

高二英语

(下)

新课程导学课题组 编

丛书主编 蓝新忠
本册主编 黄艳明



夯实基础 ○ 激活能力 ○ 拓展创新

新课程同步导学

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内 容 简 介

本书与人民教育出版社出版的《全日制普通高级中学教科书(必修)·英语·第二册(下)》完全同步。全书共有10个单元,每个单元包括“自学引领”、“知识导向”、“名题解析”和“同步测试”这四个板块。书后附有期中测试题,综合测试A、B卷(学完10单元后使用)和期末测试题。

本书可供高中二年级第二学期的学生使用。

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序 言

本丛书是为了适应高中课程改革和高考改革的需要，更好地指导高中的教学工作，提高大连市高中教学质量而编写的。

编写一套体例科学、内容优质的教辅丛书绝非易事。本丛书是在全国课改专家、教育专家的指导下，倾大连市各学科优秀教师之力而完成的。参加本丛书编写的有大连市高中各学科的教研员和 40 多所学校的 170 余名教师。编者充分吸收了教育学、心理学和脑科学等领域最先进的教育理念，构建课程内容与学生生活及现代社会科技发展的联系，关注学生的学习兴趣和已有经验的结合，使学生养成会学习、爱学习的良好习惯；培养学生善于处理信息的能力，多方位获取知识的能力和分析问题、解决问题的能力，就成为编者在编写过程中渗透于各科之中的着力点。编者从多角度、多层次考虑本丛书的科学性和实用性，在体例的确定、内容的锤炼上下了很大工夫，而且还立足于辽宁的考情和大连的学情，突出学生自身发展的需求，注重学生的自主探究、亲身实践与开拓创新，关注学生已有的经验与社会、生产、生活的紧密结合。

《新课程同步导学》在整体设置上，既依据学习内容的要求，给学生以足够的、不同层次的、充分体现高中教学要求的训练内容，又依据学生的学习过程进行了科学的编排。它的练习分为三个不同的等次，能力不同的学生可以针对不同等次的题目进行练习，使学生的选择有了明显的较为科学的划分。同时，它摒弃了传统教辅资料题库式的试题堆砌，将学习的全过程引入到助学资料中，使之成为学生在学习过程中可以依托的助学读物。《高考全程复习》，无论是对考点的解释，还是对典型试题的选择、练习题的设计，都下了很大工夫。

唐代教育家韩愈说过，“根之茂者其实遂”。祝愿广大读者通过使用本丛书，扎下丰茂之根，结出成熟之果。

丛书编委会

编写说明

教育部于 2003 年颁布了《高中英语课程标准（实验稿）》，明确了中学英语教学的目的：使学生形成有效的学习策略，并指明学习策略是提高学习效率、发展自主学习能力的先决条件。我们认为，学习策略的形成，除了在课堂教学中实现外，另一个渠道是通过课外有选择的练习。只有通过“总结所接触语言材料中的语言规律并加以应用”，才能为未来发展和终身学习奠定良好的基础。为此，我们为广大高中生搭建了一个发展的平台——《新课程同步导学·高二英语》。随着新课标的实施、高考改革和教学改革的不深入，我们力争把更优质、更新颖的平台呈现给教师 and 同学们。

本书的编写实现了下述三个理念。

1. 科学性、基础性

我们注重在体例设置、内容安排、考查方式等方面遵循学习者的接受能力和认知规律，力争做到由浅入深、循序渐进、步步登高。

2. 新颖性、实用性

在编写过程中，我们立足教材、贴近课堂，体现针对性、实用性、易操作性。书中的“名题解析”既源于高考，又具同步性，可使学生将理想与现实紧密相联。“开拓创新”中的信息转换题采用了 2005 年全国高考大纲中的新题型，既新颖又实用，体现了对学生的综合能力的培养。

