

中学生创新能力同步测训丛书

测训精编

CEXUN JINGBIAN

学生用书

● 丛书主编：陈 艳

测训要点

测训示范

测训习题

高二英语(上)

湖南教育出版社

《中学生创新能力同步测训丛书》(学生用书)

测训精编·高二英语(上)

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中学生创新能力同步测训丛书

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| ● 高一数学 (上) | ● 高二数学 (上) |
| ● 高一物理 | ● 高二物理 |
| ● 高一化学 | ● 高二化学 |
| ● 高一语文 (上) | ● 高二语文 (上) |
| ● 高一英语 (上) | ● 高二英语 (上) |
| ● 高一历史 (上) | ● 高二历史 (上) |
| | ● 高中生物 (上) |

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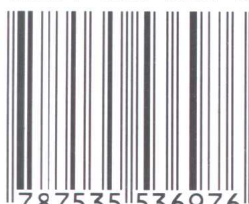
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编写说明

为了使广大中学生更好地适应现行教育体制改革和考试改革的需要，及时有效地理解和使用新编教材，从起始年级开始，逐步培养和提高学生的应变能力和实践创新能力，我社组织多所重点中学特级、高级教师，编写了《中学生创新能力同步测训丛书》。丛书充分体现“3+X”高考改革的新理念，既紧扣教材，又联系实际，注重拓展，将学科知识传授与综合创新能力培养紧密结合起来，使基础知识、解题方法、学科思想的渗透融于以习题为载体的能力形成的训练之中。在训练过程中，注意对学生进行基本解题技能和解题方法的培养和提高，以达到中学生备考和应试过关的目的。

丛书与人教版新编教材同步配套。初中分语文、数学、英语、物理、化学五个学科，高中分语文、数学、英语、物理、化学、生物、历史七个学科，以“课时”（或“节”）为单位编写，与教学同步。

丛书由“学生用书”和“教学讲义”配套构成。“学生用书”是围绕教学目标和能力培养而精心设计的与教材同步的训练、测试习题。每课时或节下设三个栏目：[测训要点]、[测训示范]、[测训习题]。测训习题分能力题和创新题。每单元（或章）加附一套测试题，期末附一套综合测试卷。按中考、高考模式出卷。“教学讲义”则是在学生用书基础上编写的供教师使用的教学指导参考资料，注重科学性、指导性和可操作性。每课时或节下设两个栏目：[导练精要]、[习题解说]。“教学讲义”按一定比例免费赠送给老师。

编 者
2002年5月

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Unit 1 Disneyland

测训要点

A) 大纲词汇

cost, heat, imagine, operate, take along, lose heart, in the hope of, well-known, day after day, in this way, bring on, as far as

B) 交际用语

- Excuse me. Can you tell me the way to the Sleeping Beauty Castle?
—Yes. Go straight ahead till you see the entrance. It's about four hundred yards down this street.
- Excuse me. How can I get to the Bear Country?
—Go through the gate and you will see the entrance to it on the other side.
- Excuse me, please. Where's the nearest men's room?
—Sorry. I am a stranger here myself.

C) 重点短语及句型

- bring on “带来”; “引起”
The first dish that was brought on was beef.
Air pollution may also bring on disease.
- take along “携带”, “带领”
Don't forget to take along some magazines with you when you go on a train journey.
- in the hope of “抱有……的希望”
The students went to the park in the hope of meeting some foreigners.
- be well-known as “作为……而闻名”
Michael Owen is well-known as a football player all over the world.
- lose heart “灰心”, “气馁”
Never lose heart when you fail. You'll succeed sooner or later.
- as far as ① “远到……” “到……为止”; ② “就……”, “据……”
He often takes a walk after supper as far as the foot of the mountain.
As far as I know, he is still hiding in one of the caves in the mountains.
- Disney's greatest wish was to be a famous artist.
在此句中, 不定式作表语, 说明主语的内容; 此时主语和表语可以互换位置, 即:
To be a famous artist was Disney's greatest wish.
- We don't think there is anything of interest in your pictures.
注意本句英语和汉语表达上的差别。英语中有些动词, 如 think, believe, suppose 等, 当它们后面跟一个具有否定意义的宾语从句时, 通常是把主句中的动词变成否



定式，而宾语从句中的谓语动词则用肯定式。这种现象叫否定的转移。例如：

I don't believe there will be another world war.

