



英语情境 听读写

Real English

Listening, Reading And Writing

高中英语二年级（下）



江苏教育出版社
JIANGSU EDUCATION PUBLISHING HOUSE

ENGLISH FOR MIDDLE SCHOOL STUDENTS

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二年级(下)

(修订版)



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英语情境听读写

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写在出版之前

这是一套依据教育部制订的《英语课程标准》(实验稿)为编写指导思想,以听读写为纽带,将小学英语与中学英语融会贯通的新型英语学习辅导用书。

一、内容设置

小学听读写分为两种,一种是三年级起点,另一种是五年级起点。两种不同程度的英语听读写皆以省版通用教材为编写依据,面向全体,从做游戏、做动作、做事情入手,增知益智,愉情悦性,培养学生学习英语的兴趣。听力部分配有磁带。

中学听读写以人教社最新修订的英语教材为编写依据。初中部分的编写在消化、吸收课堂内容的基础之上体现中考要求,向中考目标层层推进。高中部分按高考要求紧紧跟上。听力部分配有磁带。

本系列在创设英语情境听读写训练的同时,重视学习过程中综合语言运用能力的培养,使在课堂上学到的知识通过进一步转换情境转化为自己初步的语言运用能力,让学生在学习建立起成就感和自信心。

二、编写特色

1. 模式新,功能明确。听读写三块既有自己的目标,又有互相间的联系,是在教材相关单元的统领下围绕话题展开的同步训练。

2. 重点突出,强调实用。板块整合了英语教学中的重点和难点,具有较强的针对性和指导性。

3. 听读写注重学生在一定情境下的能力训练和培养。不论哪个板块,训练都是在有情有境的活动中进行的。注重语言的信息输入。不搞枯燥、机械式的操练。

4. 模式内容具有时代性。在与课本衔接的同时,广泛兼顾社会的生活实际、生产实际、热门话题、热点问题以及东西方文化习俗的差异等,做到课文内容迁移。这一点比较符合学生的求知心理,有利于他们拓宽视野,培养创新思维能力。

5. 按学期编写,与学期内容保持同步,方便学生使用。

三、磁带配置

听力内容都灌录了磁带,欢迎查询。

本书是我们根据《英语课程标准》(实验稿)的要求,对小学英语和中学英语学习用书整体开发所作的一次尝试,不当之处,敬请广大读者不吝指正。

编者
2005年1月

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Unit 11 Scientific achievement

I. 听

一、听下面五段对话,选择相应的最佳选项,每段对话仅读一遍。

- () 1. What did the man offer to do?
A. Take the woman's box.
B. Go downstairs with the woman.
C. Find what was in the box.
- () 2. What are the two speakers talking about?
A. Football match. B. Today's news. C. A story.
- () 3. How much is the TV set?
A. \$160. B. \$650. C. \$560.
- () 4. When does the news begin?
A. At 6:30. B. At 7:00. C. At 7:30.
- () 5. Who won the tennis match yesterday?
A. Mark. B. Sally. C. Sally's brother.

二、听下面五段对话或独白,选择相应的最佳选项,每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第6段材料,回答第6—8题。

- () 6. What's James Black's telephone number?
A. 31527799. B. 31257799. C. 32517799.
- () 7. Who is Lucy talking to?
A. To Ann's mother. B. To Ann. C. To Ann's father.
- () 8. Where is Lucy going?
A. To the cinema. B. To the airport. C. To the zoo.

听第7段材料,回答第9—11题。

- () 9. What can we know about the girl?
A. She worked deep into the night.
B. She improved in her study.
C. She was seriously ill.
- () 10. What has happened to her?
A. She has a headache.
B. Her eyes were hurt.
C. She has not been nervous.
- () 11. What did the doctor ask the girl to do?



- A. To take some deep breaths.
- B. To go to another hospital.
- C. To get enough sleep.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 12—14 题。

- () 12. Who is the woman buying the gift for?
A. Her husband. B. Her son. C. Her daughter.
- () 13. How much does the woman want to spend on the gift?
A. \$20. B. \$50. C. \$10.
- () 14. What is the first gift the man suggests to the woman?
A. A basketball. B. A recorder. C. A pen and a notebook.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 15—17 题。

- () 15. What are they talking about?
A. The man's trip to New York.
B. The lady's trip to New York.
C. The lady's physics class.
- () 16. What did the lady see in New York?
A. The New York Library.
B. The New York City Park.
C. The Statue of Liberty.
- () 17. What advice did the lady give the man?
A. Visit New York in spring or fall.
B. Visit New York when it is hot.
C. Visit the Statue of Liberty.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 18—20 题。

- () 18. Where did she use to live?
A. In the country.
B. Near where she now lives.
C. In another place.
- () 19. When did she move to this town?
A. In her first grade. B. Six weeks ago. C. Six days ago.
- () 20. What can we learn from what the speaker says?
A. Some children are not friendly to new comers.
B. She feels lonely.
C. She wants to go back to her old town.