3. 自主性、人文性

众所周知，学习的进步源于思考。英语学习中，以话题为中心进行思维训练尤为重要。“自学引领”可使同学们逐步形成英语思维习惯，达到促使学生进行自主学习的目的。

本书结构

(1) “**自学引领**”：通过语境提出问题，启发思考，引导学生进入训练状态。

(2) “**知识导向**”：以表格的形式将本单元的重点内容呈现出来，有利于学生形成知识体系，做到点面结合，融会贯通。

(3) “**名题解析**”：以本单元知识为依托，精选高考试题或高考模拟题并进行讲解，使学生们知道高考题并不是高不可攀，并不是无源之水。

(4) “**同步测试**”：本板块包括下述六个部分。

① “**基础闯关**”：本部分属基础知识巩固阶段，由“单词拼写”、“用适当的介词或副词填空”、“翻译句子”组成。

② “**应用迁移**”：用所给词的正确形式完成短文。

③ “**开放创新**”：考查信息转换能力。

④ “**语法专练**”：复习本单元的重点语法内容。

⑤ “**单元测试**”：本部分没有设置听力题，其余题与高考保持一致，用以自我测试学习效果，调整自己的学习。本部分由“单项填空”、“完形填空”和“阅读理解”构成。

⑥ “**拓展视野**”：在紧张的学习中学会放松，是聪明的学习者。在放松中拓展视野，是智慧的学习者。一段英文幽默故事、一则英文谜语、一首英文小诗等，都在散发着语言的魅力。

本书特点

(1) 同步性、层次性：立足教材，及时巩固，难度层次清晰，逐步递进。

(2) 板块形式的多样性、创新性：学生的学习方式是多元的，知识的建立、能力的形成需要全方位的训练。

(3) 内容新颖、选材与时俱进：知识在不断地更新，语言内涵在不断丰富，遵循这样的规律，本书在单句上注重情境化；在文段内容上注重选择跨文化交流、思想道德、科学技术、情感价值观等；在设题上注重层次性、科学性。

(4) 众名师参与、倾力合作：本书由一批国家级骨干教师、特级教师、省骨干教师积极参与，倾心合作，力争令学生和教师满意。

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Unit 11 Scientific achievements



In the new century, people's life is changing constantly. And all the changes are in a way the consequences of advances of science and technology.

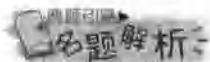
Do you know what are the recent advances in science and technology?

What kind of difference do they make to our life?

Can you name some famous scientists at home and abroad? What has made them so different from us common people?



重点词汇	重点短语	日常交际用语	重点语法
solar, mankind, constitution, support, daily, likely, private, institute, grasp, master, arrange, rely, failure, agency, breakthrough, announce	set foot in have an effect on rely on come to life put forward aim at	If I got the money, I would... My plan is to... I hope that... I'd like to... I'm thinking of...	构词法 (一)



1. Sarah, hurry up. I'm afraid you can't have time to _____ before the party.

- A. get changed B. get change
C. get changing D. get to change

【解析】 get 为系动词，后接过去分词。类似的短语还有 get dressed (穿上衣服)，get changed (换衣服)，get lost (迷路)，get paid (领取工资) 等。答案为 A。

2. The discovery of new evidence led to _____.

- A. the thief having caught B. catching the thief
C. the thief being caught D. the thief to be caught

【解析】 本题考查动名词做宾语。动名词做宾语时，动名词前面的形容词性物主代词可以用宾格替代。答案为 C。

3. Now that she is out of a job, Lucy _____ going back school, but she hasn't decided it yet.

- A. had considered B. has been considering
C. considered D. is going to consider

【解析】 本题考查动词的时态。have/has been doing something 表示一段时间以来一直做的某事。本句意为“她失业了，她一直考虑回去上学，但是还没有最后决定。”答案为B。

同步测试

基础过关

I. 单词拼写

1. The speech was in French, but I managed to _____ the main ideas (掌握).
2. I got the job through an employment _____ (中介).
3. The university is famous for its _____ (工程学).
4. The winner of the competition will be _____ (公布) later today.
5. Scientists have made a major _____ (突破) in their treatment of this disease.

II. 用适当的介词或副词填空

1. Ships and planes can keep _____ the path of the hurricane.
2. _____ the dark street, there was not a person _____ whom I could turn _____ help.
3. In 1995, the Chinese government put _____ a plan for "rejuvenating the nation by relying _____ science and education".
4. It showcases China's hi-tech successes achieved _____ the 863 program.
5. Zhongguancun is home _____ the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

III. 翻译句子

1. The Olympic Games is _____ (对该国具有重大意义的一件事).
2. _____ (无论那位老人什么样), most of his scientific work was sound.
3. I left him, _____ (决心再也不踏进这个门).
4. Who knows _____ (未来对我们来说会是什么样的).
5. The park is _____ (适合野餐的地点).

