

遵循新大纲
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尖子生 题库

高二英语

如果你已是尖子生

本书使你更上一层楼

如果你不是尖子生

本书带你进入这行列

本册主编 / 姜东辉

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辽宁教育出版社

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致读者

亲爱的同学：

你有过那种“鹤立鸡群”的感受吗？

引导你憧憬、体验或感悟、回味，这就是《尖子生题库》。

时代的年轮聚焦在 21 世纪，生活的主题沿着“物质—能源—信息”这一轨迹汇集到“资源”这个核心上来。《尖子生题库》无疑将是广大学生学习生活中信息资源的亮点之一。“如果你已是尖子生，本书使你更上一层楼；如果你不是尖子生，本书带你进入这行列”，本着这一宗旨，我们精心择题，在不超纲的前提下体现题目有难度、有新意、有梯度、解题思路灵活的特点。

当你手捧这本散发着油墨清香的《尖子生题库·高二英语》的时候，你的英语学习之旅进入了新的进程。高二学年是学好英语的关键一年，同学们应该首先熟练掌握课本知识，在此基础上才能灵活运用。

我们依据最新教学大纲，遵循最新教改精神，参照最新版高二英语教材编写了这本高二英语分册。旨在培养学生的观察、记忆、思维、想象能力和创新精神，从而激发学习兴趣，提高学习成绩。本书的体例设计符合学生的认知规律，

知识点的阐述清晰、详尽、透彻，习题设计形式系统、合理、多样，试题都是经过精心筛选、优化设计而成，并紧扣新大纲和新教材的重点、难点与考点，结合高考要求，科学、实用、新活！相信这本书一定会帮助你大幅度提高英语成绩。

当你拥有这本《尖子生题库》的时候，你将会同时拥有一份好心情，因为它是“题库”，是资源，而不是“题海”，不是负担！它可以积累知识、可以训练能力、可以拓展思维。因此，我们倡导的是你不要一题不落的鏖战其中，而是要根据你的需要加以辨别、予以选择，张扬你的个性，让物为我用，让物尽其用！

当然，我们有限的水平和工作中的失误或许会给你带来些许不快，还望你能谅解并指正。

你的良师益友

2002年6月

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Unit 1 Disneyland

[重点、难点、考点点拨]

1. yard

①长度单位“码” $1 \text{ yard} = 0.9144 \text{ meter} = 3 \text{ feet} = 36 \text{ inches}$

②庭院 schoolyard 校园 farmyard 农场

2. sign

(1) *n.*

①符号 [C] mathematical signs 数学符号

②告示, 标牌 traffic signs 交通牌示

③迹象, 征兆

例: Dark clouds are a sign of rain. 乌云是下雨的征兆。

(2) *vt.*

①签名 sign a paper 签字于文件

②sign to sb. 向……打手势

例: He signed to me to be quiet. 他做手势要我安静。

3. take along 随身携带

例: We hope you can take her along so that she can look after you on the trip. 我们希望你把她带上, 以便途中有个照应。

4. in the hope of 也可说成 in hopes of, 后一般接动词-ing 形式, 这个短语在句中作状语, 表示伴随状况, 在作用上相

当于 hoping 短语

例: She went there in the hope of finding a job. = She went there, hoping to find a job. 她到那儿去, 希望找到一份工作。

5. **of + n.** 在作用上相当于形容词。

例: The book is useful. = The book is of use.
这本书很有用处。

6. **lose heart** 灰心

例: Don't lose heart when you're in trouble. 遇到困难时, 不要灰心。

7. **in this way** 用这种方法 注意“way”作方法讲时, 前面用 in, 不用 on, 也不用 with。

例: I worked out the problem in a different way. 我用一种不同的方法, 解决了这个问题

8. (1) **be pleased with + 名词** 对……感到满意

例: Are your parents pleased with your study? 你的父母对你的学习感到满意吗?

(2) **be pleased at + 名词/动词-ing 形式** 因为……而高兴

例: I was very pleased at the good news. 听到这个好消息, 我感到很高兴。

9. **operate**

(1) *vt.* ①经营, 管理 = run

例: I'll operate a hotel in Beijing in the future. 将来我要在北京经营一家旅店。

②操作

例: It's easy to operate that machine. 那台机器很容易操作。

(2) *vi.* ①运转, 起作用

例: ❶ The lift isn't operating properly. 这部电梯运转不正常。

例: ❷ The medicine operated quickly. 药很快就见效了。

②动手术 + 介词 on

例: The doctor will operate on his mother immediately. 医生马上要给他母亲做手术。

10. **imagine** 的用法 作动词的用法

(1) 想象, 后加名词、动词-ing形式, 不加 to do。

例: Can you imagine life without electricity? 你能想象一下, 如果没有电, 生活会怎么样呢?

(2) imagine + 名词或代词 + to be + 名词 = imagine...as, 其中 to be 可省略, 意思为: “认为……”。

例: We all imagine Chairman Mao a great leader. 我们都认为毛主席是一名伟大的领导。

(3) imagine + that 从句, 意为推测, 猜想。

例: I'm imagining that who is the tallest boy in your class. 我在想谁是你们班最高的男孩。

[习题精选]

I. 单项选择

- () 1. Farmers in that area are used to ____ tobacco which is used to ____ into different kinds of cigarettes.
A. grow; make B. growing; be made

- C. growing; making D. grow; making
- () 2. On Children's Day, little boys and girls, ___ they often do, walk about in the parks and streets ___ their best.
- A. as; dressed in B. which; and wear
C. when; putting on D. that; to wear
- () 3. Money is often ___ to be the most important thing in our life, but in fact there are many other things more important than it.
- A. considered B. think
C. taken D. used
- () 4. The moon has no light of ____. Its light comes from the sun.
- A. it B. itself
C. it own D. its own
- () 5. If the dictionary is not yours, _____ can it be?
- A. what else B. who else's
C. who else D. which else's
- () 6. --Would you mind ___ here?
--_____.
- A. my smoking; Yes, please
B. smoking; No, please don't
C. smoking; No, please go ahead
D. my smoking; No, not at all
- () 7. --Will you please spare me a few minutes now?
-- ____. But I'll be free this evening.
- A. No, I don't B. Yes, with pleasure
C. I'm afraid not D. Yes, I'd be glad to
- () 8. The party last night was ___ success. We sang and

- A. scene B. view C. sign D. sight
- () 16. John and Jenny are of the same age, but John is taller ____ a head.
A. than B. with C. by D. over
- () 17. Jane will go with you ____ the bridge.
A. as far as B. as long as
C. so far as D. so long as
- () 18. —Isn't it about the time you ____ to do morning exercises?
—Yes, it is. Would you like to join us?
A. begin B. have begun
C. begun D. began
- () 19. ____ blood if you can and many lives will be saved.
A. Giving B. Give C. Given D. To give
- () 20. Take it easy. We will do ____ we can ____ your son's life.
A. all; to save B. what; save
C. all what; saved D. that; saving
- () 21. Little Tommy was reluctant to tell the schoolmaster ____ he had done the day before.
A. that B. how C. where D. what
- () 22. —Are you going to the football game?
—No, the tickets are ____ expensive for me.
A. very much B. highly
C. so much D. far too
- () 23. —Let me tell you something about the journalists.
—Don't you remember ____ me the story yesterday?
A. told B. telling

(吞) one spoonful and said, "The cook 20 have gone mad!" Quickly I told her what I had done, and Mother stated firmly that she would take up the matter of lunches at school the next day.

() 1. A. sent B. brought C. explained D. left

() 2. A. wondered B. knew
C. thought D. understood

() 3. A. gathered B. found
C. gave D. lost

() 4. A. around B. leading to
C. across D. leaving for

() 5. A. suddenly B. politely
C. gently D. surprising

() 6. A. square B. street
C. place D. church

() 7. A. want B. wish
C. hope D. try

() 8. A. understood B. remembered
C. answered D. forgot

() 9. A. Later B. Earlier
C. Late D. On

() 10. A. everything B. anything
C. her best D. something

() 11. A. made B. served
C. cooked D. organized

() 12. A. so that B. for
C. because D. although

() 13. A. the school was B. the lunches were
C. I ate D. the soup was taken

() 14. A. said B. saw

- | | | |
|---------|--------------------|-------------------|
| | C. heard | D. cooked |
| () 15. | A. Granny | B. Father |
| | C. the teacher | D. the cook |
| () 16. | A. Indeed | B. Instead |
| | C. Therefore | D. Besides |
| () 17. | A. teach me | B. give me |
| | C. prepare | D. start |
| () 18. | A. treasure | B. class |
| | C. value | D. place |
| () 19. | A. had had | B. had considered |
| | C. had carried out | D. selected |
| () 20. | A. should | B. could |
| | C. ought | D. must |

III. 阅读理解

A

An English Football Association team which toured South and Central America in 1959 was defeated in three games one after the other. Some of the English players were criticized by the English Press and several papers suggested that John Norman Haynes, a brilliant inside forward, who had seemed to play badly on the tour, should be left out from the side due to play Russia at Wembley Stadium in London. The board of selectors, however, decided to keep him in.

Haynes played at Wembley. Shortly before half-time, when the scoreboard showed England 0, Russia 0, he took a pass from Tom Finney (who has now retired from the game) and drove the ball into the net. Midway through the second half he scored a-

gain. Then ten minutes before the end he scored a third goal. England beat Russia 5 - 0.

This was a style (风格) completely out of character, for Johnny Haynes built his reputation (声誉) as one who passes the ball to other players—as a goal-maker rather than a scorer. But it silenced his critics, there were no more demands for Haynes to be dropped and soon afterwards he was appointed captain of England.

() 1. What is true in the following?

- A. Although he played well in South America, Haynes played badly against Russia.
- B. England lost three matches one after the other so the board dropped Haynes.
- C. Some sports writers in England thought Haynes should stop playing for England, but the board kept him in.
- D. Several papers said Haynes should play against Russia although the board dropped him.

() 2. In the match against Russia, Haynes ____.

- A. scored all the goals
- B. scored twice in the first half
- C. scored four goals
- D. scored twice in the second half

() 3. Against the Russians Haynes ____.

- A. played in an unusual way
- B. played much better than he had ever played before
- C. played worse than usual