9. It cost between \$ 500 and \$ 600 million to build.

在本句中，cost 意思是“花费（金钱）”，其主语不能为人。在此句中，it 是人称代词，指代前文提到的 Disney World。当然，我们也可以用 it 作形式主语，而后面用不定式作真正的主语，即：It cost between \$ 500 and \$ 600 million to build Disney World in Florida.

10. The parks are the cleanest parks that you can imagine.

句中的 *that you can imagine* 是定语从句，修饰先行词 *parks*。由于 *parks* 被形容词最高级 *cleanest* 所修饰，所以定语从句中的关系代词用 *that*，也就是说，当先行词被形容词最高级所修饰时，定语从句中的关系代词常用 *that*。例如：

Titanic is the best film that I have ever seen.

D) 语法专项

宾语从句

1. 一般放在及物动词或介词的后面, 充当其宾语。例如:

We always mean what we say.

I don't have the least interest in what he is doing.

2. 宾语从句必须用陈述句语序, 即主语须放在谓语动词之前。例如:

Many people believe that Bin Laden was killed in the US air attacks.

3. 连接宾语从句的引导词有：从属连词 *that*, *if* 和 *whether*；连接代词 *what*, *which*, *who*, *whose*, *whom* 等；连接副词 *when*, *where*, *why*, *how* 等。

测训示范

例 1 Never if you fail in the examination.

- A. lose your heart B. lose heart
C. losing heart D. losing your heart

【解题思路】此题考查短语动词和祈使句型，答案为 B。

例2 I remembered you went to Window of the World by bicycle the other day.

- A. what B. where C. that D. how

【**解题思路**】此题考查宾语从句，答案为 C。

例3 Have you found _____ in the newspaper?

- A. anything of interest B. interesting anything
C. something interested D. something that interests

【**解题思路**】此题考查不定代词接定语的用法，答案为 A。

例4 Go _____ the gate and then _____ the street and you'll find the entrance _____ Bear Country on the other side.

- A. across, through, to
B. to, through, of
C. into, across, of
D. through, across, to

【解题思路】 此题考查介词，答案为 D。



例5 Is this temple ____ you paid a visit to last month?

- A. that B. the one C. which D. the one where

【解题思路】此题考查定语从句，答案为 B。

例6 Someone called me up in the middle of the night, but they hung up ____ I could answer the phone.

- A. as B. since C. until D. before

【解题思路】此题考查连词，答案为 D。

【测训习题】

能力题

I. 选词填空（注意用其正确形式）。

take along pick up be used to in this way well-known bring on look like

1. The Smiths have lived in China for six years and ____ the life here.
2. The sudden weather change ____ his cold again.
3. It ____ salt, but it is sugar in fact.
4. Put the food in the fridge. ____ you can keep it fresh.
5. Dr Baker is ____ as an expert on ENT.
6. I always ____ some English books with me, but I found no time to read them.
7. Don't throw the waste paper on the floor. ____ it ____, please.

II. 单句改错。

1. Go straightly ahead till you see the entrance. It's about four hundred yards down this street. You can't miss it.
2. Disney told others that what he would like to be a lawyer in the future.
3. Can you tell me how much it spends to visit a Disney park?
4. Though it is already midnight, the students are still busy prepare for the mid-terms.
5. This is the most beautiful park I have never seen.
6. I don't think she knows anything about it, doesn't she?
7. Many people have gone to cities in hope of living a better life.

创新题

单项选择。

1. I remember ____ this used to be a quiet place.
A. when B. how C. where D. what
2. —Do you remember ____ he came?



- Yes, I do. He came by car.
- A. how B. when C. that D. if
3. No one can be sure ____ in a million years.
- A. what man will look like B. what will man look like
C. how will man look like D. how man will look like
4. My uncle ____ until he was forty-five.
- A. married B. didn't marry C. was not marrying D. would marry
5. You are standing too near the camera. Can you move ____?
- A. a bit far B. a little farther C. a bit of farther D. a little far
6. —Is the blue one or the yellow one OK?
—I don't think ____ is all right.
- A. either B. each C. neither D. any
7. Since you can't do it yourself, ____ someone ____ you.
- A. have, to teach B. get, to help C. ask, help D. make, to help
8. You can little ____ their surprise at the news.
- A. think of B. believe C. suppose D. imagine
9. He walked ____ the village ____ I lived.
- A. to, that B. as far as, where C. as away as, where D. as long as, in which
10. The VCD in the other store will be ____, but ____.
- A. expensive, better B. less expensive, as good
C. more expensive, as better D. more expensive, not as better

单元测试题

(满分 100 分, 时量 90 分钟)

I. 单项填空。(15 分)

1. —____ are you going to England this year?
—My parents and I are going by air.
- A. What B. With whom C. How D. How long
2. When do you think ____ visit her aunt?
- A. she was going to B. will she go to
C. would she go to D. she will go to
3. This is the best TV play ____ I ____ so far.
- A. which, have watched B. /, have watched
C. that, watched D. that, watched
4. —Do you like ____ music?
—Yes, and I like ____ music of the film.
- A. the, the B. /, / C. /, the D. the, /



5. If you take away 8 from 12, _____.
A. four remains B. four is remained
C. four are remained D. you remain four
6. This physics problem is too difficult _____ us _____.
A. for, to be done B. for, to do C. of, to be done D. of, to do
7. Some people are going to Hong Kong _____ finding a good job.
A. in search of B. hope to C. in the hope of D. in the hopes of
8. All the workers in this company are _____ their work uniform every weekday.
A. dressed in B. putting on C. wearing in D. having on
9. —How _____ you _____ go to school last year?
—By bus.
A. were, used to B. did, use to C. use, to D. used, /
10. He was in such a hurry that he didn't stop _____ to me when we met in the street.
A. talking B. to talk C. and talk D. or talked
11. We are encouraged to use paper bags instead of plastic bags. _____, we can make our surroundings (环境) cleaner.
A. By this way B. On this way C. Through this way D. In this way
12. I can't imagine _____ anything so bad.
A. he doing B. him to do C. him doing D. he done
13. We know nothing about the company, _____ it was opened two weeks ago.
A. except B. except when C. except that D. except for
14. I'm going shopping, mum. I will be back _____ two hours, perhaps _____ 11 o'clock.
A. in, in B. after, after C. in, after D. after, at
15. Tom was disappointed that most of his friends _____ when he _____ at the party.
A. left, had arrived B. left, arrived
C. had left, had arrived D. had left, arrived

II. 完形填空。(20 分)

All big cities are quite similar. Living in a modern city is not 16 living in an American city. The same cannot be said about living on farms, 17 .

In many parts of the world, 18 and their families live in villages or towns. In the United States, however, each farm family lives 19 its own fields, often out of the sight of any 20. Instead of travelling in the morning from their 21 to the field every day, American farmers often 22 on their land throughout the week. They 23 to the nearest town on Saturdays for 24 or on Sundays for church. The children 25 on buses to large schools which 26 all of the farm families living in the area. In some areas, there are 27 schools for a few farm families, and the children walk to school.

But life 28 for everyone, of course, including the farmers. 29 there are cars, good roads, radios, and television sets. 30 of course there are modern machines for farming. All of these have changed farm life.