应用迁移

根据所给单词的正确形式完成下面短文。

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In the first four months this year, 1,226 private foreign-trade business have opened in Shanghai. The 1 formed companies have brought the total number of private foreign-trade business to 4,000. In 2, the 3 trading volume of these private businesses has 4 increased, seeing the total import and export volume of US \$ 2.26 billion. Up to now, Pudong New Area is 5 to most of these private foreign trade businesses. By the end of 2003, there were 2,933 6 of this category 7 in Pudong Customs 8, accounting for nearly 67.5% of Shanghai's total. About half of these businesses are 9 by businessmen from other cities or 10.

开放创新

阅读下面短文内容, 完成表格中所缺的信息。

LONDON-Oxford University had defended its 800-year-old name on the internet successfully, claiming control of a site run by a private individual.

It is the second time in the past two years that Oxford University has own an Internet address dispute (争端) against the same person—so-called "Mr.Oxford," who registered (注册) with the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO); www.university-of-oxford.com early this year.

"It did not claim to be connected with the university and it was misleading people," said an official of Oxford University.

The official university website is www.ox.ac.uk.

The dispute took place between <u>1</u> and <u>2</u> .
Mr. Oxford's website registered is <u>3</u> .
WIPO is the organization <u>4</u> .
Mr. Oxford's website would make people <u>5</u> connect it with Oxford University.

语法专练

1. I wrote him a letter to show my _____ of his thoughtfulness. .
 A. achievement B. agreement C. attention D. appreciation

2. It can't be a (n) _____ that four jewellery store were robbed in one night.
 A. scene B. circumstance
 C. occasion D. situation

3. Usually a child's behavior is a _____ of his family environment.
 A. recognition B. reflection C. return D. record

4. ---Your _____, please!

---Why don't you ring and ask Mr. King inside the hall? It is he who asked me to come to the party.

A. food B. money C. invitation D. suggestion

5. In my opinion, what he told us just now about the affair simply doesn't make any _____.
 A. meaning B. idea C. sense D. point

6. Teachers are not happy when they find in class their students sending _____ to their friends by mobile phone.

A. letters B. messages C. notes D. information

7. Recently the newspapers have reported several _____ of the coal mines happening in different provinces in China and the government has taken effective measure to stop such things.

A. accidents B. events C. happenings D. incidents

8. She keeps a supply of candles in the house in case of power _____.

A. failure B. lack C. absence D. drop

9. One of the advantages of living on the top floor of a highrise is that you can get a good _____.

A. sight B. scene C. view D. look

10. In dealing with public relations, we should make every effort to prevent the _____ in personality.

A. contact B. contrast C. connection D. conflict

单元测试

I. 单项填空 (15 分)

1. Tom is _____ to come to attend the meeting.

A. likely B. possible C. probable D. maybe

2. He wanted to make it _____ that he didn't steal the money.

A. clearly B. clearing C. clear D. clearer

3. Chance will come to those who can _____ the opportunity before others.

A. master B. hold C. have D. grasp

4. A good hotel should see to it that a car should _____ to pick up all the guests from the airport.

A. arrange B. arrange for
 C. be arranged D. be arranged for

5. The President is now on a visit to Russia, _____ at expanding relations between the two countries.

- A. aims B. to aiming C. being aimed D. aimed

6. Since then many European movies have won various awards. Meanwhile, movies made in China have _____ international fame.

- A. accepted B. created C. achieved D. developed

7. If you become sick, it is nearly impossible to go on with your education, let alone make your dreams _____ true.

- A. come B. turn C. become D. get

8. The theory _____ by Einstein was later to prove true, but at that time, few people could accept it.

- A. put out B. put together C. put aside D. put forward

9. _____ great progress we have made, we should not be conceited.

- A. However B. How C. Whatever D. What

10. A war is so cruel that it always causes great losses, _____ has happened in Iraq and other countries

- A. what B. which C. as D. one

11. Scientists believe native Americans arrived by crossing the land bridge that connected Siberia (西伯利亚) and _____ more than 10,000 years ago.

- A. this is Alaska B. Alaska is now
C. is now Alaska D. what is now Alaska

12. Mr. White is now in Beijing and runs a company _____ in Zhongguancun together with some friends.

- A. to base B. basing C. to be based D. based

13. ---We'll spend the vacation in Hawaii. Don't you think it is a wonderful idea?

