

每日一刻钟

● 英语基本功训练

高二〔上〕

天津科学技术出版社



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出版说明

本丛书的宗旨是帮助中学生按科学、严密的计划进行课外学习活动，系统完整地获取知识，增长技能，大幅度提高学习效率和学习能力。

本丛书全部由国内几所重点中学的离退休著名教师编写。本套书每册含题120组，排列顺序与教学同步。各组题按由易到难顺序排列，梯度均匀，覆盖完善。各知识单元的题都具备帮助读者理解和掌握基础知识、训练基本技能和技巧、增长思维能力三项功能。因此，只要结合教学进度认真完成本书指定的练习，就会收到明显效果。本丛书供中学师生和有关教学研究人员使用。

按所给释义写出单词，该词的第一个字母已

1

给出

1. give one's time, energy or life
d _____
2. have an effect on a _____
3. make less in number r _____
4. allow p permit _____
5. photo or painting
of a person p _____
6. (something gained as)
return for work or service r _____
7. business, something to be done
a _____
8. member of a country who has full rights
c _____
9. supply with water i _____
10. completely e _____
11. know sb. or sth. again
_____ r _____
12. to finish sth. c _____
13. look angrily g _____
14. get up r _____
15. write down so that it will be remembered
r _____

选出能替换句中划线部分的词及词组

2

1. The soldiers kept on marching though it was raining.
A. began B. started C. continue
D. insisted on
2. Mother has given me no more than two apples.
A. at least B. at most
C. less than D. only
3. My grandpa grew up supporting himself.
A. having a plan in mind
B. having a bright future
C. encouraging himself
D. making his own living
4. Fortunately, I found the purse that I had lost.
A. Immediately B. Luckily
C. Easily D. Excitedly
5. Betty has made up her mind to become a doctor.
A. been moved to B. come to a decision
C. been chosen D. changed her mind
6. She gathered a lot of flowers and sent them to me.
A. bought B. received C. accepted
D. collected
7. The river grows broader as it nears the

sea.

- A. bigger B. cleaner C. wider
D. greater

阅读理解

3

Edward Lear was born in 1812 and died in 1888. He was the youngest in a family of 21 children. His father was very rich, but lost all his money before Edward grew up. When this happened, Edward's favourite sister, Ann, said she would look after her brother. She said she had to look after him because his health was so poor.

Edward owed a lot to Ann. When he grew up, he became a well-known artist. He travelled to many parts of the world and drew pictures. For a time during his life he worked as an artist for Lord Derby. He often entertained (招待) Lord Derby's grandchildren with his beautiful "nonsense" poems (荒诞的诗). The children loved Mr Lear and his poems. Though the poems were very amusing (很有趣), Edward Lear was often ill and unhappy. He never married and he led a lonely life ... even though he became quite famous and people everywhere wanted to meet him.

1. When Lear was in his teens, his family turned ____.

- A. rich ☒ B. poor C. big D. small
2. In his children, Lear ____.
- A. couldn't support himself
B. disliked his father
C. was rather weak ☒ D. both A and C
3. When Lear grew up, he wanted to ____.
- ☒ A. do a lot to thank his sister
B. be a traveller
C. pay off his debt
D. help the other brothers
4. Lear lived a lonely life because he ____.
- A. was poor ☒ B. was in poor health
C. was quite famous
D. didn't wanted to meet anyone
5. According to the passage we knew that Lear ____.
- A. was humourous
B. Was an unlucky man
C. was an lucky boy
☒ D. had tasted the sweets and bitters of life

I. 改错

4

1. Seeing from the hill, the city looks very beautiful.
2. The professor came into the hall, following by some students.

3. Doing his homework, he went home.
4. Is China a developed country?
5. Being too young, the nurse takes good care of him.
6. There are many falling leaves on the ground.
7. Because of my poor English, I'm afraid I can't make myself understand.
8. Most of the guests being invited that day are young.
9. The film was moved and everyone who saw it was moving.
10. Knowing not how to do it, he had to ask for help.

