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致读者



亲爱的同学：

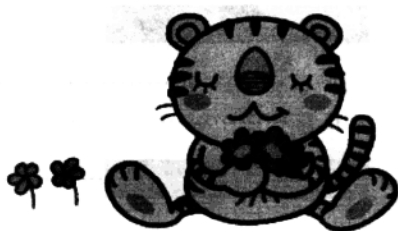
你好！

面对课本中那么多语句、单词，又无讲解的内容，你能全部掌握吗？别怕，我会帮助你。只要你养成良好的学习习惯，运用科学的学习方法，一定没问题！

别忘了把你的课本和这本书放在一起看，因为它们的编排顺序是一样的。很多有经验的老师根据每一篇课文的内容和学习要求，分别编写了A、B两份练习卷。A卷指导你做好课外预复习工作，并及时巩固学到的新知识。其实你的学习能力很强，完成A卷一点也不难。那么就继续发挥你的聪明才智，试试B卷吧！B卷的难度高于A卷，有时还要求你把以前学过的知识结合起来解题，以帮助你复习以前学过的知识。

怎么样，这样新颖别致的同步练习，这种轻松愉快的学习方式，是不是已经把你吸引住了？赶快来和它交朋友吧！





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Hi, 你好!

这个寒假过得不错吧! 有没有天天睡懒觉? “一年之计在于春, 一日之计在于晨。”在新的一年里, 让我们一起努力, 取得更大的进步!

关心你的大朋友





学习计划

这学期我最想做的事是：

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

要实现以上目标,我还需要
(如时间、努力、伙伴……)：

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

我要做好如下准备工作：

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

给自己制定一个发展目标,记住：

目标是你自己的,而不是别人的。

目标应是现实的,而不是幻想的。

知道自己要做什么,再想想怎么做,并努力完成它!





A 卷

Listening

I. Short Conversations

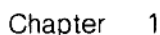
Directions: Listen to the short conversations and choose the best answers.

1. A. She didn't go to London. B. She enjoyed her trip in London very much.
C. She didn't enjoy her vacation here. D. She didn't enjoy her trip in London.
2. A. Joe lost a bag in Dr Smith's class this morning.
B. The Lost and Found hasn't turned in Joe's bag.
C. Joe lost a bag in Dr Smith's class this afternoon.
D. The Lost and Found has found Dr Smith's bag.
3. A. \$ 10. B. \$ 5. C. \$ 9.5. D. \$ 0.5.
4. A. Go to Atlanta. B. Go to Washington.
C. Visit her brother. D. Spend a weekend in Atlanta.
5. A. The woman walks slowly.
C. The woman could walk fast.
B. The woman is a fast walker.
D. The woman walks too quickly.
6. A. It's been ordered.
C. There are too many things on it.
B. It's dirty.
D. It isn't placed yet.
7. A. He is very quiet.
C. He is calm.
B. He gives amusing lectures.
D. He is not nervous.
8. A. Something wrong has happened to the library.
B. It's open during the day.
C. Something has happened to the building.
D. The workers are about to complete it.
9. A. He lost the calculator.
B. He doesn't know where the calculator is.
C. He thinks he has damaged the calculator.
D. He doesn't know the answer to the problem.
10. A. Shopping centers are very common.
B. There should be a new shopping center.
C. There isn't any shopping center.
D. This shopping center is quite old.

II. Passage

Directions: Listen to the short passage and choose the best answers.

1. A. From the captain. B. From his friends.
C. He taught himself. D. At school.



2. A. His watch and one pound.
B. One pound and a small box.
C. A small box and three wheels.
D. His watch and a small box.
3. A. Jimmy was not skillful in mending watches.
B. Jimmy was skillful in mending watches.
C. The captain liked Jimmy very much.
D. Jimmy helped others free of charge.

III. Longer Conversation

Directions: Listen to the longer conversation and fill in the blanks according to it.

Weekend Tour

Touring place	<u>1</u>
Form of transportation	<u>2</u>
Starting time	<u>3</u>
Relationship between the two speakers	<u>4</u>

Complete the form. Write NO MORE THAN FOUR WORDS for each answers.

Grammar and Vocabulary

Directions: Choose the best answers.

