

全日制普通高级中学教科书（试验修订本·必修）

英语

三测一听

AB+C

第二册（上）同步训练

（供高中二年级第一学期使用）

人民教育出版社英语室审定 中国少年儿童出版社

全日制普通高级中学教科书(试验修订本·必修)英语学习测评

英语单元同步 AB + C 三测一听

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(供高中二年级第一学期使用)

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总策划 于溪滨 李经实

主 编 冷 利

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作 者: 冷 利

装帧设计: 李晓伟

责任编辑: 郭庆祥 龙景楠

责任校对: 郭术丽

社址: 北京东四十二条 21 号

邮政编码: 100708

电话: 086-010-64032266

传 真: 086-010-64012262

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前言

——给老师、家长、孩子共同准备的一本书

北京市海淀区老教师协会特高级教师倾力之作
人民教育出版社英语室审定

英语练习资料浩如烟海,在给学生提供了极大帮助的同时,也增加了他们的负担。

如何在减轻学生负担的同时,正确了解学生的知识掌握程度,是老师、家长和学生所共同面临的难题。

《英语单元同步 AB + C》正是为解决这一难题而专门编写的新型英语学习材料。本书由北京市海淀区老教师协会特高级教师和人民教育出版社英语室联袂推出,把学习过程与效果测评有机地结合起来,做到事半功倍,帮助学生迅速提高英语水平。本书在编写中遵循以下原则:

1、**紧扣教材,单元同步。**本书根据最新教学大纲和人民教育出版社最新教材体例编写,以单元为基础,充分捕捉并吸收了教材的精华、要点,充分体现出大纲和教材的指导精神。

2、**科学命题,分级测试。**本书充分考虑到不同的学习内容、不同学生的学习水平,在命题上采用分级命题测试的方法,使其能够充分反映出学生真实的学习水平。

3、**检测迅速,一目了然。**按照每个单元前的测试说明评价,家长、老师和学生马上就可以得到明确的认识。

4、**自我检测,全面提高。**本书提倡的是“自助测评”,可以减免家长、老师许多不必要的负担,直接了解学生的不足,有的放矢地重点培养、学习,有助于全面、迅速、准确地提高学生的水平。

5、**面向升学,实战性强。**把本书的四个组成部分(A卷、B卷、C卷、听力)合起来,就是一套小型的最新中考或高考试卷,全面面向并服务于学生的升学考试,为培养出优秀学生贡献一份力量。

当然,由于时间仓促、水平有限,本书难免有不足之处,恳请家长、老师和同学指正。

编者

2002年5月

目 录 (Contents)

Unit 1	Disneyland	1
Unit 2	No smoking, please!	9
Unit 3	Body language	17
Unit 4	Newspapers	25
Unit 5	Charlie Chaplin	32
Unit 6	Mainly revision	40
期 中 测 评	.....	46
Unit 7	Canada	53
Unit 8	First aid	61
Unit 9	Saving the earth	69
Unit 10	At the shop	77
Unit 11	Hurricane!	85
Unit 12	Mainly revision	93
期 末 测 评	.....	100
听 力 测 评 部 分	.....	107
Test One	.....	108
Test Two	.....	110
Test Three	.....	112
Test Four	.....	115
Test Five	.....	118
Test Six	.....	120
Test Seven	.....	122
Test Eight	.....	124
参考答案	.....	126
听力材料及答案	.....	134

Unit 1 Disneyland

试卷说明

- 一、每一份试卷都是由四大部分构成,即第一部分(A卷)、第二部分(B卷)、第三部分(C卷)和听力测试(Listening Test)。
- 二、每一部分测试方向不同、难易程度不同、测评标准不同。
- 三、四部分综合为一套完整的中学英语能力培养与测试题,并与现行最新人教版教材同步。
- 四、根据测评标准可对学生的情况把握跟踪,并及时做出调整。

第一卷(A卷)

试卷说明:

