

ENGLISH WEEKLY COLLECTION 2002-2003

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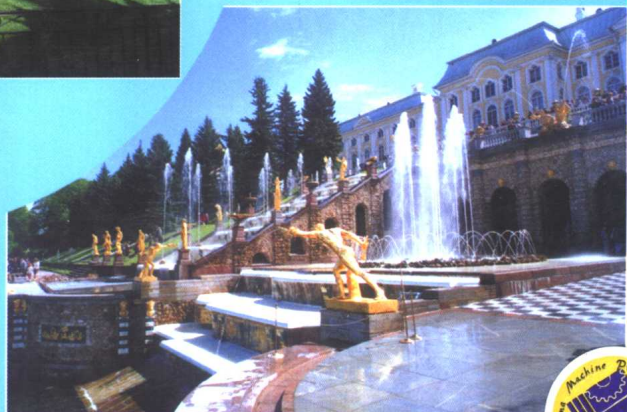
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英语周报

ENGLISH WEEKLY

高二下



机械工业出版社
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英语周报[®]

 **ENGLISH WEEKLY**

2002-2003 学年合订本

高二·下

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前 言

《英语周报》创刊于 1982 年 5 月,是一份面向全国大中小学师生的英语教学辅导类报纸。

《英语周报》自创刊起就坚持“求高、求准、求实、求新,为中小学外语教学服务”的办报宗旨,坚持“紧扣大纲、同步辅导”的办报指导方针;编辑出版了小学三年级版、小学四年级版、小学五年级版、小学六年级版、初一版、初二版、初三版、初中听说读写版、高一版、高二版、高三版及高一、高二、高三听说读写版,对学生进行同步、及时有效的辅导,具有很强的针对性;同时编辑出版了小学、初中、高中教师版,为全国英语教师和教研员提供最新的教学方法和教改信息,并为广大教师提供发表作品的园地;此外还编辑出版了《特级教师》杂志、《英语教学通讯》杂志及适合外语教师及大学生阅读的《英语周报·大学综合版》。

《英语周报》高二版在保留原有精品栏目的同时,更注重知识点的导向性和时效性,栏目中较多地融入了时事新闻、教育信息以及高考指导等内容。每期基本上均包括以下三部分:第一部分指出知识点,主要介绍本单元的背景知识、时文阅读和原作欣赏;第二部分为同步辅导版,解析单元重、难点;第三部分为评估测试版,旨在检测本单元的知识点,为全面掌握课文内容以及解题方法打好基础。

由于时间仓促,在编辑、整理过程中难免会出现一些错误或遗漏之处,望广大读者给予批评指正。

《英语周报》高中版编辑部
2003年 12 月

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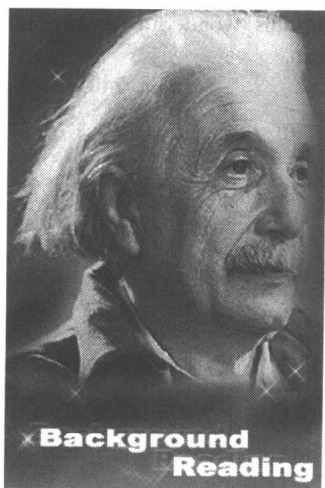
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Albert Einstein



童年的爱因斯坦讨厌上学,尤其不喜欢数学。他叔叔的一个游戏改变了爱因斯坦的学习态度,使他成为 20 世纪最伟大的科学家。

Albert Einstein was born in Ulm, Germany, in 1879. He was a quiet child who spent much of his time alone. He was slow to talk and had difficulty in learning to read. But he was interested in how things worked. When Albert was five years old, his father gave him a *compass* (指南针). The child was filled with

wonder when he discovered that the compass needle always pointed to the north. He asked his father and his uncle what caused the needle to move. Their answers about *magnetism* (磁性) and gravity were difficult for the boy to understand. But he spent much time thinking about them.

Albert did not like school. The German schools of that time were not pleasant. Students could not ask questions. Albert said he felt as if he were in prison. Albert told his

uncle Jacob how much he hated school, especially *algebra and geometry* (代数和几何). His uncle told him to solve mathematical problems by pretending to be a policeman. "You are looking for someone," he said, "but you do not know whom. Call him 'x'. Find

him by using the mathematical tools of algebra and geometry." Uncle Jacob's game made a big difference in Albert's schoolwork. He learned to love mathematics. Albert solved all the problems in his algebra book. He was studying *calculus* (微积分) when all his friends were still studying simple mathematics.

Einstein won a Nobel Prize in physics in the year 1921. He received the award not for his Theory of Relativity, but for his discovery of the law of the *photoelectric effect* (光电效应). This law explained how and why some metals give off electrons after light falls on their surfaces. This discovery led to the development of modern electronics, including radio and television.

