


高中二年级第二学期

学习

指导

河南省基础教育教学研究室 编

英语

 大象出版社

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河南省基础教育教学研究室 编

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河南省基础教育教学研究室 编

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编写说明

为了全面贯彻落实《全日制普通高级中学教学大纲》的精神,使学生在掌握基础知识的同时,形成运用知识解决实际问题的能力,我室组织编写了“高中各科学学习指导”丛书。广大师生在使用过程中对这套丛书给予了充分的肯定和好评,也对书中的不足之处提出了宝贵的修改意见。2004年,教育部颁布了《全日制普通高级中学课程标准》,并在山东、广东、海南、宁夏四省区进行新教材实验。“课程标准”提出了许多新的教学理念和教学要求。为了适应高中课程改革发展的需要,我室组织一线教师 and 教学研究人员,依据现行“教学大纲”规定的知识和能力要求,参考新的“课程标准”的精神,采纳广大师生提出的合理建议,对这套丛书进行了重新编写。

本次编写以培养学生的创新精神和实践能力为宗旨,在强调指导功能的同时,突出了同步讲练。各册均紧扣教材内容编写,在栏目的设计上,除注重丛书的共性之外,还充分考虑了学科的特点,以使其更符合各学科的教学实际,更具针对性。

英语学科以单元为大的编写单位。各单元设置了以下栏目:

要点聚焦 是对本单元知识的整合和浓缩,可以帮助同学们掌握预习的重点,把握学习方向。

精讲精练 这一部分是主体,分单元编写。每单元下设“单元精讲”和“单元精练”两个子栏目,通过讲和练的有机结合,力求加强对教材知识的理解和巩固。其中许多不同层次的习题,更满足了不同程度学生的训练需求。

综合测试 通过练习题的训练,加强对本单元知识的综合性学习。

在各单元讲练之后,设计了“期中测试”和“期末测试”两套试题,以方便同学们对所学知识进行自我检测。

考虑到使用的需要,我们对部分习题提供了参考答案(另外结集出版)。

这套丛书包括思想政治、语文、英语、数学、物理、化学、中国近代现代史、地理、生物九个学科,它最突出的特点就是有讲有练、讲练结合,将知识的概括与能力的训练有机地组织在一起;习题设计新颖、典型;板块设置也因学科特点而灵活调整,从而突出了实用性,达到了内容与形式的统一。

参加本册书编写的作者是管亚娟、李茂启、崔炳枝、任瑞敏、许英、裴喜兰、孙尧、高婧同志,最后由崔秀玲同志统稿。

对使用中发现的错谬缺漏之处,恳请广大师生批评、指正。

河南省基础教育教学研究室

目 录

Unit 11	Scientific achievement	(1)
Unit 12	Fact and fantasy	(13)
Unit 13	The water planet	(23)
Unit 14	Freedom fighters	(38)
Unit 15	Destinations	(49)
Unit 16	The United States of America	(62)
Unit 17	Disabilities	(75)
Unit 18	Inventions	(84)
Unit 19	The Merchant of Venice	(95)
Unit 20	Archaeology	(107)
期中测试	(118)
期末测试	(126)

Unit 11 Scientific achievement

要点聚焦

1. 重要单词与短语

arrange, master, grasp, private, mankind, likely, engineering, locate, **brand**, **luggage**, achieve, organ, boom, breakthrough, announce, e-volution, map out, supercomputer, **put forward**, **rely on**, set foot (in), come to life

2. 主要句型

- 1) Whatever great achievements the future may have in store for China, **it is likely that** many of them will be born in northwestern Beijing.
- 2) Xiang Yufang made it possible for him to follow his dreams and help the country **he loves**.
- 3) Zhongguancun has had a positive effect on business as well as science.
- 4) "Relying on science, technology, and knowledge to increase economic power"—**makes it clear** that science and business can and must work together to build the future.

3. 交际用语

If I got the money, I would...

My plan is to...

I hope that...

I want/wish/hope/intend/plan to...

I'd like to...