1. Who _____ has a good ear for music doesn't appreciate the famous composer's works?
A. that B. who C. which D. as
2. Do you need the same machine _____ in our factory?
A. as is being used B. which is being used
C. what is being used D. as it is being used
3. He said he had lost many books, _____ untrue.
A. which was B. that was C. which were D. that were
4. _____ talk about the importance of English study.
A. Little did I B. Little I need
C. Little did I need D. Little I needed
5. Miss Wu bought, _____ is most fashionable at the time, a black fur coat.
A. it B. which C. that D. what
6. Will you please show me the girl _____ name is Lee?
A. her B. who's C. whose D. which
7. The world _____ is made up of matter.
A. in that we live B. on which we live
C. where we live in D. we live in
8. Caves and hollow trees are not the only places _____.
A. where are found bats B. where bats are found in
C. where bats are found D. in which bats to find



9. What way are you thinking of _____ rid of the flies?
 A. getting B. to get C. being get D. to be getting
10. Is this the watch _____ you wish to have _____?
 A. the one ... repaired B. which ... it repaired
 C. the one ... it repaired D. which ... repaired
11. Since spring is here, you can _____ the skis till you need them next winter.
 A. put up B. put in C. put away D. put them
12. We should not judge a person only _____.
 A. by that he wears B. by that he has on
 C. from what he wears D. by what he wears
13. —How can I use the washing machine?
 —Well, just refer to the _____.
 A. explanations B. instructions C. expressions D. introductions
14. Tom has a _____ mind, so he always appears foolish.
 A. awkward B. dull C. boring D. timid
15. Some of the most important concepts in physics _____ their success to these mathematical systems.
 A. oblige B. owe C. contribute D. apply
16. Without any hesitation, he _____ after working in the company for five years.
 A. regained B. released C. resigned D. recovered
17. If you want to go abroad, you should _____ for a visa.
 A. ask B. request C. apply D. require
18. The man was caught when he was about to _____ fire to the store house.
 A. catch B. cause C. set D. make
19. The motorist was _____ \$ 100 for driving after drinking.
 A. fined B. punished C. paid D. charged
20. The old man over there is _____ our professor.
 A. other than B. rather than C. none other than D. no more than

Reading and Writing

I. Cloze

Directions: Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context:

Is your schoolbag heavy to bear? The e-schoolbag will free you from the 1.
2 the People's Education Press, e-schoolbags are going to be 3 to Chinese middle school students at the end of this month. A trial(试用) project with several hundred e-schoolbags will begin in several cities, including Beijing and Shanghai.
4 class of students from each city will be the first to use the hi-tech schoolbags. The e-schoolbag is going to 5 all over China next spring if the project proves 6.



Actually the e-schoolbag should perhaps be called an e-textbook, 7 an electronic textbook. It is a portable and wireless hand-held computer that is 8 designed for school students.

However, it is hard to tell when people will accept this new 9 of study.

Some complain that e-textbook can be broken, or ruined (损坏) if a drink is knocked over on the desk. Some say that the screen will 10 harm to students' eyesight. But only time will tell.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. height | B. weigh | C. weight | D. heaviness |
| 2. A. According to | B. Owing to | C. Despite | D. It is said that |
| 3. A. given | B. introduced | C. tested | D. provided |
| 4. A. A lucky | B. An unlucky | C. Any whole | D. A choosing |
| 5. A. use | B. be spread | C. spread | D. taken out |
| 6. A. succeed | B. to succeed | C. successful | D. success |
| 7. A. for example | B. just as | C. which we call | D. or rather |
| 8. A. specially | B. especially | C. purposefully | D. perhaps |
| 9. A. need | B. difference | C. sort | D. form |
| 10. A. lead | B. occur | C. be | D. do |

II. Reading Comprehension

Directions: Read the following passages and choose the best answer.

(A)

I was only eight years old when the Second World War ended, but I can still remember something about the victory celebrations in the small town where I lived. We had not suffered much from the war there, though like most children of my age, I was used to seeing bombed houses in the streets and the enormous army lorries passing through. But both at home and at school I had become accustomed to the phrases "before the war" and "when the war's over." "Before the war," apparently, things had been better, though I was too young to understand why, except there had been no bombs then, and people had eaten things like ice-cream and bananas, which I had only heard of. When the war was over, we would go back to London, but this meant very little to me. I did not remember what London was like.

What I remember now about VE Day was the afternoon and the evening. It was a fine May day. I remember coming home about five o'clock. My father and mother came in about an hour later. After dinner I said I wanted to see the bonfire (篝火), so when it got dark my father took me to the end of the street. The bonfire was very high, and some people had collected some old clothes to dress the unmistakable figure with the moustache they had put on top of it. Just as we arrived, they set light to it. The flames rose and soon covered the "guy". Everyone was cheering and shouting, and an old woman came out of her house with two chairs and threw them on the fire to keep the fire going. I stood beside my father until the fire started to go down, not knowing what to say. He said nothing either. He had fought in the First World War and may have been remembering the end of that. At last he said, "Well, that's it, son. Let's hope that this time it really will be the last one."