Einstein left Germany when Adolph Hitler came into power in 1933 and came to the United States to continue his research. He worked at the institute for advanced study in Princeton, New Jersey. Einstein spent the last twenty-five years of his life working on what he called the unified field theory. He hoped to find a common mathematical statement that could tie together all the different fields of physics. It was the work that Einstein never completed. In 1955, Albert Einstein died. He was seventy-six years old then.

(about 380 words)
from VOA Special English
湖南 宫可成(选注)



Einstein was a kind man. He often helped the poor. To help raise funds for the starving poor of Berlin, in 1930 he sold his autographs for \$3 a signature and autographed photographs for \$5 each.

Einstein wasn't interested in the heads. Once he was offered the presidency of Israel. He refused the opportunity, having no head, he said, for human problems. Einstein was a great admirer of Charlie Chaplin's films. Once in a letter to Chaplin he said, "I admire you very much. *The Modern Times* everybody in the world can understand. You will certainly

become a great man, Einstein." In the answer to his letter Chaplin wrote, "I admire you even more, your Theory of Relativity nobody in the world understand. But you have already become a great man, Chaplin."

Einstein was a humorous man. Someone once asked him about his Theory of Relativity. He said, "When you sit with a nice girl for two hours, you think it's only a minute. But when you sit on a hot stove for a minute, you think it's two hours. That's relativity."

(about 205 words)
河北 武玉兰

A Branch Office

A man was standing at a corner, with a hat in each hand, waiting for *handouts* (施舍). A passer-by stopped and dropped a coin in one hat, then asked, "What's the other hat for?"

"Business has been so *tremendous* (极好的) lately," the man replied, "that I decided to open a *branch office* (分店)."

minute for fun

山西 赵颖

Einstein

时文阅读

Safe Surfing Tips for Teens

Always remain as *anonymous* (匿名的) as possible. That means keeping all private information private, including your phone number, address, name, parents' names, credit card numbers, photos and passwords. If you are ever unsure about whether it's OK to give out information about yourself, check with your parents first.

In chat rooms, use a nickname that is different from your screen name. That way, if you ever find yourself in a conversation that makes you uncomfortable, you can exit without having to

worry that knowing your screen name will make it easy for someone to track you down via e-mail.

Use e-mail with caution. Although it's relatively private, *hackers* (黑客) are often able to access personal e-mail.

If you find that your mailbox is getting *clogged* (堵塞) with e-mails you didn't ask for like advertisements or, more importantly, *harassing* (侵扰) notes, contact your service provider to let them know there is a problem and to find out about options that allow you to block certain senders.

If you don't recognize the sender of a document or file that needs to be downloaded, do not open it. Just push delete. Sometimes *pranksters* (恶作剧者) send damaging viruses inside these types of files.

Once you know how to surf safely, the Web is yours for the taking! Use these guidelines each time you surf, and enjoy having this wonderful resource at your fingertips.

(about 240 words)

江苏 杨苏龙

考点精讲 考例回顾

1. Is it Abraham Lincoln?

【考点】it 常用来指代不明身份的人。

【考例】Someone is ringing the doorbell. Go and see _____. (上海 2000)

- A. who is he B. who he is
C. who is it D. who it is

【简析】选项为 see 的宾语从句,要用陈述语序,首先可以排除 A、C 两项。前句“有人在按门铃”提示,隔着门,应是一个不明身份的人。故本题选 D。

2. That fits the puzzle!

【考点】fit 一词有多种用法,用作形容词,意为“适于、适合、称职”,常构成短语 be fit for 或 be fit to do。用作动词意为“与……相符”或指衣物等尺寸合身、合脚,与其它物件合体。

【考例 1】This straw hat _____ me. (MET'83)

- A. doesn't fit for B. isn't fit
C. doesn't fit D. fits to

【简析】选项 A、B 把 fit 作动词和作形容词的用法混为一谈,应排除;fit 此处指“草帽的大小与头吻合”,用作及物动词,不需要跟介词。故本题选 C。

【考例 2】You look nice in green. Green _____ you. (上海'98)

- A. suits B. fits
C. matches D. satisfies

【简析】fit 指大小吻合,不能用于颜色;match 意为“匹配”;satisfy 意为“使(某人)满意”;suit 作动词意为“适合”,多指衣服在颜色、款式、质地上适合,穿起来协调、好看;还可指合乎需要、口味、性格、条件和地位等。故本题选 A。

3. Besides his work in physics, he spent a lot of time working for human rights and progress.

【考点】besides 表示“除了……之外(尚有)”;except 表示“除了……之外(不包括在内)”;except for 后接名词;except that 后接从句。

【考例 1】Does John know any other foreign language _____ French? (MET'89)

- A. except B. but
C. besides D. beside

【简析】any other 暗示了 French 被包括在内。故本题选 C。

【考例 2】The suit fitted him well _____ the color was a little bright. (上海 2000)

