

# Workbook

**for** Senior Students

全日制普通高级中学教科书

## 课课练习

第二册上(B)

浙江教育出版社

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# Homework for Reading

## 一、选择所给短语,并用适当的形式填空,完成句子。

turn out, dream of, on the other hand, be similar to, in common  
work on, get engaged to, go by, according to, stop... from, go on with

1. They found they had a lot \_\_\_\_\_ and talked for a long time.
2. Wheat \_\_\_\_\_ barley. Can you distinguish (识别) them?
3. Jack \_\_\_\_\_ coming to China to visit the Great Wall when he was young.
4. He \_\_\_\_\_ a new project which has to be finished by the end of the year.
5. He returned home to learn that his daughter had just \_\_\_\_\_ an engineer and they would get married soon.
6. They tried to \_\_\_\_\_ the river \_\_\_\_\_ being polluted.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ English law, Hubert is innocent (无辜的).
8. He is clever, but \_\_\_\_\_, he makes many mistakes.
9. Though it looked like rain this morning, it has \_\_\_\_\_ to be a fine day.
10. Time \_\_\_\_\_ quickly on vacation.
11. After a cup of tea, he \_\_\_\_\_ his lecture.

## 二、改写句子,意思不变。

1. It's reported that Stephen Hawking has given a lecture in Hangzhou.  
Stephen Hawking is reported \_\_\_\_\_ a lecture in Hangzhou.
2. It was said that all the injured had been sent to hospital.  
All the injured \_\_\_\_\_ said \_\_\_\_\_ to hospital.
3. Della had only \$1.87, with which she would buy a Christmas present for her husband.  
Della had only \$1.87, with which \_\_\_\_\_ buy a Christmas present for her husband.
4. She had only a cold room that she lived in.  
She had only a cold room \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The universe is so large that they can't observe it directly.  
The universe is \_\_\_\_\_ for them \_\_\_\_\_ directly.
6. They found it hard to get along with the girl.  
They found the girl hard \_\_\_\_\_ along \_\_\_\_\_.
7. She was surprised when she heard the news.  
She was surprised \_\_\_\_\_ the news.
8. They had difficulty in answering the question.  
\_\_\_\_\_ was difficult for them \_\_\_\_\_ the question.
9. They got up early so that they could catch the first bus.  
They got up early \_\_\_\_\_ catch the first bus.
10. They are planning where they will spend the holidays.  
They are planning where \_\_\_\_\_ the holidays.

三、根据课文内容及所给首字母填写单词,完成短文。

Stephen Hawking was told that he had an i \_\_\_\_\_ disease, but he didn't give up. He went on with his r \_\_\_\_\_, got his PhD and married the girl that he had gotten e \_\_\_\_\_ to. He continued his e \_\_\_\_\_ of the universe and tried to s \_\_\_\_\_ answers about it. In 1988, he wrote "A B \_\_\_\_\_ History of Time", in which he tells readers about how d \_\_\_\_\_ are made and how they change the world. A \_\_\_\_\_ to Stephen Hawking, science is often m \_\_\_\_\_. Scientists know that even the best t \_\_\_\_\_ can turn out to be wrong. A s \_\_\_\_\_ theory is the result of the scientific m \_\_\_\_\_. First, they carefully o \_\_\_\_\_ and explain what they are interested in. Then they build a theory about how things happen and the causes and e \_\_\_\_\_. Finally they test the theory to see if it m \_\_\_\_\_ what they have seen and if it can p \_\_\_\_\_ future events.

四、任务型阅读。

If music makes you smarter and exercise helps you to think, surely exercising to music can turn you into a genius. A group of American researchers believe that this is indeed true.

A team of scientists from Ohio State University found that people who exercised while listening to Italian composer Antonio Vivaldi's "The Four Seasons" did much better on verbal (言语) ability tests than without music. "Evidence suggests that exercise improves the learning ability of people with heart disease," said psychologist (心理学家) Charles Emery, who led the study. "And listening to music is thought to improve brainpower. We just wanted to put the two results together."

"The Four Seasons" was used because of its moderate tempo (适中的节奏) and positive effects in earlier research. "Exercise seems to cause positive changes in the nervous system, and these changes may have a direct effect on learning ability," Emery said. Scientists have been studying the effects of music on brainpower since the early 1950s.

By 1990, experts were using Mozart's music, especially his violin pieces, to help children with speech disorders (语言失常). Mozart was chosen because his music is not overexciting and has clear structures (结构).

With important exams drawing near, your parents will probably stop you from listening to music. But perhaps you have good reasons to turn it back on.

☐ Fill in the blanks with the words in the passage.

1. An \_\_\_\_\_ composer composed "The Four \_\_\_\_\_".
2. The music with \_\_\_\_\_ tempo, \_\_\_\_\_ effects and clear \_\_\_\_\_, not \_\_\_\_\_ was used by the scientists who studied the effects of music on brainpower.

## 一、单项填空。

- I think they are the most \_\_\_\_\_ students in our class.  
A. promise      B. promising      C. expecting      D. expected
- He was only 21 years old when he got the Nobel Prize. Which of the following can take the place of the underlined word?  
A. not more than      B. no more than      C. less than      D. more than
- They \_\_\_\_\_ for 30 years.  
A. have been married      B. didn't get married      C. married      D. got married
- The scientist made a lot of experiments \_\_\_\_\_ his theory.  
A. for testing      B. in order to testing      C. in order to test      D. so to test
- The firefighters tried their best to \_\_\_\_\_ the fire \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. stop, to spread      B. stop, spreading      C. keep, spreading      D. make, spread
- The mid-term examination \_\_\_\_\_ to be much easier than they expected.  
A. turned out      B. turned up      C. turned off      D. turned on
- Paul said: "Give me a chair \_\_\_\_\_".  
A. to sit      B. sat on      C. sit on      D. to sit in
- Have you enjoyed your visit here?  
—Yes, I'll be very sorry \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. for leaving      B. of leaving      C. to leave      D. with leaving
- The teacher asked a difficult question, but finally Ted \_\_\_\_\_ a good answer.  
A. came off with      B. came out      C. came up with      D. came up
- Steve didn't attend the medical conference last night. \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. John didn't, too      B. So did John      C. Nor was John      D. Neither did John
- \_\_\_\_\_ we move the picture over there? Do you think it'll look better?  
A. If what      B. What if      C. If      D. How
- You would think that John would have been brave and Jenny the timid (胆小的), but it was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. another way      B. just another way around  
C. just the other way around      D. other way around
- The project \_\_\_\_\_ in two months.  
A. is suppose to be completed      B. is supposed to complete  
C. supposes to be completed      D. is supposed completing
- They \_\_\_\_\_ all the bread at breakfast.  
A. used out      B. were using up      C. used off      D. used up
- He is a novelist, but he is \_\_\_\_\_ his poems.  
A. known as      B. better known for      C. well known with      D. famous as

## 二、根据句意及所给首字母填写单词,完成句子。

- Albert Einstein was a g\_\_\_\_\_ at physics.



2. We were d \_\_\_\_\_ where we should go for our holidays and we couldn't agree with each other.
3. The company's head office is in the city, but it has b \_\_\_\_\_ all over the world.
4. A \_\_\_\_\_ is as important as industry in the world.
5. He did not give up in spite of the i \_\_\_\_\_ disease.
6. The river is the b \_\_\_\_\_ between the two countries.
7. Scientists continue the e \_\_\_\_\_ of new theories.
8. We s \_\_\_\_\_ an answer to the question, but couldn't find one.
9. If you commit a c \_\_\_\_\_, you will be punished and put in prison.
10. The case of Professor Stephen Hawking is one example of the many d \_\_\_\_\_ people who have achieved success.

### 三、完形填空。

Sabine Island, near Greenland, was first discovered and mapped by the British geographer Sir Edward Sabine in 1823, but an 1869 map showed surprisingly that it was actually a quarter of a mile further west than its discoverer had indicated (标示). This 1 Alfred Wegener, a young geologist working in Greenland in 1910. He thought the 2 too great to be accounted for (解释) 3.

Wegener himself went to the area to take 4 and found that the island had moved an additional five-eighths of a 5 since 1869. After checking the 6 of other arctic land masses, he concluded that all of them were drifting 7 at different speeds. From such data, Wegener developed his floating continents theory. He imagined the scene clearly in 8 that an original super continent of melted material 9 the infant (初期的) earth; millions of years later, 10 cracked and broke into several 11 —the present continents. The continents do seem to 12 together like pieces of puzzle, and furthermore, some of the mountain ranges of 13 continents line up rather well, as if the landmasses were at one time 14.

