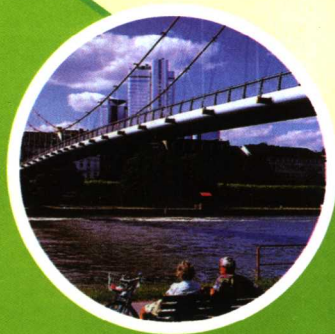
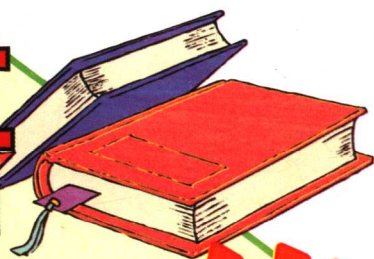


- 与教材学习同步
- 分单元列出学习要点与要求
- 分课训练
- 由易到难安排学练材料

高中英语

**SENIOR
ENGLISH**

一课一练



高二上册

黄健如 主编
江西科学技术出版社



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编者的话

在目前的高中英语教学中最大的问题是学习和训练材料目标不明确,甚至学习和训练目标偏移,使得师生常常耗费大量的时间和精力去学练那些低质量甚至是错误的材料。学练效率低下在所难免。我们认为学习、掌握英语的关键在于多做目标清楚、正确的语言运用实践练习。

为了帮助同学们用尽可能少的时间,尽可能好地学习英语,本书以高中英语课程标准、教材规定的教学目标和高校招生英语考试大纲为依据,采用适应教学中师生的需要、方便师生使用的内容并力求做到与教材学习同步,分单元列出学习要点与要求、分课训练(Section A 用于 Warming up, Listening and Speaking 三部分; Section B 用于 Pre-reading, Reading and Post-reading 三部分; Section C 用于 Language study 部分; Section D 用于 Integrating skills 部分)、由易到难地安排学练材料的方式。书中训练材料使用的题型也采用了高考常用考试形式和其他有效测试形式。

为了使同学们能对自己的学习情况进行阶段自我检测,在书中还安排了期中期末检测题各一套供使用。书后附有参考答案和听力材料供大家进行自我检查。书中的这些安排将会使同学们明显感到使用方便、效果显著。

本书编写人员中有特级教师、学科带头人、高考英语阅卷领导小组成员及其他著名省、市英语优秀骨干教师等。

本书由黄健如主编,吴耀山、杨苹、蔡相群编写。

编者

2005 年元月

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Unit 1 Making a difference

[学习要点与要求]

1. 识记与理解: Albert Einstein, genius, inspiration, perspiration, Alfred North Whitehead, quote, radioactivity, biologist, Stephen Hawking, Ph. D. promising, incurable, engage, Jane Wilde, exploration, Roger Penrose, observation, Newton, DNA, Galileo Galilei, Francis Bacon, geographer, Copernicus.
2. 运用: 1) undertake, analysis, obvious, within, agriculture, gravity, curious, branch, debate, scan, boundary, graduate, research, wheelchair, disable, theory, seek, misunderstand, scientific, observe, match (v.), predict, unhappiness, crime, astronomer, microscope, telescope, heaven, intelligent, patient, experiment
2) work on, go by, go on with, dream of, turn out, use up, be satisfied with, take a look at, what if, the other way round
3) 描述人物 (Describing people)
... you are twenty - one years old and a promising graduated student. . .
The scientist is curious and careful.
He is also intelligent and patient.
辩论 (Debating)
I think biology is the most important and useful science because. . .
That's correct. That's true.
It's clear that. . . I doubt that. . .
It's hard to say. Well, maybe, but. . .
There's no doubt that. . . What's your idea?
Have you thought about. . . ?
4) 围绕科学家这一题材进行口、笔头交际。
5) 学习动词不定式短语作主语、宾语、定语和状语。

Section A

I. Listen to some short dialogues and choose the best answers.

- () 1. What is the boy trying to find out?
A. The name of a famous scientist.
B. The name of a famous basketball player.
C. The name of a famous football player.
- () 2. Where does the conversation most probably take place?
A. At school. B. In a hospital. C. At a railway station.

