

高二英语 补充练习

ENGLISH

湖北省教育学院教学教材研究室编

湖北教育出版社



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说 明

这本练习册是《高中英语第二册》(试用本)第一课至第十四课的分课补充练习,用来帮助同学们复习巩固各该课的词汇、语法、句型、惯用法等方面的英语基础知识。此外还包括两个单元的综合性复习练习(第一至第七课为第一单元,第八至第十四课为第二单元),分别供高二上和高二下学期的期末复习之用。练习册后附有参考答案,以便查核。

这本练习册由我室田湖龙主编,参加编写的有孙金凤、范鸿元、胡承晖、赖德园和刘文渊等同志。

湖北省教育学院教学教材研究室

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Exercises for Lesson One

- I. For each word or phrase in Column A find a word or phrase of similar meaning in Column B:

A

B

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| () 1. let out | a) examine carefully |
| () 2. murmur | b) finish |
| () 3. give up | c) allow |
| () 4. incident | d) stop doing |
| () 5. look through | e) different |
| () 6. permit | f) beat softly with the hand |
| () 7. complete | g) an event, especially a story |
| () 8. pat | h) give out |
| () 9. various | i) in the course of |
| () 10. during | j) say in a low voice |

- II. Choose the suitable word to fill in the blank:

1. various/ different

A. Shall we try a _____ way to solve the problem?

B. There are _____ ways of solving the problem.

2. proper/ properly

A. The products are _____ packed up in plastic boxes.

B. The words and phrases in a sentence should be put together in a _____ order.

3. constant/ constantly

A. If you want to learn the words by heart, _____ review is a must.

B. You should shake the tube (试管) _____ until the chemicals are completely mixed up.

4. everyone/ every one

A. Please listen carefully, _____.

B. _____ of you will have a chance to try.

5. went on to read/ went on reading

A. "He continued to read without a break till midnight" means "He _____ till midnight."

B. "After he finished writing the letter, he began to read the story" means "He _____ the story after he finished writing the letter."

II. Translate the sentences under A into Chinese and then translate those under B into English:

A

B

1. Everyone in the town knew him, so we had no trouble in finding his house. 这篇故事生词很少, 所以我读它并不费力。

2. In the course of review he found some difficult language points. 在实验过程中, 他发现了一些新问题。

3. On account of this, he _____ 由于天气不好, 我们被迫放弃

was forced to give up 了我们的计划。

his teaching.

4. Mr Crossett patted him 那位老人拍着我的肩说道：“咱们休息一会儿吧。”
affectionately on the

head and let him sit

down.

5. He made faces just in 他突然惊叫一声，只不过是
order to make the other 了同我开玩笑。
students laugh.

6. Do not think any more 别再谈论那件事了。请保守秘
about it, my son. Here 密。

we are all good friends.

IV. Multiple choice:

1. Our country is becoming stronger and stronger. We
are proud _____ our motherland.

(a) for (b) of (c) off (d) with

2. As soon as the boy stood upon the desk, the
teacher turned to glare _____ him.

(a) at (b) to (c) toward (d) round

3. The bell rang, and the students left the classroom
one _____ one.

(a) after (b) by (c) to (d) with

4. a you can see it or not, the moon is
always round.

(a) Whether (b) If (c) Even if

(d) Although

5. The engineer _____ until he was forty.

(a) married (b) was married (c) does not marry (d) did not marry

6. I've never heard him _____ any songs in English.

(a) sings, (b) sing (c) to sing (d) singing

7. Before liberation, his father was made _____ fourteen hours a day.

(a) work (b) working (c) to work (d) worked

8. The doctor advised him to give up _____.

(a) smoke (b) smoking (c) to smoke (d) smokes

9. There is no need to help him. Let him get it _____ all by himself.

(a) complete (b) completed (c) completing (d) to complete

10. On _____ the news, she let out a cry of joy.

(a) hear (b) being heard (c) hearing (d) to hear

V. Translate the following into English:

1. 看完信后, 他接着就写回信。
2. 整个上午他在实验室(继续)不断地做实验。
3. 休息一会之后, 他又继续做实验了。
4. 那位陌生人微笑着拍了拍他的头。
5. 两位警察抓着小偷的胳膊, 把他带到公安局去了。

VI. Fill in appropriate words in the following blanks:

I've just received a letter from my old school, telling me (1) my former headmaster, Mr Reginald Page, will give up his work (2) leave the school next week.

Pupils (3) the school, old and new, will be sending him a gift. All those (4) have sent the gift will sign their names (5) a large piece of paper, which will be sent (6) the headmaster's home. We shall all remember Mr Page for his patience and understanding and (7) the kindly encouragement he gave us when we went so unwillingly to school. A great many former pupils will drive over there to say hello (8) him and attend the farewell dinner (告别宴会) to be given in his honour next Thursday. (9) he has retired (退休), he will devote himself (10) gardening. For him, this will be an entirely new job. But, it does not matter, for, as he has often said, one is never too old to learn. (活到老, 学到老)。

Key to Exercises for Lesson One

- I. 1. (h), 2. (j), 3. (d), 4. (g), 5. (a), 6. (c),
7. (b), 8. (f), 9. (e), 10. (i)
- II. 1. A. (different), B. (various); 2. A. (properly), B. (proper),
3. A. (constant), B. (constantly); 4. A. (everyone), B. (every one); 5. A. (went on reading), B. (went on to read)
- III. 1. There are only a few new words in the story, so we had no trouble in reading it.
2. In the course of the experiment, he found some new problems.
3. On account of bad weather, we were forced to give up our plan.
4. The old man patted me on the shoulder and said, "Let's have a rest."