I'm thinking of...

4. 语法

本单元主要学习构词法。

精讲精练

单元篇讲

一、知识点拨

1. likely *adj.* & *adv.*1) *adj.* 很可能

likely 常用于下面结构: 主语 + be likely to do... It is likely that...

They are likely to become angry with him. 他们可能会对他发怒。

It is very likely that he will revenge his dead father. 他很可能会为死去的父亲报仇。

2) *adv.* 或许, 可能, 大概

I'll very likely be at home all day. 我可能整天都呆在家里。

3) possible, likely 与 probable 辨析

三者都含有“可能的”之意。possible 指“某事可能发生”,强调“客观上有某种可能性”,但“实际发生的希望很小”,常用于 It is possible (for sb.) to do sth. 或 It is possible that...句型中。

It is possible for him to give up drugging this time. 这次他有可能不再吸毒。

It is possible that she will be able to arrive on time. 也许她能准时到达。

likely 指“很有可能”、“很有希望会”,主语是事或人均可。

It is likely that the man will lose all his money in the investment. = He is likely to lose all his money in the investment. 他很有可能在投资中失去所有的钱。

probable 的语气比 possible 强,指“有根据某事很可能发生”,其主语往往是物。

I think it possible but not probable that the old tree will revive. 我觉得那棵老树能复活的可能性不大。

It is probable that he has forgotten our appointment. 很可能他是忘了我们的约会了。

2. grasp *vt.*

1) 抓住; 抓牢

Grasp a.l, lose all. 贪多必失。

The boy grasped his father by the hand. 小男孩紧抓着父亲的手。

2) 理解; 领会

I guess you have already grasped the main meaning of the text. 相信大家已经领会了文章的主要意思了。

3. master

1) *n.* 硕士; (男)主人; (男)教师; 能手

After hard working, he was able to obtain his master's degree. 通过努力, 他终于拿到了硕士学位。

Like master, like man. (= Such master, such man.) 有其主必有其仆。

My aunt is a well-known master in paper-cutting. 我姑妈是有名的剪纸能手。

2) *vt.* 做……的主人; 控制; 统治; 制服; 精通; 掌握

He is good at mastering a horse. 他善于驯马。

Russian is a difficult language to master. 俄语是一种难掌握的语言。

You must learn to master your temper. 你须学会控制自己的情绪。

3) master 侧重于“精通” = make oneself highly skilled at sth., 而 grasp 仅仅强调“理解, 领会, 懂得”, 相当于“understand”。

We have to grasp the spirit of a foreign language before we can fully understand it. 我们只有领会了一门语言的实质之后才能充分理解它。

4. perfect *adj.* 完美的, 理想的, 完全的, 正确的, 熟练的, 精通的。该词本身含有最高级, 不再有级别用法。

Your answer is perfect. 你的回答棒极了。

Practice makes perfect. 熟能生巧。

The weather during the last few days has been perfect. 最近几天的天气十分美好。

He is a perfect stranger to us. 他对我们来说,完全是个陌生的人。

Many English beginners feel puzzled by the differences between the perfect tense and the past tense. 很多初学者对英语的完成时和过去时的区分都感到很困惑。

5. arrange *vt.* 安排;排列;整理。相当于:plan or make preparations for sth.。

He arranged the books on the shelf. 他把书架上的书整理了一下。

In a dictionary the words are arranged in alphabetical order. 词典里的词是按字母顺序编排的。

A special show was arranged to admit free the family members of the miners. 安排了一个专场来免费招待矿工工人家属。

6. set foot (in/on) 到达;进入;踏上。相当于:enter or step in/on。

He said he would never set foot in that house again. 他说他永远不再踏进那座房子了。

They were filled with joy when they set foot on Chinese soil in late July. 当7月底踏上中国的土地时,他们兴奋不已。

7. rely *vi.* 依靠;依赖;信赖;指望。常与 on/upon 连用。近义词组有:depend on;count on。

We should rely on ourselves rather than on others. 我们应当依靠自己的努力而不是靠别人。

You may rely on me. 你可以信赖我。

8. failure *n.* 失败;失败的人(事);不及格

- 1) 失败 作抽象概念讲,是不可数名词。如:

Failure is the mother of success. 失败是成功之母。

They were afraid of risking failure because they didn't want to lose face. 他们怕冒失败的风险,因为他们不愿意丢脸。

- 2) 失败者;失败的事 此时具体指人或事,用作可数概念。

He is a failure as an artist, but a success as an art teacher. 他不是个成功的艺术家,但是个成功的美术教师。

- 3) 英语中有些抽象名词可以具体化。当这些抽象名词在指具体的一个人或一件事物时,可以和不定冠词连用。如:a pity, a shame, a failure, a success, a help, a comfort, an honor 等等。

9. locate *vt.*

- 1) 把设置在……;使坐落于……。常用于被动语态。

Our office is located at the end of the road. 我们的办公室位于路的尽头。

The plan is to locate the new police station in the town centre. 该计划是准备把新警察局建在镇中心。

Many power stations are located on coastal land so that they are near to a good supply of water. 许多发电厂都位于沿海地带因而供水充足。

- 2) 指出……的位置;找到

We finally located the hotel we had stayed. 我们终于找到了住过的那家旅馆。

- 3) location *n.* 所在地,位置

We are trying to find a good location for our party. 我们正想方设法为我们的聚会找一个理想的地方。

10. luggage *n.* (总称)行李, 美语中用 *baggage*, 没有复数形式, 也不与具体数词连用。可以说: much luggage, four pieces of luggage 等。

I don't know why you have to take so much luggage with you. 我不明白你为什么要带如此多的行李。

Don't leave your luggage unattended. 千万别忘记带你的行李。

All carry-on luggage must be stored under your seat or in the overhead compartments. 随身携带的行李必须放在座位下或头顶上方的行李架上。

11. achieve *v.* (尤指经过很多努力而)达成; 得到; 完成

achieve one's purpose 达到目的 achieve success 获得成功 achieve victory 获得胜利

She finally achieved her ambition to visit South America. 她终于实现了自己游览南美洲的愿望。

Democracy is very hard to achieve. 民主政治很难实现。

I've been working all day, but I feel as if I've achieved nothing. 我已经工作了一整天, 可我觉得自己好像一事无成。

The university has achieved all its goals this year. 这个大学今年已经实现了所有的奋斗目标。

12. boom *n. & v.*

- 1) *n.* (经济、工商业等的)繁荣(期); 迅速发展期; (营业等的)激增

This year has seen a boom in book sales. 今年图书销售激增。

The consumer boom of the 1980s led to an explosion of shopping centre development. 20 世纪 80 年代消费的繁荣发展促成了购物中心的狂热发展。

- 2) *v.* (使)暴涨, 激增; 迅速发展; 兴起

In recent years, leisure industry has been booming. 近年来, 休闲产业正在蓬勃发展。

13. put forward 提出; 建议; 推荐。相当于 put forth。

The proposals that you have put forward deserve serious consideration. 你提出的计划值得认真考虑。

None of the ideas that I put forward (has) have been accepted. 我提出的计划一项也没有被采纳。

I wasn't convinced by any of the arguments that he put forward. 他提出的理由没有一条使我信服。

She decided to put herself forward as a candidate. 她决定当候选人。

14. breakthrough *n.* (知识或技术领域的)重大突破, 重大进展(发现); (军事上的)突围

Scientists are hoping for a breakthrough in the search for a cure for the disease. 科学家们希望在治愈该疾病的研究方面有所突破。

An important breakthrough in negotiations has been achieved. 谈判取得了重大突破。

15. announce *vt.*

- 1) 宣布; 宣告; 声明

They announced the death of their mother in the local newspaper. 他们在当地报纸上登出他们母亲去世的消息。

She announced the winner of the competition to the excited audience. 她向兴奋激动的观众宣布了竞赛的获胜者。

The Prime Minister has announced that public spending will be increased next year. 总理宣布说, 明年的公益支出将会增加。

The first few fallen leaves announced (= showed) the beginning of autumn. 初落下的几片树叶标志着秋天已经来临。

2) announcement 是其名词形式, 常用词组 make an announcement.

She made an important announcement to her parents about her engagement. 她向她父母作了关于她已订婚的重要宣告。

16. Whatever great achievements the future may have in store for China, it is likely that many of them will be born in northwestern Beijing. 无论中国将来会有什么样的伟大成就, 其中许多很可能就诞生在北京的西北部。

whatever 引导的让步状语从句通常可以与 no matter what 换用。如:

Whatever/No matter what he says, I just don't believe him. 无论他说什么, 我就不相信他。

whatever 还可以引导名词性从句, 而 no matter what (who/whom/which/how) 只能引导让步状语从句。如:

Whatever he said was not true. (主语从句)

I never believe whatever he said. (宾语从句)

17. Zhongguancun has had a positive effect on business as well as science. 中关村对商业和科学都产生了积极的影响。

have a deep/positive/negative/great effect on sth. 意为“对……有深远的/积极的/消极的/重大的影响(效果)”。

These advertising campaigns had a great effect on sales. 这些广告攻势对产品的销售产生了重要影响。

The medicine had an instant effect on me. 这种药对我立即见效。

二、语法学习

构词法 (Word formation (1))

掌握英语的构词法, 对记忆和理解单词有很大的帮助。英语构词的方式有多种, 最常用的有转化 (conversion)、派生 (derivation) 和合成 (compounding) 三种形式。

合成是由两个或两个以上语素构成的词。如:

in + come → income (收入)

happy + go + lucky → happy-go-lucky (无忧无虑的)

英语中的合成词很多, 最多的是合成名词。它们有的写成一个词, 有的用连字符连在一起, 有的甚至没有连字符, 分开写成两个词。

1) 由两个单词构成的合成词, 常可连写在一起。

bookcase bookmark teacup tearoom

2) 有些由 self, water, fire 等词或动词构成的合成词常带连字符。

self-respect self-determination water-melon water-lily

fire-engine fire-escape hand-out make-up

3) 由动名词构成的合成词多数带连字符。

living-room sitting-room waiting-room horse-riding

转化是由一个词类转化成为另一个词类。

water 水(名词) water 浇水(动词)

有大量动词可以转化成名词。如:

charge, fall, quarrel, run, stay, walk, chat, hug, lead, read, scream, sleep, wash, break, dance, kiss, look, respect, smoke, talk, call, dream, go, jog, love, ride, shout, taste, change, drink, jump, ring, sigh, start, try 等。

有许多名词可以转化为动词。

1) 许多表示物体的名词可用作动词(意思也随着有些改变)。

Have you *booked* your ticket? (预定)

Who is to *chair* the meeting? (主持)

It can *seat* a thousand people. (容纳)

He *hammered* a nail into the wall. (钉)

2) 表示身体某部分的名词也可用作动词。

I *handed in* my resignation. (上交)

He must *shoulder* his responsibilities. (承担)

He *eyed* her every movement. (注视)

She's always *nosying into* other people's business. (干涉)

3) 某些表示一类人的名词也可作动词。

She *nursed* me day and night for three weeks. (护理)

He had *soldiered* in France in his youth. (服役)

What's the use of trying to *fool* me that way? (愚弄)

Spying is dangerous. (侦察)

形容词等也可转化成动词。

The train *slowed down* to half its speed. (减速)

The river *narrows* at this point. (变窄)

The crowd *thinned* after the parade was over. (变稀少)

Don't *dirty* your hands. (弄脏)

还有少数其他词类可用作动词(如副词变为动词等)。

This helped to *further* their unity. (增进)

Truth will *out*. (暴露)

I *second* the motion. (赞成)

本单元的构词主要在下列构词法中:

1. 截短法:即把一个词截去一部分,构成一个新词,可截去前面部分,也可截去后面部分。

a. telephone→phone aeroplane→plane bicycle→cycle

b. advertisement→ad exposition→expo public house→pub

examination→exam mathematics→maths

microphone→mike kilogram→kilo

有个别词前后都去一部分。

refrigerator→fridge influenza→flu

2. 混合:把两个词各取一部分混合在一起。

news broadcast→newscast transfer + resistor→transistor

motorist's hotel→motel breakfast and lunch→brunch

smoke and fog→smog psychological warfare→psywar

3. 缩写:有些词可以缩写,其中有些按字母读音,有些像单词一样拼读在一起。

a. TV(电视) TB(肺结核) FBI(联邦调查局) CIA(中央情报局) EEC(欧洲经济共同体) VIP(重要人物) PRC(中华人民共和国) WTO(世界贸易组织) MP(英国下院议员) M. A.(硕士学位)

b. NATO(北约) OPEC(石油输出国组织) UFO(不明飞行物) UNESCO(联合国教科文组织) BASIC(计算机初学者通用符号指令码)

单元精练

一、句型转换

1. Whatever will happen to them in the future, they will remain friends.

_____ will happen to them in the future, they will _____ friends.

2. Zhongguancun enabled him to follow his dreams and serve his own country.

Zhongguancun _____ it _____ for him to follow his dreams and serve his own country.

3. I will never forget how happy I was when I went back to China.

I will never forget how happy I was when I _____ in China again.

4. It has not only had its influence on science but also on business.

It has had a positive _____ on business _____ science.

5. They told us that the new rules would come into effect next month.

They _____ us that the new rules would _____ effect next month.

二、完成句子

1. We all believe that _____ (基因工程) is a great scientific achievement that has changed the world.

2. John resembles his father but they _____ (没有共同点) in character.

3. _____ (你所有的行李) will be transported to the destination by train.

4. Bishagang Park _____ (位于) in the west of Zhengzhou.

5. In recent years IT industry _____ (迅速发展).

三、翻译下列短语

1. 第一个克隆人

2. 科学成就

3. 经济特区

4. 抓住机会

5. 拿到硕士学位

6. come to life

7. rely on

8. put forward a plan

9. map out

10. breakthroughs in science and technology

四、汉译英

1. 她将很可能独自一个人来。
2. 我理解了他讲演的要点。
3. 约翰是个可靠的人。他说到做到。
4. 这次会议彻底失败了。
5. 有时, 开发旅游对环境保护有副作用。

综合测试

一、单项选择

1. The squirrel has plenty of nuts _____ for the winter.
A. store B. shop C. in store D. storage
2. Are you _____ to be in London this year?
A. like B. likely C. possible D. probable
3. Li Ping said that he would never _____ that house again.
A. set in B. set up C. set off D. set foot in
4. At the meeting, she _____ some interesting plans.
A. put forward B. put away C. put up D. put off
5. A ship has to _____ a compass to sail safely across an unknown ocean.
A. rely on B. rely to C. make use D. depend
6. Whether you're searching for friends, relatives, or old schoolmates, our Search Services will help you _____ them anywhere in China.
A. locate B. search C. be located D. in search of
7. The workers said that they wanted to make _____ clear that their work was necessary and important.
A. it B. / C. this D. that
8. Successful people learn to _____ the opportunities that come along.
A. master B. grasp C. hold D. miss
9. The government has issued a new document _____ its policies on education.
A. map out B. mapping out C. showed D. show
10. What do India and China have in _____?
A. usual B. ordinary C. common D. plain
11. —What do you have in your mind?
—I am thinking of _____ abroad next year.
A. studies B. to study C. study D. studying
12. —Do you believe me?
—_____, I'll believe you _____ you say.
A. No; whatever B. Yes; no matter what C. No; no matter what D. Yes; whoever
13. Surgeons have made a great _____ in the kidney transplantation.

- A. breakthrough B. breakout C. breakdown D. breakup

14. The hi-tech has made it _____ for people from different parts of the world to communicate with each other frequently.