Though Wegener's argument appeared 15, many geologists refused to accept it. Exactly how the continents were formed is still a leading geophysical mystery, though today many geophysicists are returning to the continental drift theory.

- |                    |                |                  |                  |
|--------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. A. interested   | B. affected    | C. moved         | D. struck        |
| 2. A. distance     | B. length      | C. wrong         | D. mistake       |
| 3. A. hardly       | B. really      | C. easily        | D. clearly       |
| 4. A. measurements | B. tests       | C. examinations  | D. experiments   |
| 5. A. mile         | B. metre       | C. kilometer     | D. yard          |
| 6. A. directions   | B. area        | C. distances     | D. positions     |
| 7. A. westward     | B. northward   | C. eastward      | D. southward     |
| 8. A. mind         | B. heart       | C. head          | D. brain         |
| 9. A. had made up  | B. was made of | C. was made from | D. had made into |





## Evaluation Test



- |                    |                    |               |              |
|--------------------|--------------------|---------------|--------------|
| 10. A. the mass    | B. the continents  | C. the earth  | D. the world |
| 11. A. pieces      | B. mountain ranges | C. islands    | D. maps      |
| 12. A. get         | B. come            | C. fit        | D. float     |
| 13. A. all         | B. other           | C. the same   | D. different |
| 14. A. collected   | B. connected       | C. joining    | D. gathered  |
| 15. A. interesting | B. certainly       | C. believable | D. long      |

### 四、阅读理解。

#### A

LONDON (Reuters)—Organic fruit, delivered right to the doorstep. That is what Gabrel Gold prefers, and he is willing to pay for it. If this is not possible, the 26-year-old computer technician will spend the extra money at the supermarket to buy organic food.

"Organic produce is always better," Gold said. "The food is free of pesticides (农药), and you are generally supporting family farms instead of large farms. And more often than not it is locally (本地) grown and seasonal, so it is more tasty." Gold is one of a growing number of shoppers buying into the organic trend, and supermarkets across Britain are counting on more like him as they grow their organic food business. But how many shoppers really know what they are getting, and why are they willing to pay a higher price for organic produce? Market research shows that Gold and others who buy organic food can generally give clear reasons for their preferences—but their knowledge of organic food is far from complete. For example, small amounts of pesticides can be used on organic products. And about three quarters of organic food in Britain is not local but imported to meet growing demands. "The demand for organic food is increasing by about one third every year, so it is a very fast-growing market," said Sue Flock, a specialist in this line of business.

- More and more people in Britain are buying organic food because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. they are getting richer  
 B. they can get the food anywhere  
 C. they consider the food free of pollution  
 D. they like home-grown fruit
- Which of the following statements is true to the facts about most organic produce sold in Britain?  
 A. It grows indoors all year round.  
 B. It is produced outside Britain.  
 C. It is grown on family farms.  
 D. It is produced on large farms.
- What is the meaning of "the organic trend" as the words are used in the text?  
 A. growing interest in organic food  
 B. better quality of organic food  
 C. rising market for organic food  
 D. higher prices of organic food

#### B

Something big is happening to the human race, something that could be called the Great Transformation.

The transformation consists of all the changes that are occurring in human life due to advancing technology. For thousands of years such progress occurred slowly. Now



everything is changing so fast that you may find yourself wondering where all this progress is really leading.

Nobody knows what all these changes really will mean in the long run. But this mysterious transformation is the biggest story of all time. It is the story of the human race itself.

Some people worry about what will happen when the deposits of petroleum are gone, but already researchers are finding all kinds of new ways to obtain energy. Someday, solar power collected by satellites circling the earth or fission (裂变) produced by mankind may give us all the energy we need for an expanding civilization. Space exploration promises to open up much new land for human settlement, as well as leading to the harvest of mineral resources.

Like it or not, our advancing technology has made us masters of the earth. We not only control all the other animals, but we are reshaping the world's plant life and even its soil and rocks, its waters and surrounding air.

Technology gives us the power to build a magnificent new civilization, if we can just agree on what we want it to be. But today, there is little global agreement on goals and how we should achieve them.

So it remains to be seen what will happen as a result of our technology. Pessimists (悲观者) worry that we will use the technology eventually to blow ourselves up. But they have been saying that for decades, and so far we have escaped. Whether we will continue to do so remains unknown, but we can continue to hope.

