

# 高中英语练习

(二)

江苏教育出版社

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第二册

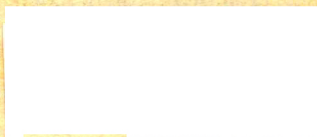
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(第二册)

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## 前 言

高中英语练习册依据国家教委 1990 年颁布的《中学英语教学大纲》(修订本),按照高中英语教材内容编写。每课书设一个练习,每 4~5 课书设一单元练习,共分三册,分别与高中英语课本一、二、三册配合使用。通过这些练习,帮助学生进一步掌握“大纲”所要求的基础知识,使他们的读、写能力与灵活运用能力有进一步提高。

本册练习配合高中英语第二册教材使用。它提供的笔头练习用以进一步训练学生学会本册教材中出现的语音、词汇、语法、句型结构等项内容,同时结合复习已学的语言材料。题型以填空题、简答题为主,主客观题相结合。练习的编写力求遵循以下原则:1)阶段性:做到循序渐进;2)兴趣性:语言材料生动有趣、丰富多采,具有幽默感;能激发思维与兴趣;3)科学性:语言准确自然,为英语本族人所接受;4)针对性:立足于所学内容编排练习;5)以培养语言能力为主,辅以应试能力。

本册所提供的练习在于巩固教材内容,并设计了许多有意操练(meaningful exercises),用以对某些重要的语言结构反复操练,逐步形成习惯,以达到掌握的目的。故本书所设计的练习不是用来测试学生的语言状况,而是引导学生进一步学会并掌握教材内容。如果教师以为必要,本书的练习亦可采用先口头后笔头的方式去做,也可留做家庭作业。作业的批改有时可在教师的指导下,让学生自行评阅,这样可提高学生正确使用语言的敏感性。



本书练习答案另分一册。需要说明的是有些练习的答案不止一个，列出的仅供参考。

本册书由欧阳愚主编，参加编写的有杨向东、廖高励、胡中强、周旭初、王仁元、石晓荣和刘明烨。

欢迎大家在使用中提出宝贵意见。

编 者

1992年2月

## CONTENTS

LESSON 1	PORTRAIT OF A TEACHER .....	1
LESSON 2	THE TALLEST GRASS .....	14
LESSON 3	ALL THESE THINGS ARE TO BE ANSWERED FOR .....	25
LESSON 4	ALL THESE THINGS ARE TO BE ANSWERED FOR (CONTINUED) .....	36
UNIT ONE	LESSON 1 — LESSON 4 (REVISION) .....	48
LESSON 5	WINTER SLEEP .....	63
LESSON 6	ALBERT EINSTEIN .....	75
LESSON 7	ALBERT EINSTEIN (CONTINUED) .....	89
LESSON 8	THE PROFESSOR AND HIS INVENTION .....	103
UNIT TWO	LESSON 5 — LESSON 8 (REVISION) .....	115
LESSON 9	SPORTS AND GAMES .....	129
LESSON 10	THE LAST LESSON .....	144
LESSON 11	THE LAST LESSON (CONTINUED) .....	159
LESSON 12	WALKING IN SPACE .....	171
UNIT THREE	LESSON 9 — LESSON 12 (REVISION) .....	185
LESSON 13	MADAME CURIE AND RADIUM .....	200
LESSON 14	THE GIFTS .....	214
LESSON 15	THE GIFTS (CONTINUED) .....	229



LESSON 16 ADVENTURE ON HIGHWAY 66 ..... 243

UNIT FOUR LESSON 13 — LESSON 16 (REVISION)  
..... 256



## LESSON ONE

## **PORTRAIT OF A TEACHER**

### I. 根据课文内容填空:

Mr Crossett was an old man of four. He had been the first teacher of Albert Borden.

Albert Borden had not heard of Mr Crossett for many years. One night, he was going to learn from the evening paper that Mr Crossett was still alive and had just been given a reward for having taught for sixty years. The happy news made him decide to drive to see him at Deleville.

When he saw his own copybook exercise which had been kept \_\_\_\_\_ the old man, he was moved to \_\_\_\_\_. On his way \_\_\_\_\_, he told his son of an \_\_\_\_\_ that happened on his \_\_\_\_\_ day at school in Mr Crossett's \_\_\_\_\_. Once when a student made \_\_\_\_\_ in class, Mr Crossett \_\_\_\_\_ him firmly not to do that again. He was strict but kind. This incident showed the old teacher's fine character (品质) and his gentle way of \_\_\_\_\_. He treat -- as -- treated (对待) his students \_\_\_\_\_ his own children. He never scolded (责骂) the students, even when they did something wrong. Instead, he encouraged them to be \_\_\_\_\_ and was sure that they would. This incident left a \_\_\_\_\_ impression (印象) on Albert Borden and he still \_\_\_\_\_ Mr Crossett.

