B. channel C. vacation D. final
4. chemistry A. chair B. machine C. Christmas D. change

B. 从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。

(共 23 小题, 23 分)

5. Excuse me. May I _____ my friend Tim _____ you?
A. introduce, of B. introduce, to C. tell, with D. talk, about
6. Mr. Smith got up too late this morning. _____, he was late for his work.
A. As a result of B. Because C. Because of D. As a result
7. He _____ tea _____ coffee.
A. likes, to B. likes, than C. prefers, to D. prefers drinking, to drink
8. John has lost Mary's telephone number.
_____.
A. So has I. B. So have I. C. So did I. D. So I did.
9. Mother asked me to get up early. _____.
A. So did I. B. So I did. C. So I do D. I so did.
10. After introducing himself, the speaker _____ the reason why he was late.
A. went on to explain B. went on explaining
C. went explaining D. went to explain
11. In my opinion, _____.
A. he is my teacher. B. you are right
C. we didn't go to school every day. D. Beijing is in north China.
12. I must be _____. Nice _____ you.
A. off, to meeting B. leaving, meeting C. go, to meet D. leave, meeting
13. It's very nice _____ you to do that.
A. to B. for C. of D. with
14. It's hard _____ you to carry the heavy box.

- A. to B. for C. of D. with
15. _____ the moonlight, he cooked the meal _____ an open fire.
A. In, near B. From, near C. To, over D. By, on
16. What is the answer _____ the question?
A. of B. for C. to D. with
17. _____ he was tired, _____ he went on working.
A. Although, but B. Although, / C. Because, so D. /, as a result
18. The thief has _____ my hand bag .
A. gone away B. gone away with C. gone off to D. gone off
19. The children are very _____ in the _____ story.
A. interesting, interesting B. interesting, interested
C. interested, interesting D. interested, interested
20. It was going _____ and we had to go home.
A. black B. darkness C. dark D. the dark
21. — _____ are you going to stay?
— For a week or so.
A. How much B. How long C. How soon D. How often
22. It happened _____ a rainy evening.
A. in B. at C. on D. during
23. How do you find _____ to work with him?
A. this B. that C. it D. him
24. Which of the following sentences is different from the others in meaning?
A. He is sure to come and see you
B. I'm sure that he will come and see you.
C. I'm sure of his coming to see you.
D. He is sure that he will come and see you.
25. _____ the end of the story , the two men were saved.
A. At B. In C. By D. To
26. His "selected works" _____ in his forties.
A. has been written B. have been written
C. were written D. was written
27. My parents are _____ holiday. They went to Hainan _____ their holidays.
A. in, for B. on, for C. for, in D. at, on

二、完形填空 (共 2 篇, 20 小题, 20 分)

通读下面两篇短文, 掌握其大意, 然后在 28—47 各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出一个最佳答案。

A

I hope you are very well. I'm fine, ____ 28 ____ tired. Right now it is the summer ____ 29 ____ and I'm helping my Dad ____ 30 ____ the farm. August is the ____ 31 ____ month here. It is the time of ____ 32 ____ year for the rice harvest. So every day I work from ____ 33 ____ until dark. Sometimes we go on working after dark by the light of our tractors. We grow rice in the south of the States, but in the north ____ 34 ____ it is colder they grow wheat. ____ 35 ____ the farm is large, my Dad has only two men ____ 36 ____ for him. But he ____ 37 ____ more men for the harvest.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| 28. A. and | B. but | C. so | D. / |
| 29. A. vocation | B. holiday | C. vacations | D. holiday's |
| 30. A. in | B. with | C. on | D. for |
| 31. A. hot | B. hottest | C. hotter | D. hottest |
| 32. A. the | B. an | C. a | D. / |
| 33. A. dawn | B. down | C. dust | D. early |
| 34. A. where | B. that | C. which | D. in what |
| 35. A. Because | B. For | C. As | D. Although |
| 36. A. to work | B. works | C. worked | D. working |
| 37. A. employ | B. employs | C. employing | D. employs |

B

Henry was a clever person. He had a friend who loved money very much, and never gave anything to ____ 38 ____ . Soon he became rich.