- A. probable B. possible C. likely D. maybe

15. He finally _____ his ambition to make a round-the-world tour.

- A. achieved B. completed C. finished D. recognized

二、完形填空

As darkness fell, hundreds of people in the Swiss village left their houses. They were staring 1 at the mountain top in the distance. It was covered with 2 beautiful and dangerous.

The huge mountain is called Matterhorn. Mountain climbers had 3 the top, using the southern route. But no one had ever dared to try a winter climbing up the 4 side. But now one man was daring to try the 5 route. He was Walter Bonatti, a great mountain climber from Italy.

For two days he had climbed. The village people had watched him 6. Now they were waiting to see his 7. If he planned to 8 the next day, he would light a green signal. A red light would mean that he was 9.

A tiny green light 10 high on the mountain side. Bonatti was not giving up! The people 11.

The next day he continued his way upward. He was so lonely and so 12! But he would not give up. Again that night he lit the 13 light.

In the morning, Bonatti 14. He could not see the top, but he knew he was 15 there. Though the climb was painful, he moved up.

Bonatti had spent months 16 for the climb. Was the training enough? Did he have the strength and 17 to climb to the top?

He was finally at the top! News about his 18 was radioed to the world.

The trip 19 the southern route was easy. He was warmly welcomed in the village. He had done the "20", and would be well remembered as a climber of all time.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. back | B. forward | C. down | D. up |
| 2. A. flowers | B. ice and snow | C. green trees | D. rocks |
| 3. A. watched | B. passed | C. reached | D. climbed |
| 4. A. western | B. eastern | C. southern | D. northern |
| 5. A. difficult | B. different | C. same | D. easy |
| 6. A. patiently | B. carefully | C. anxiously | D. eagerly |
| 7. A. face | B. figure | C. flag | D. signal |
| 8. A. return | B. go on | C. rest | D. stop |
| 9. A. turning back | B. moving up | C. arriving | D. in danger |
| 10. A. rose | B. appeared | C. turned on | D. turned off |
| 11. A. cheered | B. laughed | C. jumped | D. shouted |
| 12. A. sleepy | B. excited | C. tired | D. happy |

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 13. A. yellow | B. blue | C. green | D. red |
| 14. A. woke up | B. turned up | C. got up | D. looked up |
| 15. A. already | B. almost | C. no longer | D. surely |
| 16. A. training | B. preparing | C. planning | D. asking |
| 17. A. courage | B. skill | C. money | D. wish |
| 18. A. victory | B. thing | C. climb | D. courage |
| 19. A. along | B. up | C. down | D. to |
| 20. A. necessary | B. important | C. great | D. impossible |

三、阅读理解

A

Sometimes small children must be driven to school. In some cities school buses are used only when children live more than a mile from the school. When the children are too young to walk that far, their mothers take turns driving them to school. One mother drives on Mondays, taking her own children and the neighbors' children as well. Another mother drives on Tuesdays, still another on Wednesdays, and so on. This is called a car pool. Men also form car pools, with three or four men taking turns driving to the place where they all work.

More car pools should be formed in order to put fewer automobiles on the road and to use less gasoline. Parking is a great problem and so is the traffic in and around cities. Too many cars are being driven. Something will have to be done about the use of cars.

Here are two cars that may some day take the place of today's big automobiles. If everyone drives such cars in the future, there will be more space for parking cars in cities, and the streets will be less crowded. Three such cars can fit in the space now needed for one car of the usual size.

The little cars will cost much less to own and to drive. Driving will be safer, too, as these little cars can go only 65 kilometers per hour.

The cars of the future will be fine for getting around the city, but they will not be useful for long trips.

If big cars are still used along with the small ones, two sets of roads will be needed in the future. Some roads will be used for the big, fast cars, and other roads will be needed for the slower small ones.

