



XINJIAOCAI TONGBU LIANCE

根据人教社最新教材同步编写

· 新教材 ·

同步练测

TONGBU LIANCE

主 编：胡国华
分册主编：徐秋容

高²英语

下

吉林人民出版社





XINJIAOCAI TONGBU LIANCE

根据人教社最新教材同步编写

· 新教材 ·

同步练测

TONGBU LIANCE

高²英语 ②

主 编：胡国华

分册主编：徐秋容

编 者：吴国珍 余淑兰 陈艳萍 潘宝林 焦春燕 吴文汉
鲁兴芳 王改莲 黄翠玲 王 玲 陈 莉 袁玉芬
徐秋容 鲁兴权 徐春容 鲁若林 丁洪春 熊湘萍

吉林人民出版社

(吉)新登字 01 号

新教材同步练测·高二英语·下

吉林人民出版社出版发行(中国·长春人民大街 4646 号 邮政编码:130021)

网址:www.jlpph.com 电话:0431-5678541

主 编 胡国华

分册主编 徐秋容

责任编辑 张长平 王胜利

封面设计 魏 晋

责任校对 陈 莉

版式设计 王胜利

印刷:北京市人民文学印刷厂

开本:787×1092 1/16

印张:8.5 字数:232 千字

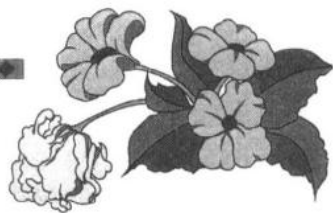
标准书号:ISBN 7-206-02490-4/G·1453

2003 年 11 月第一版 2003 年 11 月第一次印刷

印数:1-15000 册 定价:9.00 元

如发现印装质量问题,影响阅读,请与印刷厂联系调换。

出版说明



华中师大一附中、黄冈地区中学及孝感高中是蜚声中外的一流中学,它们因拥有一大批状元老师、奥赛金牌教练备受赞誉,这些名师不但有丰富的教学经验,而且是命题专家,他们在实践中积累的习题资料是广大师生最迫切需要的。基于此,我社与华中师大一附中、黄冈地区中学及孝感高中联袂策划编写的这套《新教材同步练测》系列丛书,将与全国的广大师生见面了。

《新教材同步练测》系列丛书是根据最新人教版初、高中教材及人教版新课标、北师大版新课标、华东师大版新课标等新课程标准教材编写的,是与教材章节完全同步的练习辅导书。本书涵盖了初高中语文、数学、英语、物理、化学、历史、地理、生物、政治九个学科,科目齐全,与现行教材一一配套对应。本书编写时打破了一课(节)一练或一课(节)一测试的传统模式,把课内练习与课外自测有机地结合起来,实现由知识向能力的转化。文科同步到每一课,理科同步到每一节。每一节或每一课分为两大部分:

一、课内练习

每个学科针对自身章节特点,设置了不同层次的练习题,突出考查课内知识点,题量适中,以基础题为主,通过适量的练习让学生明确哪些是重点、难点,抓住问题关键,理清思路,及时消化课堂所学知识,为课外自学打基础,这是华中师大一附中、黄冈地区中学及孝感高中的名师最重视的学习环节。只有夯实基础,才能在课外学习中游刃有余。

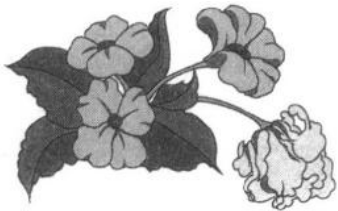
二、课外自测

测试是检验学习效果最直接、最有效的方式,及时自测能使客观地了解自己的学习情况,及时发现问题,采取不同策略,加以完善,这是名师最提倡的自学方式。课外自测突出考查本课(节)或学科内的知识主干,立足基础,注重知识的综合性,习题梯度性强,基础题、综合题、创新题的比例为 3 : 5 : 2,结合考纲要求,按中高考题量、题型及要求命题,选材注重联系生活实际,命题角度突出新颖性,学生通过自测能实现由较低层次向较高层次的递进,实现由知识向能力的最大转化。