### I. 单词辨音:

- |               |   |   |
|---------------|---|---|
| 1. curiously  | A. announce                                       | B. course                                       |
|               | C. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> engineer   | D. permit                                       |
| 2. incident   | A. schoolroom                                     | B. otherwise                                    |
|               | C. record   | D. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> surprise |
| 3. imagine    | A. recognize                                      | B. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> copybook |
|               | C. ride   | D. silence                                      |
| 4. least      | A. tremble  | B. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete |
|               | C. geography                                      | D. evening                                      |
| 5. constantly | A. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> department | B. portrait                                     |
|               | C. package  | D. shake  |

### III. 选择填空:

- Do what you have been told, \_\_\_\_\_ you will be punished.  
A. and      B. so      C. because      D. ☒ otherwise
- He \_\_\_\_\_ writing a play for children.  
A. talked to      B. talked with  
C. ☒ talked      D. talked of
- He \_\_\_\_\_ me aside to tell me what he had heard.  
A. marked      B. made      C. ☒ drew      D. painted
- Listen to the teacher and \_\_\_\_\_ what he says.  
A. ☒ record      B. repair      C. result      D. receive
- Our school is within twenty \_\_\_\_\_ walk from the station.  
A. minute      B. minutes      C. ☒ minutes'      D. minute's
- The article needs \_\_\_\_\_. I want you \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
A. to complete, to complete      B. finish, to finish  
C. ☒ completing, to complete      D. finish, finish
- We'll do Exercise 2 if time \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. lets      B. gives      C. ☒ permits      D. promises

6. <sup>2</sup> The house needs repairing <sup>2</sup> to be repaired.  
The old man needs looking after <sup>2</sup> to be looked after.



8. Can you \_\_\_\_\_ life without electricity(电)?  
A. think      B. guess      C. feel      D. imagine
9. We \_\_\_\_\_ to catch the early bus, but found it gone.  
A. has hoped      B. hope  
C. had hoped      D. were hoped
10. His attitude(态度) to us proved \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. well      B. warmly      C. nicely      D. friendly
11. A primary school pupil should be \_\_\_\_\_ six years old.  
A. at most      B. at least  
C. less than      D. no more than
12. Thank you for all your trouble \_\_\_\_\_ after me.  
A. in looking      B. look      C. looked      D. to look
13. I took her umbrella by mistake, so I had to say \_\_\_\_\_ to her.  
A. yes      B. sorry      C. good-bye      D. hello
14. We are \_\_\_\_\_ his success.  
A. pride of      B. pride for  
C. proud of      D. proud to
15. My English teacher \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. explained the sentence for me  
B. explained me the sentence  
C. explained the sentence to me  
D. explained the sentence with me
16. I can't imagine \_\_\_\_\_ that with them.  
A. do      B. to do      C. being done      D. doing

IV. 用下列动词词组的适当形式填空:



let out, give up, mark with, glare at, look through,  
look up, make faces, make a promise, shake hands,  
keep a record of

1. His school bag is marked with his name.
2. The doctor told Mr Harris to give up smoking.
3. He looked through several newspapers before breakfast.
4. I was buried in my book; when I looked up, he had gone.
5. It is not right to make faces in class.
6. The children are not allowed to let out a sound during the meal.
7. If you make a promise, you should keep it; you ought not to break it.
8. We kept a record of what was decided at the meeting.
9. The two old friends shook hands warmly when they met again.
10. The two men stood there glaring angrily glared at each other.

V. 用所给词语的适当形式填空:

(A) permit, let, force, promise

1. Let me buy you a drink.
2. I won't leave you alone here unless you promise me to take a good rest.
3. I will come in June if my health permits.
4. The boy won't do his work if you don't force him to.

(B) ago, before

1. World War II broke out more than 50 years ago.
2. He told me the plane had taken off a few minutes before.

(C) bring, carry, get, take

1. It is our Party that bring us happiness. 强调句
2. She got her baby in her arms. ~~get~~ carried
3. Go and bring some food. ~~bring~~ get.
4. Please take this book to the library.

VI. 用介词 by, in 或 on 填空:

1. A bullet hit the boy right on the head.
2. The ball struck me in the eye.
3. The young man hit the thief on the nose. 打在侧面.
4. The policeman hit the murderer hard on in the side and caught him. 打在侧面.
5. The mother held the child by the hand. 牵着, 领着, 拉着用 "by"
6. He patted me on the shoulder.
7. She slapped (掌击) him in the face.
8. I caught him by the arm.

VI. 改写句子:

1. Jack lives in Salt Lake City. It takes about two hours to get there by car.

Jack lives in Salt Lake City, which is about two hours' ride from here.

2. We found his house quite easily.

We had no trouble finding his house.

3. He was forced to stop teaching because of his hands shaking constantly.

His hands shook constantly so he had to give up teaching.

4. The old man took out a package with name and date marked

被动.



on it.

The old man brought out a package, marked with name and date.

5. When she read the letter, her eyes became wet.

She read the letter and tears came to her eyes.

6. The teacher went to the student's desk and felt his forehead.

The teacher walked to the student's desk and put her hand on the child's forehead.

7. One of the students looked sick and feverish.

One of the students seemed to be ill and get have a feverish

8. He looked at the fellow silently for a few minutes.

He looked at the fellow no in words for several minutes.

