



江苏省中等职业学校国家规划教材同步教学案

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新 方 案

JIAO YU XUE XIN FANG AN

高一(下)

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英语

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致 读 者

面对大力发展职业教育,促进职教与普教“并驾齐驱”的新形势,根据新大纲、新教材,研发合适的配套教辅用书乃当务之急。我们审时度势,在广泛征求权威部门专家意见的基础上,诚邀参加新大纲、新教材编写的部分职教专家及数十位国家级重点职校教学一线的名师精心策划,联合编著了这套《教与学新方案》系列丛书,其所具权威性、导向性、实用性、科学性不言而喻。本套丛书针对职业学校学科特点,分成文化基础课程与专业基础课程两大模块,并突出以下几点。

1. 依据大纲,紧扣教材。

丛书在编写过程中以教育部最新颁布的《中等职业学校教学大纲》为依据,紧扣国家审定的规划教材,并充分考虑中等职业教育的实际,体现出中职学生的学习特点和学习需求。丛书注重学法指导,强化基础训练,突出能力培养,构建出完整的教、学、练、测的导学导练体系,以期实现教学目的。

2. 结构合理,讲练得当。

丛书针对职校学科教学特点,依据实用、适当、适度的原则,按章节、单元、课时编写,设计栏目有讲有练。“讲”以讲透教材为目标,整体把握教材,系统梳理、提炼每课知识点;“练”以检查学习效果为目标,根据各学科特点,科学设计每份练习;所编单元达标检测、期中期末试卷紧扣教材要求,抓住教学要点、重点、难点,思维逐渐开拓,难度逐渐加深,题量科学、适当。全书结构设计合理,层次分明,栏目原创、新颖,既可作为教师教学参考书,又可作为学生测练作业本。

3. 注重实效,提高素养。

丛书始终以有利于教师的“教”和考生的“学”为出发点和着力点,注意贴近高职院校招生考试命题的特点,使广大学生系统积累知识,全面提高应试水平,对复习迎考有着较强的指导作用!

本册《教与学新方案·英语·高二(下)》依据江苏省中等职业学校国家审定的最新《英语》教材,并结合江苏省普通高校单独招生考试特点,与现行教材同步,分单元编写,每单元分为基础知识综述、重点难点解析、单元达标检测三部分。

基础知识综述:含词汇、日常交际用语、语法。该部分提纲挈领,让学生站在全单元的高度统领各节。

重点难点解析:对每单元的重点难点进行认真分析、科学归纳和精辟讲解。该部分有助于学生掌握重点、攻克难点。

单元达标检测:含听力测试、单词拼写、选择填空、补全对话、完形填空、阅读理解、书面表达、翻译等。该部分选题突出重点,便于教师适时检测,利于学生查漏补缺,提高综合运用能力。

在本书策划和编写过程中,得到了各级职教教研部门及有关专家学者的大力支持,我们在此表示衷心的感谢!本书的编写人员来自于教学第一线,具有丰富的理论知识和教学经验,其中几位老师多次参加过教材编写、对口单招的命题和阅卷工作。

一堂好课能点燃你智慧的火花,一位名师能引领你迈进科学的殿堂,一本好书能使你终身受益。使用本书是读者的最佳选择,力求完美是编者的永远追求。

编委会
2009年6月



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Unit 9 Health

基础知识综述

一、词汇

factor, affect, affected, instruction, pressure, firmly, slightly, fix, injured, immediate, attention, sour, discomfort, chest, sub-health, ignore, advanced, borderline, management, depressed, depression, anxious, stress, symptom, lack, energy, reaction, sweat, alternate, nutrient, balanced, cope, trend, recently, shift, pace, increase, involve, boring, instant, overnight, raw, wrap, microwave, oven, undoubtedly, restore, enjoyable, recipe, interview, advisor, exhausted, unique

find out, the more... the more, feel like doing, not... any more, used to, make sure to, stay up, in a state of, be likely to do sth., even though, as well as, a lack of, key to, take part in, as for, be rich in, point out, cope with, get rid of, a variety of, be involved in, drop by, hand over, slow down, can't help doing, get used to, look forward to

二、日常交际用语

1. First you ..., then you ...
2. ... and then don't forget ...
3. This should be done as follows: ...
4. This is how you do it: ..., then ...
5. Make sure you remember ... first.
6. The first step is ...
7. If possible, ...
8. Does it last long?