紧扣现行教材,考察本单元所学课本的基础知识。

测评标准:

- 1、正确率在 90% 以上,说明对本单元所学基础知识掌握良好。
- 2、正确率在 85% 左右,说明对本单元所学基础知识掌握较好。
- 3、正确率在 75% 左右,说明对本单元所学基础知识掌握一般,但尚需努力。
- 4、正确率在 65% 以下,无论是家长、老师还是学生本人都应该想想办法了。

一、单项选择(从四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。)

- () 1. Some people went there in the hope _____ a better life.
A. to live B. of living C. having lived D. lived
- () 2. Don't worry. He can manage _____ the work in time.
A. finishing B. finished C. to finish D. for finishing
- () 3. I knew he _____ to Disneyland before.
A. has gone B. has been C. had gone D. had been
- () 4. Pay attention to the road _____. It can show you the way to the theatre.
A. sign B. mark C. turning D. line
- () 5. Our purpose _____ everyone notice it.
A. make B. to make C. is to make D. to be making
- () 6. Go _____ the street and you'll find the entrance _____ the cinema.
A. down, to B. to, of C. up, down D. along, about
- () 7. Keep on trying. Never _____. I'm sure you'll succeed sooner or later.
A. lose hearts B. lose your heart C. losing your heart D. lose heart
- () 8. I don't like doing the same thing _____.
A. one day after day B. day after another
C. day after day D. day by day

二、选用下列词语的适当形式填空。

(go, join, excuse, take, find)

1. Just _____ this street round to the right side of the bank, and then you will see the bookstore.
2. When he woke up, he _____ himself lying in the hospital.
3. It's good manners to _____ the line when you buy tickets.
4. _____ me. Could you tell me the way to the station?
5. _____ down this street till you get to the post office.

三、阅读理解(阅读下列短文,从每题所给的四个选项中选出最佳答案。)

I have been in England for three months now. I hope you don't think I've forgotten you. There have been so many places to see and so many things to do that I've not had much time for writing letters. I shall soon be starting my studies at Kong's College. So far I've been learning about English and British ways of living. I won't tell you about London. There are plenty of books you can read and plenty of pictures you can look at.

I'm sure you'll be more interested to know what I think about life here. I find some of the customs now are interesting. People here don't shake hands as much as we do in Europe. During the first few weeks I was often surprised because people didn't put their hands out when I met them. Men raise their hats to women but not to each other.

- () 1. The writer came to London from _____ .
A. Asia B. Europe C. America D. Africa
- () 2. The writer _____ .
A. has never been to England
B. came to England just now
C. came to England three months ago
D. will come to England in three months
- () 3. She has _____ .
A. not written any letters B. much time to write letters
C. no time to write letters D. a little time to write letters
- () 4. She came to London _____ .
A. to learn British ways of living B. to make a living
C. to study D. to learn about life there
- () 5. English men _____ .
A. do not often shake hands with friends when they meet
B. often shake hands with friends when they meet
C. raise their hats to all friends when they meet
D. do not raise their hats to friends when they meet

第二卷(B卷)

试卷说明:

本部分为能力测试题,是对学生英语综合运用能力的考察。

测评标准:

- 1、正确率在 85% 以上,说明英语综合运用能力优秀。
- 2、正确率在 75% 左右,说明英语综合运用能力较好,但仍需在某些专项上努力。
- 3、正确率在 65% 左右,说明英语综合运用能力一般,应加大学习英语力度,否则会越来越差。
- 4、正确率在 60% 以下,说明英语学习存在很大的问题。

一、单项选择(从四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。)

- () 1. When you get to the top of the hill you may see as _____ as the dam.
A. long B. far C. well D. much
- () 2. I _____ it _____ rain tomorrow.
A. don't think, will B. think, won't
C. don't think, is going to D. think, isn't going to
- () 3. He _____ a well-known dancer.
A. used to be B. was used to be
C. is used to be D. was used to being
- () 4. What do you take _____ the picnic?
A. along B. along for C. on D. to
- () 5. He came to the town, _____ to find a better job.
A. to wish B. wished C. wishing D. and wishing
- () 6. Helping the disabled people _____ him a lot of time after work.
A. spent B. paid C. got D. cost
- () 7. The way _____ you look at things is quite all right.
A. that B. which C. with which D. where
- () 8. How many years is it _____ you came to Beijing?
A. since B. after C. before D. until

二、完形填空(阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从各题所给的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。)

In today's world, almost everyone knows that air pollution and water pollution 1 harmful to people's health. However, not all 2 persons know that noise is also a kind of 3, and that it is harmful to human health, too.

People who live and work under 4 condition usually have poorer 5. The workers who print newspapers and books, and who weave cloth become deaf. Quite a few people living near airports also become deaf. Recently it was 6 that many teenagers in America could hear no better than 65-year-old people, for these young people like to listen to "POP" music and most of "POP" music is a kind of noise. 7, noise produced by jet planes or machines will make people's life difficult, or 8 make people ill.

It is said that a continuous noise of over 85 decibels(分贝) can cause 9.

Nowadays the government in many countries have made laws to reduce or control noise and make it 10 than 85 decibels.

- () 1. A. is B. was C. will D. are
() 2. A. the B. of C. our D. many

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| () 3. A. pollution | B. waste | C. poison | D. population |
| () 4. A. noise | B. noisy | C. noises | D. noising |
| () 5. A. hearing | B. smell | C. feeling | D. brain |
| () 6. A. report | B. discovered | C. know | D. clearly |
| () 7. A. Except | B. Besides | C. But | D. So |
| () 8. A. even | B. ever | C. once | D. sometime |
| () 9. A. to deaf | B. deafness | C. blind | D. lame |
| () 10. A. less | B. more | C. not more | D. high |

三、阅读理解(阅读下列短文,从每题所给的四个选项中选出最佳答案。)

A

When someone says, "Well, I guess I'll have to face the music", it doesn't mean that he is planning to go to a concert. It is something far less happy, as you are called in by your boss to explain why you did this and did that or why you did not do this or that.

At some time or another, every one of us has to "face the music", especially as children. We can all remember father's angry voice "I want to talk to you." And only because we did not obey him. What an unpleasant thing it was!

In the middle or at the end of every term, we students have to "face the music". The result of the exam will decide whether we'll face the music or not. If... that means parents' cold faces and the contempt (轻视) of the teachers and classmates.

"To face the music" is well known to every American, young or old. It is at least 100 years old. It really means that you have to do something, no matter how terrible the whole thing might be, because you know you have no choice.

- () 1. "To face the music" means _____.
 A. do something that we don't like to
 B. go to the theatre
 C. listen to the violin or the piano
 D. do something that we want to
- () 2. If you didn't obey your father's words, you would "face the music", or _____.
 A. do something to make him happy
 B. do something to get him angry
 C. be punished by him
 D. be praised by him
- () 3. After the exam, we'll have to "face the music". That is why _____.
 A. we like to take the exam
 B. we're afraid of taking the exam
 C. the exam is very important
 D. we're afraid to pass the exam
- () 4. In the 3rd paragraph, "If..." means "If _____.
 A. you failed in the exam
 B. you got an "A" in the exam

- C. the exam was easy
- D. the exam was pleasant

- () 5. Which of the following is **not** correct?
- A. "To face the music" is well known in the United States.
 - B. "To face the music" has a history of over 100 years.
 - C. The young men don't know what "to face the music" means.
 - D. The old in the United States know the meaning of "to face the music".

B

When you talk with Americans, questions may seem to you both personal and too many especially when you first arrive. "Where do you work?" "Are you married?" "How many children do you have?" "Have you taken your holiday yet?" are not personal questions now according to (按照) the American. They are looking for something to start a talk. Please understand that such questions are meant to be friendly; the question is interested in you; he or she is not rude, or at least does not mean so.

If you are asked questions that seem to you to be too personal, you need not answer them. You can simply smile or answer that you "do not know", or "In my country that would be a funny question," or turn the question aside by speaking of something else such as "Isn't it interesting to see how people from different countries begin a talk?" If you do that, follow it quickly with another topic. The American will not be unhappy, and he or she will understand you.

- () 6. Personal questions here mean _____.
- A. problems in your work
 - B. something about your family
 - C. something about your own life
 - D. questions about life
- () 7. When people ask you "Where do you work?", they _____.
- A. are searching for your secret
 - B. are rather rude
 - C. want to hurt you
 - D. are interested in you
- () 8. When you are asked "How old are you?", you _____.
- A. must answer them
 - B. may say, "I won't tell you"
 - C. may keep silent
 - D. can say, "How interesting"
- () 9. The phrase "turn aside" means _____.
- A. go away
 - B. refuse to answer
 - C. keep silent
 - D. lead the talk off in some other directions(方向)
- () 10. Which of the following is wrong?
- A. The passage talks about the American.
 - B. A question is personal in one country, but maybe not in another one.
 - C. It's impolite to ask an American "Are you married?"
 - D. The Americans are quite open and friendly.

C

Robert E. Peary was a great US explorer(探险家), he reached the North Pole in 1809. For more than 20 years, he had been trying to reach the pole. During much of this time, he kept a diary of his trips. A diary is the writing of a person that tells about his or her life day by day. Here is what Peary wrote in his diary on the day he reached the pole.

This page was written on the biggest day in Robert E. Peary's life. But the diary also tells about the hard times he had. Many times during his travels, Peary had to say good-bye to his wife. Once he wrote, "Another good-bye, and there have been so many! Strong brave woman, you have lived with me through all my hard work. This life is a dog's life. Will I succeed? Will I return?"

- ### 第三卷 (C 卷)

- 1、正确率在 80% 以上,说明英语总体学习优秀,可根据自己的志趣向更高层次发展。
- 2、正确率在 70% 左右,说明英语总体学习良好,如果努力还可以更上一个台阶。
- 3、正确率在 60% 左右,说明英语学习还可以,但从升学上来看还必须发奋努力。
- 4、正确率在 60% 以下,不要气馁,这部分本来就比较难。

Excuse me. Where is the _____.

3. He took some of his pictures with him, hoping to get a job there.

He took _____ some of his pictures _____ getting a job there.

4. He had no luck.

He was _____.

5. You can see the coast.

You can see _____ the coast.

二、短文改错

There is public library in every town in Britain.

1. _____

There are branch library in many villages.

2. _____

Anyone may borrow books, and it cost nothing to

3. _____

borrow them. In some places you may borrow as many

books as you want, in other places where you

4. _____

are limited to a certain number, of which some

may be novels. Books may be keep for four weeks.

5. _____

Newly-published novels are always in great demand.

And some books, for example, books for history,

6. _____

science, cooking and gardening are also popular.

If the book you will want is out, you may ask for it

7. _____

to be called back for you, and if you pay

the cost of send a postcard, the librarian will

8. _____

write to you, and let you to know when the book you

9. _____

want has returned and is ready for you to pick up.

10. _____

三、书面表达

根据所给提示及括号内所给的内容,完成下面的信,每个提示只用一句话表达。

1. What did Mike do this afternoon? (go to the Great Wall)

2. What did he lose? (a little handbag with his passport and \$ 1,000 in it)

3. How was he? (very worried)

4. When did he receive the notice claiming his little handbag? (this evening)

5. What did he know about the founder? (It was Xiao Ming, the student of Class Three Grade One in No. 56 Middle School)

Beijing University

June 3, 2002

Dear Headmaster,

How are you?

Thank you for educating so good a student that he did not pocket the money he had found. And please pass my thanks to him.

Yours truly,
Mike

Unit 2 No smoking, please!