One day he was walking near the river with his friends ____ 39 ____ he slipped and fell in. His friends ran to help him, and one of them, knelt on the ground, ____ 40 ____ out his hand and said, "Give me your hand, and I will pull you out !" The rich man's head went ____ 41 ____ the water and then came up again, but he did not give his hand. Again another of his friends tried, but ____ 42 ____ happened.

Then Henry said, "____ 43 ____ and I will pull you out !" The rich man ____ 44 ____ his hand, and Henry pulled him out of the water.

"You don't know our friend very well," he said to ____ 45 ____ . "When you say '____ 46 ____ ' to him, he does nothing; but when you say '____ 47 ____ ' , he takes !"

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 38. A. everybody | B. somebody | C. anybody | D. nobody |
| 39. A. when | B. suddenly | C. while | D. as |
| 40. A. kept | B. held | C. gave | D. took |
| 41. A. under | B. down | C. up | D. below |
| 42. A. such thing | B. something different | C. the same thing | D. a strange thing |
| 43. A. Give me your hand | B. Reach your hand | | |
| C. Take my hand | D. Stick out your hand | | |

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------|--------------|---------------|
| 44. A. held | B. reached | C. gave | D. took |
| 45. A. another | B. other | C. the other | D. the others |
| 46. A. Take | B. Give | C. Reach | D. Stick |
| 47. A. Take | B. Give | C. Reach | D. Bring |

三、阅读理解(共4篇,17小题,30分;第48题—60题每小题2分,第61题—64题每题1分)

阅读A、B篇短文,完成该篇后面各题。从A、B、C、D四个选项中,选出能回答所提问题或所给句子的最佳答案。

(A)

Mr and Mrs Smith always spent their summer holidays in New Jersey in the past, staying in a small inn (小旅馆) at the foot of hill. One year, Mr Smith made a lot of money in his business, so they decided to go to London and stay at a really good hotel while they went touring (观光) around that famous city.

They flew to London and arrived at their hotel late one evening. They guessed that they would have to go to bed hungry, because in that small inn in New Jersey, no meals were served (提供) after seven. They were very surprised when the man who received them in the hall (大厅) asked whether they would take dinner there that night.

"Are you still serving dinner?" asked Mr Smith.

"Yes, certainly, sir," answered the man. "We serve it until half past nine."

"What are the times of meals then?" asked Mr Smith.

"Well, sir" answered the man, "we serve breakfast from seven to half past eleven in the morning, lunch from twelve to three in the afternoon, tea from four to five, and dinner from six to half past nine."

"But that hardly leaves any time for us to see the sights (景象) of London," said Mrs Smith.

48. Mr and Mrs Smith _____ in the past.

- A. had often stayed in a big hotel in New Jersey
- B. had travelled to many places
- C. often stayed in a small inn
- D. had made a lot of money

49. They decided to go to a really good hotel because _____.

- A. it was expensive
- B. it was difficult to find a cheap hotel
- C. it was near many interesting places
- D. they now had enough money

50. When they arrived at the hotel, they found _____.

- A. no meals were served after seven
- B. dinner was still being served

- C. their plane had arrived too late
 D. they had to go to bed hungry
51. When the man told them the times of meals at the hotel, Mrs Smith

 A. thought she would have plenty of time to see the sights
 B. was afraid they would have no time to tour around London
 C. thought the hotel was not as good as the small inn
 D. thought the hotel was much better than the small inn for its good meals.

(B)

Rich Countries and Poor Countries

It isn't strictly true that one half of the world is rich and the other half is poor. It's one third that is very rich and two-thirds that are very poor.

People in the rich countries don't realize the great difference between them and those in the poorer countries. A very simple example is that a dog or a cat in North America eats better than a child in the poorer countries. A fisherman in south America may be catching fish which is processed (加工) into pet food, and his own children are not getting enough to eat for their bodies to grow properly (正常地).

Although a lot of the world's natural (自然的) resources (资源) like oil come from these poorer countries, we in the richer countries are probably using sixty times as much of these resources as a person in Asia or Africa. And it's the richer countries that decide what kind of process they are ready to pay for these resources. And the prices the richer countries get for their own exports (出口) however, are always rising. So they are getting richer and richer and the poorer countries are getting poorer.