II. 用分词或分词短语结构改写句中的划线部分

1. He had to give up his teaching because he was in poor health.
2. As soon as he heard the good news, he jumped with joy.
3. The book you want can be easily found because they are properly marked with number.
4. As they have been trained to speak this language for quite a few years, they are able to express their ideas quite well in it.

介词填空

5

1. Ann's grandmother gave her a blouse and skirt for her birthday.
Ann was delighted 1 them. They are the

kind that are very popular 2 girls of her age just now. Although Ann is very pleased 3 her present, and really feels thankful 4 it, she has been very careless 5 writing a thank-you letter. So far, she has written only one sentence. It says,

"Dear Grandmother, I'm very pleased 6 the present you sent." Ann's mother wonders when the letter will be ready 7 the mailbox.

2. "What do people here do 1 fun?" "Well, there are rides you can take 2 horseback, you can go swimming or fishing, or you can go 3 picnics. 4 the way, have you seen the lake near here? It is 5 sight from your window, That's where most people swim and fish. we could walk 6 the direction 7 the lake now, if you'd like to."

用疑问词+不定式结构代替划线部分

6

例: You didn't tell me when I should come.

You didn't tell me when to come.

1. I'm going to ask my teacher what I ought to do about.
2. I was never told when I had to press the button.
3. Tell them where they ought to hung their

coats.

4. He has just told them what they must put
into the glass.
5. The guests were told which room they were to
live in.
6. I have no idea how much longer I should wa-
it for his coming.
7. I wonder whether I should meet him at the
station.
8. Both are good. She doesn't know which she
should keep for herself.
9. He doesn't remeber who he must imform.
10. I forgot to tell him how he was to handle
the machine.

用所给动词的适当形式填空

7

Last June my brother 1 (to want)
to buy a car. He 2 (to have) an old
scooter before, but it 3 (break) down sereral
times during the spring. "What you 4 (to
want) is a second-hand mini," I 5 (to sug
gest) "If you 6 (to give) me the money," he
7 (to say), "I 8 (shall, should) get
one tomorrow." "I 9 (can't, couldn't) give
you the money," I 10 (to reply), "but what
about Aunt Myra. She must have enough. We 11
(not see) her since Christmas but she always
12 (to hint) that we 13 (shall, should) go

and see her more often. ”

We 14 (to tell) our parents where we 15 (to go) . They 16 (to be) not very happy about it and 17 (to ask) not to go. But later that same day something strange 18 (to happen) . A doctor 19 (to ring) to tell us that Aunt Myra 20 (go) into hospital for an operation. “We 21 (can’t, couldn’t) all see her at the same time, ” 22 (to say) my mother. “You two 23 (to go) today, but 24 (not mention) the money. ”

When we 25 (to get) there, Aunt Myra 26 (to seem) quite happy. “I 27 (to be) not seriously ill, ” she 28 (to say) , “but the doctor 29 (to insist) that I 30 (to get) too old to drive my car. You can have it if you 31 (to promise) to take me to the seaside now and again. “We 32 (to agree) , and now we quite 33 (to enjoy) our monthly trips to the coast with Aunt Myra.

8

用下面方框内所给的词填空

after, down on, for, forward to, into, on
out, over, to, up

1. I'm looking _____ my record player. Have

you seen it anywhere?

2. She's been looking _____ her holidays since last summer.
3. I'll look _____ the children while you're out.
4. If you don't know the name of the artist, look it _____ in the catalogue.
5. I looked _____ her for advice when I was in trouble
6. I didn't take part in the argument. I just looked _____.
7. Look _____. There's a car coming.
8. She looks _____ us because she belongs to an exclusive club.
9. I'd like to look _____ the house before deciding whether to buy it.
10. I'll look _____ your complaint, madam, and find out what went wrong.