31 many years, however, farming in America was 32 a lonely way of living. Farm-



ers had to 33 their own problems all by themselves, instead of getting 34 from others. As time went on, they learned to 35 new ways, and to trust their own ideas instead of following older ways.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|------------------------|---------------|
| 16. A. as far as | B. as difficult | C. very different from | D. as easy as |
| 17. A. either | B. however | C. now | D. of course |
| 18. A. people | B. parents | C. mothers | D. farmers |
| 19. A. in | B. across | C. near | D. between |
| 20. A. animals | B. neighbours | C. friends | D. cattle |
| 21. A. hometown | B. farm | C. fields | D. village |
| 22. A. eat | B. sleep | C. stay | D. depend |
| 23. A. travel | B. run | C. belong | D. visit |
| 24. A. food | B. trip | C. dinner | D. shopping |
| 25. A. get | B. ride | C. sit | D. lie |
| 26. A. are run by | B. are near | C. serve | D. work for |
| 27. A. small | B. large | C. big | D. more |
| 28. A. is not easy | B. keeps changing | C. is hard | D. is funny |
| 29. A. Often | B. Usually | C. Today | D. Sometimes |
| 30. A. Then | B. Therefore | C. But | D. And |
| 31. A. For | B. After | C. Before | D. Within |
| 32. A. not | B. often | C. never | D. forever |
| 33. A. answer | B. work on | C. deal with | D. find out |
| 34. A. letters | B. replies | C. thanks | D. help |
| 35. A. try | B. think of | C. want | D. see |

III. 阅读理解。(40 分)

(A)

A free ticket is called an "Annie Oakley". It got this unusual name in an interesting way.

Annie Oakley was born in Ohio. She became an excellent shot with a rifle (步枪) when only a youngster. Later, when she was older, Annie had a shooting contest with Frank Butler, who was very famous as a rifle expert. Annie won. She joined Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show. One of her tricks was to throw a card into the air and shoot it full of holes before it dropped to the ground. She would then give the card to someone as a free ticket to one of her shows.

The next time you get a free ticket, say, "Thank you for the Annie Oakley."

36. The word "youngster" in Line Four means ____.

- A. baby B. child C. adult D. woman

37. To do the card trick, Annie's gun must have ____.

- A. held one bullet (子弹) B. held many bullets
C. been broken D. been unusual

38. Annie Oakley was born in ____.

- A. Ohio B. Butlersville
C. Buffalo, New York D. Oakland, California



39. The story says that Annie Oakley joined ____.
- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|
| A. Frank Butler's Shooting Show | B. the Ohio Rifle Team |
| C. Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show | D. the American Army |
40. The best title is ____.
- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
| A. A Famous Woman | B. An Annie Oakley—A free Ticket |
| C. Famous Tricks | D. Annie Oakley Defeats Frank Butler |

(B)

February

Although February is a very cold month in many parts of the United States, many nice things happen during February. It is the month when Americans celebrate the birthdays of George Washington, Abraham Lincoln and Thomas Alva Edison. Washington, for whom the capital was named, was the first president of the United States. Lincoln, who was also a president, is especially remembered for ending slavery in 1862.

Thomas Edison is the most honored American inventor. He invented the electric light, the photograph, and the moving picture—three of the most important inventions of the modern world.

St. Valentine's Day also comes in February. It is the day when young people give valentine cards or candy to their favorite boyfriends or girlfriends. Valentines often have the shape of a red heart and are a nice way to say, "I love you."

The entire month of February has been named "Black History Month". Cities, schools and clubs often plan programs to honor the black men and women who have contributed so much to American culture. Los Angeles, Washington and Cleveland are some of the big cities that have elected black mayors. These Black Americans have come far since the days of slavery.

41. Who was the first president of the United States?
- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| A. Thomas Alva Edison. | B. George Washington. |
| C. Abraham Lincoln. | D. Benjamin Franklin. |
42. What did Edison invent?
- | | |
|------------------------|------------------|
| A. The electric light. | B. The computer. |
| C. The TV. | D. The radio. |
43. What kind of shape do valentines often have?
- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| A. A red face. | B. A red heart. |
| C. A red shape. | D. A round heater. |
44. What kind of people do cities, schools and clubs often plan programs to honor?
- | |
|--|
| A. The black men and women who have done a lot for American culture. |
| B. The black men who have been mayors. |
| C. The black American writers. |
| D. The black Americans who have come far since the days of slavery. |
45. How many years ago did black people in the United States become free?
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. A hundred years ago. | B. Less than a hundred years ago. |
| C. More than a hundred years ago. | D. Two hundred years ago. |

(C)



A new chef (厨师) is cooking for President Clinton's family and guests at the White House. He is Walter Scheib. Mr. Scheib was trained in New York at the Culinary (烹调的) Institute of America.