4. The Great Transformation is caused by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. changes in human life
  - B. the development of science and technology
  - C. space exploration
  - D. unknown reasons
5. Today it is impossible for people to build a remarkable new civilization because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. nobody is optimistic (乐观) about the future
  - B. human beings are unable to do so
  - C. people disagree with each other in many ways
  - D. people are worried too much

Self-comment for this unit

Items	Vocabulary	Language points	Speaking	Writing	Reading comprehension
To be improved					
Good					
Excellent					





# Homework for Reading

## 一、根据句意及所给首字母填写单词,完成句子。

1. The church had great s \_\_\_\_\_ influence (影响) on people in this country.
2. I will make every e \_\_\_\_\_ to help you when you are in trouble.
3. How can you t \_\_\_\_\_ all that noise while you're working?
4. He completely i \_\_\_\_\_ all these facts as though they never existed.
5. On Teachers' Day students p \_\_\_\_\_ flowers to their teachers.
6. She's become very s \_\_\_\_\_ lately, giving at least one party a month.
7. I'm so busy that I s \_\_\_\_\_ go to the cinema to relax myself.
8. The boy has a p \_\_\_\_\_ for painting and draws pictures every day.
9. The smooth surface of the lake r \_\_\_\_\_ the lights of the houses.
10. Are you interested in c \_\_\_\_\_ affairs that are happening in the world?

## 二、用过去分词写出下列短语。

1. 一位著名的电影导演 \_\_\_\_\_
2. 一次有组织的旅行 \_\_\_\_\_
3. 一枚破损的硬币 \_\_\_\_\_
4. 一条受污染的河流 \_\_\_\_\_
5. 一位已婚妇女 \_\_\_\_\_
6. 一位有经验的医生 \_\_\_\_\_
7. 一位有才华的艺术家 \_\_\_\_\_
8. 一位消息灵通人士 \_\_\_\_\_
9. 一篇斟字酌句的文章 \_\_\_\_\_
10. 一辆被偷走的汽车 \_\_\_\_\_

## 三、选择适当的短语完成句子,并注意形式的变化。

relate to   make a great effort   on all sides   change one's mind  
be concerned about   look up to   fall in love with   rather than

1. Boys \_\_\_\_\_ Jordan, one of the best basketball players in the world.
2. They \_\_\_\_\_ to help the poor children so that all of them could go back to school.
3. His remarks \_\_\_\_\_ the topic under discussion so the students listened carefully.
4. We \_\_\_\_\_ the child's safety. Maybe he is lost.
5. Nothing could \_\_\_\_\_, so we had to leave without him.
6. The boy \_\_\_\_\_ the girl at the first sight.
7. They couldn't escape. They were trapped with enemies \_\_\_\_\_.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ allow the vegetables to go bad, he sold them at half price.

#### 四、改写句子,意思不变。

- What he did satisfied his teacher.  
His teacher was \_\_\_\_\_ what he did.
- The news came as a shock to us.  
We were \_\_\_\_\_ the news.
- It was surprising to find the house empty.  
We were \_\_\_\_\_ finding the house empty.
- The pictures of the book interest us.  
We are \_\_\_\_\_ the pictures of the book.
- To my disappointment, he didn't turn up at the party.  
What \_\_\_\_\_ me was that he didn't turn up at the party.
- He spoke slowly so that we could write down what he said.  
He spoke slowly in order \_\_\_\_\_ us write down what he said.
- The police caught the man who had something to do with the murder.  
The police caught the man who \_\_\_\_\_ the murder.
- He tried to get used to the changes of society.  
He tried to \_\_\_\_\_ himself \_\_\_\_\_ the changes of society.

#### 五、任务型阅读。

阅读短文,填写表格。

#### Consumer Report

**Sun-glasses** The main differences between sun-glasses are in their lenses. Glass lenses can be heavy, so you may find them uncomfortable. Although glass is very hard and not easy to scratch, it is easier to break than plastic (though all the glass lenses we examined passed our strength test).

Plastic lenses are usually lighter in weight and less likely to break than glass lenses but, unless they are specially treated, they are easily scratched. If you want plastic lenses that do not scratch easily, look for lenses called CR 39. The strongest plastic lenses are made from polycarbonate.

