



高中课程标准能力检测丛书

# 英语E

配人教版

中学教学研究室 编

## SUZHIJIAOYU XINQIDIAN



# 英语显

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## 前 言

PREFACE

近年来,中小学课程改革不断发展,为了适应当前的教学改革形势,满足广大课程改革实验区普通高中学生对课程标准同步教辅资料的需求,我社特组织实验区优秀教师编写了这套《素质教育新起点·高中课程标准能力检测丛书》(同步单元·一课一练)。

本丛书依据普通高中课程方案及课程标准实验教科书,并结合实验区 具体课时安排编写而成。丛书内容丰富、充实,强调了基础与提高的结合、科 学与实用的统一,帮助学生系统掌握基础知识和有效的学习方法,培养学生 的思维能力、应用能力和创新精神,全面提高学生的综合素质。

本丛书主要包括思想政治、语文、数学、英语、物理、化学、历史、生物、地理等学科。各单册由每节(课)练习、单元练习、学段测试组成,每节(课)练习包括4个栏目:

知识检测 作者精心编写的基础题目,旨在考察学生对于基础知识、基本概念的掌握与理解。此栏目练习可以用于课堂使用,也可以用于学生自行检测学习的达标程度。

**能力提高** 此栏目中的题目难度较大、综合程度较高,主要考察学生运用基础知识、基本概念解决复杂问题的能力。

技能培养 作者在此栏目中编写了一些让学生实际操作的内容,比如针对某一问题提出假设并设计相关实验,实地测量、调查,自己设计图表将相近事物进行对比等。

**拓展空间** 在此栏目中,作者提出与教材知识相关的问题让学生思考, 学生不能直接从教材中找到答案,必须将所学知识加以伸延,并适当查找课

## 前 言

PREFACE

外资料进行解答。本栏目主要锻炼学生自己探究问题的能力。

在英语学科各单册中,根据其学科特点设置**基础训练和能力展示**两个 栏目。

各单册所编单元练习、学段测试分别以每章和全书的教学目标为指导、 按试卷体例综合出题,与每节(课)练习共同构成三级检测体系,使学生从不 同角度、不同层次掌握所学知识。全书最后配有参考答案,并对重、难点题目 给出提示,便于学生自检自查。

本丛书书眉处设置英汉对照一栏, 使学生在练习的同时, 可学习本学科 常用的英文词汇, 为双语教学提供条件。

我们真诚地希望这套《素质教育新起点・高中课程标准能力检测丛书》 (同步单元・一课一练) 能够帮助广大实验区学生圆满完成高中学业、获得 优异成绩,同时恳请广大师生提出宝贵意见,以便再版时修订。

参加本书编写的有:秦昌 史志国



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### Unit 1 Great scientists



- Fill in the blanks with proper words to complete the sentences, the first letter has been given							
1. As is known to all, black cloth can a sunlight well.							
2. Our teacher of English is very s with us.							
3. The t of relativity (相关性) was written by Einstein.							
4. She has been e about popular songs since she was young.							
5. We often hear loud noises from the c site near my house.							
6. Yang Liwei has made great c to the space development program in China.							
7. Are you really p that he didn't tell you a lie?							
8. If you want to take a plane, you'll have to have your suitcases e at the airport.							
T, Fill in the blanks with the phrases in the box to complete the sentences, using their proper							
forms							
a cloud of, expose to ,put forward, in addition to,							
be strict with, lead to, link to, be against							
1. He is good at learning languages. He can speak French and Russian							
English.							
2. Don't your skin direct sunlight. It's bad for your health.							
3. If there is anyone who the suggestion, raise your hand, please.							
4. It is said that Beijing Tianjin by a new railway in 2008.							
5. First they saw something strange in the sky. Soon they found that it was							
locusts(蝗虫).							
6. My parents asked my teacher to me when they left.							
7. The meeting lasted for two hours and quite a few new plans at it.							
8. This bridge that island.							
≡ Choose the correct word to complete the sentences							
1. The beautiful vase on the table was yesterday. (breaking, broken)							
2. The book by Mr. Chen is very instructive. (written, writing)							
<ol> <li>Though I am young, I am very in classical music. (interest, interesting, interested)</li> </ol>							
4. A container which can store electricity is a condenser. (call, calling, called)							
5. The accident which in that street killed three people. (happened, happens)							
6. We have to hurry up, because there is no time (leaving, left, leave)							