The White House serves food to 70 000 guests a year. As the chief chef, Walter Scheib has two assistants and a person who cleans up. Two other people make desserts (甜食).

The former (先前的) White House chef resigned last April. He cooked in the traditional French way. His foods tasted good, but contained a lot of fat. Doctors say this is not healthy. The new White House chef will have a medical doctor as an adviser. Dr. Dean Ornish is a heart specialist and writer. He says foods can be low in fat and still taste good.

The President's wife Hillary Clinton, chose Mr. Scheib after tasting his cooking. She wants less fat in the food they eat in the White House. She wants to eat more fresh vegetables, including vegetables grown without the use of chemicals. The First Lady would also like the White House to serve more American food.

46. The best title of the news is ____.
- A. New White House Chef B. The First Chef
C. The Best American Chef D. Mr. Walter Scheib.
47. The students in the Culinary Institute must be taught ____.
- A. how to help others B. how to eat in a good manner
C. how to cook D. how to eat less fat
48. Why did the former White House chef resign?
- A. Because he was too old.
B. Because his food didn't taste very good.
C. because he liked French dishes very much.
D. Because what he cooked had too much fat in it.
49. Who made a final decision to choose Mr. Scheib as the White House chef?
- A. Mr. Clinton B. Mrs. Clinton C. Dr. Ornish D. Some specialists
50. Which of the following is not true according to the news?
- A. Dr. Ornish held that too much fat is not good for health.
B. The First Lady likes those vegetables grown without the use of chemicals.
C. More American food would be served in the White House.
D. Dr. Ornish works as a heart doctor in the White House.

(D)

One day, Lincoln went to a party. At the party Douglas was repeatedly making speeches about Lincoln's low position in life and saying that he first met Lincoln when he was a shop assistant at a general store. He finally ended his speeches by saying "And Lincoln was a very good waiter too".

People burst into laughter immediately, but they quieted down when Mr. Lincoln said quietly, "Gentlemen, what Mr. Douglas said is true. I did keep a store and I did sell cotton, candles and cigarettes, and sometimes whisky. But I remember that in those days Mr. Douglas was one of my best customers. Many a time I stood on one side of the counter and sold wine to Mr. Douglas on the other side, but the difference between us is: I have left my side of the counter, but Mr. Douglas



still sticks to his as firmly as ever.”

51. Douglas was talking about Lincoln's low position in life again and again _____.
A. at a meeting B. in a hotel C. at home D. in a restaurant
52. Douglas was repeatedly making speeches about Lincoln's low position in life because _____.
A. he was friendly to Lincoln
B. Lincoln was an American president who was not nobly born.
C. he wanted others to make fun of Lincoln.
D. he wanted to tell other people that as a shop assistant Lincoln was honest.
53. Lincoln won the debate (争论) by _____.
A. telling about his noble life in his early days
B. telling about his poor life in his childhood
C. shouting at Douglas
D. contrasting (对比) his present position with Douglas
54. From the text we can see clearly that Douglas came from _____.
A. a worker's family B. a farmer's family
C. a shop assistant family D. a noble family
55. Lincoln was not only a good president but also _____.
A. a good lawyer B. a good speaker C. a good writer D. a good scientist

IV. 短文改错。(10 分)

Mike grows nicest vegetables and flowers in the village. Things grew in his garden all through the year and they grow more better there than in any other garden. He sells most of it in the market. His vegetables and flowers are very nice that they are sold much more quickly than those of the other villagers.

How does he grow these things? He works hardly in the garden. What's more, he turns off his radio in his garden. He knows that music makes plants to grow better. They love music as much as people are.

56. _____
57. _____
58. _____
59. _____
60. _____
61. _____
62. _____
63. _____
64. _____
65. _____

V. 书面表达。(15 分)

下列 6 幅画描述了你 5 月 31 日那天的活动。请根据这些图画用英语写 1 篇日记。





注意：

1. 日记须包括所有图画的内容，可以适当增加细节，使日记连贯。
2. 词数 100 左右。



Unit 2 No smoking, please!