- A. except for B. except that
C. except when D. besides

【简析】空格后面为一个完整的句子,根据句意可知本题应选 B。

4. He could also work out how far the stars would appear to have moved.

【考点】seem (似乎);appear (好像);happen (碰巧)等后,常接动词不定式。如果不定式的动作发生在它们表示的动作之前,不定式要用其完成式 to have done。

【考例】Do let your mother know all the truth. She appears _____ everything. (上海 2001)

- A. to tell B. to be told
C. to be telling D. to have been told

【简析】第二个分句意为“好像已经有人告诉了她这一切事情”,“被告知发生”在先,故本题选 D。

5. What he wanted to see was an end to all the armies of the world.

【考点】what 引导名词性从句

时,不但起连接作用,而且在从句中充当句子成分;that 引导名词性从句时,只起连接作用,在从句中不充当任何成分,也无实际意义。whether 虽不充当句子成分,但有“是否”之意。

【考例 1】_____ we can't get seems better than _____ we have. (NMET'96)

- A. What; what B. What; that
C. That; that D. That; what

【简析】从句中 get 和 have 缺的都是宾语。意为“我们得不到的似乎比拥有的要好些”。故本题选 A。

【考例 2】_____ we'll go camping tomorrow depends on the weather. (NMET'96)

- A. If B. Whether
C. That D. Where

【简析】分析句意可知本题应选 B。if 一般不可引导主语从句。

【考例 3】_____ fashion differs from country to country may reflect the cultural differences from one aspect. (上海 2002 春)

- A. What B. That
C. This D. Which

【简析】分析整个句子结构可知,这是一个含有主语从句的主从复合句, may reflect 为主句的谓语。故本题选 B。

陕西 李华锋



走近高考

It 句型归纳

1. It is +adj. (+for sb./sth.) + to do sth.

用于此句型的形容词有: easy, hard, difficult, possible, important, impossible, necessary, good, bad, exciting, interesting, surprising 等。如:

It is necessary to change your job.

It was very hard for them to walk such a long way in the snow.

2. It is +n. (+for sb./sth.) + to do sth.

用于此句型的名词有: pity, shame, pleasure, one's duty, one's job, fun, joy, good manners, bad manners 等。如:

It is a pity for you to have missed such a wonderful play.

It is bad manners for the young to take up the seats for the old.

3. It is +adj. +of sb.+to do sth.

此句型中的形容词主要描述某人的品德、特征。能用于该句型的形容词有: kind, nice, wise, silly, polite, impolite, friendly, foolish, clever 等。如:

How silly it was of you to give up such a good chance!

It is friendly of the family to try to make me feel at home in their house.

4. It is +adj.(+n.)+doing sth.

此句型中的形容词和名词常见的有: no/little use, no/much good, useless 等。如:

It's no use crying over spilt milk.

5. It takes sb. +一段时间+to do sth. 表示“做某事花费某人多长时间”。如:

It took us half an hour to ride to the town by the sea.

6. It is +及物动词的过去分词+that 从句

此句型中常见的及物动词的过去分词有: said, told, known, reported, recorded, thought, believed, considered 等。如:

It is reported that the Russian President will visit China next week.

7. It +不及物动词+that 从句

此句型中不及物动词常见的有: seem, happen, appear, matter 等。如:

It seems that there will be a heavy snow tomorrow.

It happened that I met my good friends in the museum yesterday.

8. 强调句型: It is+被强调部分+that/who 从句

在使用强调句型时要注意, 指人时可以用 who 或 that, 其它情况一律用 that。如:

It was under the bed that my brother hid the ball this morning.

It is Mr Bell who/that often comes and looks after the old man.

9. It is/has been+一段时间+since 从句。如:

It is /has been three years since we saw each other last.

10. It is (high) time that sb. did sth.

该句型表示“某人现在该做某事了”, 从句常用过去时(虚拟语气)说明现在应该做的事情。如:

It's six o'clock. It is high time that we went home now.

安徽 张宝顺

重难点精析

1. Four American students are comparing notes on famous people. 四个美国学生正在谈论著名人士。

compare notes 用于非正式语体中, 意为“交换意见、商量”, 后跟 on / about 引出的介词短语。如:

Let's compare notes about our trip to India.

咱们来谈谈印度之行的见闻和感想。

They are comparing notes on the present international situations. 他们在就目前的国际形势交换意见。

2. Einstein lived the rest of his life quietly in the USA. 爱因斯坦在美国恬静地度过了他的余生。

live 多用作不及物动词, 但此处为及物动词, 后接与它同源的名词 life 作宾语, 意思是“度过”, “过”, 相当于 lead。类似的动词还有: die, smile, sleep 等。如:

Granny smiled a forced smile before she died an easy death.

奶奶极为勉强地笑了笑, 然后安然地死去了。

Just now you slept a sound sleep.

刚才你睡得可香了。

3. It was said that he found in music the peace which was missing in a world full of wars and killings. 据说, 他在音乐中找到了在一个充满战争与杀戮的世界上所失去的和平。

本句的结构比较复杂, It was said that 为一固定句型, 由于 that 从句中的宾语部分 (the peace which was missing in a world full of wars and killings) 比较长, 为使句子平衡, 故将状语 in music 提前。

missing 作“(某人或某物)找不到了, 失踪了”解, 与 lost 同义。二者都是形容词。如:

Four children were missing yesterday.

= Four children were lost yesterday.

昨天有四个孩子失踪了。

4. The difficulty was how he could prove his ideas to other scientists. 困难在于他怎样才能向别的科学家证实自己的想法。

prove 用作及物动词, 意为“证明、证实”, 后接名词、代词或从句, 也可接复合宾语。如:

In order to prove his point, he showed them the latest sales figures.

为了证明他的观点, 他给他们看了最新的销售数字。

The fingerprints on the gun proved that she was the murderer.

枪上的指纹证明她就是凶手。

Time would prove me (to be) right.

时间会证明我是对的。

prove 还可用作系动词, 意为“证明是; 后来事实表明是”, 后接形容词、名词、动词不定式等。如:

Perhaps the book will prove (to be) useful.

也许这本书终究会被证明是有用的。

On the long journey, he proved a most amusing companion.

在那次长途旅行中, 事实证明他是位很逗人开心的旅伴。

5. From that time on Einstein was greatly respected as the leading scientist of the century. 从那时起, 爱因斯坦备受尊重, 被认为是本世纪最杰出的科学家。

leading 是由 lead (带领, 带头) 的 -ing 形式转化而来的形容词, 意为“扮演主角的, 主要的, 最重要的”。如:

a leading role in the film 这部电影的主角

leading article 社论

leading lady 饰演女主角的演员

He was one of the leading composers of his time.

他是那个时代最杰出的作曲家之一。

安徽 陈光明



(Test of Teaching & Learning)



Unit

13

Albert Einstein

Class _____

Name _____

Marks _____

I. 听力部分 (满分 30 分)

第一节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 3 分, 满分 15 分)
请听下面对话, 选出最佳选项。

1. Who is the man most probably talking to?
A. A doctor. B. His mother.
C. His teacher.

2. Who are the two speakers talking about?
A. Abraham Lincoln.
B. Albert Einstein.
C. Thomas Edison.

3. What is the woman going to do?
A. Check the paper for mistakes.
B. Read the paper again.
C. Throw the paper away.

4. What does the man often do?
A. Going home.
B. Writing home.
C. Phoning his family.

5. Why is Anne late?
A. She lives far away.
B. She doesn't have a phone.
C. She doesn't have a car.

第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 3 分, 满分 15 分)
请听下面对话或独白, 选出最佳选项。
请听第 6 段材料, 回答第 6、7 题。

6. Why does the man make his phone call?
A. To buy a table.
B. To sell a table.
C. To book a table.

7. What time does Mr Miller want to go at first?
A. At 7:00. B. At 8:00.
C. At 9:00.

请听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What would Americans do if you keep silent for a long time?
A. They would do their best to include you in the conversation.
B. They would stop the conversation.
C. They would be very angry.

9. Would Americans argue with you if they disagree with you?
A. Yes, they may.
B. No. They may remain quiet.
C. We don't know.

10. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
A. Americans like to stand close to one another in a conversation.
B. Americans regard making gestures in a conversation as being impolite.
C. It is right for Americans to pat

a child's head to show their love for the child.

II. 单项填空 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

11. _____ puzzled the police especially was how the murderer died.
A. The thing B. That
C. What D. All
12. —The shoes _____ you well.
—Yes, but the socks _____ me.

- A. fit; not fit
B. fit; aren't fit for
C. are fit for; don't fit
D. fit; don't fit

13. In order to _____ the degree of PhD, he went to France for further study.
A. improve B. gain
C. increase D. accept

14. The famous artist went back to America in 1972 and he _____ American nationality.
A. brought B. attended
C. took D. joined

15. He stuck _____ his opinion, but I don't agree _____ him.
A. to; with B. to; on
C. with; with D. with; to

16. The scientist is content _____ here but he isn't content _____ this small success.
A. to work; to B. working; to
C. to work; with D. working; with

17. —You must have been tired out yesterday.
—Oh, _____, I felt as if I were dying.
A. not at all B. not a little
C. not really D. no a few

18. The policy the Chinese government stuck to _____ correct.
A. proving B. proved
C. be D. being proved

19. When we got there, we found _____ impossible to get used to _____ such a hard life.
A. it; living B. that; living
C. it; live D. that; live