I. 读

一、完形填空

Every summer, a great many students travel to other countries looking for work



and adventure. Most of the 1 are in seasonal work, mainly connected with tourism and 2. The pay is usually poor, but most people work abroad for the 3 of travel. You can pick grapes in France, entertain kids on American summer camps, and, of course, there are 4 jobs in hotels and restaurants.

But it is not easy to find work, "5 you speak the language of the country well, there will be very few openings," says Anthea Ellis, an adviser on 6 for students. "If you work with a family in Italy, you'll have to speak Italian. When you wash dishes in a restaurant in Paris, the owner will expect you to speak 7. British students only have a language 8 for jobs in the USA and Australia."

9 enjoys the experience. Sarah James was employed to help forty American children in Europe. The two teachers with the children had never been 10. One child lost his passport; another became seriously ill and was 11 home; the whole group was thrown out of one hotel because of the 12 they made, and Sarah herself was robbed on her only 13 evening of the entire trip. "I did visit a lot of new places," she says. "But it wasn't worth it. The pay was 14 and it really was a 24 hour-a-day job. The kids never slept!"

"The trouble is, students expect to have 15 time of it," Anthea Ellis points out. "16, they see it as a holiday. In practice, 17, you have to work hard. At the same time, all vacation work is casual work. You'll have a job when the hotel, the restaurant, or the campsite is busy. 18, you'll work if it's convenient for the company that employs you. But you have 19 employment rights. As soon as the holiday season 20, they'll get rid of you."

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| () 1. A. work | B. luck | C. chances | D. services |
| () 2. A. agriculture | B. industry | C. hotels | D. restaurants |
| () 3. A. pains | B. comfort | C. difficulty | D. excitement |
| () 4. A. always | B. hardly | C. never | D. seldom |
| () 5. A. If | B. Unless | C. Because | D. Although |
| () 6. A. health care | B. vacation work | C. language studies | D. tourist safety |
| () 7. A. Italian | B. English | C. French | D. Spanish |
| () 8. A. chance | B. ability | C. possibility | D. advantage |
| () 9. A. No one | B. None | C. Not everyone | D. Everybody |
| () 10. A. abroad | B. employed | C. alone | D. respected |
| () 11. A. driven | B. ridden | C. left | D. flown |
| () 12. A. friends | B. decision | C. noise | D. damage |
| () 13. A. busy | B. free | C. tiring | D. pleasant |
| () 14. A. nice | B. reasonable | C. fair | D. poor |
| () 15. A. a hard | B. an easy | C. a demanding | D. an adventures |
| () 16. A. After all | B. Worse still | C. However | D. Therefore |



- () 17. A. besides B. altogether C. though D. until
 () 18. A. In a word B. In other words
 C. And what's more D. More or less
 () 19. A. few B. little C. many D. much
 () 20. A. starts B. lasts C. goes D. finishes

二、阅读理解

(A)

Computers have many uses today. Computers can solve difficult problems and control other machines. Many people use small computers called calculators to solve simple math problems quickly. Scientists use large computers to solve many problems at the same time. You can play games with computers, and some computers can help you learn languages. The Kurzweil Reading Machine is a special kind of computer. It can read books for blind people.

To use the Kurzweil machine, a blind person can simply open the book and put it down on the scanner. The machine "reads" the words on the page. When one page is finished, the blind person turns the page and puts the book on the scanner again. The Kurzweil machine can read in a normal voice or in a special fast voice. It can read words with small letters and large letters.

Blind people like the Kurzweil machine because they can "read" anything with it: newspapers, magazines, books, even typed letters. Many libraries now have Kurzweil machine for blind people to use. The Kurzweil machine can also help shortsighted children learn to read.

- () 1. What does the first paragraph mainly tell us?
 A. Use of computers. B. Calculators.
 C. Computer languages. D. The Kurzweil Reading Machine.
- () 2. What is the main idea of the second paragraph?
 A. How computers work.
 B. How to use a Kurzweil machine.
 C. How to use the scanner.
 D. The Kurzweil machine can read in two voices.
- () 3. Which of the following is TRUE?
 A. Computers can solve all the problems people can't do.
 B. Large computers can only solve one problem at a time.
 C. When using the Kurzweil machine, a blind man needn't do anything.
 D. The Kurzweil machine can help not only the blind people but also the shortsighted children.
- () 4. The underlined word "it" (in Paragraph 2) refers to _____.
 A. the book B. the scanner
 C. the Kurzweil machine D. the blind



() 5. Why do blind people like the Kurzweil machine?

- A. It can help them learn languages.
- B. It can help them read books, newspapers, etc.
- C. It can read in a normal voice.
- D. It can read words with small letters and large letters.