四.	Co	rrec	t tl	he mistakes in the	following sentences						
	1. Neither he nor I were able to answer the question.										
	2. The kite making of silk is much stronger than of paper.										
	3. The film we saw last night was very excited.										
	4. It must be fun to travel in the space in a capsule.										
	5. In 18th century, scientists already knew that electricity is.										
	6.	Тог	mal	ke ourselves healt	hier, we mustn't dri	nk polluting water.					
	7.	This	sis	the first picture	which I drew myself.						
	8.			too crowded in th a room for her.	he lifeboat. The wom	an asked a man to					
	9.	Only	y in	this way you car	work out the proble	em.					
•	10.	. He	sa	id he would do ev	erything he could hel	lp us.					
						ng the words or phrases	given in brackets				
					以便所有的同学都能						
	2.	上周	日	,中国足球队又一	次输给了韩国队。(d	efeat)					
	3.	老师	的	教导防止了他再改	大犯同样的错误。(pr	event from)					
	4.	刘明	和	我都未被邀请参加	n她的生日聚会。(ne	ithernor)	nr.				
	5.	除了	地	震,还有海啸(tida	al waves)。(in additio	on)					
	6.	这个	句	子在我看来完全说	井不通。(make sense)	)					
N.		_	ÁĽ.	力展示							
-,	Μu	ıltipl	le c	choice							
	(	)	1.	—May I take you	r order, sir?						
				coffee	e and two eggs.						
				A. A	B. An	C. The	D. /				
	(	)	2.	Nuclear energy m	ay be dangerous if _						
					B. not control	C. not controlled	D. controlled				
	(	).	3.	My sister suggest	ed that I so	orry to my math teache	r at once.				
					B. would say		D. say				
	(	)	4.			they bought a r	-				
				long.	-						
				A. such, that	B. so, that	C. such a, that	D. such, so				

#### 书是永不背叛的朋友。

( )	5. Tom knows much C	Chinese;, h	e speaks Russian very	well.
		B. apart from		D. but
( )	6. The committee sent	by the government i	s the cause	of the accident.
	A. looking down	B. looking at	C. looking on	D. looking into
( )	7. The man made his o	ear because	there was an accident	ahead.
	A. slow down	B. turn down	C. get down	D. go down
( )	8. After a long journey	, Zhao Wei was ene	rgetic while I was	tired.
	A. not a little	B. not a bit	C. not	D. no a bit
二、Cloze				
One a	fternoon John was cho	pping wood when a	neighbor drove up in	his cart. "Have
you heard	the 1 about the m	ine in Placerville?" l	he asked. "There was	a cave-in and a
miner was	killed. The 2 thin	ng is, his wife is dea	d. He only has a ma	rried sister who
might take	e his children <u>3</u> she	lives on the other sie	de of the Sierras. And	the snow is too
_4_ to g	get any mail across the	mountains, "		
John	went on working, but	his thoughts were or	the snow-covered	5 through the
mountains	. He remembered how	as a boy he had clin	mbed snow mountains	on snowshoes.
He examir	ned the wood. <u>6</u> he	e decided to make a p	pair of snowshoes out	of it.
After	he made them he beg	gan to practise on l	nis snowshoes until h	ne felt of
himself. T	Then he showed his neigh	ghbors how his snow	rshoes 8.	
Stepp	ing forward, one of th	ie town elders spoke	up, "If you're ready	y, go ahead and
carry the <b>r</b>	mail. "			
4	neither tracks nor patl			
	10 . As he went up th			
	darkness 12 , Joh			
night when	n he finally decided to	stop. He must save	his 13 for the lo	ong journey still
ahead.	•			
	ng the stump of a tree,			
on the sno	ow. Stretching out on it	t with his feet to the f	fire and the mailbag un	ider his head, he
	ly fell asleep.			
	three days of traveling		curling upward from	chimneys. John
	vas nearing the town in			
	e glided into the town			urrounded him.
*	ed in 16 at the blue	•		
	ought you mail from Pl			.11
	ollowing day the sister			viii come 17
	en as soon as the path i			والمراجعة والمراجعة والمراجعة
	he next five winters, _			
tamous ma	ail-carrying 19 of t	ine rar west. He wa	as also <u>20</u> for the	snoes ne wore.