52. The fish that a fisherman in south America catches is processed into

 A. his own children's food
 B. dogs or cats food in poorer countries
 C. pet food in richer countries
 D. for children's bodies to grow properly
53. A lot of the world's natural resources come from _____
 A. richer countries
 B. poorer countries
 C. Asia
 D. Africa
54. Usually it is _____ that decide the prices of the resources.
 A. the richer countries
 B. the poorer countries
 C. the bank of the world

D. the owner of the resource

55. _____ decide the prices for the exports of the richer countries.

A. The poor people in rich countries rich

B. The rich people in poorer countries

C. The poorer countries themselves

D. The richer countries themselves

阅读 C 篇短文, 克服生词困难, 获取所需信息, 按本文内容完成后面各题, 选出最佳答案。

(C)

In 1865 the famous French author Jules Verne wrote two books. One was named Around the Moon. In these books Jules Verne described man landing on the moon.

In 1969 man actually did land on the moon. Many of the details of the real moon landing had been described with amazing accuracy (准确性) in Jules Verne's books.

Here are three of the similarities. Jules Verne's spaceship carried three men. Apollo 11 carried three men. Jules Verne's spaceship had an initial speed of 36,000 feet per second. Apollo 11's initial speed was 35,533 feet per second. Last, Jules Verne's spaceship took 97 hours, 13 minutes, and 20 seconds to reach the moon. Apollo 11 took 103 hours and 3 minutes.

The door of Apollo 11 opened at exactly 10:56 p.m. on July 20, 1969, and a man stepped out onto the surface of the moon. Jules Verne had predicted (预言) it with great accuracy over one hundred and four years earlier.

56. What happened in 1969?

A. A famous French writer wrote two books.

B. The famous French writer described man landing on the moon.

C. The first spaceship was sent up.

D. Two Americans landed on the moon.

57. How many people did Apollo 11 and Jules Verne's spaceship carry?

A. Apollo 11 carried two men, Jules Verne's carried three men.

B. Apollo 11 carried three men, Jules Verne's carried three, too.

C. Apollo 11 Carried three men. Jules Verne's carried two.

D. Apollo 11 carried two men, Jules Verne's carried two, too.

58. Which spaceship took longer time?

A. Apollo 11 took longer time than Jules Verne's spaceship.

B. Jules Verne's spaceship took longer time than Apollo 11.

C. The two spaceship took exactly the same time.

D. It was not mentioned in the passage.

59. How many years earlier had Jules Verne predicted it with great accuracy?

A. Less than one hundred years earlier.

B. More than four hundred years earlier.

C. Over one hundred and four years earlier.

D. One hundred and four years earlier.

60. Which of the following is true?

A. Jules Verne was not only a great writer but also a great scientist.

B. Jules Verne was a fortune-teller (给人算命的人).

C. Jules Verne wanted to tell that he had landed on the moon 104 years ago.

D. Jules Verne was a great spaceship maker.

阅读 D 篇对话, 根据文意, 从下面所给的 A、B、C ... F 六个选项中选出能分别填入对话空白处的最佳选项, 使对话通顺合理。

(D)

Peter: Can you play baseball with me today?

John: No, I can't. I'm sorry, I have to help my mother. _____ 61 _____.

Peter: _____ 62 _____? Is it far from here?

John: No, it's not far. It's near our old house.

Peter: Can I help you pack?

John: Sure. Thanks. _____ 63 _____. Put them in the box.

Peter: All right.

John: Peter! Pack them. _____ 64 _____.

Peter: These magazines are interesting. May I borrow one?

John: Of course.

Peter: Thanks, John. .

A. Take the magazines out of the room.

B. What can I do?

C. We're going to move tomorrow.

D. Don't read them.

E. Come into the dining room.

F. Where's the new house

第二卷 (共 25 分)

四、单词拼写 (共 5 小题, 5 分)

根据句意填出下面单词中所缺字母, 每空只填一个字母。该单词中的两个字母已给出。
将答案写在相应题号后的括号内。

1. Farmers usually begin to h__v__ their rice in August.

1. h__v__

2. How many hands are you going to e__l__ to do the job?

2. e__l__

3. At the meeting, everybody expressed his own o__n__.

3. o__n__

4. The students can't wait to know the r__l__ of the relay race.

4. r__l__

5. Where would you like to spend your summer v__t__?

5. v__t__

五、动词形式填空(共5小题,5分)

用方框中所给动词的正确形式填空。将答案写在相应题号后的横线上。

introduce,	water,	meet,	grow,	go on
------------	--------	-------	-------	-------

1. In China, rice is mainly _____ in the south and wheat in the north.
2. We _____ working after the rest.
3. I must go to the railway station _____ my aunt.
4. He _____ his girl friend to his mother.
5. It is my job to _____ the vegetables in the garden every day.