20. He worked hard but only earned a little money. _____ his fate.
A. So was B. Such is
C. Such was D. So is

21. He was very pleased _____ the Nobel Prize _____ Physics.
A. to be won; of
B. to have won; for

- C. having won; on
D. to win; at

22. Though he was very young, he had to _____ a family.

- A. feed on B. lead
C. support D. live

23. Only in this way _____ solve the problem.
A. we can B. can we
C. leads to D. leads in

24. The article is well written _____ a few grammar mistakes.
A. besides B. except for
C. except that D. beside

25. We are told that blindly copying others might very well _____ losses.
A. cause to B. lead to
C. refer to D. stick to

III. 完形填空 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从 26—45 各题所给的四个选项 (A、B、C 和 D) 中, 选出最佳选项。

The famous scientist Albert Einstein died when he was 76. His 26 now is in the central state of Kansas of the US. It belongs to a retired 27 doctor, Thomas Harvey. 28 did this happen? And why?

In the 1950s, Albert Einstein and Thomas Harvey 29 each other when they both lived in Princeton, New Jersey. Einstein was working at Princeton University 30 Doctor Harvey was working at Princeton Hospital. When Einstein died, Doctor Harvey 31 to examine his body. It was then that he started to study 32 has become a long-time examination of Einstein's brain. His goal was 33 some physical evidence (证据) of the scientist's genius (才华).

Doctor Harvey, 34, did not tell Einstein's family that he 35 the great man's brain. It was only later 36 the family learned of Doctor Harvey's work. They 37 the idea at first. After Doctor Harvey explained his idea to them, they agreed to 38 him to study the brain. Doctor Harvey then asked 39 scientists to help. They cut the brain 40 three pieces. They marked each piece before placing it in containers 41 chemical formaldehyde (甲醛) to protect it. Doctor Harvey 42 Einstein's brain since

then. He has carried it with him as he moved from place to place. He has also lent parts of the brain to other scientists 43 study.

Only one researcher has found 44. A doctor at the University of California found that the left part of Einstein's brain has 45 certain cells (细胞) than normal. Such cells are known to feed brain. She said this may mean that the cells affect intelligence.

26. A. body B. heart C. brain D. head
 27. A. physical B. chemical C. natural D. medical
 28. A. What B. How C. Who D. Which
 29. A. realized B. recognized C. learned D. knew
 30. A. as B. because C. while D. since
 31. A. was called on B. was sent for C. had called on D. had sent for
 32. A. which B. how C. that D. what
 33. A. to invent B. to discover C. to prove D. to examine
 34. A. probably B. therefore C. likely D. however
 35. A. bought B. sold C. kept D. made
 36. A. that B. when C. before D. after
 37. A. were content with B. did not like C. agreed to D. did not refuse
 38. A. promise B. let C. have D. permit
 39. A. other two B. two other C. the others D. other some
 40. A. off B. by C. into D. about
 41. A. are filled with B. are full of C. of D. with
 42. A. has been learning B. has been studying C. had kept D. had protected
 43. A. for B. on C. into D. about
 44. A. something easily B. without difficulty C. something particular D. nothing different
 45. A. a B. a lot C. many D. more

IV. 阅读理解 (共 20 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 40 分)

阅读下列短文, 掌握其大意, 从每题所给的四个选项 (A、B、C 和 D) 中, 选出最佳选项。



In 1896, Einstein went to Zurich to study physics. There he met a girl from Hungary. They studied in the same class and the same interest in physics brought them together and they became good friends. Before

long they fell in love. In 1903 when Einstein was 24, he married Marits, who was 4 years older than he.

After their marriage, Einstein devoted himself to the research of the great theory. To give her husband more help, Marits gave up her own work, and became a good wife and assistant. She tried her best to encourage him whenever possible. She was sure that her husband would succeed. They often discussed the theory while walking outside or sitting together in the room. They even did that in their letters when one of them was away from their home.

In 1914, Einstein moved to Berlin and settled down there. At that time his theory proved to be correct and he had become famous all over the world. But it was not long before the First World War broke out. Marits as well as her two sons, who was on holiday in Switzerland, couldn't come back to Berlin any more. The war not only stopped Einstein's work but also broke up the warm, happy family. In 1919, Einstein and Marits had to get divorced (离婚).

46. From this passage we can see that Marits was born in ____.

- A. 1896 B. 1879
 C. 1883 D. 1875
 47. We can learn from the passage that Marits ____.
 A. greatly helped Einstein with his research work
 B. supported Einstein but helped him little
 C. was also a great scientist
 D. was the real discoverer of the theory

48. The last paragraph mainly tells us ____.

- A. why Einstein and Marits got divorced
 B. why Einstein moved to Berlin
 C. how Einstein became famous all over the world
 D. when the First World War broke out

49. Why did Einstein and Marits get divorced?

- A. Because Marits didn't love Einstein after the war broke out.
 B. Because the war stopped Marits from coming back to Berlin.
 C. Because Einstein only cared about his research.
 D. Because Einstein was famous all over the world.