- () 3. What is the professor going to do this afternoon?
 A. He's going to help the students solve some problems.
 B. He's going to give the students a talk.
 C. He's going to publish his new book on physics.
- () 4. What is the girl fond of?
 A. Music. B. Reading. C. The fine arts.
- () 5. What's the probable relationship between the two speakers?
 A. Husband and wife. B. Teacher and student. C. Classmates.

II. Choose the best answer or response for each of the situation.

- () 6. —Do you feel like _____ there or shall we take a bus?
 —I'd like to walk. But since there isn't much time left, I'd rather you _____ a taxi.
 A. walking; hiring B. to walk; hire
 C. to walk; hired D. walking; hired
- () 7. —I like to watch plays, but I don't watch them every evening.
 —_____.
 A. So do I B. Nor do I
 C. So it is with me D. So I do
- () 8. —The maths problem isn't difficult for you to work out, is it?
 —_____. I should be given a more difficult one.
 A. No, it is B. Yes, it is
 C. No, it isn't D. Yes, it isn't
- () 9. —What do you suppose made her worried?
 —_____ a gold ring.
 A. Lose B. Lost
 C. Losing D. Because of losing
- () 10. —Why was a special meeting called?
 —_____ a new chairman.
 A. To elect B. Electing
 C. Our electing D. Elected

III. Listen to a speech and choose the best answers.

- () 11. What is the television programme mainly about?
 A. It's mainly about some of the social problems.
 B. It's mainly about how the brain works.
 C. It's mainly about a public service in New York City.
- () 12. What will be used to make things easy to follow?
 A. TV sets will be used.
 B. Children's pictures will be used.
 C. Computer brain pictures will be used.

- () 13. What is Dr Brown going to do?
- A. He is going to answer the questions.
B. He is going to make some phone calls.
C. He is going to watch the programme.

Section B

Choose the best word or phrase for each blank according to the passage.

Can you remember the day you spoke the first word? If you can, you are unusual.

Try to 1 what the first few 2 of your life were like. I am sure you just spent 3 of your time eating, sleeping and crying. As you grew older, you were awake more of the time. It took your parents more time to 4 with you and talk to you. You 5 and listened *curiously* (好奇地). You began to know that people make certain 6 to go with certain things.

Then you began to try to 7 the sounds you heard. And little by little, you were able to make the 8 sound for one thing.

In that way you came to understand the 9 of language. The secret is that a certain sound 10 a certain thing. One sound might be as good as 11. But it is no good as a word 12 everybody agrees on its meaning. Only when a group of people use the 13 set of sounds for things, can they 14 each other, and then these people have a language.

After you 15 the secret of language, you learned words. Some of the words meant 16, such as BOOK, CHAIR, and HAT, some words meant 17 things, such as GO and SWIM, and other words described things, such as GOOD and DIRTY. Soon you learned to put words 18 to express an idea such as "I want to go out and play with my friends." This is a 19. With a language people can talk with each other and know 20 others want to do.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|------------|---------------|
| () 1. A. think of | B. tell | C. say | D. consider |
| () 2. A. years | B. months | C. hours | D. minutes |
| () 3. A. little | B. a little | C. most | D. more |
| () 4. A. work | B. sleep | C. study | D. play |
| () 5. A. smiled | B. cried | C. watched | D. listened |
| () 6. A. words | B. sounds | C. names | D. forms |
| () 7. A. say | B. make | C. speak | D. tell |
| () 8. A. right | B. wrong | C. strange | D. good |
| () 9. A. meaning | B. secret | C. way | D. use |
| () 10. A. tells | B. is | C. means | D. produces |
| () 11. A. other | B. another | C. others | D. the others |
| () 12. A. if | B. before | C. unless | D. until |
| () 13. A. same | B. right | C. useful | D. difficult |
| () 14. A. know | B. understand | C. help | D. hear |
| () 15. A. found | B. kept | C. let out | D. had |