根据教学进度每章或每单元后设有“单元检测”及“期中(末)测试”,对每章或每单元的知识要点进行总结性训练,紧贴中高考命题要求,突出考查知识的综合性、系统性,落实每个知识点,形成有机的知识网络,提高整体综合能力。

本书在出版过程中,我们以“打造精品图书,关爱天下考生”为宗旨,力争把《新教材同步练测》做成一流的精品图书,真诚地面对广大读者。由于时间仓促,书中难免有些失误,请广大读者指正。

吉林人民出版社综合室



目 录

Unit 13 Albert Einstein	(1)
Lesson 49	(1)
Lesson 50	(1)
Lesson 51	(2)
Lesson 52	(3)
单元检测	(4)
Unit 14 Satellites	(9)
Lesson 53	(9)
Lesson 54	(10)
Lesson 55	(11)
Lesson 56	(12)
单元检测	(12)
Unit 15 A famous detective	(18)
Lesson 57	(18)
Lesson 58	(18)
Lesson 59	(19)
Lesson 60	(20)
单元检测	(21)
Unit 16 The sea	(26)
Lesson 61	(26)
Lesson 62	(26)
Lesson 63	(27)
Lesson 64	(28)
单元检测	(29)
Unit 17 Life in the future	(33)
Lesson 65	(33)
Lesson 66	(34)
Lesson 67	(35)
Lesson 68	(35)
单元检测	(36)
Unit 18 Mainly revision	(42)
Lesson 69	(42)
Lesson 70	(42)
Lesson 71	(44)
Lesson 72	(45)
单元检测	(45)





Unit 13 Albert Einstein

Lesson 49

课堂十分钟精练

I. 根据汉语提示或首字母提示填写单词

1. The famous _____ (教授) comes from Peking University.
2. At present, it's popular for teenagers to go abroad for further _____ (教育) in order to improve themselves.
3. Such conduct is unlikely to _____ (促进) your interest.
4. Children should show respect _____ for their teachers, parents and other elders.
5. I have paid off the company's debt, writing the manager a check _____ for \$1,000.

II. 改错

1. What they shall complete the teaching building in two months is impossible.
2. Does that matter whether he puts his heart into his studies?
3. It was happened that I had learned how to drive.
4. It was true that she did pleased every one of us.
5. It's clearly that the policemen do an important and necessary job.

Lesson 50

课堂十分钟精练

I. 阅读理解

Einstein was born in 1879 in Germany. As a child, he was slow to learn to talk. As a pupil, he was backward. But when he was 14 years old, he became clever. He taught himself maths from textbooks. He studied hard because he wanted to be a physicist.

In 1901, Einstein began teaching. In 1902 he continued his studies at the University of Zurich. Several years later, he formulated (系统地阐述) his famous Theory of Relativity. To most people the law of relativity is difficult to explain. But once Einstein explained it very well to a group of young students. He said, "When you sit with a good girl for two hours, you think it is only a minute. But when you sit on a hot stove for a minute, you think it's two hours. That's relativity."

After Hitler came into power in Germany, Einstein went to America. In 1940 Einstein became an American citizen. In 1955 Einstein's life ended at the age of 76.

() 1. _____ the Theory of Relativity

- A. It is hard for the young students to understand
- B. It is hard for Einstein to explain
- C. It is hard for few people to explain
- D. It is hard for most people to understand

() 2. Einstein became an American citizen _____

- A. until 1940
- B. in the year when Hitler came into power



- C. at the age of 61 D. in 1955
- () 3. Which of the following do you think is true?
- A. The Germans owed (把……归功于) their scientific progress to Einstein.
B. The Americans owed this economic development to Einstein.
C. The Americans owed a great deal to the modern world.
D. Einstein made a very great contribution to modern science.
- () 4. The title of this passage should be _____.
A. Albert Einstein B. Theory of Relativity
C. An American Citizen D. Einstein's Contribution

II. 短文改错

Last Sunday Li Ming went shopping. By the way to the market, he sees a truck driving very fast towards a woman with a baby in his arms. It knocked down the woman, so the driver didn't stop the car and run away. Li Ming first sent the woman and the baby to hospitals, and then phoned the police. He told the police that he had seen and truck number. The next day the police found out the driver. And they wrote a letter to Li Ming's school to praise for him.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