50. The writer wanted to tell us that

- A. Marits should be respected as greatly as her husband
 B. Einstein suffered a great deal in his life
 C. the bitter (苦难的) suffering was the mother of success
 D. we should remember Marits when talking about Einstein's theory



Atomic (原子的) energy is a great discovery of last century, and many people have played a part in its development. Albert Einstein told the world about its basic idea in his famous *Theory of Relativity* in 1905. As he and other scientists began to discover more about the atom, they learned that a great amount of energy could be released (释放) by splitting (分裂) an atom. However, it was also necessary that this energy be controlled. If it were not, it would be very dangerous.

Now atomic energy is used to move ships, and it may also prove useful for spaceships. In fact, this new source of power has so many uses that it is almost impossible to imagine all the great changes it will bring into our lives.

Some scientists say the world needn't be afraid of a possible shortage (短缺) of coal, oil, natural gas or other sources of fuel for the future. They say that if these were used up, there would be enough of this type of energy to last forever.

51. Atomic energy was discovered

- A. in the nineteenth century
 B. in the twentieth century
 C. in the century before the last
 D. in the century after the next
 52. Many people ____ the development of atomic energy.

- A. have nothing to do with
 B. have devoted themselves to
 C. have contributed a little to
 D. have added fertilizer to

53. Albert Einstein was famous for

- A. his *Theory of Relativity*
 B. the part he played in the development of atomic energy
 C. splitting an atom
 D. his idea of atomic energy

54. If it were not controlled, atomic energy would ____ us.

- A. take aim at B. make fun of

- C. take care of D. do harm to
55. People would have no trouble in using atomic energy _____.
A. if it were not controlled
B. unless it were split
C. if it were not discovered
D. as long as it were well controlled



The United States covers a large part of the North American Continent. Its neighbors are Canada to the north, and Mexico to the south. Although the United States is a big country, it is not the largest one in the world. Canada is the largest country in North America and Mexico is smaller than the United States. In 1964, its population was over 185,000,000.

When this land first became a nation, after winning its independence from England, it had thirteen states. Each of the states was *represented* (表示) on the American flag by a star. All these states were in the eastern part of the continent. As the nation grew toward the west, new states were added and new stars appeared on the flag. For a long time, there were 48 states. In 1959, however, two more stars were added to the flag representing the new states of Alaska and Hawaii.

56. How many states are there in the United States?
A. 13. B. 48. C. 50. D. 60.
57. The United States lies _____ of Canada.
A. in the south B. on the south
C. to the north D. in the north
58. In 1964, what was the population of the United States?
A. More than two hundred million.
B. Less than two hundred million.
C. The passage doesn't tell us.
D. Over 185,000,000.
59. In the war between the United States and England _____.
A. England won in the end
B. the United States defeated England
C. neither England nor the U.S. won
D. neither the U.S. nor England was beaten
60. In the North American Continent the United States is _____.
A. as large as Canada
B. the largest country
C. the second largest country
D. no larger than Mexico



Edmund Halley was an English scientist who lived over 200 years ago. He studied the observations of *comets* (彗星) which other scientists had made. The *orbit* (轨道) of one particular comet was a very difficult mathematical problem. He could not figure it out. Neither could other scientists who dealt with such problems.

However, Halley had a friend named Newton, who was a *brilliant* (有才气的) mathematician. Newton thought he had already worked out that problem, but he could not find the papers on which he had done it. He told Halley that the orbit of a comet had the shape of an *ellipse* (椭圆形).

Now Halley set to work. He figured out the orbits of some of the comets that had been observed by scientists. He made a surprising discovery. The comets that had appeared in the years 1531, 1607, and 1682 all had the same orbit. Yet their appearances had been 75 to 76 years *apart* (相隔).

This seemed very strange to Halley. Three different comets followed the same orbit. The more Halley thought about it, the more he thought that there had not been three different comets, as people thought. He decided that they had simply seen the same comet three times. The comet had gone away and had come back again.

It was an astonishing idea! Halley felt certain enough to make a *prediction* (预言) of what would happen in the future. He decided that this comet would appear in the year 1758. There were 53 years to go before Halley's prediction could be tested.

In 1758 the comet appeared in the sky. Halley did not see it, for he had died some years before. Ever since then that comet has been called Halley's comet, in his honor.