三、语法

动名词的基本形式及句法功能。

重点难点解析

1. catch cold 感冒

注意: have/get a cold 得(患)感冒。该短语中一定要有不定冠词 a; 而 catch (a) cold 中则可有可无。

cold n. 既可作普通名词用,也可作抽象名词用。例如:

Put on more clothes or you'll catch (a) cold. 多穿点衣服,否则会感冒的。

Half the boys in the class were absent with bad colds. 班上半数男生因为患重感冒而缺席。

2. When it's hot, you don't feel like eating a lot. 天热的时候你就不想多吃东西了。



feel like (doing) sth. 觉得想(做某事)。like 系介词,后接名词或动词的-ing 形式。例如:

I feel like going out for a walk. 我想出去散散步。

I don't feel like reading now. 我现在不想读书。

注意:look like 好像,看起来像。like 系介词,意思是“像;如……一样”。其反义词是 unlike。例如:

It looks like rain. 看起来要下雨了。

比较介词 like 与 as:

like 像……一样(实际上不是……); as 作为,以……的身份(实际上是……)。例如:

She talked to me like my teacher. 她像老师那样跟我谈话。(她不是我老师)

She talked to me as my teacher. 她以老师的身份跟我谈话。(她是我老师)

like 还可以用作动词,意思是“喜欢;愿意”。其反义词是 dislike。

注意:like doing sth. 表示爱好和习惯性的动作;like to do sth. 表示具体的一次性的,未发生的动作。例如:

I like swimming, but I don't like to swim in this river now. 我喜欢游泳,但我不喜欢此刻在这条河里游泳。

3. I never went out into the fresh air, except to do the shopping. 除非要去购物,我从来不会到外面去呼吸新鲜空气。

本句中动词不定式短语 to do the shopping 作介词 except 的宾语。动词不定式一般不能作介词的宾语,只有在极少数介词如 but, except 等后面才行。此时不定式可以带 to, 但当句中有实义动词 do 或 to do, 宾语是 anything 或 everything 或 nothing 时,不定式符号 to 要省略。例如:

In very cold winter weather a cold-blooded creature has no choice but to lie down and sleep. 在寒冷的冬天,冷血动物别无选择,只有躺下睡觉。

Tom did nothing but take back what he had said. 汤姆什么也没做,只有收回自己所说的话。

There seemed to be nothing else to do but send for a doctor. 似乎什么也干不了,只能去请医生了。

但“疑问词+动词不定式”结构可以作介词的宾语。例如:

I have no idea about what to do next. 我不知道下一步该做些什么。

Our English teacher gave us some good advice on how to learn a foreign language well.

我们英语老师就如何学好外语提出了一些好的建议。

4. Now I've completely changed the way I live. 现在我已经完全改变了我的生活方式。

这是一个复合句, I live 是定语从句,修饰先行词 the way. way 作先行词时,后面的定语从句一般不需要关系代词或关系副词,亦可用关系代词 that 或 in which 引导。例如:

The way you look at problems is wrong. 你看问题的方法不对。

That was the way she looked after us. 她就是这样照顾我们的。

5. They've both lost weight and are much healthier than they used to be, too. 他们俩体重也减了,比以前要健康了。

1) lose weight 减轻体重,减肥。其反义词组为 gain / put on weight 增加体重。

比较:weight *n.* 重,重量,体重;weigh *v.* 称……的重量,掂量;heavy *adj.* 重的,沉重的。

2) healthy *adj.* 健康的,健壮的。常用来指人;healthful *adj.* 有益于健康的。常用来指物。例如:

Although she's in her eighties, she's healthy. 虽然她已经八十多岁了,但仍然很健康。

We should eat healthful food every day. 我们每天都应该吃有益于健康的食品。



6. To stop serious bleeding, first lay the affected person down, with the head slightly lower than the body. 为了阻止严重的流血,首先你得让受感染者躺下,将他的头稍稍低于身体。

1) 动词不定式短语 to stop serious bleeding 在句中作修饰动词 lay 的目的状语,放在句首,是为了起强调作用。试比较:

He has phoned her three times to tell her the news, but she is not in. 他给她打了三次电话要告诉她这个消息,但她都不在。

To tell her the news, he has phoned her three times, but she is not in. 为了告诉她这个消息,他给她打了三次电话,但她都不在。

当强调不定式表示目的时,可与 in order (to) 或 so as (to) 连用。但要注意的是,so as (to) 引出的目的状语只能置于句尾,而 in order (to) 引出的目的状语在句首句尾均可。例如:

How much do you want in order to do it? 你需要多少钱去做这件事?

In order to master English we must work hard at it. 为了学好英语,我们必须下工夫。

He was so poor by now that he even had to sell some parts of his set so as to have money to buy some food. 这时候他太穷了,为了攒钱买吃的,他只好将机器的部分零件给卖了。

2) 注意容易与 lay 混淆的词:

lay (laid, laid, laying) *vt.* 放置,搁;产卵;

lie (lay, lain, lying) *vi.* 躺,位于;

lie (lied, lied, lying) *vi.* 说谎。

3) 句中 with the head slightly lower than the body 系 with 复合结构,其作用相当于一个状语从句,用来表示伴随情况。其结构为 with+名词或主格代词+形容词(介词短语、分词短语……)。例如:

He sat there thinking, with his head on his hand. 他头枕在手上,坐在那儿思考问题。

The boy returned, with his nose bleeding. 那孩子回来了,鼻子流着血。

7. If possible, lift the wounded part above the level of the heart. 如果可能的话,将受伤的部位抬高到心脏以上的位置。

这是一个省略句。在条件、时间、地点、让步、方式状语从句中,如果主语与主句主语一致,或者主语是 it,则动词 be 及其主语通常可以省略。例如:

I shall attend the meeting, if (it is) possible. 如果可能的话,我会去参加这个会议的。

His opinion, whether (it is) right or wrong, would be considered. 他的意见,不管是对是错,都会考虑的。

Although (he was) the youngest of the class, he won all the prizes. 虽然他是班上最小的,但他获得了所有的奖项。

I got to know her while (I was) on a visit to Nanjing. 我是在去南京旅行的路上认识她的。

8. The more ticks you've got, the more likely you are to be in a state of sub-health. 你得到的勾越多,你就越有可能处于亚健康状态。

1) the more... the more 结构表示一方的程度随另一方的程度平行增长,其汉语意思是“越……(就)越……”。例如:

The stronger we become, the more modest and prudent we should be. 我们越强大,就越要谦虚谨慎。

The higher the ground, the cooler the air. 地势越高,空气越凉。

2) likely 常用作形容词,在句中作表语或定语,表示“有可能的;有希望的”。be likely to do sth.



极有可能做某事。例如:

It's likely that I shall go to Shanghai tomorrow. 很可能明天早上我要去上海。

John is likely to be in Beijing in 2008. 2008 年约翰可能会在北京。

Tom is a likely young man. 汤姆是一个有出息的年轻人。

What is the likeliest time to find him? 什么时候最有可能找到他?

likely 还可用作副词,主要用在 more, most 和 very 后,表示很可能。例如:

They'll very likely come by car. 他们很可能开车来。

He has most likely lost his way. 他很可能迷路了。

9. Perhaps he advises you to take a physical examination, but all the advanced medical equipment shows that there is nothing wrong with you. 也许他会建议你去做个体检,但是所有先进的医疗设备都发现不了你的身体有什么问题。

advise 常用于下列句型:

1) advise (doing) sth. 建议(做)某事。

2) advise sb. to do sth. 建议某人做某事。

3) advise + that 从句。that 从句中的动词用“(should) + 动词原形”的形式,表示建议。例如:

I advise waiting till the proper time. 我建议等到适当时机才行动。

My doctor has strongly advised me to give up smoking. 医生强烈地劝我戒烟。

We advise that steps (should) be taken at once. 我们建议立即采取措施。

10. Experts have found out that people who work in management positions as well as students around the exam-week are more likely to suffer sub-health. 专家发现,那些做管理工作的人和处于考试周的学生最有可能处于亚健康状态。

1) 这是一个较复杂的复合句,谓语动词 found out 后接 that 引导的宾语从句,而宾语从句中的主语 people 后又有由关系代词 who 引导的定语从句。

2) find out 指通过观察、探索而发现事实的真相、实情,调查找出原因,或发现秘密、错误等。例如:

Have you found out why he was late? 你弄清楚了他为什么迟到吗?

It was found out that the disease was curable. 那种疾病业已知道可以治疗。

比较 find 和 discover:

find 多指偶然发现、碰到,后接名词、复合结构或 that 从句;discover 指发现客观事物的存在,发现已存在而不为人所知的事情等。例如:

Have you found the book you have been looking for? 你一直找的书找到了吗?

You'll find him difficult to get along with. 你会发觉他很难相处。

I discovered an unopened letter in the drawer. 我在抽屉里发现了一封未拆开的信。

注意:cover 覆盖,遮住;uncover 揭开;discover 发现。

3) as well as 既……又……,不仅……而且,除……之外。例如:

We shall travel by night as well as by day. 我们将日夜赶路。

He speaks Spanish as well as English and French. 他不仅会讲英语和法语,也会说西班牙语。

注意:

(1) A as well as B 短语作主语时,谓语动词的人称和数要随 A 的人称和数的变化而变化。例如:

The teacher as well as the students likes this book. 不但学生,连老师也喜欢这本书。



His children as well as his wife were invited to the party. 不但他太太,连他孩子们也都被邀参加了那次聚会。

具有类似用法的起连接作用的词还有 besides, but, except, with, along with, together with, like, including, in addition to, no less than, rather than, more than 等。例如:

A teacher with some students is reading over there. 一位老师带着一些学生在那里看书。

The father, rather than his son, is responsible for the accident. 是父亲,而不是儿子,应该对这次事故负责。

(2) as well as 重点强调其前面的人或事物;而 not only... but also 重点强调 but also 之后的人或事物。例如:

He gave me some books as well as advice.

= He gave me not only advice but also some books. 他不仅给我提了建议,而且还给了我一些书。

11. Sub-health symptoms are a lack of energy, depression, slow reactions and poor memory. 亚健康

健康的症状有体力不支、精神抑郁、反应迟缓以及记忆力差。

句中 lack 是不可数名词,但可与不定冠词连用,表示“缺乏、不足”。例如:

(a) lack of information 信息缺乏

(b) lack of water 缺水

The project failed due to lack of money. 那项计划因资金不足而失败。

The plants died for lack of water. 那些植物因为缺水而枯死了。

lack 还可用作及物动词,表示“缺少……,没有……”,通常不用被动语态。例如:

He lacks common sense. 他缺乏常识。

She lacked the experience to get the job. 她经验不足,无法获得这份工作。

lack 作不及物动词时和 for 连用,表示“对……不充裕,需要”,常用于否定句。例如:

They are so rich that they lack for nothing. 他们非常富裕,不欠缺任何东西。

12. According to some medical experts, the key to preventing and recovering from sub-health is to form good living habits, alternate work and rest, exercise regularly, and take part in open-air activities. 根据医学专家的建议,防治亚健康的关键在于养成良好的生活习惯、劳逸结合、经常锻炼,以及多参加户外活动。

according to 按照,依据……所说;the key to……的关键,……的答案。这两个短语中的 to 是介词,不是不定式符号,其后需跟名词或动名词。例如:

We'll be paid according to the amount of work we do. 我们将按工作量取得报酬。

Here is the key to the grammar exercises. 这是语法练习的答案。

The key to improving your listening ability is to listen more. 提高你听力能力的关键在于多听。

记住:下列常用词组中的 to 均为介词。

devote to 献身于

lead to 导致

look forward to 期待

pay attention to 注意

get down to 开始认真(干某事),着手做

listen to 听

object to 反对

stick to 坚持

13. As for meals, people are advised to eat less salt and sugar. 至于饮食,(专家)建议人们少吃盐和糖。

as for 至于;就……而论;就……而言。常用来连接前面所谈,转入新的话题。有时暗示不关心



或轻视。例如:

As for me, I have nothing to complain of. 至于我,我没什么可抱怨的。

You can have a bed; as for him, he'll have to sleep on the floor. 你可以睡床。至于他,只好睡地板了。

I've told you all I know about William; as for his parents, I know nothing. 有关威廉的情况,我知道的都告诉你了。至于他父母,我什么也不知道。

14. Sometimes life can become very much difficult to cope with. 有时候生活确实挺难应付的。

cope with 应付,妥善处理。例如:

The factory coped very well with the sudden increase in demand. 厂方妥善处理了需求的突然增加。

We have got so many difficulties to cope with every day. 每天我们都有大量的难题要应付。

在表示“处理……”时,还可以用 deal with 和 do sth. with..., 注意比较:

How do you deal with the matter?

What do you do with the matter? 你如何处理这个问题?

15. Fortunately, there were smart business people who took the opportunity to provide “instant” solutions to the problem. 幸好,一些精明的商人抓住这个机会,为这一问题提供了一个“即时”的解决方法。

1) 这是一个复合句,who took the opportunity to... 是定语从句,修饰先行词 smart business people。

2) take the opportunity/chance to do sth. /of doing sth. 抓住机会做……。例如:

I took the opportunity to visit Ann while I was in London. 在伦敦时我抓住机会去拜访了安。

I'd like to take this opportunity of thanking everyone for their hard work on the project.

我想利用这个机会感谢各位为这项工程所做出的艰苦工作。

比较:opportunity 强调机会的恰当;而 chance 更强调机会的偶然性。另外 chance 后面可以接从句;而 opportunity 则不可以。例如:

There is a chance that he will succeed. 他有可能成功。

- 3) provide sth. for sb. 或 provide sb. with sth. 为某人提供某物。例如:

The school provided food for the students.

= The school provided the students with food. 这所学校为学生提供食物。

比较:

(1) offer sb. sth. 或 offer sth. to sb. 把……给予,贡献给。例如:

I offered him a glass of wine. 我敬了他一杯酒。

He offered his life to the country. 他把生命献给了祖国。

(2) supply sb. with sth. 或 supply sth. to/for sb. 向某人提供……。例如:

The school supplies books for/to the children.

= The school supplies the children with books. 学校提供孩子们书籍。

16. Almost overnight, you could drop by the supermarket and buy complete (but raw) meals on a tray with plastic wraps over them. 几乎一夜间,你就可以随意走进一家超市,买到盘装的用塑料纸包着的饭菜(不过是生的)。

drop by 是美国英语的用法,表示“随便拜访一下”。例如:

We dropped by the club to see if Bill was there, but he wasn't. 我们去俱乐部看一下比尔在



不在,结果他不在。

Drop by any time you're in town. 进城时可随时来访。

比较:

(1) drop in 是不及物动词,意思是“顺便(或偶然)来访”。例如:

We were just sitting down to dinner when Uncle Willie dropped in. 我们刚坐下吃饭时,威利叔叔就来了。

(2) drop in on sb. 顺便拜访某人。例如:

The Smiths dropped in on some old friends on their vacation trip to New York. 史密斯一家在去纽约度假时顺便访问了一些老朋友。

17. All you had to do was to drop it in a microwave oven and you could be eating a meal in five minutes. 你所要做的只是将它扔进微波炉,五分钟工夫你就能吃上饭了。

(1)这是一个由并列连词 and 连接起来的并列句。第一个分句中 you had to do 是定语从句,修饰先行词 all,省略了关系代词 that。

(2)to drop it in a microwave oven 是动词不定式,在句中作表语。例如:

Her job is to look after the children in the nursery. 她的工作是在托儿所里照看孩子。

The greatest happiness is to work for the happiness of all. 最大的幸福就是为大家的幸福而工作。

18. Fast food has much more oil, salt and calories and far fewer vitamins than food freshly prepared at home. 跟家里所做的新鲜饭菜比,快餐食品里有更多的油、盐和热量,而维生素则少得多。

1)句中 much 和 far 分别用来修饰形容词比较级形式 more 和 fewer。在形容词和副词比较级前可以用 much, even, still, far, a lot, a great deal, twice, three times, 15%, a little, a bit, rather, slightly 等程度状语,以及其他的表示长多少,重多少,远多少等的状语,如 an inch taller, one kilo lighter, an hour earlier 等。例如:

This text is a little/bit more difficult than the other one. 这篇课文比那一篇稍难一点。

He can read twice as fast as I. 他阅读的速度比我快一倍。

I've made many more mistakes than you have. 我犯的错比你犯的多很多。(注意在复数名词前要用 many)

I'm spending much more time on English than before. 我花在英语上的时间比以前多得多。(在不可数名词前要用 much)

- 2)比较 prepare 和 prepare for

prepare 准备。谓语动作直接体现在宾语上。例如:

Mother is preparing lunch in the kitchen. 妈妈在厨房里准备午饭。

prepare for 为……做准备。for 的宾语一般只是谓语动作所要达到的目的。例如:

We must prepare the room for the meeting. 我们必须为会议准备好房间。

The students are busy preparing for the coming English exam. 学生们正忙着为即将到来的英语考试做好准备。

类似用法的动词还有: search, search for; ask, ask for; dig, dig for; leave, leave for; arrange, arrange for 等。

19. So if you're too busy, maybe it's time you slowed down and enjoyed a meal with a friend. 因此,如果你总是太忙,那么也许现在该到了放慢速度,并找个朋友好好吃顿饭的时候了。



It's time that... 结构中,谓语动词用过去式,表示“早该干……了”。含建议的意思,是虚拟语气的一个常用句型。该结构中 that 从句的作用相当于一个定语从句。time 前可加 about(表示“大约”)或 high(表示“强调”等)。例如:

It's time (that) we went to bed. 我们该睡觉了。

It's high time that this problem was solved. 是该解决这个问题的时候了。

注意:该结构中,谓语动词也可以用“should+动词原形”的形式。在这一形式中的 should 不可以省去。

20. They couldn't help laughing when they heard the news. 听到这个消息,他们情不自禁地笑了。

can't help doing 不得不,情不自禁地,忍不住要做……。例如:

I can't help thinking that Smith is still alive. 我不得不认为史密斯还活着。

She couldn't help crying when she heard the sad news. 听到这个伤心的消息,她不禁哭了起来。

比较 can't help (to) do sth. 无助于做……,不能帮助做……。例如:

She's so busy that she can't help (to) clean the dining-room now. 她太忙了,现在无法帮助打扫餐厅。

21. The house needs cleaning. 房子需要打扫了。

need + doing 表示“需要做……;该做……”。注意该结构中动名词用主动形式表示被动含义,也可用动词不定式的被动形式。例如:

His clothes needed mending and his shoes needed repairing.

= His clothes needed to be mended and his shoes needed to be repaired. 他的衣服该补一补了,鞋子也该修一修了。

类似用法的动词还有 want 和 require。

单元达标检测

一、听力测试(10%)

A) 根据所听对话选择正确答案。

- () 1. What haven't they got today?

A. They haven't got any peas.
B. They haven't got any mushrooms.
C. They haven't got any beans.

- () 2. What is Lisa keen on?

A. Watching TV. B. Computer. C. Going to the park.

- () 3. How can Jane learn English well?

A. Do her English homework.
B. Speak more English and don't be afraid of making mistakes.
C. Remember the grammar rules and new words.

- () 4. What would Ball like to eat for lunch?