5. Suddenly he let out a cry of surprise just in order to make fun of me.

6. Don't talk any more about it. Please keep secret.

W. 1. (b), 2. (a), 3. (b), 4. (a), 5. (d), 6. (b),
7. (c), 8. (b), 9. (b), 10. (c)

V. 1. After he (had) finished reading the letter, he went on to write the reply.

2. All the morning he went on making experiments in the laboratory.

3. He went on with his experiment after a short rest.

4. The stranger patted him on the head with a smile.

5. Two policemen caught the thief by the arm and took him to the police (station).

VI. 1. that; 2. and; 3. of; 4. who; 5. on; 6. to;
7. for; 8. to; 9. after; 10. to

Exercises for Lesson Two

I. Pick out the wrongly spelled word in each sentence and write its correct form on the right:

1. Numbers go on forever to infinity. (_____)
2. Can you imagine anything that ends somewhere or some time or somehow? (_____)
3. Here is the symbol for one kind of infinite number ∞ . (_____)
4. We could divide a number into smaller and smaller fractions and never reach the end. (_____)
5. A mathematician is one who studies maths. (_____
_____)
6. Electrons move around the nucleus of an atom.
(_____)

II. Fill in each blank with a right word:

1. most/mostly

Workers in this factory are _____ women.

2. near/nearly

_____ half of the room is filled with books.

3. sometime/some time

He said he would stay there with his uncle for

- _____.
4. real/really

This isn't what we _____ mean.

5. definite/definitely

Can you give a _____ answer to this question?

6. hard/hardly

You can _____ imagine an end to numbers.

7. infinite/ininitely

Infinitesimal means something _____ small.

8. usual/usually

This is his _____ way of doing things.

9. in a way/in the way

They were told to do the experiment _____ the teacher had done.

10. go on to/go on

Now let's _____ the next lesson.

II. Fill in the blanks with the phrases given. Change the forms of verbs if necessary:

compare with, in a way, go on to, living things, the size of, a kind of

1. A lab is _____ building in which scientists work or do experiments.

2. A nucleus is about one billionth _____ an atom.

3. If we _____ our life of today _____ that of yesterday, we can see that great changes have taken place.

4. _____ the heart works as a pump.

5. When they finished cleaning the windows, they _____ sweep the floor.

6. The smallest _____ that can be seen under a microscope are bacteria.

IV. Complete each sentence in (B) without changing the original meaning in (A):

1. (A) Whatever you may say, I'll try to do it.

(B) No matter _____.

2. (A) Wherever you are, you can always find time to teach yourself.

(B) No matter _____.

3. (A) This number is so big that we are not able to count it in a short time.

(B) This number is too _____.

4. (A) Nobody can imagine an end to numbers.

(B) You _____.

5. (A) A molecule is a thousand times the size of an atom.

(B) A molecule is a thousand times as _____.

V. Read the passage and then give your judgement on the statements that follow:

Addition (加法) is the process (过程) of finding the

sum of two or more given numbers. The sign “+” is used to indicate such an operation (运算). It reads “plus”. The sign “=” reads “is equal to” or “equals”.

Subtraction (减法) is the process of finding the difference between two given numbers. The sign “-” is used to indicate subtraction. It reads “minus”. Thus “10-7” means “seven to be subtracted from ten”, and is read “ten minus seven”.

Multiplication (乘法) and division (除法) are used to make easier the process of addition and subtraction. We call the result of multiplication its product (积).

Division is the process of finding how many times a given number is found in another number. Of course, we can find out the same number by subtraction.

Addition, subtraction, multiplication and division are the four bases (基础) of mathematical operations.

※ ※ ※ ※ ※

Write a tick(✓) before each true statement and a cross(×) before each false one:

- () 1. We call the process of finding the sum of two or more given numbers “addition”.
- () 2. The sign “=” is read “is equal to” or “equals”.
- () 3. Subtraction is the process of finding the difference between two or more given numbers.
- () 4. Ten minus three is thirteen.
- () 5. Multiplication and division in a way are

simpler in solving problems.

- () 6. A product is the result of division.
- () 7. Division is used when you want to get the sum of two given numbers.
- () 8. When we say A plus B, we mean A is bigger than B.

Key to Exercises for Lesson Two

- I. 1. infinity, 2. sometime, 3. symbol, 4. divide, 5. mathematician, 6. Electrons
- II. 1. mostly 2. Nearly, 3. some time, 4. really, 5. definite, 6. hardly, 7. infinitely, 8. usual, 9. in the way, 10. go on to
- III. 1. a kind of, 2. the size of, 3. compare...with, 4. In a way, 5. went on to, 6. living things
- IV. 1. No matter what you may say, I'll try to do it.
2. No matter where you are, you can always find time to teach yourself.
3. This number is too big to count in a short time.
4. You cannot imagine an end to numbers.
5. A molecule is a thousand times as big as an atom.
- V. 1. ✓, 2. ✓, 3. ✓, 4. ×, 5. ✓, 6. ×, 7. ×, 8. ×

Exercises for Lesson Three

I. Complete the word in each blank:

1. Dr. Manette was forced into the carriage and
t _____ to a lonely house.
2. There he found a girl who kept s _____ and
c _____.
3. The doctor wrote a letter to the Minister d _____
_____ the whole affair.
4. Here is an account of his m _____ with
the peasant boy.
5. On the ground l _____ a boy of no more than
seventeen.
6. I bought a copybook yesterday. So d _____ my
sister.
7. He has never read the story before. Neither
h _____ I.
8. The wound r _____ the day before was serious.
9. The patient must be sent to hospital without
d _____.
10. The boy was d _____ fast from a sword-
thrust.

II. Translate the following sentences into Chinese, paying attention to the present participles: