

高中英语习题精选丛书

# 高二英语 (下)

## 习题精选

北师大海威教育英语课题组

主 编 赵伟华

名校名师精编  
字练结合紧密  
同步自我检测  
贴近备考实践

金盾出版社

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# 精 选

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64A10033



金盾出版社

## 内 容 提 要

本书按新教材分单元同步编写。每单元由重点、难点和知识能力训练两部分组成,可以帮助高中学生有效地进行自我检测,巩固基础知识,提高备考能力。

### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

高二英语(下)习题精选/赵伟华主编. —北京:金盾出版社,2005.3  
(高中英语习题精选丛书)  
ISBN 7-5082-3466-9

I. 高… II. 赵… III. 英语课-高中-习题 IV. G634.415

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2005)第 000532 号

### 金盾出版社出版、总发行

北京太平路 5 号(地铁万寿路站往南)

邮政编码:100036 电话:68214039 66882412

传真:68276683 电挂:0234

封面印刷:北京精彩雅恒印刷有限公司

正文印刷:北京外文印刷厂

各地新华书店经销

开本:787×1092 1/16 印张:12 字数:309 千字

2005 年 3 月第 1 版第 1 次印刷

印数:1—13000 册 定价:13.00 元

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(凡购买金盾出版社的图书,如有缺页、  
倒页、脱页者,本社发行部负责调换)

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## Unit 11 Scientific achievement

### 重点、难点

#### I. 词汇

significant, likely, grasp, arrange, achieve, boom, break through, announce

#### II. 词组

in store, home to ...

a special economic zone

the Chinese Academy of Sciences

the top scientists

work abroad

have a positive effect on

come to life

put forward

the deadly disease

set up

China's hi-tech industry

grasp the opportunity

get one's master's degree

set foot in(on)

rely on

be located

map out

#### III. 重点句型

1. It is likely that ... .....是很可能的

2. My plan is to ... 我的计划是.....

#### IV. 语法

##### 构词法(一)

英语主要有下面三种构词法:

一、转化(Conversion)——即由一个词类变为另一个词类: water 水(名)→ water 浇水(动)

##### 1. 动词转化为名词

(1) 大量动词可转化为名词,有时意思没有太大的变化。

(2) 有些动词转化为名词时意思有些变化。

##### 2. 名词转化为动词

(1) 许多表示物件的名词可以转化为动词,意思也随着有些改变。

(2) 表示身体某部分的名词也可用作动词。

(3) 表示一类人的名词也可用作动词。

(4) 一些其他实物名词也可用作动词。

##### 3. 形容词等转化为动词

二、派生(Derivation)——由词根加前缀和后缀构成另一个词。



### 三、合成(Compound) —— 由两个或更多词构成一个词:

#### 1. 合成名词

- (1) 合成名词数量最多,其中大多数由名词+名词构成: bookmark, letter-box ...
- (2) 也有不少合成名词由形容词+名词构成: first-aid, high-jump, remote-control ...
- (3) 有些合成词由动词的-ing形式和另一词构成: writing-paper, air-conditioning ...
- (4) 还有些合成名词以其他方式或三个词构成: by-product, cover-up, look-on, show-off ...

#### 2. 合成形容词

- (1) 合成形容词很多由过去分词或带-ed词尾的词构成: low-paid 工资低的
- (2) 也有不少合成形容词由动词的-ing形式和另一词构成: easy-going, good-looking
- (3) 还有一些合成形容词由“形容词+名词”或“名词+形容词”构成。
- (4) 还有一些其他形式的合成形容词,特别是一些包含副词的合成词:
  - a. 动词+副词: built-up, drive-in, see-through
  - b. 副词+名词: off-guard, off-hour, out-door
  - c. 其他形式: ten-minute, third-floor, three-hour, two-year-old

## 知识能力训练

### I. 听力

一、听下面5段对话。每段对话后有一小题,从题中所给的A,B,C三选项中选出最佳答案,听完每段对话后,你有10秒钟时间回答有关小题和阅读下一小题,每段对话读一遍。

- ( ) 1. What does the woman mean?
  - A. She will go to visit the man that afternoon.
  - B. She doesn't want to go for a visit at all.
  - C. She'll visit the man some other day.
- ( ) 2. What sports does the man like most?
  - A. Golf and skating.
  - B. Golf and tennis.
  - C. Skiing and skating.
- ( ) 3. Whose video is it?
  - A. Cindy's.
  - B. Cindy's sister's.
  - C. John's.
- ( ) 4. Why is the woman eating an apple?
  - A. She is on a diet.
  - B. There is nothing else to eat.
  - C. She is not very hungry.
- ( ) 5. What was the weather like yesterday?
  - A. It was colder than today.