---_____ I have waited for it for a whole year. Now my dream has come true.

- A. I don't think so. B. No, it isn't. C. How wonderful! D. Just so-so.

14. He has succeeded in working out the problem. Some people say he is _____.

- A. more lucky than clever B. luckier than clever
C. lucky more than clever D. luckier more than clever

15. I don't think Jack is a man to be _____ when we are in trouble and need his help.

- A. hoped for B. related to C. relied on D. expected from

II. 完形填空 (20 分)

How could you fulfill your dream? Begin doing the work you love as soon as possible, 1 you don't get paid for it, or you can only work at it in your spare time. When Albert Einstein failed to get a job as a physics professor, he 2 have said to himself, "Now I didn't manage to have the work relative to 3. I should give up on it and begin to settle for some other career." 4, he wrote the two well-known papers while 5 as a patent office worker. After that, there was not any major university in the world that would not have 6 him to work for them as a professor.

If you want to work as an artist while you are making a life as a (an) 7, don't think of yourself as a waiter who 8 one day to become an artist. That will put the work you love somewhere 9 in the future. Rather, think yourself as an artist, 10 yourself by waiting the tables and paint or draw as much as you can. It is 11 to earn a living wage as a waiter working 20 hours a 12. That will

leave a plenty of time to 13 training or developing your craft in the 14 hours.

While seeking the work you love, you will find it 15 to expand your awareness into the universe of all possibilities. You don't want to be 16 the ideas of what you should do or what you have done before. Having 17 to all possibilities, you can make a final 18 and select the work you love as your own.

Doing the work you love requires that you should be 19 devoted to the imaginative and the 20. That's to say it requires not only the ability to dream big dreams but also the ability to face and master all the little details that make dreams come true.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. because | B. although | C. even though | D. now that |
| 2. A. shouldn't | B. could | C. couldn't | D. must |
| 3. A. science | B. professor | C. physics | D. university |
| 4. A. Therefore | B. However | C. Instead | D. So |
| 5. A. invited | B. employed | C. worked | D. recognized |
| 6. A. chosen | B. hoped | C. made | D. wanted |
| 7. A. waiter | B. worker | C. artist | D. officer |
| 8. A. decides | B. supposes | C. imagines | D. hopes |
| 9. A. far off | B. close | C. forward | D. ahead |
| 10. A. keeping | B. supporting | C. imagining | D. caring |
| 11. A. important | B. impossible | C. reasonable | D. possible |
| 12. A. day | B. week | C. month | D. year |
| 13. A. spend | B. kill | C. pay | D. devote |
| 14. A. off | B. working | C. valuable | D. extra |
| 15. A. interesting | B. easy | C. difficult | D. helpful |
| 16. A. worried about | B. interested in | C. limited to | D. curious with |
| 17. A. led | B. opened | C. shown | D. stepped |
| 18. A. decision | B. plan | C. conclusion | D. judge |
| 19. A. honestly | B. fully | C. equally | D. carefully |
| 20. A. thoughtful | B. possible | C. necessary | D. practical |

III. 阅读理解 (30 分)

A

LOS ANGELES—Jesus Ibarra was confused by the elderly man in the skullcap (无檐便帽).

He was obviously much older than other students at Central Adult High School. And he was an Anglo on a campus where most students are Latinos, blacks, and Asian-Americans.

"I asked myself what he was doing here," says Ibarra, 21, of Los Angeles. "I thought he was a volunteer. The first time I talked to him, I asked a question in English, and he answered in Spanish. I thought he was white and Jewish. I never imagined that he would speak Spanish."

Jacob Blitzstein surprised his fellow students all the time. He isn't some stuffy guy, though he wears his neat gray beard and conservative (traditional) clothes.

Blitzstein is warm and gregarious (enjoys being with others). He likes to hear a good joke, and loves to tell a good story. He is determined, especially when it comes to pursuing his dream.

Recently, that dream came true. At a ceremony attended by two of his children and three grandchildren, Blitzstein, 81, graduated from high school.

After Principal Lanny Nelms handed him the diploma (证书) and announced his age, Blitzstein waved to the audience and cried.

And why not? He's probably the oldest Central High graduate since the school opened in 1974. Although no records of such things are kept, a Los Angeles district spokesman says Blitzstein is the oldest graduate he's ever heard of.