六、书面表达(15分)

根据下列所给提示和括号内限定的内容, 写出一篇意思连贯的短文。

1. Where did you go in your summer holidays? (Mount Tai)
2. Did you climb up to the top of the mountain? (Yes)
3. How long did you stay there? (a night)
4. Did you see the sunrise? (Yes)
5. Did you have a wonderful time there? (Yes)

Unit 2 In the Lab

第一卷 (选择题 75 分)

一、单项填空 (共 27 小题, 25 分)

A、观察所给单词的读音, 从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中找出其划线部分与所给单词划线部分读音相同的选项。(共 4 小题, 2 分)

- | | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. <u>allow</u> | A. <u>fellow</u> | B. <u>know</u> | C. <u>window</u> | D. <u>brown</u> |
| 2. <u>cupboard</u> | A. <u>blackboard</u> | B. <u>abroad</u> | C. <u>aboard</u> | D. <u>castor</u> |
| 3. <u>soup</u> | A. <u>soap</u> | B. <u>goat</u> | C. <u>coat</u> | D. <u>rule</u> |
| 4. <u>instead</u> | A. <u>pleased</u> | B. <u>feel</u> | C. <u>break</u> | D. <u>pleasure</u> |

B. 从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 找出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。

(共 23 小题, 23 分)

5. Nobody _____ in the examination.
A. allowed to cheat B. was allowed cheating
C. was allowed to cheat D. allow cheating
6. Don't go anywhere _____ I'm back. Or you may get lost.
A. unless B. if C. until D. once
7. _____ to turn off the electricity before you leave.
A. Make sure B. Be sure C. Surely D. Sure
8. Mr. Smith is _____. You can't find him now.
A. on holidays B. on holiday C. in holiday D. on his holiday
9. The classroom _____ the happy voice of the children.
A. full B. was full with C. filled with D. was filled with
10. You must do everything _____ you _____.
A. as, are told to B. as, are told C. like, are told to D. when, are told
11. Tom appears _____.
A. happily B. happy C. happiness D. sadly
12. Jane is a fine dancer, _____ her sister. But she is not much _____ her sister.
A. as, as, B. as, like C. like, like D. like, as
13. He likes doing something, instead of _____ in front of TV all day.
A. sitting B. to sit C. sit D. to be seated
14. Jane can never forget an English class _____ her foreign teacher.
A. of B. for C. from D. to
16. In his opinion, the play is too weak _____.

- A. in the end B. at the end C. by the end D. for the end
17. _____ you put your heart into your study, you will find it become easier and easier.
A. Once B. Unless C. Because D. As a result
18. _____ of them is interested in the film.
A. All B. Both C. No one D. None
19. I don't like the book, because it is _____ difficult.
A. fairly B. quite C. rather D. much
20. How long _____ there by the time you left.
A. had you stayed B. have you stayed
C. did you stay D. would you stay
21. The basin is used _____ your hands at the end of your experiment.
A. to wash B. washing C. to washing D. wash
22. The teacher had a strange way _____ his class lively and interesting.
A. making B. made C. and made D. to make
23. Which of the following sentences is wrong?
A. Each of the students has got such a book.
B. Every of the students has got such a book.
C. The students have got such a book each.
D. The students have each got such a book.
24. After writing the letter, I had my brother _____ and post it.
A. go B. to go C. going D. gone
25. When I asked my brother to get in for supper, he just said he wanted to play _____ minutes.
A. a few more B. another C. more some D. more few
26. The food smells good, but what does it _____?
A. eat B. taste C. taste like D. eat like
27. Ask him when we _____ together again when you _____ him next time.
A. will get, meet B. get, will meet C. will get, will meet D. get, meet

二、完形填空 (共 2 篇, 20 小题, 20 分)

通读下面两篇短文, 掌握其大意, 然后在 28—47 各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出一个最佳答案。

A

Paul remembered one of his first _____ 28 _____ from this teacher. After all the students were in the _____ 29 _____ lab, the teacher brought out three bottles. One was _____ 30 _____ with petrol, one with oil and one with vinegar. "Now _____ 31 _____ carefully," said the teacher.