Lesson 51

课堂十分钟精练

单项填空

- () 1. _____ you have done might do harm to other people.
A. That B. What C. Which D. This
- () 2. _____ I can't understand is _____ he doesn't want to go.
A. What, that B. That, that C. Which, for D. Why, because
- () 3. —What about his speech?
—_____ he said so is wrong, I think.
A. What B. That C. Which D. How
- () 4. _____ worries her most is _____ her son doesn't work hard at all.
A. That, that B. That, what C. What, what D. What, that
- () 5. It makes a world of difference _____ there is such training.
A. where B. that C. whether D. why
- () 6. _____ she has passed the exam or not is not known yet.
A. If B. That C. Whether D. Weather
- () 7. _____ measure we take must meet the needs of the people.
A. No matter what B. Whatever C. No matter who D. Whoever
- () 8. It's decided _____ the sports meet will be held next week.
A. whether B. that C. if D. when
- () 9. It is no longer a question now _____ man can land on the moon.

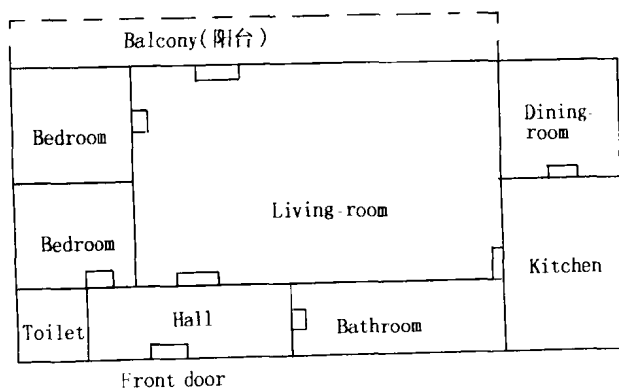
- A. that B. which C. whether D. what
- () 10. _____ he was a good teacher was recognized even by the worst students.
A. How B. Once C. The fact D. That
- () 11. Alexander Bell was a world-famous scientist who invented _____.
A. telephones B. telephone C. the telephone D. the telephones
- () 12. The girl _____ 500 English words _____ she was 10 years old.
A. have learned, at the time B. has learned, by the time
C. had learned, by the time D. learned, when
- () 13. Mrs Liu _____ the job of manager of that company.
A. received B. was received C. accepted D. was accepted
- () 14. I'm sure that you _____ be feeling thirsty after playing basketball. Let's go and have something to drink.
A. could B. should C. would D. must
- () 15. I know him well. He is a man who always _____ his promise.
A. sticks to B. struck to C. leads to D. led to
- () 16. The facts _____ them right.
A. tell B. prove C. show D. give
- () 17. She thinks _____ her duty to help those who are in trouble.
A. that B. this C. which it D. it
- () 18. Such _____ our wishes at that time.
A. is B. are C. was D. were
- () 19. Did you get a ticket?
No, I _____, but there wasn't any left.
A. had to B. attempted to C. decided to D. managed to
- () 20. This food _____ eating.
A. doesn't fit for B. doesn't fit C. isn't fit for D. isn't fit to

Lesson 52

课堂十分钟精练

书面表达

假如下面是你的公寓(flat)的平面图,请写一篇 100 词左右的短文,介绍一下你的公寓的布局。





单元检测

I. 单项填空(每小题1分,共10分)

- () 1. _____, we could do nothing.
A. The case was such B. So was the case
C. Such being the case D. Such was the case
- () 2. The girl was highly _____ handing in a cheque _____ 50,000 yuan without accepting any reward.
A. prized for, for B. praised for, for
C. praised for, of D. praised because of, on
- () 3. Her special abilities _____ the job.
A. fit for B. much fit
C. fit her well for D. are fit very much for
- () 4. We got up late yesterday. _____ we got to the station, the train had left.
A. By the time B. At the time C. During the time D. As soon as
- () 5. While watching a football match, she is fond _____ the winners no matter which team it is.
A. to take sides in B. taking the side in
C. of taking the sides of D. of taking the side of
- () 6. Lee Tsung-Dao, a well-known Chinese physicist, _____ the Nobel Prize _____ Physics in 1957.
A. accepted, for B. received, on C. won, for D. gained of
- () 7. Leaders from different parts of the world took part in the discussion _____ the international treaty.
A. which leads B. leading to C. led to D. led to have
- () 8. I am trying _____ if we've sold more products this year than last year.
A. to work out B. working out C. to work on D. working on
- () 9. The weather on the weekend _____ than was expected.
A. was proved hotter B. proved to be hot
C. proved very hotter D. proved to be even hotter
- () 10. _____ the 2004 Olympic Games will not be held in Beijing is known to us all.
A. Whether B. If C. That D. What

II. 完形填空(每小题1.5分,共30分)

When I was twelve years old, my family were the first black people to move into an all-white part of Grand Rapids, Michigan. Many of our new 11 weren't very welcoming. Some of the adults said 12 that we should return where we came 13. The children sometimes threw stones at me or drove me home from 14.

Most of my teachers 15 took on notice of me, but not Dorothy Bean, my history teacher. Miss Bean was angry at how badly I was being 16, but she didn't say this to me. Miss Bean 17 her respect for me by teaching me just like 18 else. Instead of being unnoticed, I was given a 19 to show that I was smart. Miss Bean was the first teacher who ever made me 20 myself. She insisted on knowing what I thought about difficult questions. Was Thomas Jefferson 21 to buy Louisiana from France? 22? She expected me to have an opinion and to

be able to 23 it up. Miss Bean was teaching me that thinking for myself was the real key to 24.

One day, when I was not paying attention in class, Miss Bean suddenly 25 an eraser at me. Unbelievably, the eraser hit me right on the hand and 26 my pencil flying. The whole class was 27 at first, then started laughing. This incident became famous in the school and, 28 it happened to me, the students wanted to get to 29 me. So that's the story how Dorothy Bean made me her target, and how I became just another 30 in the school.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| () 11. A. friends | B. schoolmates | C. teachers | D. neighbours |
| () 12. A. kindly | B. surprisingly | C. angrily | D. happily |
| () 13. A. to | B. from | C. for | D. in |
| () 14. A. school | B. street | C. office | D. downtown |
| () 15. A. hardly | B. simply | C. never | D. only |
| () 16. A. taught | B. considered | C. welcomed | D. treated |
| () 17. A. kept | B. expected | C. showed | D. refused |
| () 18. A. anyone | B. anywhere | C. someone | D. wherever |
| () 19. A. question | B. chance | C. test | D. place |
| () 20. A. worry about | B. look about | C. work for | D. think for |
| () 21. A. necessary | B. important | C. right | D. known |
| () 22. A. How | B. Where | C. When | D. Why |
| () 23. A. back | B. set | C. put | D. give |
| () 24. A. respect | B. education | C. friendship | D. children |
| () 25. A. aimed | B. threw | C. passed | D. found |
| () 26. A. sent | B. left | C. made | D. sprang |
| () 27. A. excited | B. frightened | C. moved | D. shocked |
| () 28. A. so | B. then | C. because | D. whether |
| () 29. A. ask | B. know | C. praise | D. understand |
| () 30. A. kid | B. problem | C. friend | D. example |

III. 阅读理解(每小题 2 分, 共 30 分)

A

Do you suppose Darwin, one of the greatest scientists of all times, really did fools' experiments? Or did he do experiments that were so simple and basic that other people just thought they were foolish?

Sometimes people think they already know the answer to a question or the solution(解决的办法) to a problem. Sometimes they really do know an answer or a solution, but without thinking they are important.

Charles Darwin didn't settle for just thinking he knew something. And he believed all things could be important however simple they seemed to be.

Suppose you drop two sheets of paper which are exactly the same size and shape. If you drop them at the same time in the same place, they will fall in the same way. Now make one of the sheets of paper into a little tight ball and let it drop along with the other sheet. What happens? You have done an experiment that is so simple that you might think it couldn't be worth anything.

But this simple experiment is important. It explains part of our present-day understanding of physical ideas that were worked out long ago by Galileo and Newton. And these understandings set aside some of ancient Greek physics.



Science sometimes stops to look at very simple things and to think very hard about them. Even the simplest idea, what we might think is foolish, can shake the foundations(基础) of science.

- () 31. "Sometimes people think they already know the answer to a question." This means that _____.
- A. they are already told the answer
 - B. the question is so important that everyone should know the answer
 - C. they are already asked to answer such a question by others
 - D. the question is simple enough for them to answer
- () 32. From the passage, we learn that Charles Darwin _____.
- A. did many fools' experiments
 - B. enjoyed doing simple experiments
 - C. was not satisfied with what he knew
 - D. tried to prove that Galileo and Newton were sometimes wrong
- () 33. The underlined phrase "set aside" most probably means _____.
A. throw away B. store up C. put to use D. realize
- () 34. The author of the passage tries to _____.
A. convince us that Charles Darwin, Galileo and Newton are the greatest scientists in the world
B. draw the conclusion that basic sciences are simple things
C. prove that two sheets of paper, of the same size and shape, will fall at the same speed
D. draw our attention to everyday happenings around us
- () 35. Which of the following is true?
A. Darwin really did fools' experiments.
B. According to some people, Darwin did some foolish experiments.
C. It is believed by all people that things could be important though they seemed to be simple.
D. Galileo and Newton worked out ancient Greek physics.

B

A Look at the Future

Can you imagine travelling to work in a one-man submarine(潜水艇)?

Scientists believe that some day one-man submarines will be as numerous as automobiles are today. One says, "One day soon, men will walk on the ocean floor as they do on the street." Perhaps during your lifetime people will travel, work and live under the sea.

Ships carrying oil and articles of trade will move beneath the ocean. Passenger ships will be built to travel underwater, where storms cannot delay them or make people seasick. Special underwater ships will be designed for mining, fishing and exploring unknown areas. For military use there may be submarines that can fly and then dive underwater to approach the battle area without being seen.

First, however, the human problems associated with living in the ocean will need to be studied in detail. Many of these problems are the same as the problems of living in outer space: pressure, lack of oxygen, and weightlessness. Already scientists have begun to study these problems.

In 1963 and 1964 scientists and Navy divers lived and worked underwater for several days in two projects which were called Sealab I and Sealab II. The Sealab II experiment kept the scientists and divers 215 feet below the surface for thirty days, studying marine biology, temperature, pressure, currents, and ocean-bottom geology(地质学).



Many puzzling questions remain unanswered, however. Man's warm blood makes it difficult for him to live long in the sea without some kind of warmth. Can our blood be changed to fit new water surroundings? What will happen to our muscles if we live in the water very long? Will they become soft away from our usual land existence? Will bones become weak and our blood pressure change? Scientists are searching for answers.

By studying plants and animals deep in the ocean science may find cures for some of our most serious human diseases. We may learn to use plants to increase our world food supply. Engineers may learn to use the power of the sea by building huge walls to catch the force of the tides.

- () 36. In the passage, the author is talking to us about the problems of _____.
 A. pressure, lack of oxygen, and weightlessness in the sea
 B. living and working below the ocean
 C. underwater submarines
 D. walking on the ocean floor
- () 37. According to the author, in future, passenger ships might be the ones that can _____.
 A. be used for mining, fishing and exploring unknown areas
 B. carry oil and articles of trade
 C. travel underwater, not affected by storms
 D. fly and then dive underwater
- () 38. Whether we live in the sea or in outer space, first of all we should think of _____.
 A. health and food
 B. safety and temperature
 C. temperature and oxygen
 D. pressure, oxygen and gravity
- () 39. Which of the following is true?
 A. Sealab I worked for more than thirty days below the surface of the ocean.
 B. Sealab II worked for thirty days under the sea for exploring unknown areas.
 C. Sealab II kept the scientists over 200 feet below the surface, studying temperature, pressure and so on.
 D. Sealab I and Sealab II kept the scientists 215 feet below the surface for thirty days.
- () 40. To become used to living in the sea, we should try to _____.
 A. increase the amount of our blood
 B. keep our blood warm
 C. soften our muscles
 D. warm our bones

C

Atomic(原子的) energy is a great discovery of the 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(来源) 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.

- () 41. 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
- () 42. Many people _____ the development of atomic energy.
A. have taken part in B. have devoted themselves to
C. have contributed to D. had added something to
- () 43. 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
- () 44. 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
- () 45. 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

IV. 短文改错(每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

I was surprised to learn that my 72-year-old mother dared to drive 900 miles in a 12-years-old car to visit me. When asking how she made that, she told me that she had filled the gas tank and didn't have money in a motel(汽车旅馆) room.

"What did you do?" I asked.

"Well," she began, "I was driven through this small town and feeling very asleep. A policeman pulled me over and asked if I have been drinking. When I told him not, he wanted to know why I was winding all over the road. I explained to my situation. He ordered me to follow him. We then drove to a motel which the nice officer paid for the night's stay."

46. _____

47. _____

48. _____

49. _____

50. _____

51. _____

52. _____

53. _____

54. _____

55. _____

V. 书面表达(共 20 分)

你们学校附近原来有一个很大的马路市场, 因此学校的教学环境受到了严重影响。但如今, 市政府下令拆迁了马路市场, 并在道路两边植树种草, 净化了街道, 美化了环境, 全体师生员工非常高兴。假如你叫李华, 请你给《中国日报》写一封信, 说明这些变化。

注意: 1. 将上述内容表达清楚, 不要逐句翻译。

2. 开头和结尾已经写好。

3. 词数 100 左右。

生词提示: 拆除 dismantle

Dear Editor,

I'd like to tell you something about the environment around our school.

...

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua





Unit 14 Satellites

Lesson 53

课堂十分钟精练

I. 用所给动词的适当形式填空

1. What would you like _____ (do) today?
2. It's a sunny day. I feel like _____ (go) swimming.
3. I'd rather _____ (not study) medicine. It's too difficult.
4. I wish _____ (do) a special study of the computer.
5. Are you ready _____ (leave)?

II. 选择适当的单词或短语填空

as far as, on, find out, personally, not any longer

1. I'm sorry I don't attend your party. I have a meeting _____ for that night.
2. Let's go to the Summer Palace tomorrow.
_____ I know, it's closed on Monday.
3. _____ I think she is a fantastic woman, but you may not think so.
4. Do you still work in No. 16 Middle School?
No, _____.
5. I want you to _____ where the mistake lies.

III. 短文改错

A young father was visiting a old neighbour.
They were standing in the old man's garden and
talk about children. The young man said, "How strict
should parents be with their children?"

The old man pointed to a string between a big,
strong tree and thin young one. "Please untie this string,"
said he. The young man untied them, and the young tree
bend over to one side. "Now tie it again, please," said
the old man, "but first pull the string tightly so
that the young tree is straight again."

The young man did as he was told, and then the old man said, "There, it is
the same with the children. You must be strict with them, but sometimes you will
must untie the string to see what they are getting on. If they
are not yet able to stand up alone, you must tie the
string tight again. But when you find they are ready to stand
alone, you can take the string away."

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____





Lesson 54

课堂十分钟精练

I. 根据句意及首字母提示填写单词

1. You can take the pictures of the baby with my c _____.
2. We danced in a c _____ in the ball.
3. He went in the opposite d _____.
4. The man has b _____ shoulders and strong arms.
5. The captain checked the ship's p _____ in the water.
6. She u _____ her letter and began to read it.
7. When the s _____ changed to red, he stopped to wait.
8. The Panama Channel c _____ the Atlantic with the Pacific.
9. () _____ you begin the work, you should finish it.
10. It is not easy to break away from the p _____ of the earth.

II. 单项填空

- () 1. He is a good father _____ a bad temper.
A. except B. except for C. besides D. beside
- () 2. _____ I can see, not any _____ is worth 1,000 dollars here.
A. So far as, piece of furniture B. So long as, furniture
C. As far as, furnitures D. As long as, furniture
- () 3. We have no classes today. How about _____ for an outing?
A. go B. to go C. going D. if we go
- () 4. He gave us _____ that we are very thankful to him.
A. such important information B. so important information
C. such an important information D. so important informations
- () 5. A satellite is one of the most expensive _____ in the world.
A. scientific equipments B. pieces of scientific equipment
C. pieces of scientific equipments D. piece of scientific equipment
- () 6. Please give me two _____ fresh eggs and two kilos of beef.
A. dozen for B. dozens C. dozen D. dozens of
- () 7. The satellite has been _____ for six months.
A. in the space B. in a space C. in space D. outer space
- () 8. --It's very kind of you to help me. Thank you very much.
_____.
A. That's fine B. Don't thank me
C. Don't mention it D. It's nothing
- () 9. I'd rather that you _____ tomorrow.
A. will come B. come C. are coming D. came
- () 10. It is therefore possible to say not only what the weather _____ at present, but also what _____ to happen in the next one or two days.
A. is likely, is like B. is liked, is likely
C. is liking, is like D. is like, is likely

Lesson 55

课堂十分钟精练

I. 用所给单词的适当形式填空

1. The United Nations is a large _____ (organize).
2. The car raised a cloud of _____ (dusty).
3. Can you tell me the _____ (high) of the man?
4. The _____ (long) of the bridge is 200 metres.
5. Early to bed and early to rise make a man _____ (health), wealthy and wise.
6. Some of the trees in the garden are _____ (disease).
7. Before going to bed he _____ (fold) the sheet and the blanket last night.

II. 阅读理解

A very new young officer was at a railway station. He was on his way to visit his mother in another town, and he wanted to telephone her to tell her the time of his train, so that she could meet him at the station in her car. He looked in all his pockets, but found that he did not have the right money for the telephone, so he went outside and looked around for someone to help him.

At last an old soldier came by and the young officer stopped him and said, "Have you got change for 10 pence?"

"Wait a moment," the old soldier answered, beginning to put his hand in his pocket. "I'll see whether I can help you."

"Don't you know how to speak to an officer?" the young man said angrily. "Now, let's start again. Have you got change for 10 pence?" "No, sir," the old soldier answered quickly.

- () 1. The young officer wanted to telephone his mother to tell her _____.
 A. that he was going to visit her
 B. when his train would leave
 C. the time of his train's arrival at the station
 D. that he was now at the railway station
- () 2. He looked around for help because he _____.
 A. didn't have coins for the phone call
 B. had no money to make the phone call
 C. didn't have the local money
 D. wanted to borrow money
- () 3. The soldier was _____.
 A. unwilling to help him
 B. doubtful whether he could help him
 C. angry
 D. very rude to the young officer
- () 4. The young officer was angry because he believed the old soldier _____.
 A. didn't want to help him
 B. didn't know how to speak to him
 C. didn't answer him correctly
 D. was rude to him
- () 5. The young officer in the story was _____.
 A. clever
 B. stupid
 C. polite
 D. rude



Lesson 56

课堂十分钟精练

I. 用所给单词或短语的适当形式填空

question, set up, carry out, mention, dozens of, look into, attempt

1. The city _____ several Health Centers for the old.
2. The government _____ the matter at present.
3. I would like _____ these eggs.
4. In order to _____ the experiment he worked late into night.
5. I _____ whether his theory will be accepted.
6. He didn't _____ you at first.
7. This is the person from whom we _____ to find out information.

II. 用适当的介词和关系代词 whom 或 which 完成下列句子

1. The person _____ I spoke just now is our manager.
2. The pencil _____ I was writing broke.
3. The Smiths, _____ I went to the concert, enjoyed it very much.
4. Her bag _____ she put her books, has not been found.
5. This is the room _____ the great man lived.
6. This is the polit _____ we learned the information.
7. She showed us a telescope _____ we looked at the stars.

III. 书面表达

假如你是一家英文报社的记者, 2月9日你就目前高中生流行取英文名字的动机(motive)这一问题, 采访了某中学的一些学生。回来后, 你根据下列要点写了一篇日记。

1. 一名女生说, 英文名字是一种秘密代码, 有时用英文名字在电台为朋友点歌比较方便。
2. 有些参加英语培训班的同学在交朋友时, 常用英文名字进行自我介绍。
3. 少数学生使用英文名字是为将来出国作准备。

单元检测

I. 单项填空(每小题1分, 共10分)

- () 1. These branches are _____, so we must cut them _____ the tree.
A. disease, away from B. diseased, away from
C. diseased, down D. diseasing, out of
- () 2. Weather satellites are used to send _____ and photos of weather _____ to the earth.
A. information, condition B. informations, condition
C. information, conditions D. informations, conditions
- () 3. We should be able to _____ true friends from false ones.
A. say out B. recognize C. tell D. speak out
- () 4. Let's go to the History Museum this afternoon.
_____, it's closed on Monday.