#### 信念是成功的第一要素。

They were	the	first	snows	noes.	ever	seen	in	Cali	fornia.
				,				~	

,	ic the met bhowers,	ever been in camer	1110.	
(	)1. A. fact	B. expressions	C. news	D. radio
(	)2. A. sorry	B. harmful	C. first	D. important
(	)3. A. and	B. but	C. so	D. unless
(	)4. A. cold	B. freezing	C. deep	D. fallen
(	)5. A. village	B. part	C. pass	D. rank
(	)6. A. Then and the	re	B. Here and there	
	C. Now and then		D. Now and here	
(	)7. A. tired	B. proud	C. afraid	D. sure
(	)8. A. did	B. worked	C. wore	• D. took
(	)9. A. Into	B. Ahead	C. With	D. As
(	)10. A. cause	B. course	C. beginning	D. branch
(	)11. A. dropped	B. let	C. slowed	D. sped
(	)12. A. sank	B. fell	C. happened	D. remained
(	13. A. strength	B. time	C. food	D. money
(	)14. A. place	B. bed	C. board	D. fire
(	)15. A. sighted	B. smelled	C. heard	D. tasted
(	)16. A. public	B. order	C. fear	D. surprise
(	)17. A. for	B. at	C. on	D. to
(	)18. A. if	B. however	C. although	D. because
(	)19. A. passenger	B. guide	C. hero	D. teacher
(	)20. A. recognized	B. reported	C. remembered	D. realized

#### 三、Reading

Α

At one time, computers were expected largely to remove the need for paper copies of documents (文件) because they could be stored electronically. But for all the texts that are written, stored and sent electronically, a lot of them are still ending up on paper.

It is difficult to measure the quantity of paper used as a result of use of Internet—connected computers, although just about anyone who works in an office can tell you that when e-mail is introduced, the printers start working overtime. "I feel in my bones this revolution is causing more trees to be cut down," said Ted Smith of the Earth Village Organization.

Perhaps the best sign of how computer and Internet use pushes up demand for paper comes from the high-tech industry itself, which sees printing as one of its most promising new markets.

Several Internet companies have been set up to help small businesses print quality documents from a computer. Earlier this week Hewlett Packard Co. announced a plan to develop new technologies that will enable people to print even more so they can get a hard copy of a

business document, a medical record or just a one-line e-mail, even if they are nowhere near a computer. As the company sees it, the more use of the Internet, the greater demand for printers.

Does all this mean environmental concerns (环境问题) have been forgotten? Some activists suggest people have been led to believe that a lot of dangers to the environment have gone away. "I guess people believe that the problem is taken care of, because of recycling (回收利用)," said Kelly Quirke, director of the Rainforest Action Network in San Francisco. Yet Quirke is hopeful that high-tech may also prove helpful. He says printers that print on both sides are growing in popularity. The action group has also found acceptable paper made from materials other than wood, such as agricultural weste

ptau	re pa	per made from materials other than wood, such as agricultural waste.
(	)1.	The growing demand for paper in recent years is largely due to
		A. the rapid development of small business
		B. the opening of new markets
		C. the printing of high quality copies
		D. the increasing use of the Internet
(	)2.	Environmentalists believe one possible way of dealing with the paper situation
		is
		A. to encourage printing more quality documents
		B. to develop new printers using recycled paper
		C. to find new materials for making paper
		D. to plant more fast-growing trees
(	) :	3. Hewlett Packard Co. has decided to develop new technologies because
		·
		A people are concerned about the environment