He then filled a cup with some of the petrol, some of the castor oil and some of the vinegar. _____ 32 _____ the students watched him _____ 33 _____, he mixed the three together. After that,

he hold ____ 34 ____ one of his fingers and ____ 35 ____ it to the class. He then dipped it into the cup. After ____ 36 ____ seconds he took his finger out. "Now watch." He said, "Remember, you must do everything ____ 37 ____ I do."

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| 28. A. lesson | B. class | C. lessons | D. lecture |
| 29. A. chemist | B. chemistry | C. chemical | D. chemist's |
| 30. A. full | B. filled | C. fill | D. filled |
| 31. A. look | B. see | C. watch | D. find |
| 32. A. As | B. Before | C. After | D. As soon as |
| 33. A. quiet | B. quite | C. quietly | D. quietly |
| 34. A. out | B. on | C. up | D. down |
| 35. A. shown | B. shew | C. showed | D. shows |
| 36. A. few | B. a few | C. a little | D. little |
| 37. A. like | B. with | C. as | D. similar |

B

Nasreddin's wife was very ill, ____ 38 ____ at last she died. ____ 39 ____ a few months, Nasreddin married again. His new wife was a widow(寡妇).

Exactly seven days after he married her, she ____ 40 ____ a baby.

Nasreddin at once hurried away to the market and bought some paper, some pencils, some pens and some children books. Then he hurried back home again with these things and put them beside the boy. His new wife was ____ 41 ____ "What are you doing?" she said. "The baby won't be ____ 42 ____ to use those things for a long time. Why are you in ____ 43 ____ hurry?"

Nasreddin answered, "You are quite ____ 44 ____, my dear. Our baby is not ____ 45 ____ baby. It came after seven days instead of nine ____ 46 ____, so it will surely be ready to learn to read and write a few weeks ____ 47 ____."

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------------|
| 38. A. but | B. yet | C. and | D. however |
| 39. A. In | B. After | C. Through | D. Past |
| 40. A. got | B. received | C. had | D. found |
| 41. A. pleased | B. excited | C. moved | D. surprised |
| 42. A. possible | B. likely | C. necessary | D. able |
| 43. A. such a | B. great | C. so | D. such great |
| 44. A. right | B. wrong | C. strange | D. wise |
| 45. A. a usual | B. an ordinary | C. a popular | D. an extraordinary |
| 46. A. days | B. weeks | C. months | D. years |
| 47. A. since then | B. from then | C. since now | D. from now |

三、阅读理解(共4篇,17小题,30分;第48题—60题每小题2分,第61题—64题每题1分)

阅读A、B篇短文,完成该篇后面各题。从A、B、C、D四个选项中,选出能回答所提问题

或所给句子的最佳答案。

(A)

Birds use many different materials to build nests (巢). Some birds use bits of grass. The tailor bird of Africa and India uses grass to sew (缝) leaves together. Other birds find twigs and pebbles useful.

Building a nest takes time and effort (辛苦). But some starlings in Australia have had man's help. People in Ingham, a town in northern Queensland, cut rope into short lengths. The rope was frayed (磨损) and colored in bright colors. Then the pieces were left for the starlings to find.

The result pleased the people and also the birds. In one week the starlings had turned a large tree into a blaze (鲜明的) of color.

48. Two nesting materials not named are _____.
- A. grass and leaves
 - B. twigs and pebbles
 - C. ropes and leaves
 - D. mud and straw
49. A detail explaining the name of the tailor bird is that it _____.
- A. sews leaves together
 - B. cut rope into short lengths
 - C. measures its nest carefully
 - D. Neither A nor B
50. Starlings were helped by the townspeople of _____.
- A. India
 - B. Ingham
 - C. Africa
 - D. Queensland
51. The starlings collected the rope because _____.
- A. they wished to please the people
 - B. there were no other materials
 - C. they wanted to thank the people who helped them
 - D. they could easily find it
52. The rope supplied by the townspeople was in _____.
- A. foot-long pieces
 - B. long, solid pieces
 - C. short, solid pieces
 - D. short, frayed pieces