- () 16. A. something B. nothing C. anything D. things
 () 17. A. learning B. doing C. calling D. naming
 () 18. A. together B. away C. up D. on
 () 19. A. idea B. thought C. speech D. language
 () 20. A. which B. that C. what D. who

Section C

I. Choose the best answer or response to each of the situation.

- () 1. As mother has gone abroad, much housework _____ to be done by father.
 A. leaves B. puts C. continues D. remains
- () 2. Although I hate to wait in a long line, I had to _____ it.
 A. join B. attend C. join in D. take part in
- () 3. You may not agree, but _____ I think she is a very nice girl.
 A. personally B. truly C. generally D. commonly
- () 4. _____ the girl came and looked after the old lady until she was fully recovered a month later.
 A. Day after day B. Day by day C. Year after year D. Year by year
- () 5. —Excuse me, could you tell me how to find the ladies' room?
 —Didn't you see the _____ for ladies' room over there?
 A. signal B. sign C. mark D. notice
- () 6. Some bandits on the road made the bus stop _____ without paying any money.
 A. picking them up B. to pick them up
 C. to pick up them D. from picking them up
- () 7. _____ quite well in the exam since he feels so sure of passing it.
 A. It seems to have done B. It seems that he may do
 C. He seems to have done D. He seems that he has done
- () 8. His theory was so advanced for only _____ people to understand at that time.
 A. few B. a few C. a little D. many
- () 9. I think it a great honor _____ to visit your country.
 A. to invite B. to have invited
 C. to have been invited D. being invited
- () 10. I did _____ I could _____ the poor little girl.
 A. that; take care of B. all; take care of
 C. what; to take care of D. enough; to take care of

II. Choose the best answers according to the passages.

Early in the morning of June 29th, 1991, Carrie and Morgenstern were watching the field. Although they could see nothing through the thick fog, they kept their camera running. By 6 a. m. the fog had begun to lift. A remarkable pair of circles was seen in the wheat field flattened. Stalks(麦

秆) were bent but not broken. Outside the circles the wheat was untouched. Muddy though the field was, there were no footprints or other marks. The circles seemed to have come from nowhere. "I can't explain it at all," Mike Carrie said to himself with his eyes wide open.

Carrie is not alone. Since the early 1980, more than 2,000 circles have appeared in farmers' fields. Most circles form at night between May and August.

Some believe the circles are caused by deer or some other animals. Others think of UFOs. "The circles are messages given by those who come from outer space", says Michael Green, "Perhaps they are trying to get in touch with us."

Pat Delgado has researched on crop circles since 1981. He believed that they are caused by “some form of earth energy.”

Most scientists think that there's no scientific basis to support Green's or Delgado's theories. Some of them say, "We think they're nothing out a hoax(骗局)."

In September, Doug Bower and Dave Chorley told newsmen that since 1979 they had made circles throughout southern England to fool people who believed in UFOs.

Since the early 1980's, Dr. Terence Meaden has visited more than 1,000 circles. Now he thinks he may have the answer. He believes true circles are made by vortex(旋风) which can flatten the crop in circular patterns.

Now crop circles are still found in southern England each summer. Are they really the traces of UFOs?

- () 11. When the fog began to lift ,Carrie was _____ .
A. totally awake B. quite astonished
C. really satisfied D. completely tired
- () 12. What makes people feel interested in the passage?
A. The flattened circles. B. The unseen footprints.
C. The bent but not broken stalks. D. The untouched wheat.
- () 13. What conclusion can we get from the passage?
A. Whenever Carrie goes to watch the crop ,he always has someone with him.
B. Both people and scientists are curious about the phenomenon.
C. People know much about UFOs.
D. Different people always have different opinions about one thing.
- () 14. According to the article ,the writer thinks that _____.
A. the circles were all made by Doug Bower and Dave Chorley
B. the real cause is found by Pat Delgado
C. the circles have been clearly explained by scientists
D. the real causes are still unknown