试卷说明

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- 四、根据测评标准可对学生的情况把握跟踪,并及时做出调整。

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- 3、正确率在 75% 左右,说明对本单元所学基础知识掌握一般,但尚需努力。
- 4、正确率在 65% 以下,无论是家长、老师还是学生本人都应该想想办法了。

一、单项选择(从四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。)

- () 1. —I wonder if I could use your dictionary?
— _____.
- A. Never mind B. Not at all C. Sure, go ahead D. That's right
- () 2. Have you seen an English book _____ cover is very old?
- A. which B. in which C. its D. whose
- () 3. She sat down at a table and _____ a bottle of beer.
- A. called on B. called for C. called up D. called
- () 4. Last week I had my wallet _____ in the supermarket.
- A. to pick B. to be picked C. picking D. picked
- () 5. _____ I need now is your help.
- A. What that B. That what C. All D. All which
- () 6. Girls are often compared _____ flowers.
- A. to B. with C. by D. for
- () 7. So many years has been wasted _____ nothing at all.
- A. to do B. doing C. on do D. does
- () 8. Peter didn't pass the exam, but _____ he had tried his best.
- A. at most B. at least C. at all D. at first

二、在横线上填上适当的词,使句意完整。

1. —I wonder _____ I could use your pen?
—Sure, _____.
2. If the bottle of gas _____ fire, the whole building may be _____ down.
3. The man died _____ a strange illness.
4. When I lost heart, he _____ me to go on with my study.
5. —Do you _____ my opening the window?
—No, go ahead.

三、阅读理解(阅读下列短文,从每题所给的四个选项中选出最佳答案。)

Just as the teacher was coming into the classroom, one of the boys, Bill said loudly, "The teacher is a real fool."

To their surprise, the students found that the teacher pretended not to have heard this. He paid no attention to anyone and said nothing. He just went up to the teacher's desk and began the class. He said, "Today we are going to study punctuation(标点符号). Punctuation in sentences is very important. Look at the sentence, please, boys and girls."

He picked up a piece of chalk and wrote the following sentence on the blackboard: Bill says the teacher is a real fool.

The class laughed at once.

"Now," the teacher went on, "with two commas(逗号) I can change the meaning of the sentence completely." Then he put in two commas in the sentence and the sentence read: Bill, says the teacher, is a real fool.

- () 1. What happened at the beginning of the class?
 - A. One of the boys made much noise.
 - B. One of the boys told the class why their teacher was a fool.
 - C. One of the boys said something bad about his teacher.
 - D. One of the boys was fooled by his teacher.
- () 2. To their surprise, _____.
 - A. the students paid no attention to the teacher
 - B. the teacher went up to the teacher's desk angrily
 - C. the teacher began the class with a strange sentence
 - D. the teacher seemed not to have heard it
- () 3. What did the teacher teach in class?
 - A. He asked the students to read a sentence.
 - B. He told the students that punctuation was very important to a sentence.
 - C. He explained an important sentence to the students.
 - D. He made a sentence with the word "punctuation".
- () 4. How did the teacher change the meaning of the sentence?
 - A. He wrote it on the blackboard.
 - B. He read the sentence again and again.
 - C. He put in two commas in the sentence.

- D. He explained the sentence twice.
- () 5. The passage suggests that _____.
 A. the teacher is a man of rich experience and with a sense of humour
 B. Bill is a bad boy
 C. commas can solve big problems
 D. the teacher is a kind-hearted person

第二卷 (B 卷)

试卷说明:

本部分为能力测试题,是对学生英语综合运用能力的考察。

测评标准:

1. 正确率在 85% 以上,说明英语综合运用能力优秀。
2. 正确率在 75% 左右,说明英语综合运用能力较好,但仍需在某些专项上努力。
3. 正确率在 65% 左右,说明英语综合运用能力一般,应加大学习英语力度,否则会越来越差。
4. 正确率在 60% 以下,说明英语学习存在很大的问题。