Earning his diploma took 10 years, during which the retired store owner suffered a stroke (中风) and two bouts of pneumonia, had two pacemakers (心脏起搏器) installed, and lost his wife and two brothers.

He kept to his task for a reason. "School is the best medicine you can have," he says. "You have something on your mind—a goal."

With his diploma in hand, Blitzstein states that he's not through yet.

"You know something? I'm going to college," he told a visitor recently. He has checked out West Los Angeles and Santa Monica community colleges and says he hopes to transfer from there to a four-years school.

"It's not a joke," he says. "If I live to the year 2006, maybe I'll be a doctor."

1. What was Jacob Blitzstein's dream?

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| A. To be the oldest graduate. | B. To graduate from high school. |
| C. To surprise his fellow students. | D. To invite his children to attend his ceremony. |

2. At 81, this graduate proves _____.

- A. it's always possible to learn more
B. it's necessary to receive the college education
C. it isn't a joke to be a doctor
D. it's easy to graduate from high school

3. What does Blitzstein mean by saying he's not through yet?

- A. It's a dream from which he can't wake up.
B. It's a start for him to go on with his study.
C. He can't believe that he can receive the diploma.
D. He doesn't think he'll pass the examination for the colleges.

4. "Stuffy" in the 4th paragraph means "_____".

- A. old-fashioned B. respectable C. narrow-minded D. fat

5. During his earning his diploma, what happened to Jacob in his life?

- A. He remarried after his wife's death.
B. He experienced many heavy blows in life.
C. He was in poor health and took some exercises.
D. All his brother died during the ten years.

B

E-mail has brought the art of letter writing back to life, but some experts think the resulting spread of bad English does more harm than good.

E-mail is a form of communication that is changing, for the worse, the way we write and use language, say some communication researchers. It is also changing the way we interact (交流) and build relationship. These are a few of the recently recognized features of e-mail, say experts, which should cause individuals and organizations to rethink the way they use e-mail.

"E-mail has increased the spread of careless writing habits," says Naomi Baron, a professor of

linguistics (语言学) at an American university. She says the poor spelling, grammar, punctuation and sentence structure of emails reflect (反映) a growing unconcern about the way we write.

Baron argues that we shouldn't forgive and forget the poor writing often shown in e-mail. "The more we use e-mail and its tasteless writing, the more it becomes the normal way of writing," the professor says.

Others say that despite its poor writing, e-mail has finished what several generations of English teachers couldn't: it has made writing fashionable again.

"E-mail is a critical new communication technology," says Ian Lancashire, a professor of English at Toronto University. "It fills the gap between spoken language and the formal methods of writing that existed before e-mail. It is the purest form of written speech."

Lancashire says e-mail has the mysterious ability to get people who are usually scared by writing to get their thoughts flowing easily onto a blank screen. He says this is because of e-mail's close similarity to speech. "It's like a circle of four or five people around a campfire," he says.

Still, he accepts that this new-found freedom to express themselves often gets people into trouble. E-mails sent in a day almost exceed (超过) the number of letters mailed in a year. But more people are recognizing the content of a typical e-mail message is not often exact.

6. From what Baron says in the third paragraph we can see that _____.
 - A. careless people use e-mail more than careful people
 - B. e-mail requires people to change their native language
 - C. professors in universities don't need to use e-mail
 - D. people communicate by e-mail full of mistakes
7. What does the underlined word "it" (in Paragraph 4) refer to?
 - A. The poor writing.
 - B. E-mail.
 - C. The good writing.
 - D. A new communication technology.
8. In Lancashire's opinion, e-mail is a wonderful technology because _____.
 - A. it can be useful all over the world
 - B. it is the fastest way to communicate
 - C. we can express ourselves in a free way
 - D. we can save a lot of paper
9. This passage mainly shows us that _____.
 - A. people should stop using e-mail to communicate
 - B. experts hold different opinions about e-mail writing
 - C. Americans only use e-mail to communicate
 - D. e-mail makes people lose interest in English
10. Which of the following is NOT true about e-mail?
 - A. It is changing the way of communication.
 - B. It is used more than letters in the US.
 - C. It helps us write better.
 - D. It causes us to write more.

C

How can you find out what is going on inside a person's body without opening the patient's body up? Regular X-rays can show a lot. CAT scans (扫描仪) can show even more. They can give a complete view of body organs.

