

黄冈题库

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ENGLISH 练考新课堂

第 5 版

高二英语 (下)

本册主编 欧时才



· 用黄冈真题 · 传黄冈真经 · 得黄冈精髓 ·

中国计量出版社
教育图书出版中心

黄冈题库
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前 言

《黄冈题库·练考新课堂》丛书是黄冈中学主管教学的副校长、高级教师、资深教育专家董德松先生和中国计量出版社共同策划，由董德松先生担任丛书主编，由黄冈市一批长期工作在教学一线的著名特高级教师精心编写的新型教辅用书；是中国计量出版社继“北大附中题库精选”、“中考前20天成功试卷”、“高考重点线”之后，推出的又一套高质量品牌教辅丛书。它的最大特色是立足素质教育，紧贴最新教改，紧靠中考、高考考试大纲，紧跟中考、高考题型变化。

超前的理念。2002年开始，在全国范围内高考已实行“3+X”制，今年高考自主命题的范围将进一步扩大。根据这一重大改革，《黄冈题库·练考新课堂》丛书编委会特别关注各地的题型变化，注意采用各地的新题型，尤其注意将主观题和客观题有机地结合在一起，努力培养学生跨学科的综合解题能力。

一流的作者。好作者是出好书的前提。黄冈历来被称为中国的“高考状元市”，连续15年高考上线率居全国之首。究其原因，除拥有大批敏而好学的莘莘学子之外，关键是还拥有一批传道无遗、解惑有方的教学精英。他们是黄冈教育辉煌的基石，也是《黄冈题库·练考新课堂》丛书胜超群芳的保障。

科学的设计。根据突出解题思路、优化解题训练、点拨解题关键、剖析解题误区的总思路，丛书设计重在以练带讲、讲练结合。在注重打好坚实基础的同时，更注重能力题、综合题、跨学科题、发散思维题的设置，并在其后设有精到的答疑解惑，从而

使丛书既避免了当前图书市场上常见教辅书以讲为主、缺少实际训练的弱点，又克服了习题集类教辅书以做题为主、忽视学习思路的指导与易混易错题点拨不足的问题。

实用的体例。丛书每单元（章或节）均设有要点提示，同时按认知规律设有循序渐进的基础卷、提高卷和综合训练卷，所有试卷均附有参考答案。特别值得一提的是，参考答案详略得当，有解题思路提示，有疑难问题点拨，旨在通过分析正、反两方面的思维过程，提示正确的解题方法，使学生学会灵活运用所学知识，达到慧眼识陷阱、避开思维误区、在复杂多变的题型中游刃有余的境界。

我们相信，这套丛书必将以它独到的特色赢得广大学生、家长和老师的青睐。书中不妥之处，敬请批评指正。

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第5版修订说明

《黄冈题库 练考新课堂》丛书自出版以来，以其超前的理念、一流的作者、科学的设计、实用的体例，赢得了广大师生的一致认可和高度评价。丛书一路畅销，一版再版，始终供不应求。我们本着精益求精、追求卓越和完美的原则，对丛书进行了第四次修订。值此再版之际，谨向给予我们工作热情支持的广大师生、家长及各界朋友致以崇高的敬意！

此次修订，除保持原书特色外，重点在以下几个方面作了进一步的改进和完善：

一、密切关注中考、高考新动向。我们对中考、高考试题的最新走向进行了深入而细致的研究，并将成果精心融汇到编选的习题当中，使习题始终与中考、高考考试大纲的要求相一致，最大限度地帮助广大师生了解中考、高考最新动向。

二、点拨更具体。为满足不同层次学生的需求，我们分别设置了基础卷、提高卷和综合训练卷三种不同类型的题目试卷。基础卷紧扣课本，重在知识的巩固和积累；提高卷侧重知识的迁移、拓展和延伸，强调能力的训练和提高；综合训练卷属阶段测试，其试题典型、新颖，针对性强，瞄准升学考试走向，旨在提高应试能力；同时还设置了“挑战名题”和“探究性题目”等，旨在引导学生开阔视野，拓展思路。学生可根据自己的实际情况自行选择题目和试卷。

三、科学性、适用性更强。我们更注重题目的系统性、完整性，尤其注重基础知识与能力训练的结合与转换、解题思路的拓展与挖掘、解题技能的熟悉与运用、方法规律的归纳与总结，从而更有助于学生在掌握知识的同时，锻炼提高学习能力，以期取得事半功倍的效果。

四、题量更大、题型更新。根据素质教育和教改的最新精神，我们增加了大量紧贴社会生活、紧贴科技发展的开放性、探究性题目，并选用了大量名题、多解题，充分体现了教学大纲、考试说明、新教材以及中考、高考考试大纲的最新要求，走在了教改的最前沿。

“居高声自远，非是藉秋风”——这是我们的追求。

“好风凭借力，送我上青云”——这是我们的希望。

“工欲善其事，必先利其器”——这是你的选择。

选择了我们，你便选择了成功；你的成功，就是我们的骄傲！

“黄冈题库 练考新课堂”丛书编委会

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Unit 11 Scientific achievement

要点提示

1. 重点词汇

engineering, solar, significant, likely, economic, private, technological, overseas, grasp, master, perfect, arrange, set foot (in), rely, rely on, failure, locate, achieve, boom, put forward, impressive, announce, humanoid

2. 重点句型

- (1) make 复合结构
- (2) 强调句型
- (3) It's likely that clause.
- (4) be located.

3. 交际用语

- (1) Expressing intentions and wishes
- (2) If I got the money, I would...
- (3) My plan is to...
- (4) I hope that...
- (5) I want / wish / hope / intend / plan to...
- (6) I'd like to...
- (7) I'm thinking of...

4. 语法项目

构词法(1)

5. 单元语法专区

构词法(1)

英语构词法主要有三种,即合成法、派生法和转换法。其中以派生法为较多(构词法2中详细介绍)。

(1) 合成法

合成(Compounding)即由两个或更多的词合成一个词,有的用连字符“-”连接,有的直接写在一起,构成一个新词,这个新词叫做复合词。

A. 复合名词的主要构成方式

① 名词+名词

bedroom	卧室	classroom	教室
newspaper	报纸	bookshop	书店

② 形容词+名词

blackboard	黑板	green-house	温室
highway	公路		

③ 动词+名词

scarecrow	稻草人	break-water	防波堤
-----------	-----	-------------	-----

要点提示

searchlight 探照灯 drawbridge 吊桥

④ 副词 + 名词

outbreak 爆发 overcoat 大衣

backswimmer 仰泳者

⑤ 代词 + 名词

he-goat 公山羊 she-wolf 母狼

⑥ 动词 + 副词

die-hard 顽固分子 break-down 崩溃, 毛病

walkout 罢工 get-together 联欢

⑦ 名词 + 介词短语

son-in-law 女婿 daughter-in-law 儿媳

comrade-in-arms 战友 editor-in-chief 总编辑

⑧ 动词 + 名词

swimming pool 游泳池 reading room 阅览室

living room 起居室 waiting room 候车室

⑨ 名词 + 动词

housekeeping 主持家务 letter-writing 写信

sightseeing 观光 sun-bathing 日光浴

B. 复合形容词的主要构成方式

① 名词 + 形容词

snow-white 雪白的 seasick 海上晕船的

colour-blind 色盲的 world-wide 全世界规模的

② 形容词 + 形容词

red-hot 赤热的 bitter-sweet 又苦又甜的

blue-green 绿里发蓝的 grey-green 灰绿色的

Sino-American 中美的

③ 副词 + 形容词

ever-green 常绿的 over-sensitive 过敏的

④ 名词 + 分词

hand-made 手工制作的 snow-covered 雪盖着的

man-eating 吃人的 earth-shaking 震动世界的

⑤ 形容词 + 名词

high-class 高级的 first-rate 一流的

second-hand 二手的 bare-foot 赤脚的

⑥ 形容词 + 分词

ready-made 现成的 easy-going 好说话的

good-looking 好看的 ordinary-looking 一般的

⑦ 副词 + 分词

far-reaching 深远的 well-done 做得好的

well-informed 消息灵通的 well-known 著名的

要点提示

⑧ 形容词 + 名词 + ed

noble-minded	高尚的	good-tempered	脾气好的
open-minded	胸襟开阔的	dry-cleaned	干洗的

⑨ 数词 + 名词 + ed

two-faced	两面派的	four-cornered	有四个角的
-----------	------	---------------	-------

C. 复合代词的主要构成方式

① 代词宾格或物主代词 + self(selves)

himself	他自己	ourselves	我们自己
---------	-----	-----------	------

② 某些不定代词 some, any, no, every + body (one, thing) 如:

everyone, everybody, everything, nobody, no one, nothing.

D. 复合动词的主要构成方式

① 副词 + 动词

overthrow	推翻	undergo	经历
overcome	克服	uphold	支持

② 名词 + 动词

sun-bathe	沐日光浴	air-drop	空投
sleepwalk	梦游		

E. 复合副词的主要构成方式

① 名词 + 名词

sideways 横着

② 名词 + 副词

headfirst 头朝下

③ 介词 + 名词

beforehand 预先

④ 形容词 + 副词

moreover 而且 whole-heartedly 全心全意地

(2) 转化法

转化(Conversion)即由一种词类转化为一种或几种词类,而词形不变。例如:名词 water(水)转化为动词 water(浇水)。

注意:转化后单词的意义往往与原单词意义有密切联系。

A. 转化为动词

① 名词转化为动词

face	面对	hand	传递
water	浇灌	nurse	护理

② 形容词转化为动词

narrow	变窄	lower	降下
dirty	弄脏	clean	打扫

B. 转化为名词

① 动词转化为名词

turn	转弯处	find	发现
------	-----	------	----

要点提示

desire	愿望	cover	封面
--------	----	-------	----

② 形容词转化为名词

daily	日报	weekly	周刊
-------	----	--------	----

the wounded	伤员	the dead	死人
-------------	----	----------	----

the rich	富人	the poor	穷人
----------	----	----------	----

③ 其他词类转化为名词

a must	必须做的事	ups and downs	高低起伏
--------	-------	---------------	------

ins and outs	问题的底细	go-between	媒人
--------------	-------	------------	----

C. 形容词转化为副词

He is sure trying. 他确实在努力。

She was real lucky. 她真是幸运。

基础卷(15分钟)

I. 单项选择

- () 1. For many Beijingers, dreams of living in _____ green area are becoming _____ reality.
A. a, a B. the, the C. /, / D. /, a
- () 2. The city used to be a small one then, _____ to what it is now.
A. comparing B. compared C. to compare D. being compared
- () 3. John plays football _____, if not better than, David.
A. as well B. as well as C. so well D. so well as
- () 4. _____, mother will wait for him to have dinner together.
A. However late is he B. However late he is
C. However is he late D. However he is late
- () 5. —How are things going?
—The disabled _____ no relatives in Guangzhou _____ by the volunteers, who will graduate from Zhongshan University next year.
A. with, are taking care of B. have, will be taken care of
C. with, are being taken care of D. have, are being taken care of
- () 6. I had no _____ in the decision; I had nothing to do with it.
A. share B. shares C. sharing D. shared
- () 7. —How about this kind of fruit?
—Oh, this kind of fruit _____ lots of vitamin C and B.
A. remains B. includes C. contains D. holds
- () 8. The medicine he had taken _____ the blood.
A. has bad effect on B. had a bad effect on
C. has a bad effect on D. had bad effect on
- () 9. The second grasped one of the elephant's tusks and felt it. Which of the following can take the place of the underlined word?

- A. kept a firm hold of
C. understood
- B. mastered
D. measured
- () 10. As a result, my brother succeeded _____ the radio but I failed _____ the TV set.
- A. in repairing, in fixing
C. to repair, to fix
- B. in repairing, to fix
D. repairing, fixing

II. 语法专练

将下列词语译成汉语。

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------|-------------------|-------|
| 11. honey-bee | _____ | 12. cowboy | _____ |
| 13. chairman | _____ | 14. headmaster | _____ |
| 15. bookcase | _____ | 16. wide-spread | _____ |
| 17. middle-aged | _____ | 18. the blind | _____ |
| 19. the beautiful | _____ | 20. go-by | _____ |
| 21. go around | _____ | 22. father-in-law | _____ |
| 23. daydreaming | _____ | 24. large-scale | _____ |
| 25. snow-white | _____ | | |

III. 单句改错

下列各句中有一处错误,指出并改正。

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 26. Sports develops a child's body. | _____ |
| 27. I also enjoyed the evenings when we spent together. | _____ |
| 28. She couldn't made herself heard. | _____ |
| 29. If I were you, I won't accept her suggestion. | _____ |
| 30. He is likely coming. | _____ |
| 31. I wished him succeeded in his new shop. | _____ |
| 32. Walking in space is very interested. | _____ |
| 33. He gave me clothes as well food. | _____ |
| 34. Play football is my favourite sport. | _____ |
| 35. As to me, I have nothing to complain of. | _____ |

提高卷(30分钟)

I. 短文改错

That evening I was doing lessons. It was about nine hours. I felt a bit dizzy (晕的) and heard a strange noise. It sounded as the flowing of water. Suddenly I found the walls were shaking as if someone was pushing them. Think perhaps I was too tired, I stood up and was going to sleep. Just then I heard someone shout "Earthquake! Look up!" The words put fear into everyone's heart. I rushed out the house as quickly as I could. The whole street was already full with people. I felt everthing was shaking, the house the trees, even the ground. The earthquake lasted a few seconds. Then everything was quiet again.

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

II. 完成下列句子

1. 只要你努力学习,你就会取得很大的进步。

_____ you work hard, you will success great progress.

2. 你今年在国外度假吗?

Will you be _____ your _____ this year?

3. 我要是知道这道题的答案,我就会告诉你。

If I _____ the answer to the question, I _____ you.

4. 老板每天让他工作 10 小时。

The boss _____ 10 hours a day.

5. 孩子们跟着他们的母亲进了屋。

The children _____ their mother _____ the room.

6. 我们家乡要建一座新医院。

A new hospital is said _____ in my hometown.

7. 无论多么晚,母亲总是等他回家一起吃饭。

_____, mother will wait for him to have dinner.

8. 大声朗读在外语学习中很重要。

_____ is very important _____ a foreign language.

9. 和他争论这事没用。

_____ with him about the matter.

10. 要是你不来就通知我一声。

Let me know _____ you are not coming.

III. “词、句、段”写作导练

下列提示中的词组描述了你一天的假日生活,请根据这些词组用英语写一篇日记。

注意:

- (1) 日记须要包括所有词组的内容,可以适当增加细节,使日记连贯。

- (2) 词数:100 左右。

提示:

(favourite outdoor activity, be fond of, in late autumn, early in the morning, sport shoes, start off, the top of the hill, miles around, a big river, trees, go down, all the time, a good time, September 1st, Sunday, Fine)

综合训练卷(90 分钟,满分 100 分)

I. 单项选择(10 分)

从 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中选出最佳答案。

- () 1. Jack is a bright and diligent boy _____ his brother Tom is just the opposite.

A. when B. as C. while D. however

- () 2. While the weather is fine, we must get down to _____ the house _____.

- A. have, repaired B. having, repaired
C. having, repairing D. have, repair
- () 3. The old granny was trying to find the finest words _____ could be used to express her thanks to the PLA man.
A. which B. that C. what D. how
- () 4. How do you like the play _____ by Bruce?
A. direct B. directing C. directed D. which directed
- () 5. A person discovered a pot _____ many Chinese metal coins.
A. containing B. contained
C. which containing D. which is contained
- () 6. A library with five thousand books _____ to the nation as a gift.
A. is offered B. has offered C. are offered D. have offered
- () 7. The fellow is very difficult _____.
A. to deal with B. dealing with C. to be dealt with D. for dealing with
- () 8. The speaker raised his voice but still couldn't make himself _____.
A. hear B. to hear C. hearing D. heard
- () 9. When she came out, she had changed _____ a beautiful skirt.
A. into B. onto C. for D. to
- () 10. We'll offer the advanced equipment to _____ requires it.
A. whoever B. whomever C. whichever D. no matter who

II. 完形填空 (30 分)

What is intelligence anyway? When I was in the army I 11 an intelligence test that all soldiers took, and, against 12 of 100, scored 160.

I had an auto-repairman once, who, on these intelligence tests, could not 13 have scored more than 80. 14, when anything went wrong with my car I hurried to him—and he always 15 it.

Well, then suppose my auto-repairman 16 questions for some intelligence tests. By every one of them I'd prove myself a 17. In a world where I have to work with my 18, I'd do poorly.

Consider my auto-repair man 19. He had a habit of telling 20. One time he said, "Doc, a deaf-and-dumb man 21 some nails. Having entered a store, he put two fingers together on the counter and made 22 movements with the other hand. The clerk brought him a hammer. He 23 his head and pointed to the two fingers he was hammering. The clerk 24 him some nails. He picked out the right size and left. Well, Doc, the 25 man who came in was blind. He wanted scissors. 26 do you suppose he asked for them?" I lifted my right hand and made scissoring movements with my first two fingers. He burst out laughing and said, "Why, you fool, he used his 27 and asked for them. I've been 28 that on all my customers today, but I knew 29 I'd catch you." "Why is that?" I asked. "Because you are so god-damned educated, Doc. I knew you couldn't be very 30."

And I have an uneasy feeling he had something there.

- () 11. A. failed B. wrote C. received D. chose
() 12. A. an average B. a total C. an exam D. a number
() 13. A. always B. possibly C. certainly D. frequently
() 14. A. Then B. Thus C. Therefore D. Yet
() 15. A. fixed B. checked C. drove D. changed
() 16. A. answered B. practised C. designed D. tried

- () 17. A. teacher B. doctor C. winner D. fool
 () 18. A. brains B. effort C. hands D. attention
 () 19. A. again B. as usual C. too D. as well
 () 20. A. lies B. jokes C. news D. tales
 () 21. A. bought B. tested C. found D. needed
 () 22. A. cutting B. hammering C. waving D. circling
 () 23. A. nodded B. raised C. shook D. turned
 () 24. A. brought B. packed C. sent D. sold
 () 25. A. clever B. other C. right D. next
 () 26. A. What B. How C. Who D. Which
 () 27. A. imagination B. hand C. voice D. information
 () 28. A. trying B. proving C. practising D. examining
 () 29. A. for sure B. at once C. in fact D. right now
 () 30. A. clear B. silly C. slow D. smart

III. 阅读理解(24分)

A

What do you know about the sea? You may have seen it. Some of us have swum or bathed in it. It looks beautiful on a fine sunny day and it can be very rough when there is a strong wind. What other things do we know about it? Of course, the sea is very large. In the world there is more sea than land. The sea covers three quarters of the earth. The sea is also very deep in some places. It is not deep everywhere, some parts of it are very great. At one spot, near Japan the sea is nearly 11 kilometres deep! Just think of it, the highest mountain in the world is only about 9 kilometres high! If you have swum in the sea, you know that the water is salty. Rivers carry salt from the land into the sea. Some parts of the sea are more salty than other parts. Do you know the Dead Sea in Arabia? It is very salty. Swimmers cannot sink in it! Fish cannot live in the Dead Sea. It is a strange sea. In most parts of the sea, there are a lot of fishes and plants. Some live near the top of the sea. Others live deep down. No sunlight can reach the depth of the sea. So it is completely dark. Strange fishes live there. Some are blind. Some have their own lights. Some have great jaws. With their great jaws, they swallow fish larger than themselves. The sea can be very cold. Deep sea divers know this well. At the top the water may be warm. They as the divers go down, the sea becomes colder and colder.

Many scientists are now making a study of animal and plant life in the sea. They hope to find new resources for mankind.

- () 31. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
 A. Land covers one fourth of the area of the earth.
 B. The depths of the sea are different in different places.
 C. The depth of a sea at one spot near Japan is nearly the height of the highest mountain.
 D. The salt in the sea mainly comes from the land.
- () 32. The Dead Sea is lifeless because _____.
 A. the water in it is too cold
 B. the water in it is too salty for anything to grow
 C. the water in it never flows
 D. no sunlight can reach the bottom of the lake