测训要点

A) 大纲词汇

remain, chance, therefore, share, go ahead, be used to, give up, reduce, ban, burn down, compare to, compare with, get into the habit of, go without

B) 交际用语

- Do you mind if I smoke?
—No. Go ahead. (I'm sorry, but it's not allowed.)
- Would you mind if I smoked in the office next door?
—Of course not. /Certainly not. /Not at all. /No. (I'm sorry, but it's a non-smoking office.)
- Would/Do you mind (me/my) asking you a few questions?
—Of course not.
- I wonder if/whether I can/could use your phone.
—Sure. Go ahead. /Yes. Please do. /Of course. /Certainly. You are welcome to use the phone. (I'm sorry, but it's out of order. /I'm afraid not.)

C) 重点短语及句型

1. die of “因而……而死亡”，常指因疾病、饥寒或情感等原因造成的死亡。die from 也是“因……而死亡”，一般是指疾病、饥寒、情感等以外的原因而造成的死亡。

Thousands of Chinese die of illnesses caused by smoking every year.

Millions of people die from smoking in the world every year.

2. 分数表示法：分数的构成通常是分子用基数词，分母用序数词。如果分子大于一，则分母用序数词的复数形式。但是，二分之一，三分之一，四分之一则可分别表述为：a/one half, a/one third, a/one fourth。

3. persuade sb to do sth /persuade sb into (doing) sth “说服某人做某事”
persuade sb not to do sth /persuade sb out of (doing) sth “说服某人不做某事”

She tried to persuade me to accept her offer, but I refused.

4. compare A to/with B “把 A 与 B 相比较”；但 compare A to B 还有“把 A 比喻成 B”之意。

It's necessary to compare it to/with your mother tongue when you are learning a foreign language.

As a good writer, he is always compared to Lun Xun.

5. be in the habit of (doing) sth “有……的习惯”
fall/get into the habit of (doing) sth “养成……的习惯”



get sb into the habit of (doing) sth “使某人养成……的习惯”

6. go without “没有……也能对付”, “不吃……”

It seems that we'll have to go without vegetables today.

7. call for① “要求”, “需要” ② “去接(某人)”, “去取(某物)”

Controlling a class calls for all your skill as a teacher.

The plane takes off at ten. I'll call for you at eight.

8. stop sb (from) doing sth “阻止某人做某事”

Something has to be done to stop the situation from getting worse.

D) 语法专项

表语从句

1. 一般放在系动词特别是 be 动词之后。

The problem is that we do not have enough money.

2. 表语从句亦必须用陈述句语序。

That is why I'm here to give you a hand.

3. 表语从句的引导词与宾语从句基本相同, 但是:

①在表示“是否”意义时, 用 whether 而不用 if;

His first question was whether his father had returned safe.

②引导表语从句的 that 通常不省略。

Peter's trouble is that he can't express himself freely in English.



测训示范

例 1 — ____.

—No. Go ahead.

A. May I use your pen?

B. I wonder if I could use your pen.

C. Do you mind using the pen?

D. Do you mind if I use your pen?

《解题思路》此题考查表示“请求许可”的交际用语, 答案为 D。

例 2 Two hours is spent ____ piano every day.

A. practising to play

B. practising playing the

C. to practise to play

D. to practise playing the

《解题思路》此题考查动词 spend, practise 以及冠词的用法, 答案为 B。

例 3 ____ your brother, the progress you've made is rather ____.

A. Compared with; small

B. Compared to; smaller

C. Comparing with; small

D. Comparing to; smaller

《解题思路》此题考查 compare 的用法, 答案为 A。

例 4 Sarah kept talking about her new boyfriend, ____ we weren't interested in at all.

A. that

B. which

C. who

D. however

《解题思路》此题考查定语从句, 答案为 B。

例 5 —Are the rules working?

—Yes. ____ books are stolen.