Types of lens	advantages	disadvantages
glass	very (1) _____ difficult to (2) _____	can be (3) _____, (4) _____, easier to (5) _____
(6) _____	usually (7) _____, more difficult to (8) _____	easier to (9) _____ unless (10) _____

## 一、单项填空。

1. The prices of the houses in our city \_\_\_\_\_. Maybe I can never buy a cheaper house.  
A. are gone up      B. are going up      C. are risen      D. has gone up
2. Do let me stay up later tonight, for there'll be an exciting football match on TV.  
Mummy—just \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. at once      B. once more      C. for once      D. once in a while
3. The news was made \_\_\_\_\_ to everyone in the town.  
A. to be known      B. be known      C. to know      D. known
4. It's believed that if a book is \_\_\_\_\_ it will surely \_\_\_\_\_ the readers.  
A. interested, interest      B. interesting, be interested  
C. interested, be interesting      D. interesting, interest
5. Mr Smith, \_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_ speech, started to read a novel.  
A. tired, boring      B. tiring, bored      C. tired, bored      D. tiring, boring
6. Friendship is like money; easier made than \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. kept      B. to be kept      C. keeping      D. being kept
7. As a result of the bad weather, they sold their apples \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. cheap      B. cheaply      C. in a cheap price      D. for cheap
8. The workers, \_\_\_\_\_ are women, are making computers in this company.  
A. all      B. all of who      C. all of whom      D. all of them
9. The storm made \_\_\_\_\_ difficult for us to go on working in the field.  
A. it      B. that      C. this      D. /
10. I'll \_\_\_\_\_ Peter to interview the singing star.  
A. make      B. get      C. have      D. let
11. Miss Debbie is \_\_\_\_\_ a teacher and she treats us as her friends.  
A. only      B. not more than      C. more than      D. less than
12. It's reported that \_\_\_\_\_ top leaders have gone to visit Germany.  
A. the China's      B. Chinese      C. China      D. China's
13. Reporters should report an event truthfully \_\_\_\_\_ it's difficult for people to accept some stories.  
A. even though      B. because      C. as if      D. if
14. If you read this book, you will have \_\_\_\_\_ of the causes of the trouble.  
A. good understandings      B. understood  
C. a better understanding      D. better understand
15. Some people waste food \_\_\_\_\_ others haven't enough.  
A. as      B. while      C. when      D. however

## 二、完形填空。

Several factors make a good newspaper story. First—obviously—it must be new. But since TV can react to events so quickly, this is often a problem for 1. They usually

respond to it in one of three ways.

● By providing 2 detail comment or background information.

● By 3 a new angel (角度) on the day's major stories.

● By printing completely 4 stories which TV doesn't broadcast.

What else? Well—it also has to be 5. People don't want to read about 6, everyday life. Because of this, many stories involve some kind of conflict (冲突) or 7. This is one reason why so much news seems to be 8 news. "Plane lands safely—no one hurt" doesn't sell 9. "Plane 10—200 feared dead!" does.

Next, there's human interest. People are interested in other 11—particularly 12 the rich, famous and powerful. Stories about the private lives of pop singers, actors, models, politicians, 13, all appear regularly in certain newspapers.

Finally, for many editors, 14 is an important factor, too. They prefer stories about people, places and events which their readers know. That's why the stories in Tokyo's newspapers are often very different from the stories 15 in Paris, Cairo, New York or Buenos Aires.

- |                    |                 |                 |                 |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. newspapers   | B. publications | C. reporters    | D. broadcasters |
| 2. A. extra        | B. unnecessary  | C. untrue       | D. miserable    |
| 3. A. doing        | B. finding      | C. looking      | D. finding out  |
| 4. A. the same     | B. similar      | C. different    | D. good         |
| 5. A. funny        | B. dramatic     | C. professional | D. usual        |
| 6. A. ordinary     | B. unusual      | C. important    | D. surprising   |
| 7. A. love         | B. vacation     | C. comedy       | D. danger       |
| 8. A. good         | B. bad          | C. exciting     | D. informative  |
| 9. A. well         | B. news         | C. newspapers   | D. /            |
| 10. A. crashes     | B. bumps        | C. strikes      | D. drops        |
| 11. A. places      | B. people       | C. things       | D. news         |
| 12. A. about       | B. with         | C. at           | D. in           |
| 13. A. in addition | B. in any case  | C. for example  | D. after all    |
| 14. A. personality | B. similarity   | C. imagination  | D. familiarity  |
| 15. A. happened    | B. printed      | C. taking place | D. that         |

### 三、阅读理解。

#### A

The following is about the BBC and some other broadcasting stations in Britain.