1. Where did the narrator live before the Second World War?



- A. In a small town. B. In London. C. In Europe. D. In the countryside.
2. The unmistakable figure with the moustache most probably represents _____.
A. someone who died in the war B. someone who had won
C. an imaginary figure D. the most hated person in the war— Hitler
3. The narrator's father _____.
A. had fought in the Second World War
B. may have suffered much during the previous war
C. helped build a bonfire on VE Day
D. added something to the fire to keep it going too
4. By saying "Let's hope that this time it really will be the last one," the father meant that _____.
A. he hoped there would be no more wars in the world
B. he wished the Second World War had not happened
C. he hoped people would not build any more bonfires
D. he wished people would learn many lessons from the war

(B)

There is a new type of small advertisement becoming increasingly common in newspaper classified columns(分类广告栏). It is sometimes placed among "situations vacant", although it does not offer anyone a job, and sometimes it appears among "situations wanted", although it is not placed by someone looking for a job either. What it does is to offer help in applying for a job.

"Contact us before writing your application", or "Make use of our long experience in preparing your job history", is how it is usually expressed. The growth and success of such a specialized service is, of course, a reflection on the current high levels of unemployment. It is also an indication of the growing importance of job history, with the suggestion that it may now qualify as an art form itself.

There was a time when those job hunters simply wrote letters of application. "Just put down your name, address, age and whether you have passed any exams", was about the average level of advice offered to young people applying for their first jobs when I left school. The letter was really just for a start, it was explained, everything else could and should be saved for the interview. And in those days of full employment the technique worked. The letter proved that you could write and were available for work. Your eager face and intelligent replies did the rest.

Later, as you moved up the ladder, something slightly more sophisticated (老练的) was called for. The advice then was to put something in the letter which would make you different from the rest. "Your search is over. I am the person you are looking for," was a widely used trick that occasionally succeeded. Or it might be some special feature specially designed for the job in view.

There is no doubt, however, that it is the increasing number of applicants with university education that has led to the greater importance of the job history.

5. The new type of advertisement which is appearing in newspaper columns _____.



- A. informs job hunters of the opportunities available
 - B. promises useful advice to those looking for employment
 - C. divides available jobs into various types
 - D. informs employers that people are available for work
6. Nowadays a demand for this specialized type of service has been created because _____.
A. there is a lack of jobs available for artistic people
B. there are so many top-level jobs available
C. there are so many people out of work
D. the job history is considered to be a work of art
7. In the past it was expected that first-job hunters would _____.
A. write a letter giving their life history
B. pass some exams before applying for a job
C. have no qualifications except being able to read and write
D. keep any detailed information until they obtained an interview
8. Later, as one went to apply for more important jobs, one was advised to include in the letter _____.
A. something that would attract attention to one's application
B. a personal opinion about the organization one was trying to join
C. something that would amuse the person reading it
D. a lie which could easily fool others

III. Verb Filling

Directions: Fill in the blanks with suitable verb forms.

1. _____ (beat) by his father many times, the boy dared not smoke again.
2. The teacher entered the room, _____ (follow) by a group of pupils.
3. _____ (release) from the prison, he started his own business.
4. If I _____ (take) your advice, I wouldn't have made such a serious mistake.
5. Mr Green often _____ (catch) the No. 11 bus to work.
6. Why _____ (not ring) me up when you got the tickets for the concert?
7. While the man _____ (look) at the shop window, the thief stole his wallet.
8. The bad weather meant _____ (delay) the rocket launch for the hours.
9. Do you consider it any good _____ (prepare) the truck again?
10. _____ (lose) in thought, he almost ran into the car in front of him.

IV. Translation

Directions: Translate the following sentences into English, using the words given in the brackets.

1. 他总是逼迫他的兄弟为他做许多事。(force)
2. 我们不能让他走,因为他在这出戏里起重要的作用。(play a role in)
3. 他获得一等奖的消息让我感到很震惊。(be shocked at)
4. 我们有许多工作要去完成,所以我们就开始吧!(get through)
5. 他棒极了,以至于在考试中答对所有的题。(terrific)



B 卷

Speaking

Directions: Make quick response to the sentences you hear.

1. Let me help you with your luggage.
2. Could you please give me some advice on improving my English?
3. Reading detective stories is one of my favourite pastimes.
4. Please pass me the salt.
5. Do you happen to be free this evening?

Grammar and Vocabulary

Directions: Choose the best answers.