A. Rice. B. Noodles. C. Dumplings.

- () 5. Where is the supermarket?



- A. It's on the Tian'an Road.
B. It's on the Tianming Road.
C. It's on the Tianfu Road.

B) 根据所听短文选择正确答案。

- () 6. Who was ill in hospital?
A. The twin's mother.
B. The speaker.
C. The twin's grandmother.
- () 7. When did the speaker first see the film?
A. At the age of nine.
B. Last night.
C. The day before yesterday.
- () 8. Why did the speaker think it was a good film for the girls?
A. Because she liked it at their age.
B. Because it was a story about animals.
C. Because it was a Disney film.
- () 9. What is the video about?
A. Different lives of two cats.
B. Children and cats.
C. A love story between two cats.
- () 10. What can we learn from the passage?
A. The speaker is 20 years old now.
B. Both the speaker and the kids enjoyed the film.
C. Four persons are mentioned in the passage.

二、单词拼写(10%)

- The professor was i_____ (采访) about sub-health on the radio yesterday.
- When I got up early this morning, I had a s_____ (轻微的) headache.
- U_____ (毫无疑问), your body is the most important thing you own.
- If you often feel a little dizzy, you should have a check of your blood p_____ (压力).
- Does the amount of rain a_____ (影响) the growth of crops?
- I tried to avoid m_____ (遇到) him because he always bored me.
- The department store was badly m_____ (经营).
- The way of life has changed a great deal in r_____ (最近) years.
- My 80-year-old grandmother is much h_____ (健康) than she was a few years ago.
- We really had an e_____ (愉快的) time at the party last night.

三、选择填空(20%)

- () 1. It is _____ that our football team will win the match.
A. like B. likely C. certainly D. luckily
- () 2. If you want to go camping, we can _____ you _____ a tent.



- A. offer; to B. provide; for C. provide; with D. supply; for
- () 3. Mother is _____ us a meal. We may wash our hands and _____ the meal.
A. preparing; prepare B. preparing; prepare for
C. preparing for; prepare D. preparing for; prepare for
- () 4. The pair of shoes I bought last week _____.
A. lasts good B. lasts well C. last better D. last best
- () 5. —My watch needs _____.
—Would you like me _____ it for you?
A. to repair; to do B. repairing; doing
C. repairing; to do D. to be repaired; doing
- () 6. I don't like _____ you speak to her.
A. the way B. the way in that
C. the way which D. the way of which
- () 7. —Mum, why do you always make me eat an egg every day?
—_____ enough protein and nutrition as you are growing up.
A. Get B. Getting C. To get D. To be getting
- () 8. —My children are always arguing.
—_____.
A. Just ignore them B. That's right
C. Are you sure D. How old is the boy
- () 9. Mr Smith, _____ of the _____ speech, started to read a novel.
A. tired; boring B. tiring; bored C. tired; bored D. tiring; boring
- () 10. With a lot of difficult problems _____, the newly elected president is having a hard time.
A. settle B. settling C. to settle D. being settled
- () 11. There is _____ furniture in that old house, which was built in the 17th century.
A. a variety of B. a large number of
C. large numbers of D. a lot of
- () 12. He is badly ill and has _____ in bed for nearly a month.
A. laid B. lay C. lain D. lied
- () 13. She can't help _____ the house because she's busy making a cake.
A. to clean B. cleaning
C. cleaned D. being cleaned
- () 14. Isn't this enough? That has been another example of _____ experience.
A. a lack with B. lack from C. their lack for D. their lack of
- () 15. It is time that the child _____ himself.
A. dress B. to dress C. was dressed D. dressed
- () 16. —What made you so upset?
—_____ three tickets to the pop music concert.
A. Lost B. Losing C. Because of losing D. Since I lost



- () 17. My brother regretted _____ a lecture given by Professor Li.
A. missing B. to miss C. missed D. being missed
- () 18. He is an experienced driver and he is used _____ in all kinds of weather.
A. for driving B. to drive C. to driving D. to have driven
- () 19. Have I any choice but _____ as you tell me?
A. to do B. do C. doing D. I'll do
- () 20. If you want to be a writer, I suggest that you should pay attention to _____ the works of Lu Xun.
A. read B. reading C. reader D. be read

四、补全对话(5%)

- A. I guess I'd better not.
B. I come to apologize to you, Bill.
C. I'm really sorry.
D. I'm very sorry I've lost the magazines I borrowed from you.
E. It doesn't matter.
F. Let's talk about something else.