61. Edmund Halley figured out the orbit of _____.
A. some different comets appearing several times
B. the same comet appearing at different times
C. three different comets appearing three times
D. several comets appearing at the same time
62. Halley made his discovery _____.
A. by doing experiments
B. by means of his own careful observation
C. by using the work of other sci-

entists

D. by chance

63. Halley made a surprising, but correct prediction in the year _____.
A. 1704 B. 1705
C. 1706 D. 1707

64. This passage in general is about _____.
A. Halley and other scientists
B. the orbit of a comet
C. Newton and Halley
D. Halley and his discovery

65. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?
A. Newton figured out the orbit of the comet.
B. Halley figured out the orbit of the comet first.
C. Newton gave Halley some help.
D. Halley died before 1758.

V. 短文改错 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

Einstein was one of the greatest scientist in history. However, he was not considered as very bright when he was a child. His father was worry about him because he was "a little slowly". When he was fifteen, he had thrown out of school, but a few years later he allowed to study math and physics at special technical university. But even at the university he was not a good student. He hardly attended class, and was often in trouble with his professors because that he often argued with them. One of them told him, "You're quite clever, but you have one real fault: you never let yourself be told anything."

VI. 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

离开六中一年后同学聚会, 请你以召集人陈卫的名义, 给同学李强写一封邀请信, 内容如下:

1. 时间: 2003 年 7 月 15 日, 星期六, 上午 10 点。
2. 地点: 新街口大街 273 号。乘 22 路公共汽车在新街口站下车。电话号码为 26944735。
3. 请他出席, 大家都盼他来。
4. 如果不能来, 务必在 7 月 10 日前写信或打电话告知。

江西 郭克晴 江苏 杨行胜
河南 曲保玉

英语周报

2000、2001 年度山西省一级报纸

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An "early bird" used to be a person who was awake early and began his day's work before other people. Since 1965, the Early Bird has had a different meaning. The modern Early Bird is a communication satellite in orbit round the earth.

The use of wires to carry communications does not satisfy modern needs. We had to use radio. But the radio waves do not follow the curve (弧形) of the earth's surface. We send them from one station to another — a relay station where we amplify (强化) them and send them to a third. If there is no relay station within about 50km to receive the microwaves, they will continue into space. A powerful station several hundred kilometers from their starting-point can receive them. But these are not good ways of sending signals across the oceans.

Scientists wanted to produce communication satellites big enough to separate a large number of different signals, amplify them and then relay them powerfully. And they wanted to put each of these satellites into an orbit which would keep it over one point on the surface of the turning world. With four satellites of this kind — two over the Atlantic, one over the Pacific, and one over the Indian Ocean, we could send radio, television and telephone signals from one place to any other place on the surface of the earth.

Early Bird was the first of these communication satellites. It went into orbit in a "fixed" position over the Atlantic Ocean in 1965. Just over two years later, the second and the third satellites went into positions over the Pacific Ocean. On 25, June 1967, a very large number of people in many countries saw and heard the same television program "Live". The pictures and the sound were relayed by the Atlantic and Pacific satellites. They were received in all parts of the world — received "loud and clear", as the radioman says.

(about 330 words)

Early Bird

Choose the best answer according to the passage.

1. What does the Early Bird in this passage refer to?

- A. Communication satellites over the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans.
- B. A person who begins to work very early.
- C. A communication satellite over the Pacific Ocean.
- D. One of the communication satellites in orbit around the earth.

2. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?

- A. In 1967, the second and the third satellites went into orbit over the Pacific Ocean.
- B. A communication satellite serves as a radio, telephone and TV relay station.
- C. A communication satellite can receive radio, telephone and TV signals from any part of the world.
- D. Four communication satellites are necessary to send radio or TV signals from one place to any other place around the world.

3. According to the passage, a relay station is ____.

- A. just another name for radio station or broadcast station
- B. a place where people collect microwaves from space
- C. a place where the microwaves continue into space
- D. a place where radio waves are received, strengthened and then sent on

(答案见本期 Key)

陕西 王书正

Talk Show

1. Go with the flow. 顺其自然。

这句话源于 20 世纪 60 年代, 洋溢着当时具有代表性的嬉皮文化, 有一种悠闲、自在的感觉。如:

A: It looks like rain.

B: Hmm.

A: Are you still going to go on a picnic?

B: Well, I'll go with the flow.

2. Like attracts like. 物以类聚。

这几乎是各国都有的谚语。like 指同类的人。如:

A: Marvin likes fast cars.

马文喜欢跑车。

B: So does Mary. She just bought a Ferrari.

玛莉也是。她刚买了一辆法拉利。

A: Did you know they're seeing each other?

你知道他们正在交往吗?

B: I'm not surprised. Like attracts like.

我不觉得意外, 正所谓物以类聚。

类似的还有:

Like marries like. 龙配龙, 凤配凤。

Like breeds like. 老鼠的儿子会打洞。

陕西 何莹

考点精讲 考例回顾

1. Personally, I'd rather go to the Science Museum.

【考点】would rather 为情态动词,意为“宁愿”,表示愿望或希望,后接不带 to 的不定式;也可接从句(从句谓语动词用虚拟语气)。

【考例 1】—Shall we go skating or stay at home?

