

课堂

练习与测试

高二英语

北京四中 培训部
主编



龍門書局

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高二英语

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王晓宁 李俊和 编著

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1998

北京四中培训部
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前 言

“九十载辛勤耕耘，三万株桃李芬芳。”九十年来，在北京四中这块沃土上，几代教师辛勤工作，虽经历了不同的历史时期，但它所具有的严谨的工作作风、严谨的教风和严谨的学风，却一直在这块教育领地上发扬光大。每年都有百余学子从这里走出校门，迈入清华大学、北京大学和其他知名学府学习。四中毕业生曾讲过：“我们能够有所作为，靠的是崇高的理想，坚强的毅力，科学的方法，扎实的知识，健康的体魄。这一切都是母校为我们打好的基础。四中是我们成长的摇篮，心灵的圣地，精神的丰碑！”

四中闻名于京城乃至全国，但终因每年入学人数所限，并非所有学子都能进入这所中学。但广大学子和家长仍希望能得到四中教学中的练习资料，以期能帮助那些有志青年出色完成高中学业，考入理想的大学。为了满足广大读者的要求，也为了我校教学的需要，我们精心编写了这套《课堂练习与测试》丛书。我们精选了在四中实际教学中使用过的资料，留其精华，改其不当；传授基础知识，培养自学能力，开拓思维方法。本书从内容和题量上反映了我校目前的教学实际情况和要求。以便使广大学生和家长能感到四中的脉搏，使那些以振兴中华为己任，勇于攀登科学高峰的朋友得以满足。愿他们能崛起于今日，辉煌于未来。这也是在这片教育沃土上几代辛勤耕耘者的心愿和广大家长的殷切期待。

由于水平和时间所限，书中不足之处，恳请广大读者指正，以便再版时修正。

北京四中培训部

1998 年春

编者的话

高中英语一、二、三册是根据现行全国通用新编教材和教学大纲编写的，适合高中一、二、三年级学生使用。

本练习册突出了实际使用英语能力的培养，强调了基础知识的掌握，对学生因中英文化习惯不同而容易产生的错误给予了充分的注意。全书难易适中、紧扣教材、语言地道，设计新颖，切合学生的实际情况。

建议高一高二学生在学完每一单元课文后，及时做本单元的测试题。至于语法专项测试，则应视教学进度而定，一般也应在本项基本知识讲授之后进行练习。所附阅读短文训练，最好细水长流，每周读若干篇目。高三分册则可根据需要，安排先后顺序：一般应先做单项填空和阅读理解，短文改错应靠后做。书面表达则应以每周一、二篇为宜。

本书全部练习均经过我校教学实践的检验，效果良好。

编者

1998年2月于北京四中

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上 学 期

Unit 1

I. 语音

从 A、B、C、D 中找出与所给单词划线部分读音相同的一项

- | | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. garage | A. char <u>a</u> cter | B. oper <u>a</u> te | C. m <u>a</u> gic | D. c <u>a</u> stle |
| 2. cart <u>oo</u> n | A. b <u>oo</u> k | B. f <u>oo</u> d | C. fl <u>oo</u> d | D. f <u>oo</u> t |
| 3. b <u>ea</u> rd | A. b <u>ea</u> r | B. h <u>ea</u> rt | C. cl <u>ea</u> rl <u>y</u> | D. e <u>a</u> rl <u>y</u> |
| 4. s <u>u</u> ccessful | A. b <u>u</u> tt <u>o</u> n | B. st <u>u</u> dio | C. d <u>u</u> ty | D. s <u>u</u> bb <u>u</u> it |
| 5. m <u>ou</u> se | A. h <u>ou</u> r | B. cl <u>ou</u> d | C. c <u>ou</u> rt | D. c <u>ou</u> gh |

II. 单项选择

6. The way ____ the shopping center is now being repaired.
A. on B. to C. in D. till
7. She wonders if the two tickets he gave her for the concert are _____. He didn't ask her for money anyway.
A. interesting B. wonderful C. free D. pleasant
8. I don't think it will rain tomorrow, ____?
A. will it B. won't it C. don't I D. do I
9. Usually father is ____ the children than mother.
A. stricter B. more strict with C. more strict in D. more strict to
10. The teacher told the student that they shouldn't ____ in time of difficulties and should be hopeful.
A. lose hearts B. lose their hearts C. lose heart D. lose the heart
11. On children's Day, little boys and girls walk about in the parks and streets ____ their best.
A. dressed in B. and put on C. and wear D. to wear
12. The way ____ you look at things is quite right.
A. that B. which C. with which D. where
13. Seeing the customers ____ themselves at the table, the assistant ____ the dishes.
A. to sit/brought on B. seated/brought on
C. sit/brought in D. seated/brought on
14. From the window of that castle, people can see ____ the end of the sky.
A. as long as B. so far as C. as far as D. so long as
15. The party yesterday was really wonderful. I am a critic man, _____.
A. too B. either C. although D. though
16. Nobody know how much it ____ her to buy so many clothes and jewelry every month.