Albert: 1

Bill: What for?

Albert: You lent me some magazines the other day, but I can't find them now.

Bill: 2 They are only some old magazines. You don't have to return them to me if you can't find them.

Albert: But 3 I'd have to pay you.

Bill: No, I won't hear anything like that.

Albert: But I'm really sorry for being so careless.

Bill: 4 How do you like to take the new magazines?

Albert: 5 I don't want to let it happen again.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

五、完形填空(10%)

Your body, which has close relations with the food you eat, is the most important thing you own. It 1 proper treatment and proper nourishment(营养). The old saying "2 a day keeps the doctor away" is not as 3 as some people think. The body needs fruit and vegetables 4 they contain vitamin C. 5 people take extra vitamins in pill form(丸剂), believing that these will make them 6. But a good diet is made 7 of nourishing food and this gives all the vitamins you need. The body doesn't need or use extra vitamins, so 8 waste money on them?

In the modern western world, many people are too busy to bother about eating properly. They 9 anything into their stomachs, eating 10 and carelessly. The list of illnesses caused by bad eating habits is frightening.

- () 1. A. helps B. thinks C. needs D. writes
() 2. A. An apple B. The apple C. Apple D. A apple



- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------|-------------|----------------|
| () 3. A. good | B. clever | C. helpful | D. silly |
| () 4. A. when | B. because | C. why | D. that |
| () 5. A. Few | B. The | C. Many | D. None |
| () 6. A. careful | B. healthy | C. useful | D. handsome |
| () 7. A. of | B. from | C. over | D. up |
| () 8. A. when | B. what | C. why | D. whom |
| () 9. A. choose | B. throw | C. arrange | D. refuse |
| () 10. A. hurriedly | B. slowly | C. properly | D. comfortably |

六、阅读理解(20%)

A

To live forever was the dream of many emperors in ancient China. People were ordered to call them Wansui, which means 10,000 years, but no human could live that long. How long can humans really live? According to the latest scientific discovery, humans are able to live up to the age of 120 or perhaps even longer.

Several recent studies show that our life can be extended far beyond normal limits. Cynthia Kenyon, a professor at the University of California in San Francisco, doubled the life of a worm (蠕虫) from two weeks to a month. By changing the function of a single gene (基因), known as *daf-2*, the scientist not only added extra days to the worm's life but also kept it as healthy as worms which were half its age.

In the experiment of extending life, an ancient saying, "You are what you eat" also seems to be true. Vegetables contain fewer calories than meat, and help to prolong (延长) life, scientists say. Research has found that taking in fewer calories affects our lives.

Researchers are still waiting for the results of a study started in 1987. Monkeys are fed with low calorie food to see what happens. A monkey's typical life is 40 years, so there is a little while to wait.

In China, average life expectancy has now reached 70, double that of 1949. Increasing the length of our lives may bring us closer to the dreams of our ancient emperors. But it may also cause social problems such as housing and employment, social scientists have warned.

(from page 6, 21 Century Teens Senior Edition Issue No. 201)

- () 1. According to what the scientists say, it's no longer a _____ to live longer than before.
A. difficulty B. problem C. question D. dream
- () 2. In order to prolong our life, we should take more _____.
A. meat B. calories C. greens D. water
- () 3. By changing the function of a single gene, Professor Kenyon was able to keep the worm as fit as the other ones which were _____ percent of its age.
A. eighty B. fifty C. thirty D. forty
- () 4. In China, the people's average life was around _____ in 1949.
A. 70 B. 50 C. 35 D. 45
- () 5. This passage is from a _____.
A. paper B. textbook C. novel D. magazine