1. Western Nebraska generally receives less snow than _____ eastern Nebraska.
A. does B. is C. it does D. it is
2. Nearby were two boats _____ they had come to the island.
A. in which B. by which C. with which D. without which
3. He kept on talking and not for a moment _____.
A. he paused B. did he pause C. he would pause D. he had
4. Carol said the work would be done by October, _____ personally I doubt very much.
A. it B. that C. whom D. which
5. Supermarkets _____ people buy nearly everything continue to appear in China.
A. that B. from which C. from where D. which
6. The room was full of students, ten of _____ are from foreign countries.
A. them B. which C. whom D. who
7. In the factory there are about 4000 workers, 80 percent of _____ are women.
A. them B. which C. whom D. who
8. The book _____ the man _____ is John Smith.
A. is belonged to... whose name B. is belonging to... is name
C. belongs to... whose name D. has belonged to... his name
9. _____ he can run faster than anyone else in his class.
A. As we know that B. As we know
C. Which we know D. What we know
10. Is this watch _____ you wish to have?
A. the one where B. the one which
C. where D. which



11. Is this school _____ we studied when we were teenagers?
A. the one where B. the one which C. where D. which
12. —I wonder why the book costs so little.
—It's second hand. _____, there are several pages _____.
A. Therefore... missed B. Located... gone
C. What's more... missed D. Besides... gone
13. _____ himself, Boris got down to business.
A. Seated B. To seat C. After being seated D. Having seated
14. Details of the scheme have yet been _____ to use so far.
A. relieved B. released C. relaxed D. reminded
15. After a quick _____ at the patient the doctor rang for an ambulance.
A. stare B. gaze C. glare D. glance
16. I'd like to _____ a special seat for the concert of May 5.
A. reserve B. preserve C. request D. predict
17. The new airport will be _____ by bus and underground by the end of next year.
A. available B. accessible C. advisable D. acceptable
18. _____ the days went on, the weather got even colder.
A. With B. Since C. While D. As
19. The lady living next door looks quite young _____ her age.
A. over B. for C. of D. by
20. This multiple-choice test _____ 100 incomplete questions.
A. composes of B. consists of C. makes up D. involves in

Reading and Writing

I. Cloze

Directions: Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.

"Bad luck always comes in three" and last Sunday seemed to prove it. After troubles with the car and the television, we spent the evening waiting for the 1 trouble. Shortly after dinner we both smelled smoke. My wife, who is always careless while 2, ran to the kitchen but returned looking bewildered(迷惑). I rushed up the stairs 3 smoke coming from 4 our bedroom door. I went to the bathroom and 5 a wet cloth over my face. Then I returned to the 6, opened the door and moved in 7. There would be less smoke at floor level. With one hand stretched out in front of me, I advanced carefully 8 for the switch to turn 9 the electric blanket. At that moment, I heard the bell of a coming fire engine. Thank god, my wife had not been 10 her time.

1. A. first B. second C. last D. next
2. A. cooking B. eating C. driving D. reading
3. A. seeing B. see C. having seen D. to have seen



- | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 4. A. above | B. under | C. inside | D. outside |
| 5. A. took | B. put | C. covered | D. tied |
| 6. A. kitchen | B. living-room | C. bedroom | D. bathroom |
| 7. A. in the darkness | B. with great care | C. on all fours | D. in a hurry |
| 8. A. feeling | B. waiting | C. calling | D. asking |
| 9. A. on | B. off | C. in | D. over |
| 10. A. saving | B. wasting | C. taking | D. recording |

II. Reading Comprehension

Directions: Read the following passages and choose the best answer.

(A)

Knitting

My mother knew how to knit, but she never taught me. She assumed, as did many women of her generation, that knitting was no longer a skill worth passing down from mother to daughter. A combination of feminism, consumerism and household gadgetry made many women feel that such homely accomplishments were now obsolete. My grandmother still knitted, though, and every Christmas she made a pair of socks for my brother and me, of red wool. They were the ones we wore under our ice skates, when it was really important to have warm feet.

Knitting is a nervous habit that happens to be productive. It helped me quit smoking by giving my hands something else to do. It is wonderful for depression because no matter what else happens, you are creating something beautiful. Time spent in front of the television or just sitting is no longer time wasted.

I love breathing life into the patterns. It's true magic, finding a neglected, dog-eared old book with the perfect snowflake design, buying the same Germantown knitting worsted my grandmother used, in the exact blue to match my daughter's eyes, taking it on the train with me every day for two months, working feverishly to get it done by Christmas, staying up late after the stockings are filled to sew in the sleeves and weave in the ends.