What is a CAT scan? CAT stands for a kind of machine. It is a special X-ray machine that gets a 360 degree picture of a small area of a patient's body.

Doctors use X-rays to study and determine diseases and injuries within the body. X-rays can find a foreign object inside the body or take pictures of some inside organs to be X-rayed.

A CAT scanner, however, uses a group of X-rays to give a cross-section (横切面) view of a specific part of the body. A fine group of X-rays is scanned across the body and around the patient from many different directions. A computer studies the information from each direction and produces a clear cross-sectional picture on a screen. This picture is then photographed for later use. Several cross sections, taken one after another, can give clear "photo" of the entire body or of any body organs. The newest CAT scanner can even give clear pictures of active, moving organs, just as a fast-action camera can "stop the action", giving clear picture of what appears unclear to the eye. And because of the 360 degree pictures, CAT scans show clear and complete views of organs in a manner that was once only shown during operation or examination of a dead patient.

Frequent appearance before X-rays can cause skin burns, cancer or other damage to the body. Yet CAT scans actually don't cause the patient to more radiation than regular X-rays do. CAT scans can also be done without getting something harmful into the patient, so they are less risky than regular X-rays.

11. What is NOT true of a CAT scan?
 - A. It is safer than regular X-rays.
 - B. It makes use of computer techniques.
 - C. It can stop the action of an organ for a short time.
 - D. It gives clear pictures of active, moving body parts.
12. The underlined words "a foreign object" most probably refer to "_____".
 - A. a badly injured part inside the body
 - B. a new thing that is unknown to the doctor
 - C. a strange organ that has grown in the body
 - D. an object that gets inside the body by chance
13. What is the special use of the latest CAT scanner?
 - A. It provides clear photos of moving organs.
 - B. It can take 3-dimension (三维) pictures of inside organs.
 - C. It won't cause serious skin burns, cancer or other damage to the body.
 - D. It helps to find out what is going on inside a person's body without opening it up.
14. We can infer from this passage that _____.
 - A. patients in front of CAT may suffer from a bit of radiation
 - B. doctors need no opening up of the body with CAT scanners
 - C. CAT scanners are more expensive than regular X-ray machines
 - D. CAT scanners can take photos of either the whole body or a part of it
15. The best title of this passage might be _____.
 - A. the Newest Medical Invention
 - B. New X-ray Machine to Save Lives
 - C. How to Avoid the Damage of X-rays
 - D. Advantages and Disadvantages of CAT Scanners

IV. 短文改错 (10分)

Tom is very handsome and careful student.
He has made up of his mind to become a scientist
when he grew up. In order to realize his ideal, he
works hardly at maths, physics and chemistry. At

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

the same time he studies English hard. Followed the example was set by Galileo, he observes everything around him carefully. He like doing experiments and drawing conclusions from it. He never takes anything for granted. He always does experiments again and again that he can prove his ideas.

5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

V. 书面表达 (25 分)

假设你曾在某中学上过学, 今年你重访母校。现以 “Great changes in my school” 为题, 写一篇文章, 内容要点如下所述。

1. 母校建于 1984 年, 那时只有 10 个班, 500 多学生。学校既没有操场, 也没有实验室; 因为不供电, 学生晚上不得不在油灯下读书。
2. 现在, 每个教室都配备了彩电。在语音实验室, 你看见一位外籍教师正在上英语课。在实验室里, 学生们正忙于做实验。一座现代化的图书馆正在建设之中。
3. 校园绿树成荫, 鲜花朵朵, 好像走进了公园。

注意

1. 内容应包括以上要点, 可以适当增加细节, 使内容连贯。
2. 词数为 100 左右。
3. 开头已为你写出。

I used to study in the Hope Middle School...

拓展视野

Let's enjoy the article below:

Youth

Youth is a golden time in people's life. In their youth, people are strong, healthy and full of vigor. So we can say that youth is the best time for our young people to get well prepared for the task in the near future. During this period of time, we should not waste our precious time in doing nothing. Being young, we are not only strong in body but also good in memory. In other word, we should learn as much as possible, and catch every chance to learn. Every student knows the saying "Time and tide wait for no man". As far as I'm concerned, I have set a goal for myself. But only a lofty idea is not enough. I will be sure to catch every minute to study in order to become a qualified youth.