—Which _____ do yourself? (MET'92)

- A. do you rather B. would you rather
C. will you rather D. should you rather

(Key: B)

【考例 2】—Do you mind if I keep pets in this building?

—_____. (上海 2000)

- A. I'd rather you didn't, actually
B. Of course not, it's not allowed here
C. Great! I love pets D. No, you can't

【简析】A 项中的 didn't 为虚拟语气,即:从句的谓语动词用过去时表示现在或将来的动作(如果是已经发生的动作,应用 had+过去分词),意为“实际上,我但愿你不要(养宠物)”。在此较为得体婉转地表达自己希望别人做某事或不做某事。故本题选 A。

2. A satellite is an object, either natural or man-made, which travels in an orbit round another object in space.

【考点】定语从句与其先行词常被插入语、同位语、介词短语、动词短语等隔开,或在从句中插入或提前某些成分。这些都增大了关系代词或关系副词的判定或选择的难度,已经成为高考难点之一。

【考例 1】It was an exciting moment for these football fans this year, _____ for the first time in years their team won the World Cup. (京院 2000 春)

- A. who B. which C. this D. when

【简析】纵观全句可知,这是一个含有非限制性定语从句的主从复合句。其中,先行词与定语从句被介词短语 for these football fans(作后置定语)和时间状语 this year 隔开。故本题选 D。

【考例 2】Dorothy was always speaking highly of her role in the play, _____, of course, made the others unhappy. (NMET 2000)

- A. who B. which C. this D. what

【简析】句中的插入语 of course 将主句与定语从句隔开,这

就增加了该题的难度。但如果去掉 of course,该句的结构便一目了然了。故本题应选 B(which 既指代主句表达的内容,又作定语从句的主语)。

【考例 3】The film brought the hours back to me _____ I was taken good care of in that faraway village. (NMET 2001)

- A. until B. that C. when D. where

【简析】题中的 back to me 把先行词 hours 和定语从句隔开,此处应选择能引导定语从句并在从句中作时间状语的关系副词 when。故本题选 C。

3. Today there are more than 100 nations in this group and dozens of satellites have been put into space.

【考点】dozen, hundred, thousand, million 等数词,表示“许多,数以……计的”时,要用复数形式,常与 of 连用作定语,后接复数名词;当这些词由具体的数词修饰时,无复数形式,一般不与 of 连用。

【考例 1】Shortly after the accident, two _____ police were sent to the spot to keep order. (MET'92)

- A. dozen of B. dozens
C. dozen D. dozens of

【简析】有具体数字 two,表示“两打(即二十四个)”时,dozen 不用复数,也不与 of 连用。故本题选 C。

【考例 2】_____ people in the world are sending information by E-mail every day. (上海 2001)

- A. Several million B. Many millions
C. Several millions D. Many million

【简析】hundred, thousand, million 等词被具体的数词及表示具体数字概念的词修饰时,不用复数形式。故本题选 A。

4. They reach the satellite and return to the earth in less than a second.

【考点】return 用作不及物动词时,意为“回来,回归”;用作及物动词时,意为“归还”。

【考例】Should the extra change received at the store be forgotten or _____? (NMET'96)

- A. paid B. remembered
C. shared D. returned

【简析】该句意为:“从商店多找的钱是隐瞒不说呢,还是归还给商店呢?”。故本题选 D。

安徽 陈光明

正误例析

1. 很多人把德国与啤酒联系在一起。

误: Many people connect Germany to beer.

正: Many people connect Germany with beer.

析: 注意: connect...to 与 connect...with 的用法有异同之处: 表示“与……有关系”, 只能用 connect...with; 表示“把两件东西或两个地方连接在一起”, 则两者均可用。如:

The bridge connects the island with/to the mainland.

这座桥连接这个岛屿与大陆。

2. 敌人向四面八方逃窜。

误: The enemy fled to all directions.

正: The enemy fled in all directions.

析: 表示“往某个方向”, direction 通常与 in 连用。

3. 我有很多事要做。

误: I have dozens things to do.

正: I have dozens of things to do.

析: dozens of 是固定短语,意思是“几十;许多”,后接复数名词,其中的介词 of 不能省略。

4. 这辆汽车正以每小时 100 英里的速度行驶。

误: The car was traveling with a speed of 100 miles an hour.

正: The car was traveling at a speed of 100 miles an hour.

析: 表示“以……速度”,正确的说法是 at a speed of...

5. 在漆黑的太空里,我们能看见什么呢?

误: What can we see in black space?

正: What can we see in the black space?

析: 名词 space 表示“宇宙、太空”时,通常不与冠词连用,但当有形容词修饰时,常与定冠词连用。又如: in the airless space 在没有空气的太空里。但 outer space 除外。

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