(B)

Alzheimer's disease is a major national health problem. Nearly 2 million Americans over the age of 65 have Alzheimer's disease. It is a leading cause of death among the elderly. But Alzheimer's disease is not confined (限于) to the aged. There may be a million or more people under the age of 65 suffering from the disease.

At one time, people suffering from the disease were said to be "getting old". The disease was thought to be a natural part of growing old, but it is now known that Alzheimer's disease strikes young and old alike. It is an organic (器官的) disease, that destroys brain cells.

Alzheimer's disease affects the patient's memory, speech, and movement. In the beginning stages of the disease, the patient may seem slightly confused. He may have trouble speaking. Then the patient's memory begins to fail. He may forget dates, numbers, names and plans.

As the disease progresses, the patient may not recognize family and friends. These symptoms (症状) often cause terrible anxiety in the patient. He may feel lost and frightened. Sometimes the patient reacts with wild and bad behavior.

In the last stages of the disease, the patient may not be able to take care of himself. He may have lost the ability to speak and walk.

Scientists don't know exactly what causes Alzheimer's disease. It may be caused by a virus (病毒). It may be caused by a poisonous substance (物质) in the environment. At present, there is no cure for the disease. But there are ways to slow its progress. Exercise and physical treatment can help the patients of this disease.

() 1. The main idea of the passage is that Alzheimer's disease _____.

- A. is a terrible part of the aging process
- B. is an organic disease that affects young and old
- C. can be cured by physical treatment
- D. causes forgetfulness

() 2. All of the following are symptoms of Alzheimer's disease EXCEPT _____.

- A. forgetfulness
- B. difficulty in speaking
- C. loss of sight
- D. loss of the ability to walk

() 3. According to the passage, which of the following may be a cause of Alzheimer's disease?

- A. Poisons produced by the brain.
- B. Getting old.

- (C)

A. burying it B. recycling it
C. burning it D. throwing it into rivers



- () 3. What can be inferred from the fourth paragraph?
- Farm areas accept waste from the city in modern society.
 - There is cheap land to bury waste in modern society.
 - It is difficult to find space to bury waste in modern society.
 - Ways to deal with waste in modern society stay the same.
- () 4. The main purpose of writing this article is _____.
- to draw people's attention to waste management
 - to warn people of the pollution dangers we are facing
 - to call on people to take part in recycling programs
 - a better way to get rid of the waste

III. 写

一、单词拼写

- Practice makes p_____.
- F_____ is mother of success.
- Our school is l_____ in the center of the town.
- I have an important a_____ to make.
- In the past years, we have made great a_____.
- We have finished all the _____ (准备, 安排).
- The small boy _____ (抓住) his mother's hand firmly.
- He is _____ (可能) to arrive here on time.
- The teacher gave us a very _____ (深刻的) lecture.
- We know much about Darwin's theory of _____ (进化论).

二、完成句子

- 他说他永远不再踏进他的国土。
He said that he would never _____ his country.
- 他清楚地表明, 他必须依靠自己。
He _____ he must _____ himself.
- 我原计划去外国深造, 但我没有抓住这个机会。
I _____ to go abroad for further study, but I couldn't _____ the opportunity to do so.
- 你提出了实现这个目标的计划, 好日子会等着你。
You _____ the plan to carry out this aim. There are better days _____ you.
- 他的理论不仅对科学有积极影响, 而且对商业也有积极的影响。
His theory _____ business _____ science.
- 在科技方面, 中国取得了很大的成绩并实现了许多突破。



In science and technology, China has _____ and many _____.

7. 中国已成功地发射载人飞船升空。

China has _____ the _____ spaceship _____ space.

8. 不是所有的新公司都能取得成功。

_____ the new companies can _____ success.

9. 很可能他明天不能来。

He _____ come tomorrow.

10. 无论你失败多少次,你总不能灰心。

_____ you have failed, you can't _____.

三、短文改错

What should you do when your parents become angry? If your parents got mad, try to have a conversation with them about it. Remembering not to shout at them. They usually will try to change, but they will take some time because they get angry all their life, and that is all they know. You might have to change for your method a couple of times. Do any nice things for your parents that they don't expect — like cooking, doing the dishes, washing clothes, or clean the floors. If this doesn't work, bring in friend that you feel comfortable, and have him or her help you.