一、单项选择(从四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。)

- () 1. Please put the books _____ you found them.
 A. there B. where C. there where D. where there
- () 2. The population of China is larger than _____ of Japan.
 A. it B. one C. that D. this
- () 3. _____ has to work hard if he wants to succeed.
 A. Everyone B. One C. Each D. Everybody
- () 4. His latest novel has been translated into Chinese and is widely _____ in many other countries.
 Which of the following is **not** correct?
 A. spread B. known C. read D. received
- () 5. —Could I use your phone please?
 —Yes, of course you _____.
 A. could B. might C. can D. will
- () 6. Let me have a look at your new clothes, _____?
 A. shall I B. will you C. do you D. do I
- () 7. Two thirds of _____ population of this area _____ farmers.
 A. the, are B. a, are C. the, is D. a, is
- () 8. His father died of an illness _____ by smoking too much.
 A. to be caused B. caused C. was caused D. which caused

二、完形填空(阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从各题所给的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。)

There was a time when, if a lady got into a bus or train a gentleman would immediately stand up and offer his 1. But now, things are different. Today a gentleman would probably look out of the 2, or if he feels a bit shy, 3 behind his newspaper. Either way, the lady will have to stand until someone

else 4 .

You can't entirely blame(责备) men for this change in 5 , though. Gone are the days when women could be 6 as weakers without causing trouble. A whole generation of 7 has grown up asking for equality(平等) with men; not just in jobs or education, 8 in social life. Hold a door 9 for some women and you are 10 to get an angry lecture on treating women as 11 , unable to open doors for themselves. Take a girl out for 12 , and she will probably insist on paying her 13 of the bill. On the second thoughts, that is perhaps not a bad 14 .

It is no wonder, then that men have 15 some ways of politeness and consideration which they used to 16 towards women. On the other hand, the men's active politeness is perhaps slowly replaced(代替) by true consideration for the needs 17 feelings of women, 18 men can see women as equal human beings, rather than as weakers or something that can be used to 19 men.

Maybe it was worth women's while to 20 in the bus or train.

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|--------------------|----------------|------------|---------------|
| () 1. A. help | B. thanks | C. seat | D. apology |
| () 2. A. window | B. classroom | C. train | D. bus |
| () 3. A. watch | B. read | C. hide | D. look |
| () 4. A. gets up | B. gets down | C. gets on | D. gets off |
| () 5. A. manners | B. deeds | C. things | D. ideas |
| () 6. A. thought | B. referred to | C. took | D. pointed to |
| () 7. A. girls | B. ladies | C. women | D. daughters |
| () 8. A. and | B. but | C. so | D. with |
| () 9. A. close | B. opened | C. closed | D. open |
| () 10. A. like | B. likely | C. surely | D. certainly |
| () 11. A. fools | B. weakers | C. wise | D. housewives |
| () 12. A. lunch | B. breakfast | C. supper | D. meal |
| () 13. A. meal | B. share | C. lunch | D. supper |
| () 14. A. idea | B. suggestion | C. way | D. advice |
| () 15. A. learned | B. given up | C. got | D. been given |
| () 16. A. give | B. offer | C. afford | D. show |
| () 17. A. or | B. so | C. but | D. and |
| () 18. A. that | B. however | C. so that | D. until |
| () 19. A. please | B. praise | C. control | D. educate |
| () 20. A. lie | B. lay | C. sit | D. stand |

三、阅读理解(阅读下列短文,从每题所给的四个选项中选出最佳答案。)

A

Americans consider it more friendly to invite people to their homes than to take them to restaurants. That's different from China.

If you are to go to a dinner party, you should arrive at the time you were invited for, or within five or ten minutes after that time, unless you are very close friends. This is because in the States the hostess is also usually the cook, so she may be busy right up to the last moment preparing the meal. But if you think that you're going to be more than 15 minutes late, you should telephone your hostess and tell her when you ex-