- B. It was as cold as today.  
C. It wasn't so cold as today.

二、听下面几段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从所给 A,B,C 三项中选出最佳答案。听每段对话或独白前你将有时间阅读每小题,每小题 5 秒钟;听完后,各小题将给 5 秒钟时间作答。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听材料 6,回答问题 6、7。

- ( ) 6. Why is the woman calling the Information Desk?  
A. She wants to know which room is Mr. Wu staying in.  
B. She'd like to know the result of Mr. Wu's operation.  
C. She wants to talk to Mr. Wu's doctor.
- ( ) 7. When will the woman be allowed to see Mr. Wu?  
A. Today.  
B. Tomorrow afternoon.  
C. At least two days later.

听材料 7,回答问题 8~10。

- ( ) 8. Lin thinks people need fun and relaxation on weekends because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. they are tired from a week's work  
B. they have nothing to do at weekends  
C. they are in low spirits at weekends
- ( ) 9. Why didn't Lin fish in a boat? Because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. he didn't like to fish in that way  
B. he couldn't find a boat  
C. his friend didn't want to take risks
- ( ) 10. Why did they put the fish they had caught back into the sea? Because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the fish were not delicious  
B. the fish were too small  
C. they fished just for fun

听材料 8,回答问题 11~15。

- ( ) 11. What did the Europeans know about tea three hundred years ago?  
A. Most of them knew nothing about tea.  
B. They knew how to make tea.  
C. They heard a lot about tea.
- ( ) 12. What did the sailor bring his mother as a present?  
A. Some money.                      B. Some tea.                      C. Some fish.
- ( ) 13. What were his friends asked to eat at the party?  
A. Apples.                              B. Bread.                              C. Tea leaves.
- ( ) 14. How did his friends like the tea leaves?  
A. They enjoyed the tea leaves very much.





- B. They disliked the tea leaves.  
C. They wanted some more.
- ( ) 15. What did his mother do with the tea? His mother boiled the tea and \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. asked the friends to eat the tea leaves  
B. asked the friends to drink the tea water  
C. kept the tea leaves in the water

## II. 单项填空

- ( ) 1. Such a careless driver \_\_\_\_\_ meet with traffic accidents.  
A. likely to      B. is likely to      C. is liked to      D. likes to
- ( ) 2. Anyone \_\_\_\_\_ knows the news will tell you about it.  
A. which      B. whose      C. who      D. whom
- ( ) 3. — Lucy, you wash the dishes, \_\_\_\_\_?  
— Mom, can't Lily do it? It's her turn.  
A. don't you      B. can you      C. shall you      D. will you
- ( ) 4. Is \_\_\_\_\_ difficult for the children to finish the work before Friday?  
A. that      B. this      C. it      D. what
- ( ) 5. No one can \_\_\_\_\_ the musicians from \_\_\_\_\_ the room, even though you are their conductor.  
A. prevent; entering      B. keep; going into  
C. stop; entering      D. all of the above
- ( ) 6. The teacher spoke very slowly \_\_\_\_\_ the students could understand everything he was saying.  
A. in order to      B. that      C. so as to      D. so that
- ( ) 7. Her parents died long ago, \_\_\_\_\_ of money.  
A. leaving her a great deal      B. left her a great deal  
C. leaving her a large number      D. left her a lot
- ( ) 8. There are altogether forty people in the bus, seven children \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. included      B. including      C. are included      D. are including
- ( ) 9. Zhongguancun is home \_\_\_\_\_ the Chinese Academy of Sciences.  
A. of      B. for      C. to      D. at
- ( ) 10. I'm glad that my dream of entering a university has finally \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. come true      B. realized      C. came true      D. come truth
- ( ) 11. The sentence "Not all the new companies can succeed." means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. some new companies can succeed; others can not  
B. all the new companies can't succeed  
C. none of the new companies can succeed  
D. both A and B
- ( ) 12. American English has changed \_\_\_\_\_ the centuries.  
A. through      B. in      C. over      D. at



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- ( ) 13. Chinese history is \_\_\_\_\_ with great achievements in science and technology.  
A. filled      B. full      C. felled      D. filling
- ( ) 14. The two girl students talked \_\_\_\_\_ at the beginning of term; they said that it was \_\_\_\_\_ that they had had such a pleasant talk.  
A. for the first time; the first time  
B. the first time; for the first time  
C. for the first time; for the first time  
D. the first time; the first time
- ( ) 15. When I got my master's degree, I wanted to return home but couldn't find a company \_\_\_\_\_ I could use \_\_\_\_\_ I had learnt.  
A. where; what      B. that; what  
C. that; that      D. where; that

### III. 单词拼写

1. S \_\_\_\_\_ has the same meaning as important.
2. Do you know the proverb: Practice makes p \_\_\_\_\_?
3. Depend on has the same meaning as r \_\_\_\_\_ on.
4. F \_\_\_\_\_ is the mother of success.
5. China has a \_\_\_\_\_ great success in reform over these years.
6. It's too late. He is not \_\_\_\_\_ (可能) to come.
7. Everything for the meeting has been \_\_\_\_\_ (安排).
8. Can I help you to carry your \_\_\_\_\_ (行李)?
9. Nowadays more and more children are sent to study in the \_\_\_\_\_ (私人的) schools.
10. It has been \_\_\_\_\_ (宣布) that the Beijing Olympic Games will start on August 8, 2008.

### IV. 句型转换

1. How do you find the film?  
\_\_\_\_\_ do you \_\_\_\_\_ the film?
2. He is not only good at English but also good at Chinese.  
He is good at Chinese \_\_\_\_\_ English.
3. She died in New York when she was 106 years old.  
She died in New York \_\_\_\_\_ 106.
4. I'm sure the research will be very interesting.  
\_\_\_\_\_ that the research will be very interesting.
5. People hope that SARS will disappear forever.  
It \_\_\_\_\_ that SARS will \_\_\_\_\_ again.
6. Eating vegetables will keep people healthy.  
Eating vegetables will keep people \_\_\_\_\_.
7. You mustn't smoke while you are walking around in the bush.



- \_\_\_\_\_ while \_\_\_\_\_ around in the bush.
8. Sheep mainly eat grass all the year round.  
Sheep \_\_\_\_\_ grass \_\_\_\_\_ the year.
9. He said something at the meeting. It astonished everybody present.  
\_\_\_\_\_ at the meeting \_\_\_\_\_ everybody \_\_\_\_\_  
present.
10. I suggest that we start early tomorrow.  
My \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_ we \_\_\_\_\_ start early tomorrow.

## V. 完形填空

The Red Cross is an international organization which cares for people who are in need of help. A man in a Paris 1 who needs blood, a woman in Mexico who was 2 in an accident, 3 in India that lost their 4 in a storm 5 all be helped by the Red Cross.

The Red Cross exists in 6 every country around the 7. The world Red Cross organizations are 8 called the Sun or the Red Lion. All of these organizations 9 a common aim of 10 to help people in need.

The idea of 11 an organization to help the sick and wounded during a war started 12 Joan Dunant. In 1859, he 13 how people were 14 on a battlefield in Italy. He wanted to help all the wounded people 15 which side they were fighting for. The most important 16 of his work was an international treaty (协议). It 17 prisoners of war, the sick and wounded, and other 18 during the war.

The American Red Cross was 19 by Clara Barton in 1881. Today the Red Cross in the United States provides a number of 20 for the public.

- |                       |               |             |               |
|-----------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| ( ) 1. A. hospital    | B. school     | C. hotel    | D. restaurant |
| ( ) 2. A. wounded     | B. hurt       | C. harmed   | D. destroyed  |
| ( ) 3. A. a family    | B. families   | C. a child  | D. children   |
| ( ) 4. A. member      | B. home       | C. money    | D. wealth     |
| ( ) 5. A. may         | B. must       | C. should   | D. be able to |
| ( ) 6. A. an          | B. several    | C. all      | D. almost     |
| ( ) 7. A. city        | B. capital    | C. world    | D. country    |
| ( ) 8. A. some time   | B. some times | C. sometime | D. sometimes  |
| ( ) 9. A. supply      | B. give       | C. share    | D. spare      |
| ( ) 10. A. wanting    | B. asking     | C. managing | D. trying     |
| ( ) 11. A. entering   | B. joining    | C. forming  | D. making     |
| ( ) 12. A. by         | B. with       | C. from     | D. at         |
| ( ) 13. A. remembered | B. reported   | C. noticed  | D. watched    |
| ( ) 14. A. fighting   | B. suffering  | C. poor     | D. sad        |



- ( ) 15. A. even if                      B. except                      C. no matter                      D. though  
( ) 16. A. mark                      B. result                      C. discovery                      D. experience  
( ) 17. A. supports                      B. encourages                      C. protects                      D. punishes  
( ) 18. A. friends                      B. people                      C. prisoners                      D. officials  
( ) 19. A. raised                      B. made                      C. set up                      D. built  
( ) 20. A. information                      B. services                      C. conditions                      D. materials

## VI. 阅读理解

### A

As the horizons of science have been expanded, two main groups of scientists have formed. One is pure scientist; the other is the applied scientist.

The pure or theoretical scientist does original research in order to understand the basic laws of nature that govern (支配) our world. The applied scientist adapts (使适应) this knowledge to practical problems. Neither is more important than the other, however, for the two groups are very much related.

Sometimes, however, the applied scientist finds the "problems" for the theoretical scientist to work on. Let's take a particular problem of the aircraft metals. Many of the metals which work well in a car cannot be used in a jet plane, because the jet engine operates at a much higher temperature than an automobile engine, so aircraft designers have to turn to the researchers for the development of metals that would do the job in jet planes.

Dividing scientists into two groups—pure and applied—is only one broad way of classifying them, however. When scientific knowledge was very limited, there was no need for men to specialize (专门化). Today, with the great body of scientific knowledge, scientists specialize in many different fields. Within each field, there is even further subdivision (再划分). And, with finer and finer subdivisions, the various sciences have become more and more related until no one branch is entirely independent of the others. Many new specialists (专业) have resulted from combining the knowledge of two or more sciences.

- ( ) 1. The applied scientist \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. does original research to understand the basic laws of nature  
B. applies the results of research to practical problems  
C. provides the basic knowledge for the pure scientist  
D. is not interested in practical problems
- ( ) 2. Concerning the relative importance of pure and applied scientists, the writer thinks that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. applied scientists are more important  
B. pure scientists are more important  
C. neither is important  
D. both are equally important



- ( ) 3. The example given in the third paragraph shows how \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. pure science operates independently of applied science  
B. applied scientists discover the basic laws of nature  
C. applied science defines all the areas where the basic research is done  
D. applied scientist suggests problems for the pure scientists
- ( ) 4. In the example given, the aircraft designer represents the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. applied scientist  
B. pure scientist  
C. non-scientist  
D. skilled mechanic (机械工)
- ( ) 5. "The horizons of science have been expended" means that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. scientists can see further out into space  
B. science has developed more research fields  
C. the horizon changes size from year to year  
D. scientists have made a machine for expending the horizon

### B

There are no exact differences between physics and other natural sciences because all sciences overlap (重叠). In general, however, physics is the scientific study of forces and quantities such as heat, light, sound, pressure, gravity and electricity, and the ways they affect other objects.

One major branch of physics deals with states of matter—solids, liquids and gasses—and with their motions. The pioneer achievements of Galileo, Kepler and Newton deal with solid masses of matter in motion. Such studies deal with forces acting on moving objects. It is the subject of mechanics (机械) and belongs to the branch of mechanics called dynamics (动力学), the study of matter in motion. This large topic includes not only the motions of stars and ping-pong balls but also the motions of the water pumped by a fire engine and those of the air passing through the jet engine of an airplane.

A branch of mechanics is called statics (静力学), the study of matter at rest. The design of buildings and bridges are examples of problems in statics. Other branches of physics are based on the different kinds of energy which interact with matter. They deal with electricity and magnetism (磁力), heat, light and sound. From these branches of physics, scientists find clues which have revealed (揭示) the constructions of atoms and how the atoms react to various kinds of energy. This knowledge is often called the basis of modern physics. Among the many subdivisions (细的分支) of modern physics are electronics and nuclear physics. Physics is closely related to engineering. A person who uses knowledge of physics in solving everyday problems is often called an engineer. For example, electricity is one of branches of physics; and an electrical engineer is a man who uses the "natural laws" of electricity to help in designing an electric generator (发电机).

- ( ) 6. Physics is not exactly different from other natural sciences because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. physics and other natural sciences have parts in common



## Unit 11 Scientific achievement

- B. it is the scientific study of forces and qualities such as heat, light and sound  
C. it studies the ways in which forces and qualities affect other objects  
D. it is a part of other natural sciences
- ( ) 7. The following statements are included in the study of dynamics except \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the design and construction of skyscrapers  
B. the motions of heavenly bodies  
C. the motion of water pumped by a fire engine  
D. the motion of the air passing through the jet engine of an airplane
- ( ) 8. Among many branches of modern physics is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. statics  
B. electricity  
C. electronics  
D. mechanics
- ( ) 9. "This knowledge" in paragraph three refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. electricity and magnetism, light and sound  
B. the construction of atoms and their reactions to various kinds of energy  
C. the basis of modern physics  
D. electronic and nuclear physics
- ( ) 10. The passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the changes in our life brought about by physics  
B. the states and motions of solids, liquids and gases  
C. the interactions of matter with different kinds of energy  
D. the branches of knowledge making up the science of physics

### C

Today it seems perfectly natural for us to shake hands when we greet someone or say good-bye. But like so many things that we do without thinking, such actions at one time probably represented(代表) something.

For example, in primitive (原始的) life the hand was probably a symbol of power and strength. And the hand was used to fight enemies, kill animals and make spears and other tools. So, when the hand was extended to someone, it could have represented good will, since it showed that the person was not armed or ready for fight.

We know that the hand was an important symbol in early religion, probably as a mark of power. The Greeks prayed to their gods with raised hands. Presenting the hands palm to palm was at one time the way an inferior(身份低的) person paid respect to a superior(身份高的) one.

Among the Arabs, it was customary at one time to kiss the hand of a superior. Later on, polite Arabs began to resist the efforts of people to kiss their hands, and sometimes they would end up in shaking hands as each tried to prevent the other from showing this mark of "inferiority"(下级).

The early Greeks held out the right hand when they wished to show friendship to a



stranger. So we can see that the hand, and what was done with it, was full of meaning to people down through the ages. And while we shake hands without thinking, we are really carrying on a custom that has been handed down to us from ancient times.

- ( ) 11. The second paragraph tells us that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. the handshake didn't mean greeting  
 B. the handshake showed men's strength  
 C. the handshake showed men's kindness  
 D. the handshake showed nothing
- ( ) 12. Human beings first made their lives \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. by hunting  
 B. by fishing  
 C. by hand  
 D. by farming
- ( ) 13. Among the Arabs, at one time, \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. people kissed each other whenever they met  
 B. men kissed women whenever they met  
 C. less important person kissed more important person's hand  
 D. more important person kissed less important person's hand
- ( ) 14. Generally speaking, in different countries \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. people shake hands in the same way  
 B. handshake has different meanings  
 C. strangers never have handshake  
 D. people only use handshake to show friendship
- ( ) 15. The phrase "hand down" in the last sentence means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. put down  
 B. leave down  
 C. give up  
 D. pass by tradition

## VII. 改错

1. I suggested him that he turn to the policeman for help. 1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. More than one student have asked the same question. 2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. The squirrel(松鼠) is the one of the animals which  
make secret food stores for the winter. 3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. He wanted to swim in the river, but his mother didn't allow him. 4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. I could hardly tell Tom and Jim. The twins look the same. 5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. I'm sorry that I can't give you any farther information. 6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. When he woke up, he found his hands and feet tying together. 7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. They often make fun of him, because he is fatter than  
anyone in his class. 8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. He said that he had come back three days ago. 9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. The informations that he has found out is very useful. 10. \_\_\_\_\_

## VIII. 书面表达

阅读下列故事开头部分,然后根据你的想像完成故事。词数: 120 个左右。开头部分不



## Unit 11 Scientific achievement

计入在内。

One day, on my way home I was stopped by a robber, whose face was covered with a piece of cloth, leaving his two eyes exposed. The robber ordered me to give him money at once.

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## Unit 12 Fact and fantasy

### 重点、难点

#### I. 词汇

fantasy, distance, collision, permanent, voyage, matter, labour, hesitate

#### II. 词组

make a sketch of	science fiction
in the far future	beat all diseases
make a living	remind ... of ...
come true	set out to ...
turn out (to be)	defend ... against attacks
begin with	dream of ...
many learned authors	incredible labour
throw light upon	slow down
cut up	burn out

#### III. 重点句型

1. 介词 + which 引导非限制性定语从句
2. while + 过去分词用作状语

#### IV. 语法

##### 构词法(二)

1. 构成形容词的后缀: -able, -an, -en, -ant, -ful, -ent, -ic, -ese, -ing, -ian, -ish, -ive, -like, -less, -ed, -ous, -ly, -ical, -some, -worthy, -wide, -y
2. 一些构成其他词类的后缀
  - (1) 构成副词的后缀: -ly, -first, -wise, -ward(s)
  - (2) 构成动词的后缀: -ate, -en, -ize, -ify
  - (3) 构成数词的后缀: -teen, -ty, -th
3. 一些较为常见的前缀
  - (1) 有些前缀可用来构成反义词: de-, dis-, un-
  - (2) 一些表示特定意思的前缀, 大部分前缀都表示特定意思, anti-(反抗), centi-(百分之一的), co-(共同做……), double-(双), down-(往下), ever-(一直; 不断), ex-(以前的), extra-(特别的; 超), free-(自由的), full-(完全), half-(半), hand-(用手的), ill-(不好的), new-(新进), pre-(之前的), re-(重新), kilo-(千), man-(由人; 人), mini-(小的; 微型的), post-(之后的), counter-(反), all-(纯,