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

四、书面表达

南京市近年来交通工具发生了较大变化。

请根据下表和所给提示,用英语写一篇短文,以便刊登在某一对外发行的英文杂志上。

交通工具 年份	自行车	出租车	私人汽车	公共汽车
2000	1 000 000	61 500	17 000	6 500
2001	1 250 000	72 000	34 000	6 600
特 点	方便、健身	快捷、便宜	富有	慢、脏、拥挤

注意: 1. 所写短文必须包括所有要点。

2. 词数 100 左右。

3. 参考词汇: private (私人的); reasonable (合理的)。

4. 标题。

Unit 12 Fact and fantasy

I. 听

一、听下面五段对话,选择相应的最佳选项,每段对话仅读一遍。

- () 1. Where does the conversation take place?
A. In a hotel.
B. In a department store.
C. At a railway station.
- () 2. What's the relationship between the two speakers?
A. Friends. B. Strangers. C. Classmates.
- () 3. Why didn't Alice go to bed until late at night?
A. She was doing her housework.
B. She was working hard at her lessons.
C. She was watching TV.
- () 4. What are the two speakers doing?
A. Talking about going to the Xinhua Bookstore.
B. Talking about seeing the woman's uncle.
C. Talking about what to do after work.
- () 5. What does the man intend to do?
A. To buy a coat.
B. To try on a new coat.
C. To lend money to the woman.

二、听下面五段对话或独白,选择相应的最佳选项,每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第6段材料,回答第6—8题。

- () 6. What are the man and the woman talking about?
A. A film. B. A real story. C. A ghost story.
- () 7. What's the first name of the man they are talking about?
A. Tim. B. Tom. C. Smith.
- () 8. Why didn't the man return home after the war?
A. He had been wounded in the war.
B. The man hasn't told the woman yet.
C. He had to sell newspapers at the railway station.

听第7段材料,回答第9—11题。

- () 9. Where are the man and the woman going?



- A. To the bus station.
- B. To the police station.
- C. To the railway station.

() 10. What does the woman think they should do?

- A. Take a taxi.
- B. Walk slowly.
- C. Leave the bags with the police.

() 11. What does the man find out at last?

- A. Fifteen minutes is too long.
- B. The traffic is moving too slowly.
- C. He is not able to carry both bags.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 12—14 题。

() 12. What is NOT true about the man?

- A. Water is running out from his leg.
- B. He cannot breathe well after a walk.
- C. He hasn't been sleeping well because of the pain in his leg.

() 13. What has caused the trouble?

- A. The woman doesn't know yet.
- B. He was burnt by boiling water.
- C. He has tired himself out in his work.

() 14. What's the woman's name?

- A. Doctor Cook.
- B. Doctor Martin.
- C. The conversation doesn't tell us.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 15—17 题。

() 15. What did the man put up on his wall yesterday?

- A. The picture he drew on his vacation.
- B. The picture he took.
- C. His picture taken last year.

() 16. What doesn't the man like?

- A. The pictures prepared for the camera.
- B. The daily life pictures.
- C. The pictures taken by others.

() 17. How many cameras does the man use a lot?

- A. Many.
- B. Twelve.
- C. Two.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 18—20 题。

() 18. Who was Phil?

- A. A friend.
- B. A traveller.
- C. A businessman.

() 19. What did the man want to know?

- A. He wanted to know where they were.
 B. He wanted to know what was in the sky.
 C. He wanted to know why the sky was strange.
 () 20. Why didn't Phil tell him?
 A. Because he had drunk too much.
 B. Because he was in a strange town.
 C. Because he didn't see anything in the sky.

II. 读

一、完形填空

Did you ever have someone's name on the tip of your tongue and yet you were unable to recall it? 1 this happens again, don't 2 to recall it. Do something 3 for a couple of minutes, 4 the name may come into your head. The name is there since you have met 5 person and you heard his name. It 6 has to be dug out. The first effort to recall 7 the mind for operation, but it is the subconscious 8 that go to work to dig up 9 memory. Forcing yourself to recall 10 never helps because it doesn't loosen your 11; it only tightens it. Students find the preparatory method helpful 12 examinations. They read over the questions 13 trying to answer any of them. 14 they answer first the ones 15 which they are most certain. Meanwhile, deeper mental activities in the subconscious mind are taking 16; work is being done on the 17 difficult question. By the time the easier questions are answered, answers 18 the more difficult ones will usually begin to 19 into consciousness. It is often 20 a question of waiting for recall to come to the memory.

- () 1. A. As B. When C. While D. Whether
 () 2. A. try B. want C. hope D. wait
 () 3. A. simple B. apart C. else D. similar
 () 4. A. unless B. and C. or D. and
 () 5. A. some B. certain C. a D. this
 () 6. A. then B. really C. only D. indeed
 () 7. A. leads B. begins C. helps D. prepares
 () 8. A. deeds B. activities C. movements D. actions
 () 9. A. a light B. a fresh C. an unclear D. a dark
 () 10. A. merely B. almost C. nearly D. hardly
 () 11. A. memory B. attention C. mind D. thought
 () 12. A. into B. in C. about D. by
 () 13. A. after B. besides C. before D. against
 () 14. A. Thus B. But C. Therefore D. Then