- A. spends B. takes C. costs D. pays
17. I wish that we ____ with my brother when he flies to London next week.
A. could go B. had gone C. will go D. are going
18. He ____ have been nervous because he didn't go straight in.
A. ought to B. must C. should D. had to
19. We didn't manage to carry out the plan ____ she told me how to do it.
A. when B. but C. until D. while
20. My sister has something wrong with her nose and has to have it ____ .
A. operate B. operate on C. operated D. operated on
21. Nowadays computers are used ____ many workers.
A. taking the place of B. to take the place of
C. taking place D. to take place
22. Our English teacher is very kind and friendly ____ us but she is also very strict ____ us
A. with, to B. to, to C. with, with D. to, with
23. All the workers at Disneyland are not allowed to ____ beards.
A. wear B. get C. dress D. remain
24. Helping the teacher, Li Ming carried ____ fifty books at a time.
A. as many as B. so many as C. such many as D. too many as
25. My friend wrote a letter to me last week, ____ to somewhere for a travel.
A. encouraging me to go B. encouraging me going
C. to encourage me go to D. encourage me going

III. 完形填空

Two travelers riding on horseback 26 the south of Italy lost their way, and in the evening they began to look for a human dwelling (住处) 27 they might rest 28 and perhaps find a guide 29 them the right way in the morning.

After wandering about for some time, they saw a peasant's cottage, 30 they entered. Here they found a man and his wife 31, which they 32 to share, and, 33 very hungry, they did so with pleasure.

The peasant had rather a wild look, and while he ate his supper he kept his eyes on his plate 34 saying a word, 35 made the travelers 36 nervous, for they thought he was angry 37 they had arrived.

After supper the peasant's wife took them up, by a small ladder to a little attic (顶楼), where the winter 38 of food were kept, and showed them a bed where they might sleep. 39, they soon 40 and got into bed, but the younger traveler was too frightened 41, and hearing the peasant and his wife talking in the room below, he got up and put his head into the chimney (烟囱) to listen. At first he could not hear 42 but then he distinctly (清楚地) heard the husband say, "Must we kill them both?" 43 the wife replied, "Yes, of course we must." Immediately afterwards he heard someone coming up the ladder, and he

quickly 44 behind the door. The door slowly opened, and the man came in with a small light in one hand and a long knife in 45. He went to a ham (火腿) 46 from the roof, cut off a piece, and returned as 47 as he had come.

The next morning when they came down to 48, they found on the table 49 ham and two chickens. Then they 50 the meaning of the dreadful words, "Must we kill them both?"

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------|
| 26. A. though | B. although | C. through | D. thorough |
| 27. A. which | B. where | C. when | D. what |
| 28. A. for the night | | B. at the night | |
| | C. in the night | D. during the night | |
| 29. A. to give | B. to talk | C. to say | D. to show |
| 30. A. which | B. to which | C. in which | D. at which |
| 31. A. to have supper | | B. having supper | |
| | C. to have had supper | D. having had supper | |
| 32. A. asked | B. had asked | C. were asked | D. have asked |
| 33. A. to be | B. being | C. been | D. are |
| 34. A. without | B. within | C. with | D. which |
| 35. A. which | B. what | C. when | D. where |
| 36. A. little | B. a little | C. few | D. a few |
| 37. A. because of | B. because | C. being | D. course |
| 38. A. supplies | B. store | C. amounts | D. quantities |
| 39. A. To be tired | B. Tiring | C. To tire | D. Being tired |
| 40. A. undressed | B. dressed | C. didn't have on | D. put on |
| 41. A. not to go to sleep | | B. to go to sleep | |
| | C. not going to sleep | D. going to sleep | |
| 42. A. some words | B. any words | C. no words | D. words |
| 43. A. which | B. at which | C. in which | D. to which |
| 44. A. disappear | B. crawled | C. hid | D. ran out |
| 45. A. another | B. the others | C. the other's | D. the other |
| 46. A. to hang | B. hanged | C. hung | D. hanging |
| 47. A. soon | B. quietly | C. quickly | D. silent |
| 48. A. eating | B. talk | C. breakfast | D. flee |
| 49. A. a bottle of | B. a piece of | C. a cake of | D. a suit of |
| 50. A. understood | B. thought | C. asked | D. mastered |

IV. 阅读理解

(A)

Modern zoos are very different from zoos built fifty years ago. At that time, zoos were places where people could go to see animals from many parts of the world. The animals lived in cages (笼) with iron bars (栅), cages that were easy to keep clean. However, for the animals,

the cages were small and impossible to hide in. Although the zoo keepers took good care of them, many of the animals did not feel comfortable, and they often became ill.

In modern zoos, people can see animals in more natural conditions. The animals are given more freedom in larger places so that they can live naturally as they would in nature. Even the appearance (外貌) of zoos has changed. Trees and grass grow in the cages, and water flows through the places that the animals live in. There are few bars, instead, there is often a deep ditch (沟), filled with water, which surrounds a space where several sorts of animals live together as they would naturally. In an American zoo, the visitor can walk through a huge special cage that is filled with trees, some small animals and many birds, and large enough for the birds to live naturally. In a zoo in New York, because of special nightlight, people can observe certain animals that are active only at night, when most zoos are closed. Some zoos have special places for visitors to watch animals that live in the desert, or under water. Some other zoos have special places for animals that live in cold conditions like the bear from the Arctic.

Modern zoos not only show animals for visitors, but also keep and save rare (稀有的) animals. For this reason, fifty years from now, the grandchildren of today's visitors will still be able to enjoy watching these animals.

51. Fifty years ago, animals in zoos often became ill because they ____.
- A. were from different countries
 - B. lived in dirty cages
 - C. were not taken good care of
 - D. lived in unnatural conditions
52. In modern zoos ____.
- A. different kinds of animals are all kept separately
 - B. animals are not so well taken care of
 - C. animals have more freedom than animals did in zoos fifty years ago
 - D. visitors can walk through large cages as they like
53. In modern zoos ____ feel more comfortable than in old ones.
- A. the animals, not the visitors
 - B. the visitors, not the animals
 - C. neither the animals nor the visitors
 - D. the animals
54. In some modern zoos visitors can ____.
- A. walk through a huge cage to watch closely all kinds of animals
 - B. at day time observe those animals active only at night
 - C. see animals which live in special conditions
 - D. watch all the rare animals which will not be seen by our grandchildren
55. The main idea of the passage is that ____.
- A. zoos are now places where animals can live naturally
 - B. zoos are places where people can see animals from all over the world
 - C. there are different kinds of modern zoos

D. rare animals are also kept in modern zoos

(B)

"To get rid of your depression (忧郁)," the doctor told his patient, "put enthusiasm (热情) in your daily activities. Get out of bed with enthusiasm! Go to work with enthusiasm! Do everything with enthusiasm!"

A week later the patient was back, more depressed than ever. The doctor asked him if he had followed his advice.

"That's just the problem," the man replied. "I got up with enthusiasm. And I ate my breakfast with enthusiasm. I kissed (亲吻) my wife good-bye with enthusiasm—I was two hours late for work and got fired."

56. What was the matter with the patient?
- A. He was badly ill.
 - B. He wasn't in high spirits at all.
 - C. His wife refused to kiss him.
 - D. He did everything with enthusiasm.
57. The doctor asked him ____ in order to get rid of the depression.
- A. buy some enthusiasm
 - B. get up early every day
 - C. stop working
 - D. do everything with enthusiasm
58. What happened to him a week later?
- A. He got rid of his depression.
 - B. He was as depressed as he was a week before.
 - C. He was more depressed than he was a week before.
 - D. He didn't know what depression was.
59. Which of the following is WRONG?
- A. The patient was up with enthusiasm.
 - B. The man's wife was kissed by her husband with enthusiasm.
 - C. The doctor advised the man to do things with enthusiasm.
 - D. The man didn't follow the doctor's advice at all.
60. Why did the man get fired?
- A. Because he kissed his boss before he started to work.
 - B. Because he was several hours late for his work.
 - C. Because he got up too late.
 - D. Because his coming late for work made the boss let him go.