- Some of the children are not allowed to take school buses because _____.
 A. they are too young
 B. they live less than a mile from school
 C. they live more than a mile from school
 D. their mothers carry them to school
- A car pool is _____.
 A. a large pool washing cars
 B. that children are driven to school by their mothers in turn
 C. a large open area for parking cars
 D. that more people or families share one car for common use
- Which of the following cannot improve the traffic situation?

- A. To form more car pools. B. To use less gasoline.
C. To set up more car parks. D. To apply the two small cars.
4. The only disadvantage of the small cars is that _____.
A. they are only one-third as big as a usual car B. they are cheaper than the big ones
C. they are more dangerous than the big ones D. they are slower than the big ones
5. Big cars can do better in the case of _____.
A. getting around a city B. parking C. long trips D. saving oil

B

Are you looking for a good book to read? Do you need information about universities in the United States? Do you want to know the correct price of a used car? Would you like to read newspapers and magazines from different countries? Do you need a quiet place to study? Did you answer "yes" to any of these questions? Then you should visit the "information place"—your local library.

A library is more than just a place where books are stored. **A library is a source of information.** That information may come from books(**fiction, nonfiction or reference books**), from periodicals(**newspapers, magazines, and journals**), from auto-visual materials(**records, cassette microfilm, video tapes, etc.**), or even from a computer terminal.

Students go to library to study and to write research papers. The periodicals room of a university library is where foreign students often find newspapers and magazines from their countries. In the reference room, they can find catalogs from many universities in the US and other countries. If you are buying a used car, the reference librarian can show you the Blue Book, which lists the prices of new and used cars. People who need information in a hurry can telephone the reference librarian at many libraries.

There are as many different library services as there are types of people who use them. Children's libraries provide materials for young readers. They sometimes have storytellers who read stories to groups of children, and a few have computers for the children to play with. Music lovers can listen to recordings of their favorite musicians in music libraries. Some libraries offer special services for blind people, such as books in Braille, "talking" books, and Kurzweil Reading Machines.

Libraries provide entertainment as well as information. Novels and short stories from a library's fiction collection are a good source of enjoyable reading practice. Public libraries often sponsor lectures of topics of interest to members of the community, and a few even offer concerts and films. No matter what your interests are, you will find that a library can be a great place to enjoy yourself while you learn.

6. A library can also be called as _____.
A. bookstore
B. the periodicals room
C. a reference librarian
D. the information place
7. In the reference room of the library you can find _____.
A. the fiction collection
B. newspapers and magazines

- C. university catalogs D. materials for young readers
8. Which of the following is not an example of a library service?
- A. Used cars. B. Art exhibits.
- C. Children's storytellers. D. Kurzweil Reading Machines.
9. "A library can be a great place to enjoy yourself while you learn." This means you can _____ in a library.
- A. talk and laugh as much as you want
- B. find entertainment and information
- C. play with computers
- D. have a lot of rooms to work in
10. What is the main idea of the whole text?
- A. There are many kinds of libraries.
- B. A library is a place where books are stored.
- C. Libraries provide entertainment.
- D. Libraries offer many different services.

四、短文改错

One bright summer day, a number of little child were out walked with their teacher when they heard a cry "Mad Dog!" The teacher knew that what was happening. She immediately stood before the children, so that the dog would meet her last. The dog ran up quickly, and seemed to be going by. But when it had just pass the teacher, it made a snap at one of children. Just then, the teacher ran to the dog and put her hand into it's mouth and was kept it there. The dog had bitten her so seriously as the brave lady died soon after the doctors came.

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

五、书面表达

某英文报《读者来信》专栏正在就高二学生家长是否应该为孩子购买电脑这一话题展开讨论。读者们有赞同的,也有反对的。请你向该报编辑写一封英文信,表达你的观点。

信的开头已给,不计入总词数。

注意:

1. 不必根据上面提示逐条进行写作,可根据行文适当增减细节。
2. 词数 100 左右。
3. 可采纳下列提示词:
more information, improve English, learning software, enjoy oneself, computer games, short-sighted, waste of money, fail the exams...

Dear editor,

I'm a student of Senior Two. I think my parents should buy me a computer now.