- B. printers in many offices are working overtime
- C. small companies need more hard copies
- D. they see a growing market for printers
- )4. What would be the best title for the text?
  - A. Computers and printers
  - B. E-mail and the business world
  - C. Internet revolution and environment
  - D. Modern technology and new markets

When I opened my e-mail the other day, a pretty woman named Rachel appeared on my computer screen. She greeted me by name and started talking with great enthusiasm (热 情). Every now and then she stopped to smile at me or blow a kiss. She was reading to me an e-mail from my brother, and a lot of it was about his getting the phone company to give him a high-speed Internet connection. It was pretty cool,

#### **对關** 一朋友是另一个自我。

Rachel was there thanks to a new technology called Facemail. Facemail lets you send e-mail that gets ready to the receiver by an attractive male or female form or by a clown (小 1). The software, which is free, can be downloaded at www. Facemail, com,

Facemail faces are lifelike, and they simulate (模拟) emotions based on emotions that you put in your text. For example, type in X, and Rachel blows a kiss.

LifeFX, the company that develops the Facemail, is sure there are broad business uses. The reason why e-business is not popular, the company says, is that buying over the Internet lacks the human touch. But what if you went to the Nike website and Michael Jordan greeted you by name, waited on you and personally closed the sale? And it is talking with Whirl (惠而浦公司) about using the technology in a computer screen on a fridge. Then if Mom can't be home when the kids get back from school, she can leave a note with voice and image telling them what there is to eat.

Facemail could get hot fast. Personally, I'm a fan. But Facemail should be used with care. The clown looks lively and funny at first. But if you select the clown, put a few rude words in an e-mail and add some angry emotions, you've got a Psycho-mail (疯人型电子邮件).

- ( )5. The pretty woman that appears on the writer's computer screen was
  - A. a woman working on the Internet
  - B. his brother's girlfriend
  - C. not a real person
  - D. the picture of his pen-friend
- ( ) 6. The main advantage of Facemail is that .
  - A. you can hire a beautiful woman to read the e-mail to you
  - B. you can see the person who sends you the e-mail
  - C. you can send an e-mail free of charge
  - D. e-mail can be attractive in a more lovely way
- ( ) 7. The writer mentioned Nike website and Michael Jordan to show that
  - A. famous people like Michael Jordan also like to use Facemail
  - B. Facemail can make shopping on the Internet more interesting
  - C. Nike website will increase its sales by Jordan
  - D. Michael Jordan will serve you himself on Nike website
- ( )8. What is the writer's attitude towards Facemail?
  - A. He thinks it needs further improvement.
  - B. He thinks it cool and funny.
  - C. He thinks it a danger to the Internet.
  - D. He thinks people should be careful with Facemail.

6

Sheep, like turkeys and ostriches, are not considered the cleverest animals. British scientists said last Wednesday human may have underestimated (低估) the woolly creatures. They could be much smarter than we think.

Researchers at the Babraham Institute in Cambridge, southern England, have shown that animals have a good memory system and are extremely good at recognizing faces—which they think is a sure sign of intelligence (聪明).

Behavioral scientist Keith Kendrick and his friends trained 20 sheep to recognize and distinguish (区别) 25 pairs of sheep faces and used electrodes (电极) to measure their brain activity, which showed they could remember 50 faces for up to two years.

"If they can do that with faces, the fact is that they have to have reasonable intelligence, otherwise, what is the point of having a system for remembering anything else?" Kendrick said in an interview.

So hours of seemingly mindless eating grass may not be so mindless after all.

Kendrick believes sheep got their reputation (名声) as dumb animals because they live in large groups and do not appear to have much individuality (不可分性) and are frightened of just about everything.

"All animals, including humans, once they are frightened don't tend to show signs of intelligent action," he explained.

In research reported in the science journal *Nature*, Kendrick and his team showed that sheep, like humans, have a specialized system in the brain, which allows them to distinguish between many different faces that look extremely similar.