V. 单词拼写

61. When they came back home, he drove the car into the g ____ .
62. Whenever the girl loses heart in study, her teacher always e ____ her to go on.
63. In a family, it's usually the father that is s ____ with the children.

64. The more we know the world, the more s ____ we will be.

65. The cat is the natural opponent to the m ____.

VI. 改错

先对文中的每一行作出判断:如果是对的,在该行右边的横线上划√;如果有错误(每行不会多于一个错误),按情况改错如下:此行多一词,把多余的词用斜线(/)划掉,在该行右边的横线上写上该词并用斜线(/)划掉;此行缺一词,在缺词处加一个漏字符(Λ),在该行右边的横线上写上该加的词;此行错一词,在错的词下划一横线,在该行右边的横线上写上正确的词。

A famous pianist, Paderewski, was once walking along (66) _____
the street in a small town. He stopped in front of
a house on which hung the following sign: "Miss Jones—
Piano Lessons, \$ 2 a week" Inside, someone was playing (67) _____
with Chopin's piano music. Paderewski listened. It was (68) _____
played so bad that he felt it was an insult to Chopin's (69) _____
music. He walked up to the door and knocked at it. When
Miss Jones answered the door, he introduced himself and (70) _____
explained her that he had listened to her play. He also (71) _____
said that, if she wished him to do so, he would gladly play
the music for her by the way that a pianist should play (72) _____
it. Miss Jones was very happy to hear this and invite (73) _____
Paderewski in. Paderewski entered in and played several (74) _____
of Chopin's pieces. A year later, Paderewski came to the
same house again. He heard Chopin's music badly played. (75) _____
Now he saw a new sign hanging outside:
Miss Jones (Pupil of Paderewski)-Piano Lessons, \$ 5 a week

VII. 补全对话

A : 76 . Is the Grand Hotel far from here?

B : No. It's only about ten minutes' walk.

A : 77 how to get there?

B : Yes, 78 . Go straight ahead along the street. Take the second turning to the right
and then you'll see it.

A : I'm sorry, 79 .

B : Go straight ahead, and take the second turning to the right.

A : Thank you very much!

B : 80 .