9. While looking through the evening paper, Father suddenly cried out in surprise.

While Father was looking through evening paper, he suddenly let out a cry of surprise.

10. Just then the bell rang for the end of class.

At that in the bell rang in the end of class.

#### VIII. 完形填空:

Sometimes I wonder if college and I were meant for each other. 1 days, many people 2 that they think a college diploma (文凭) is 3 only the paper it is 4 which think. Those people may be 5. My father tells me that all his friends and 6 have done fine without 7. In many 8 he and they are



very 9 . To anyone who measures his 10 by big cars, large houses and good clothes, a college degree 11 be worth his time. 12 , for my friends and 13 , success means 14 else. Every one of us wants 15 for his life than just 16 things. Sure, those things are very nice and comfortable (舒适的), but we think 17 of them. So, although we 18 have large houses and diamonds, the people whom I 19 and I will always have our knowledge. You can lose your 20 , but knowledge remains.

1. A. For B. ☒ These C. ☒ Those D. Many
2. A. think B. ☒ expect C. ☒ say D. decide
3. *be worth sth.* A. ☒ worth B. not C. hardly D. ☒ given
4. A. ☒ bought B. received C. sent for D. ☒ written on
5. A. wrong B. rich C. ☒ right D. clever
6. A. ☒ he B. ☒ him C. she D. her
7. A. any money B. any medicine  
C. ☒ college degrees D. anyone's help
8. A. colleges B. cities C. roads D. ☒ ways
9. A. important B. ☒ successful C. well D. interesting
10. A. knowledge B. ☒ friends C. degree D. ☒ success
11. A. mustn't B. ☒ should C. ☒ may not D. used to
12. A. ☒ However B. Later C. Otherwise D. Then
13. A. ☒ my father B. *same and* ☒ my father  
C. their fathers D. college students
14. A. everything B. nothing C. ☒ something D. anything
15. A. ☒ knowledge B. diplomas C. less D. ☒ more
16. A. written B. ☒ expensive C. useful D. ☒ material

17. A. more                      B. highly                      C. little                      D. a lot
18. A. may                      B. may never                      C. can                      D. always
19. A. live with                      B. teach                      C. respect                      D. hate
20. A. lives                      B. friends                      C. riches(财富)                      D. diplomas

IX. 阅读理解:

(A)

In many countries, the question "Can't you read?" can be asked seriously. But in Britain it has a quite different meaning, as if you were saying "Haven't you got eyes?" — for every British child is to be educated by law.

Every child in Britain must receive full-time education from the age of five to fifteen. If a child fails to attend school, a school attendance officer will come to his house to find out why. If there is no good reason, the parents may be prosecuted(起诉). But the parents themselves have a choice of their own 好 as to what school the child goes to. In fact, they can educate the child themselves if the officer finds it possible for them to do so.

Most of the parents, however, send their children to state schools, where education and equipment, including textbooks and writing materials are all free. Some children go to nursery schools (幼儿园) before the age of five. Most start at five in the infants' (幼儿的) school. After two years in the infants' school the child enters a junior school.

1. Now in Britain "Can't you read?" means

A. "You can't read."



B. "You can certainly read."

C. "Do you see with your eyes?"

D. "Can you read?"

2. A school attendance officer is

A. a man whose job is to see whether the children are to be sent to school.

B. a place for children to attend school.

C. a teacher who teaches children in their homes.

D. an officer in charge of schools.

3. What school the children are going to is often decided

A. by law.

B. by the school attendance officer.

C. by the headmaster.

D. by their parents.

4. To send their child to a state school costs the parents

A. much money.

B. little money.

C. quite a lot of equipments.

D. many textbooks and writing materials.

5. A British child goes to a junior school

A. when he or she is five years old.

B. at the age of seven.

C. before the age of five.

D. sometime after he or she reaches five.

(B)

In Mount Berry, Georgia, people find a group of schools built



named after 根据-命名

specially for mountain children. The schools, as well as the mountain itself are named after Martha Berry herself, a daughter of a Georgian mountaineer (山区人).

Martha Berry was born in 1866. Luckier than most Georgian mountain children, she received an education. But she never forgot other children of the mountains whose parents couldn't send them to school. In 1902 Martha Berry started a school for these children. It was housed in a single small log cabin (木屋) and was attended by only five pupils. Now, eighty years later, there are a <sup>20所</sup> score of Berry Schools in the area, with a total of over one thousand students and a waiting list of about five thousand. <sup>地区</sup>

Martha Berry in her later years received many medals and honors (荣誉) for what she had done for the poor mountain children of Georgia, and in 1931 she was named one of the twelve most important women in the United States. She never stopped working for the mountain children till her death in 1942.

1. Georgia is the name

☒ A. of a mountain in the U. S.

☐ B. of a school in the U. S.

☐ C. of the mountain people in the U. S.

☒ D. of a state in the U. S.

2. How many years of her life did Martha Berry devote to working for the mountain children?

☒ A. 40 years.

☐ B. 36 years.

☐ C. 29 years.

☐ D. 76 years.

3. The first Berry School was founded

☐ A. to honor Martha Berry.