Station	Broadcasting time	Type of programme
BBC Radio 1	24 hours a day	Pop and light music; sports
BBC Radio 2	24 hours a day	Pop and light music; sports
BBC Radio 3	7 am to about midnight	Serious music; cultural programme; science talk



## Evaluation Test

BBC Radio 4	6 am to about midnight	The main news service
<p>The BBC has local radio stations, such as Radio Wales which broadcasts some programmes in the Welsh language.</p> <p>The BBC has local radio stations which bring local news and stories of local interest, such as Radio London.</p>		
<p>Commercial radio has no national stations but it has many local ones; London has two—the London Broadcasting Company (LBC) and Capital Radio.</p>		
<p>There is advertising on commercial radio but not on the BBC.</p>		

- On which radio can you hear a commercial?  
A. Radio 3.                      B. Radio 4.                      C. Capital Radio.                      D. Radio London.
- You need to listen to \_\_\_\_\_ for a programme on outer space.  
A. Radio 2                      B. Radio 3                      C. Radio Wales                      D. LBC

### B

KABUL, Afghanistan (AP)—Missiles and warplanes sped through the Afghan night sky and attacked four cities in a U. S. -British attack on Osama Bin Laden and his Taliban supporters Sunday. Bin Laden and the Taliban's leader both survived, Taliban officials said. The strike began after nightfall Sunday in Kabul with five blasts followed by the sounds of anti-aircraft fire.

A Taliban official said civilians (平民) were killed in the storm, but did not say how many or where. The Pentagon said damage judgment was still going on and it was too early to say if there were civilian casualties(伤亡).

The attack also targeted (目标) the heart of the Taliban movement, hitting its military headquarters and the home of Taliban leader Mullah Mohammed Omar in the southern city of Kandahar, according to Afghan sources reached by telephone from Islamabad, Pakistan.

The sources said the first wave struck the Kandahar airport, destroying radar equipment and the control tower. The strike also exploded hundreds of housing units built for members of Bin Laden's al-Qaida terror movement (恐怖营地). More waves would follow later on.

Earlier Sunday, The Taliban had made an 11-hour request to prevent U. S. attacks; They offered to arrest Bin Laden and try him under Islamic law if the United States made a formal request. The Bush government quickly rejected the Taliban proposal.

- When this report was written, \_\_\_\_\_ joined in the attack.  
A. only America                      B. Only Britain  
C. Taliban and America                      D. America and Britain
- \_\_\_\_\_ is still unknown.  
A. The number of people killed                      B. The number of cities attacked  
C. The targets of the attacks                      D. The time of the attacks

5. Which of the following places were not attacked?
  - A. The home of Mullah Mohammed Omar.
  - B. The houses for Bin Laden's supporters.
  - C. The buildings for civilians.
  - D. The Kandahar airport.
6. Which of the following is true?
  - A. Taliban didn't want to arrest Bin Laden.
  - B. The attack was made on a stormy Sunday night.
  - C. America refused to accept Taliban's conditional suggestions.
  - D. One couldn't talk with people in Afghanistan by phone after the attack.
7. The word "wave" in the passage most likely means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. a big wave in the sea
  - B. a round of attacks
  - C. a sound wave caused by explosion
  - D. a group of soldiers

#### 四、书面表达

最近,你班同学正在参加 21st Century (School edition) 组织的一场讨论。讨论的主题是:网吧给我们带来了什么? 请你根据下表提供的信息,给报社的编辑写一封信,客观介绍你班的讨论情况。

将近三分之一的同学认为	三分之二以上的同学认为
1. 网吧丰富了我们的业余生活。 2. 网吧提供了网上通讯场所,使通讯更方便。 3. 网吧为我们课后开展研究性学习,搜集资料提供了方便。	1. 有些同学在网吧中沉溺于网络游戏、网上聊天,浪费了大量时间。 2. 由于管理不力,网吧中充斥不健康的内容,危害青少年。 3. 网吧是收费场所,会给学生、家长带来很重的经济负担。

**Self-comment for this unit**

Items	Vocabulary	Language points	Speaking	Writing	Reading comprehension
To be improved					
Good					
Excellent					