Knitting has taught me patience. I know that if I just keep going, even if it takes months, there will be a reward. When I make a mistake, I know that a temper tantrum will not fix it, that I just have to go back and take out the stitches between and start over again.

People often ask if I would do it for money, and the answer is always a definite no. In the first place, you could not pay me enough for the hours I put into sweater. But more important, this is an activity I keep separate from such considerations. I knit to cover my children and other people I love in warmth and colour. I knit to give them something that money could never buy.

Knitting gives my life an alternative rhythm to the daily deadline. By day I can write about Northern Ireland or the New York City Police Department and get paid for it, but on the train home, surrounded by people with laptops, I stage my little rebellion. I take out my old knitting bag and join the centuries of women who have knitted for love.

1. Which of the following reasons does NOT explain the fact that "Knitting was no longer a skill worth passing down from mother to daughter"?



- A. The struggle of women for equal rights.
 - B. The belief that it is good to buy and use a lot of goods.
 - C. The plain feature of knitting.
 - D. The introduction of domestic devices.
2. At what time did the author wear the socks her grandmother had knitted for her?
- A. In winter.
 - B. When she went skiing.
 - C. During the Christmas holidays.
 - D. When she needed to keep her feet warm for skating.
3. "Knitting is a nervous habit" means _____.
A. knitting involves the work of one's nerves
B. knitting goes on one's nerves
C. knitting makes one nervous
D. knitting may act as a trigger for a nervous breakdown
4. Which of the following is NOT concerning knitting according to the author?
A. It helps one give up one's bad habit.
B. It helps one get rid of one's bad mood.
C. It requires patience.
D. It is a profit-making business.
5. What is NOT her purpose for knitting according to this passage?
A. It saves money.
B. It activates one's life.
C. It enriched one's life.
D. It is a pleasant pastime.

(B)

The size and location of the world's deserts are always changing. Over millions of years, as climates change and mountains rise, new dry and wet areas appear. But within the last hundred years deserts have been increasing at frightful speed. This is partly because of natural changes, but most responsible (负责的) for creating deserts is man.

Man can make deserts, but he can also prevent them from getting bigger. Algeria is planting a green belt of trees along the edge of the Sahara Desert to stop the land. In China, too, windbreaks are being built in the northwest to keep the desert from growing.

But deserts still threaten (威胁) the world. Experts believe that land that is on the way to becoming deserts equals the size of Australia, Russia and the United States put together. Can we stop the speed of the world's deserts and save the land that mankind live on? Yes, we can. And we must.

6. The reason why the land turns into deserts is _____.
A. mostly because of the changing of the climates
B. mostly because of the natural changes
C. mostly because of man



- D. mostly because of the world
7. In the second paragraph, the underlined word “windbreaks” means _____.
A. trees planted as a belt to stop the wind
B. high walls as a belt to stop the wind
C. long and deep ditch as a belt to stop the wind
D. men stood side by side as belt to stop the wind
8. The deserts still threaten the world in the way _____.
A. of increasing at an unbelievable speed
B. of spreading in Australia, Russia and the United States
C. of bringing about new dry and wet areas in every part of the world
D. that they cause the change of climates

(C)

You either have it, or you don't—a sense of direction, that is. But why is it that some people could find their way across the Sahara without a map, while others can lose themselves in the next street?

Scientists say we're all born with a sense of direction, but it is not properly understood how it works. One theory is that people with a good sense of direction have simply worked harder at developing it. Research being carried out at Liverpool University supports this idea and suggests that if we don't use it, we lose it.

“Children as young as seven have the ability to find their way around,” says Jim Martland, Research Director of the project. “However, if they are not allowed out alone or are taken everywhere by car, they never develop the skills.”

Jim Martland also emphasizes that young people should be taught certain skills to improve their sense of direction. He makes the following suggestions:

- If you are using a map, turn it so it relates to the way you are facing.
- If you leave your bike in a strange place, put it near something like a big stone or a tree.

Note landmarks on the route as you go away from your bike. When you return, go back along the same route.

- Simplify the way of finding your direction by using lines such as streets in a town, streams, or walls in the countryside to guide you. Count your steps so that you know how far you have gone and note any landmarks such as tower blocks or hills which can help to find out where you are.

Now you need never get lost again!

9. Scientists believe that _____.
A. some babies are born with a sense of direction
B. people learn a sense of direction as they grow older
C. people never lose their sense of direction
D. everybody possesses a sense of direction from birth
10. What is true of seven-year-old children according to the passage?