"The most important findings of the study is that they are able, both from a behavioral point of view and from looking at the way the brain is organized, to remember a large number of faces of individuals for a very long time," said Kendrick, "It is a very strange system. They are showing similar abilities in many ways to humans."

	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
(	) 9. From the first paragraph we can find that
	A. people used to think sheep are smarter than the other animals
	B. people used to raise sheep in a wrong way
	C. people don't consider sheep as clever animals
	D. people have done a lot of research on sheep
(	) 10. From what Kendrick said in the interview we learn that
	A. scientists have learned a lot about sheep's intelligence
	B. scientists have learned little about sheep's intelligence
	C. scientists can't'do anything more about sheep's memory
	D. scientists don't have to research animals' memory
(	) 11. When scientists found that sheep show similar abilities in many ways to
	humans they may think it
	A. worrying B. moving C. frightening D. interesting

#### 一个责怪你的朋友胜于一个向你微笑的敌人。

(	) 12.	As is	shown	in	the	passage,	
---	-------	-------	-------	----	-----	----------	--

- A. sheep are among the weak animals
- B. it is not right for people to raise sheep in groups
- C. when sheep eat grass in the fields their minds may be active
- D. if people feel frightened, they may become more brave

D

Alzheimer's disease is a major national health problem. Nearly 2 million Americans over the age of 65 have Alzheimer's disease. It is a leading cause of death among the elderly. But Alzheimer's disease is not confined (限于) to the aged. There may be a million or more people under the age of 65 suffering from the disease.

At one time, people suffering from the disease were said to be "getting old". The disease was thought to be a natural part of growing old, but it is now known that Alzheimer's disease strikes young and old alike. It is an organic (器官的) disease that destroys brain cells.

Alzheimer's disease affects the patient's memory, speech, and movement. In the beginning stages of the disease, the patient may seem slightly confused. He may have trouble speaking. Then the patient's memory begins to fail. He may forget dates, telephone numbers, names and plans.

As the disease progresses, the patient may not recognize family and friends. These symptoms (症状) often cause terrible anxiety in the patient. He may feel lost and frightened. Sometimes the patient reacts with wild and bad behavior.

In the last stages of the disease, the patient may not be able to take care of himself. He may have lost the ability to speak and walk.

Scientists don't know exactly what causes Alzheimer's disease. It may be caused by a virus (病毒). It may be caused by a poisonous substance (物质) in the environment. At present, there is no cure for the disease. But there are ways to slow its progress. Exercise and physical treatment can help the patients of this disease.

a piij.	sicui ircutinenti cun neip the punento o								
(	) 13. The main idea of the passage is that Alzheimer's disease								
	A. is a terrible part of the agi	ing process							
	B. is an organic disease that a	iffects young and old							
	C. can be cured by physical tr	reatment							
	D. causes forgetfulness								
(	) 14. All of the following are symptom	oms of Alzheimer's disease EXCEPT							
	A. forgetfulness	B. difficulty in speaking							
	C. loss of sight	D. loss of the ability to walk							
(	) 15. The progress of Alzheimer's	disease can be slowed by							
	A. operation	B. a change in environment							
	C. medicines	D. physical treatment and exercise							

## ( ) 16. According to the passage, which of the following may be a cause of Alzheimer's disease?

A. Poisons produced by the brain.

B. Getting old.

C. A virus.

D. Lack of exercise.

#### 四、Correct the mistakes in the passage

The Indians have a habit of shaking his heads slightly	1
when they talk somebody. It doesn't mean	2
"No", but "Yes". If a person didn't know this, it might	3
cause misunderstandings. In one time a foreigner in	4.
India told his driver who was a Indian to take him to	5
his office. The driver shook his head. The foreigner	6
repeated his request but the driver shook his head again.	7
At last, the man shouted angry, "Drive me to my office at	8
once !" The driver said a low voice, "Yes, Sir.", smiling	9.
and shook his head again at the same time.	10

#### 五、Writing

假如你叫李华,是某市第三中学的学生。你给市长写一封信,反映**学校门前交通拥挤现 象**,要点如下:

- 1. 学校和一所小学毗邻,都对着主要大街——解放路。
- 2. 在上下班高峰时间,交通十分繁忙。学生过街上学常有大群人在车流中穿行(thread one's way)。
- 3. 许多孩子太小,很多家长接送孩子们上学以确保安全,使得交通更加拥挤。
- 4. 建议政府采取措施,在路上修一座过街天桥(overpass),以防事故发生。
- 注意:1. 用书信格式完成。
  - 2. 书信要包括以上所有要点,但不要逐句翻译。
  - 3. 词数:120 左右。

## Unit 2 The United Kingdom



— ∖Ma	itch the words with the e	explanations					
(	)1. clarity A. make or become one						
(	)2. arrange	B. question or problem difficult to understand or answer					
(	)3. error C. make or become clear						
(	)4. kingdom	D. power of pulling forward					
(	)5. wedding	E. discuss formally to make clear or decide					
(	( )6. construct F. build; put or fit together						
(	)7. unite	G. put in order					
(	)8. puzzle	H. marriage ceremony					
(	)9. attraction	I. country ruled by a king or a queen					
(	)10. debate	J. something done wrong; mistake					
= ,Fill	I in the blanks with the	phrases in the box to complete the sentences, using their proper					
for	ms						
	divide into	consist of head own from laws set					
		consist of, break away from, leave out, , debate about, refer to, make a list of					
	break down	, debate about, feter to, make a list of					
1.	In order to remember th	he things she wanted me to buy, I them.					
2. You made a mistake. An important verb in this sentence.							
3. (	On our arrival at the foo	t of the mountain, we six groups and began to climb					
i	it.						
4. F	How many doctors and	nurses does this medical team?					
5. 7	Γaiwan is part of China.	It can't China.					
6. Last Sunday afternoon I was listening to English when my recorder, but I							
	had it repaired soon.						
7. I	n his speech, he didn't	this problem at all.					
8. At the meeting, we spent half an hour two more plans the match.							
Ξ 、Ma	ke sentences with the wo	ords given, using "object+past participle" structure					
1. a	nswer when make hear	yourself you questions in class must					
2. y	vesterday have hair I cut	t my					
3. I	my CD player not have	e repair it does work must					

### 走遍天下,家里最好。

4. home I my wallet on the get steal way								
四、Co	orrect t	he mistakes in the fo	llowing sentences					
	1. You can work out the problem in different way.							
	2. When you talk about China, you must make Taiwan including as well.							
	3. I am used to get up early now.							
	4. This is the temple constructing in the Ming Dynasty.							
	5. When are you going to make your trip at Hainan?							
	6. To get the work started, all what I need is your permission.							
7.	7. Can you tell me what was happened last night?							
8.	8. The seven-years-old girl seems to be smarter.							
五、Translate the following sentences into English, using the words or phrases given								
1.	为了组	已念这位英雄,人们制	作了一座雕像。(in	memory of)				
2.	2. 不仅他,就连他的朋友也被邀请参加了聚会。(as well as)							
3.	3. 由于她病了,陈先生代替了她。(take the place of)							
4.	4. 这儿没有可以用的东西。(available)							
5.	5. 这个问题必须尽快澄清。(clarify)							
W	ultiple	力展示						
(			ill be elected	President of the Uni	ted States again?			
		A. a	B. the	- C. an	D. /			
(	)2. Don't worry. I'll do everything I can you learn English well.							
		A. help	B. to help	C. helping	D. helped			
(	)3.	She always studied	hard, , she	e didn't past the exam				
		A. however	B. but	C. besides	D. except			
(	)4.	I'm a stranger here	e and I don't know	which is the road	the nearest			
		hospital.						
		A. from	B. for	C. to	D. at			
(	)5.	The palace looked	splendid when	•				
		A. build	B. building	C. was being built	D. built			
(	)6.	When I woke up, I	found myself	on the bed in the hospital.				
		A. lie	B. lying	C. to lie	D. lay			