将括号里的动词改成动名词，必要时可加上

9

介词of、-in或at

1. Naturally she is proud _____ (win) that competition.
2. She was so busy _____ (argue) with her husband that she did not hear me knock.
3. He was very upset _____ (fail) in that examination.
4. Coming face to face with her in the street like that, I couldn't very well avoid _____ (say)

a few words to her.

5. There's no _____ (know) what may happen if a woman becomes Prime Minister.
6. Most children are afraid _____ (be) left alone in the dark.
7. Would you mind _____ (light) the candles?
Dinner is ready.
8. I won't hear _____ (you go) home alone at this time of night.
9. What is the use _____ (make) yourself miserable about it now?
10. If a thing is worth _____ (do) at all, it is worth _____ (do) well.
11. It's difficult to find time to practise _____ (play) the piano.
12. I've always regretted _____ (not spend) longer abroad when I was young.
13. You are quite mistaken _____ (think) that I had no difficulty _____ (learn) French.
14. Some film stars delight _____ (have) their photographs in the newspapers.

I. 回答下列问题 (用不定式开头, 介词结

10

尾)

例: What are scissors for? to cut
with

1. What is a tin opener for?
2. What is a door handle for?

3. what is a bread-board for?
4. What is a ball for?
5. What is a tennis court for?
6. What is a fun for?
7. What is an armchair for?
8. What is a path for?
9. What is a suitcase for?
10. What is a well for?

II. 根据需要将所给的动词改成不定式或动名词, 必要时可加上介词

1. I wasted the whole afternoon _____ (go) through piles of old letters.
2. Let me _____ (show) you how _____ (do) it properly.
3. I pressed him _____ (tell) me the latest news.
4. I'll not have you _____ (use) language like that.
5. I was taken back _____ (be) asked _____ (make) an extempore speech.
6. I feel like _____ (go) for a long walk today.
7. Let me give you some advice _____ (buy) houses.
8. I arranged _____ (meet) her here but so far she has failed _____ (turn) up.

阅读理解

11

One town of eleven hundred people took part in an experiment run by

a watch company. The firm wanted to learn how much people needed clocks and watches. For two days and nights no one used a timepiece. The people "parked" their watches. All public clocks were covered with plastic or cardboard. No church bells chimed. And the fire whistle that usually blew at noon was silent.

A blast on the fire whistle marked the end of the experiment. The experts talked to 167 townsfolk. The people said they had become worried and nervous when they didn't know the real (clock) time. Many weren't sure whether they were hungry or not.

1. The experiment was run by
 - A. the town.
 - B. the fire brigade.
 - C. a watch company
 - D. the local church
2. The experiment lasted
 - A. a day
 - B. a day and a night
 - C. two days
 - D. two days and nights
3. Church bells were not allowed to ring because
 - A. they could chime the hours.
 - B. they might awaken people.
 - C. the project had to be silent.
 - D. the people were nervous.
4. The signal that ended the experiment was
 - A. a church bell ringing
 - B. a whistle blast.

- C. the town clock chiming.
 D. the removal of the covers.
5. After the experiment the experts questioned
 A. everyone taking part.
 B. a certain number of people
 C. those who had had to work.
 D. workers on an eight-hour shift.
6. Living without clocks had made the people
 A. worried and nervous.
 B. hungry and thirsty.
 C. eager to buy watches.
 D. early for work.

12 阅读短文，并在空白处填入一个语法和意义都正确的词

Mr Hong has been a taxi driver 1 _____ 1975. He was cruising 2 _____ a rather deserted road on New Year's Day 3 _____ he heard the news over the radio that another taxi driver had been robbed 4 _____ his taxi. It was 11.30 p.m. 5 _____. Immediately, he kept a look-out for the stolen 6 _____.

Half an hour 7 _____, he spotted the taxi near the Old Airport Road and 8 _____ it. At the 9 _____ time, he was 10 _____ how he could help. Then he 11 _____ a police car coming from behind. He gave signals which were 12 _____ once understood.