# Homework for Reading

## 一、根据释义写出单词,然后选择适当的单词填空,完成短文。

1. strange, not controlled by reason \_\_\_\_\_
2. anything formed of many parts, esp. a building \_\_\_\_\_
3. to fill someone with admiration \_\_\_\_\_
4. the spirit, thought, or character of modern times \_\_\_\_\_
5. a large usu. unroofed building with rows of seats surrounding a sports field \_\_\_\_\_
6. to cause sth. new to exist \_\_\_\_\_
7. to make or become full \_\_\_\_\_
8. to build, make by putting together or combining parts \_\_\_\_\_
9. the outside covering on top of a building \_\_\_\_\_
10. not natural, unusual \_\_\_\_\_

(11) \_\_\_\_\_ was invented in the 1920s by some architects who wanted their buildings (12) \_\_\_\_\_ in a way to look (13) \_\_\_\_\_. Modern buildings which look like boxes with flat (14) \_\_\_\_\_, sharp corners and glass walls, (15) \_\_\_\_\_ us. However, some modern architects use designs from nature when they (16) \_\_\_\_\_ their buildings. Gaudi's architecture is full of (17) \_\_\_\_\_ colors and shapes. There are not any corners or straight lines in any of his designs. The 2008 Olympic (18) \_\_\_\_\_ in Beijing is another example. It looks like a bird's nest made of tree branches. Just like a bird nest, the space in the (19) \_\_\_\_\_ will be (20) \_\_\_\_\_ with huge plastic bags full of air. So it looks warm and friendly.

## 二、用 as 所构成的短语填空,完成句子。

1. There is a lot of furniture in the apartment, \_\_\_\_\_ beds, desks, chairs and so on.
2. Some strong ants \_\_\_\_\_ guards and soldiers in time of trouble.
3. These children \_\_\_\_\_ their teachers \_\_\_\_\_ their friends.
4. You'd better practise your oral English \_\_\_\_\_ as \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Before making a success of his writing, he \_\_\_\_\_ a taxi driver and a newspaper seller.
6. He painted the walls of the restaurant in bright colors \_\_\_\_\_ attract more customers.
7. Last night there was a storm. \_\_\_\_\_ a \_\_\_\_\_, many roads were blocked by the fallen trees.
8. This meat tastes \_\_\_\_\_ it has already gone bad.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ Jay went into the hall, the audience cried out with pleasure.
10. My hometown is no longer \_\_\_\_\_ it was before. It has changed a lot.

## 三、改写句子,意思不变。

1. Although he was very tired, he won the game. \_\_\_\_\_ his tiredness, he won the game.
2. Though it is difficult, she enjoys skating. \_\_\_\_\_ its \_\_\_\_\_, she enjoys skating.
3. Even though he is very old, he does Tai Chi. \_\_\_\_\_ his \_\_\_\_\_, he does Tai Chi.
4. Although he was afraid, he managed to pass the driving test. \_\_\_\_\_ his fears, he



managed to pass the driving test.

5. Though it was dangerous, they love climbing. \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_, they love climbing.
- 四、任务型阅读。

The Winchester house in San Jose, California was rebuilt over 38 years! One reason that this house took so long to rebuild was that the owner of the house thought that it was haunted (神鬼出没). The original house was an eight-room farmhouse with a separate barn, owned by Oliver and Sarah Winchester. Mr Winchester made his fortune from the sale of Winchester rifles. It was this association with Winchester rifles that led to Mrs Winchester's decision to redo the house.

After Mr Winchester died in 1886, Mrs Winchester visited a fortune teller in Boston to see what the future held for her. The fortune teller told Mrs Winchester that she would be haunted by ghosts because of her husband's wealth. All of the people who were killed by those rifles would come to the Winchesters' house for revenge. The fortune teller told her that there was only one way she could balance the deaths of those people with the money her husband had made. That was by using the money her husband earned to continuously rebuild the Winchester house. Mrs Winchester immediately moved to California to begin rebuilding the house.

Mrs Winchester tore down the house and rebuilt it into a very strange place to live. Today, the house has 13 bathrooms, 47 fireplaces, 40 staircases, and three elevators. Guests at the house can look out over the land around the Winchester house from any of the house's 10,000 windows. It is also easy for guests to get lost in the house. There are 20,000 doorways and closets in the Winchester house. Behind many of these doors, guests can find nothing but walls! Dozens of secret halls and trap doors are also built into the house. The purpose of all these changes is to confuse the many ghosts who live in the house.



Fill in the blanks with proper words according to the passage.