A. I'm sorry

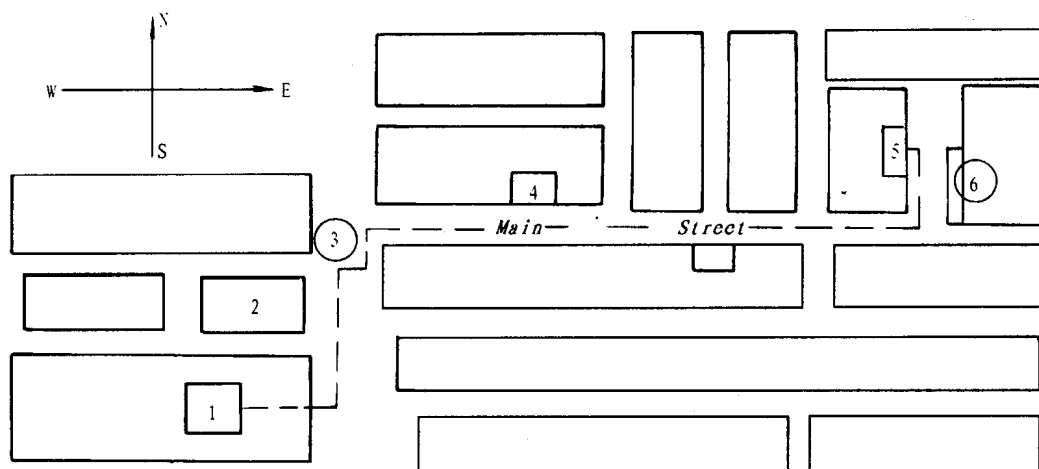
B. but I didn't catch that

C. It's a pleasure

D. Excuse me

- E. Could you tell me
F. certainly
G. It's nothing

VIII. 书面表达



在火车站，一位外宾问你去第一高级中学怎么走。请按上图所示路线告诉外宾学校的位置。
要求：1) 编写你与外宾的对话，按所给词指出学校所在位置。所给词汇全部用上。

2) 词数 50~80。

① railway station

② bank

③ traffic lights

④ cinema

⑤ No. 1 High School

⑥ half-way

Unit 2

I. 语音

从 A、B、C、D 中找出与所给单词划线部分读音相同的一项

- | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. cigarette | A. <u>a</u> head | B. ta <u>p</u> e | C. cha <u>n</u> ce | D. ca <u>n</u> cer |
| 2. rem <u>a</u> in | A. ce <u>r</u> tain | B. Bri <u>t</u> ain | C. cap <u>t</u> ain | D. tra <u>i</u> n |
| 3. the <u>r</u> e <u>f</u> ore | A. h <u>e</u> re | B. sh <u>a</u> re | C. e <u>r</u> ect | D. b <u>e</u> er |
| 4. all <u>o</u> w | A. thr <u>o</u> w | B. foll <u>o</u> w | C. cr <u>o</u> wd | D. wind <u>o</u> w |
| 5. cha <u>n</u> ce | A. ba <u>r</u> e | B. ha <u>r</u> dly | C. ma <u>t</u> ch | D. toba <u>c</u> co |

II. 单项选择

6. "I wonder if I can use your dictionary . Mine is left in my office ."
"Sure, _____ ."
A. go on B. go ahead C. go up D. go away
7. He wonder if she minds _____ in her room, but I do think he had better not.
A. if he smokes B. his smoking C. smoking D. if he smoked
8. The reason _____ he had the car accident was _____ he had had a drink before driving out.
A. why, that B. that, why C. why, because D. because, why
9. "Can I stay at the railway station for the night, please?"
"I'm sorry, but it's not _____ ."
A. minded B. refused C. allowed D. required
10. _____ the population of a country like China?
A. What is B. How is C. How many are D. How much is
11. The mother tried to _____ the children to stop _____ chocolate, but they wouldn't listen to her.
A. persuade/eating B. advise/eating C. persuade/to eat D. advise/to eat
12. Poems usually _____ death _____ sleep.
A. compare/with B. compare/to C. compare/for D. compare/as
13. It was _____ you didn't work hard enough _____ you didn't pass the exam.
A. because/therefore B. because/that C. since/so D. since/that
14. In the war, his brother died _____ wound but his mother died _____ hunger.
A. of/of B. from/from C. from/of D. of/from
15. When he lived on a farm, he used to _____ out for a walk after supper every day.
A. go B. went C. going D. to go
16. _____ he needs now is just something that can make him feel better.

- A. That what B. All C. What that D. All which
17. Things such as paper, clothes are easy _____.
A. to catch fire B. catching fire C. caught fire D. catch fire
18. Please put back the books _____ you took them.
A. there B. where C. where there D. there where
19. We must keep them _____ into the bad habit of smoking.
A. getting B. to get C. in getting D. from getting
20. She didn't do well in the exam this term, but _____ she had tried her best.
A. at all B. at least C. at most D. at first
21. _____ the cry for help, people immediately rushed out of the rooms.
A. To hear B. Having heard C. Hearing D. They hearing
22. What could I live with only the _____ 20 yuan for the next month?
A. remained B. remaining C. leaving D. giving
23. More than one third of the population _____ in our country now.
A. is smoking B. are used to be smoking
C. is used to smoking D. are smoking
24. It was very kind _____ you to help me _____ trouble.
A. to, from B. of, which C. for, out D. of, out of
25. He was told nobody but his two friends _____ still smoking.
A. is B. are C. was D. were

III. 完形填空

The habit of chewing gum (咀嚼口香糖) has lasted for more than a century. Millions of people all 26 the world chew billions (兆) of pieces of gum every year.

Chewing gum 27 popular in the United States mainly 28 of the work of one man, William Wrigley, 29 for many years was the head of the Wrigley Company. 30 Thomas Adams first began his experiment in about the 31 1870. It was he who first 32 the gum softer and more pleasant to chew. But it was not until Wrigley joined the 33 in about 1890 that people everywhere began to 34 up the habit of chewing gum.

Wrigley liked to do 35 in a big way. In his first year, he borrowed money and 36 more than a million dollars in advertising (做广告). For years, there 37 a large Wrigley's advertisement on every streetcar in the United States. 38 complained (抱怨) that they could not go 39 without seeing Wrigley's name. Wrigley even 40, free of charge, pieces of gum to every person 41 the telephone book of every city and town in the United States. Finally he began to advertise that it was good for health to chew gum, that it 42 the nerves (神经), and that it helped to keep the teeth clean.

He 43 give the gum free to every child in the United States on 44 second birthday. He employed (雇佣) young 45 who, in long, orange-striped (有桔色条纹的) dresses would go from city to city in groups of 46 or five, stand at street corners and give free samples (货样) of chewing gum to every person who passed by. 47 this way each woman