Section D

I . Correct the mistakes where necessary in the passage.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

校英文报约你写一篇人物介绍:介绍你班班主任张老师,内容如下:

- [illegible]

Unit 2 New media

[学习要点与要求]

1. 识记与理解: nosy, Gray, rumour, interviewee truthfully, passion, fulfilment, critical, source, current, neutral, locate, overseas, David Beckham, Tiger Woods, troublemaker, responsible, caring demonstrate, comparison, checklist.
2. 运用: 1) media, reliable, fire, face, difficulty, editor, reason, elect, injure, headline, inform, informed, relate, talent, talented, switch, interviewer, present, reflect, effort, spiritual, seldom, AIDS, addict, social, attention, tolerate, affair, concern, telegram, retire, complete, bore, attitude, disappoint, guard, citizen, polluter, arm, update
2) go up, burn down, relate sb/sth, relate to, for once, be addicted to, even if, draw attention to on all sides, change one's mind, current affairs, look up to, fall in love with
3) 谈论新闻媒体(Talking about news and the media)
Our readers want to know about...
Which of the media is the most reliable?
Newspapers and other media do more than simply record what happens.
表达意见(Expressing opinions)
The man was careful/funny/nosy/generous/honest/clever...
What do you think of...? I would rather choose...
What's your opinion? I don't think we should choose...
Why do you choose...? I don't think we should choose...
Perhaps... is more important.
4) 围绕课文“新闻媒体”这一题材进行口、笔头交际。
5) 学习过去分词短语作定语和表语的用法。

Section A

I. Listen to some short dialogues and choose the best answers.

- () 1. What's the girl's father?
A. A journalist. B. A teacher. C. An actor.
- () 2. On which day will the man come?
A. On Sunday.
B. Any day except Monday and Thursday.
C. On Monday or Thursday.
- () 3. When did the woman see the man's brother?

A. Yesterday. B. Two days ago. C. Four days ago.

() 4. What does the woman want Tom to do?

A. To hold the books. B. To open the door. C. To close the door.

() 5. What is the man probably doing this evening?

A. Reading. B. Watching TV. C. *Relaxing*(消遣).

II . Choose the best answer or response for each of the situation.

() 6. —Can you tell me how to learn English well?

——Do more speaking, I think, _____ you will be good at spoken English.

A. or B. and C. so D. until

() 7. —I beg your pardon?

——I _____ how old you _____ .

A. ask ; were B. asked ; will be C. asked ; are D. ask ; would be

() 8. —Why are you still lying in bed? I think you should _____ your studies.

——All right. I will do it right now.

A. get down to B. get on with C. get into D. get up to

() 9. —May I speak to Mr Black, please?

——I'm afraid he isn't in. Would you like to _____ a message?

A. take B. write C. place D. leave

() 10. —I _____ it out in this way, but I failed.

——Why not _____ it in some other way?

A. tried to work ; try doing B. try to work ; try doing
C. tried working ; try to do D. tried to work ; to try doing

Section B

Choose the best word or phrase for each blank according to the passage.

I ' ll Call You in the Post Office

Elizabeth lived at the foot of a hill. Her father had a small 1 and about twenty sheep. Her mother was often busy and couldn't help him. The girl had to 2 the sheep when she was on holiday. She drove the sheep to the 3 and she liked singing there. Her voice(嗓子) got 4 and she often sang some songs at parties.

 5 her aunt's help, the girl began to perform when she was sixteen. And several years later she became a 6 . She often sang all over the country and a lot of people 7 her. She got much money but she always felt tired and hoped to have 8 .

One year her mother was ill again and the doctor 9 her to spend the whole summer in a 10 place. Elizabeth decided to go to a small village which stood in the 11 with her because none of the villagers knew her and she could live a 12 life. They enjoyed themselves there. But one afternoon it began to 13 while they were having a picnic on the top of a mountain. The girl asked her mother to 14 her jacket. So she caught cold and had to go to the 15

__ in a small town.

There were many men 16 at the doctor's that day. The doctor was 17. She had to wait for a long time and then the doctor asked. "What's the matter with you, madam?"

Before the girl could say a word, the telephone rang and he went to answer it. And when he was going to 18 her, the telephone rang and he had to stop 19 it again. The girl stood up and said, "Please tell me your 20, sir."

"What are you going to do?" the doctor asked in surprise.

"I'm going to the post office and tell you all on the phone!"

- | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| () 1. A. farm | B. park | C. lab | D. library |
| () 2. A. beat | B. kill | C. look for | D. look after |
| () 3. A. river | B. lake | C. hill | D. bridge |
| () 4. A. good | B. better | C. bad | D. worse |
| () 5. A. Listening to | B. Following | C. Thanks to | D. Discussing with |
| () 6. A. player | B. nurse | C. reporter | D. pop star |
| () 7. A. liked | B. hated | C. helped | D. hurt |
| () 8. A. a good sleep | B. a good rest | C. a good drink | D. a lot of success |
| () 9. A. caused | B. made | C. asked | D. advised |
| () 10. A. warm | B. hot | C. cool | D. cold |
| () 11. A. mountains | B. city | C. town | D. market |
| () 12. A. noisy | B. quiet | C. wild | D. dangerous |
| () 13. A. blow | B. rain | C. snow | D. quake |
| () 14. A. take off | B. look at | C. put on | D. try on |
| () 15. A. hospital | B. theatre | C. cinema | D. factory |
| () 16. A. actors | B. strangers | C. soldiers | D. patients |
| () 17. A. free | B. busy | C. ill | D. healthy |
| () 18. A. examine | B. punish | C. receive | D. visit |
| () 19. A. calling | B. to call | C. answering | D. to answer |
| () 20. A. address | B. age | | |
| | C. telephone number | D. telephone book | |

Section C

I. Choose the best answer or response for each of the situation.

- () 1. He stays at home every day without a job, but he gets good _____.
A. wage B. salary C. pay D. income
- () 2. A wonderful concert will be _____ at the theatre across our school. Will you join us?
A. acted B. played C. shown D. given
- () 3. I don't think Jane is too young to take care of the pet dog _____.

- A. properly B. correctly C. exactly D. actively
- () 4. School children, _____ boys _____ girls, enjoy swimming in summer.
A. either; or B. both; and C. whether; or D. like; and
- () 5. Besides all the _____ subjects, we also study art and music.
A. special B. usual C. extra D. regular
- () 6. He refused to tell us the _____ of the terrible accident.
A. reason B. cause C. excuse D. happening
- () 7. It doesn't seem very _____ that Mr Smith has left for the USA.
A. alike B. like C. likely D. likeable
- () 8. A knock on the door _____ his train of thoughts.
A. annoyed B. disturbed C. bothered D. troubled
- () 9. China Daily _____ in Beijing is a daily newspaper _____ from Monday to Saturday.
A. published; appearing B. publishing; appeared
C. published; appeared D. publishing; appearing
- () 10. The first textbooks _____ for teaching English as a foreign language came out in the 16th century.
A. being written B. to be written C. being written D. written
- () 11. As is known to all, an object _____ 6 kilograms on the earth weighs 1 kilogram on the moon.
A. weighed B. weighing C. to be weighed D. being weighed
- () 12. Hearing the news, the girl looked as _____ as John and I _____.
A. surprising; were B. surprised; was
C. surprising; did D. surprised; did
- () 13. The lecture was so _____ that they were all _____.
A. inspiring; excited B. inspiring; exciting
C. inspired; excited D. inspired; exciting
- () 14. The students, _____ at the way the questions were put, didn't know how to answer them.
A. being surprised B. surprising
C. surprised D. having surprised
- () 15. There was an _____ look on his face when the actress appeared on the stage.
A. excited B. excite C. exciting D. excitedly

II. Choose the best answers according to the passage.

Early in the 16th century men were trying to reach Asia by traveling west from Europe. In order to find Asia they had to find a way past South America. The man who finally found the way from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific was Ferdinand Magellan.

Magellan sailed from Seville in August 1519 with five ships and about 280 men. Fourteen months later, after spending the severe (凛冽的) winter on the coast of Patagonia, he discovered

the channel which is now called the Straits of Magellan. In November 1520, after many months of dangers from rocks and storms, the three remaining ships entered the ocean on the other side of South America.

They then continued, hoping to reach Asia. But they did not see any land until they reached the islands off the coast of Asia. Before they arrived at these island, later known as the Philippines, men were dying of starvation. While they were staying in the Philippines, Magellan was killed in battle. The remaining officers then had to get back to Spain. They decided to sail round Africa. After many difficulties, one ship with eighteen men sailed into Seville three years after leaving. They were all that remained of Magellan's expedition (探险队). However, their achievement was great. They were the first men to sail round the world.

- () 16. The purpose of Magellan's expedition was _____.
A. to sail round the world soon after
B. to make a voyage to Asia later on
C. to find the way from the Atlantic to the Pacific
D. to carry men to the Philippines
- () 17. The time the Straits of Magellan was discovered was _____.
A. August 1519
B. October 1520
C. November 1520
D. not mentioned
- () 18. The number of the ships lost on the expedition in 1520 was _____.
A. two
B. three
C. four
D. five
- () 19. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage concerning the expedition?
A. Lack of navigation equipment.
B. Severe winter in Patagonia.
C. The death of Magellan.
D. Dangers from rocks and storms.
- () 20. The best title for this passage is _____.
A. The Discovery of the Straits of Magellan
B. The First Expedition on Asia
C. The Discovery of the Philippines
D. The Most Dangerous Expedition in Sailing

Section D

I. Correct the mistakes where necessary in the passage.

How can you make your speech successfully?
Here is some advices. First, find out as much
information as possibly about the subject that
you are going to give it. Second, find out as much
as you can about the audience who is going to listen

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

根据以下提示的内容,用英文写一段通顺恰当的短文:

注意:1. 不要根据中文逐字翻译,可适当发挥。

2. 词数:100 个左右。

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Unit 3 Art and architecture

[学习要点与要求]

1. 识记与理解: Danny, heater, modernism, unnatural, unfriendly, cathedral, Antonio Gaudi, Barcelona, despite, Frank Lloyd Wright, the Opera House, structure, workshop, teahouse.
2. 运用: 1) architecture, architect, preference, design, furniture, taste, sofa, honey, modern, convenient, block, apartment, style, old - styled, stand, passage, ugly, construct, construction, steel, concrete, impress, roof, balcony, fantastic, create, seashell, sail, stadium, net, nest, belong, paint, aside, rent, development
2) act as, fill up with, belong to, set aside
3) 偏爱 (Preference)

I'd rather. . .	I wouldn't feel happy if. . .
I prefer something that. . .	I'm much more interested in. . .
I'm not very interested in. . .	I like seeing something. . .
In my opinion. . .	I don't get very excited about. . .
What I like is. . .	I really prefer. . .
If you ask me, then. . .	I can't stand. . .

4) 围绕课文“艺术与建筑”这一话题展开口、笔头交际。
5) 学习过去分词(短语)作宾语补足语的用法。

Section A

I. Listen to some short dialogues and choose the best answers.

- () 1. Where was the woman yesterday?
A. In the library. B. At home. C. In the Tea House.
- () 2. What does the woman mean?
A. She's caught in the heavy rain.
B. She wants to wash her clothes.
C. She hasn't a raincoat.
- () 3. When is the man going home?
A. At 1:00. B. At 2:00. C. Around 3:00.
- () 4. What is the man doing?
A. Writing a book. B. Taking notes. C. Keeping a diary.
- () 5. What does the man want the woman to do?
A. Play the piano. B. Learn to sing. C. Teach him to sing.