

新世纪版中学学科同步训练 粤月悦丛书

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〔二年级用〕

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高中
英语

内 容 提 要

本书根据北京人民教育出版社出版的全日制普通高级中学教科书(试验本)编写。每单元由“知识要点”和“单元自测”两部分组成。书中还插入了阶段、期末测试试卷。书末附有参考答案。

新世纪版中学学科同步训练 ABC 丛书

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(三年级用)

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出版说明

《新世纪版中学学科同步训练 ABC》丛书是以全日制普通高级中学语文、数学、英语、物理、化学教学大纲为依据分学科编写的学习辅导参考用书。它与当前的教学有一定的同步性,并符合以上五门学科的教学目的和要求,成为教师指导学生学习的极好助学手段。

本丛书的特点是用 A、B、C 三级训练方式,体现教材单元的知识坡度;体现学生学习过程的自我评价和循序渐进。

A 级——面向全国各地区的学生。这一级训练的水平体现教育大纲中最基本的要求。

B 级——用以提高学生综合应用知识的能力。这一级训练是体现培养能力和发展智力,体现大多数学生应达到的水平。

C 级——配有适当比例的竞赛类、趣味类、智力训练等题目,以开拓学生的知识面,提高灵活解题的技巧和能力。

整套丛书训练题的设计特色,既体现知识体系,又符合学生实际水平与认识规律,重视直观性与操作性,书末均附有答案,可供学生在练习后进行自测检查。

上海科学技术出版社

2002 年春



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Madame Curie

知识要点

1. I doubt if he'll be asked to speak again next year. 我怀疑明年是否还会请他来作报告。

doubt *vt.* (怀疑;不相信)有下面几种用法:

① 接名词或代词作宾语 I doubt the truth of it. 我怀疑这件事的真实性。

② 在否定句和疑问句中接 *that* 引导的宾语从句

I don't doubt that Chinese diet is the healthiest in the world.

我相信中国的饮食是世界上最健康的饮食。

③ 在肯定句中一般接以 *whether* 或 *if* 引导的宾语从句

We doubt whether /if he will come to the meeting.

我们怀疑他是否会来开会。

2. When she was young, she became interested in physics and read as many books as she could on the subject. 她年轻时就对物理感兴趣,并尽可能多地阅读有关物理学方面的书籍。

1) become interested in 意为“对……感兴趣”。和它近义的词组还有:

take /show /feel /find (an ...) interest in ... 产生 表现 感兴趣

2) 在 *as ... as* 这个结构中,第一个 *as* 是副词,修饰它后面的形容词或副词;第二个 *as* 是连词,用来连接后面的词组或句子。例如:

Write as clearly as you can. 尽量写清楚些。

3. In 1898 she discovered the first of these new radioactive minerals which she named "polonium" in honour of her motherland—Poland ... 1898 年她首次发现了新的放射性元素,并命名为“钋”,以纪念自己的祖国——波兰……

介词短语 *in honour of* 意思是“为了纪念 尊敬某人(某事)”。例如:

We celebrate Teachers' Day on September 10th every year in honour of our teachers.
我们每年九月十日庆祝教师节,向教师表示敬意。

4. We must work, and above all we must believe in ourselves.

我们必须工作,尤其重要的是我们必须对自己有信心。

1) above all 是插入语,意思是“首要的”“尤其是”。

Never waste anything, but above all, never waste time.

任何东西都不可浪费,尤其不可以浪费时间。

2) believe in 有“信赖”“信任”“相信……之存在”“信仰”“相信……有价值”之意。后接

名词或代词,但不能接从句。例如:

I wonder why a lot of people believe in God. 我奇怪为什么很多人信上帝。

We believe in Harry. He is an honest man. 我们信任哈里,他是个诚实的人。

5. It looked like ordinary salt, but was one million times more radioactive than uranium.
看起来它就像普通的盐,而它的放射性却比铀要大一百万倍。

times 名词,在这里表示倍数,下面介绍四种倍数表达法:

- ① A + be + 倍数 + as + 形容词原级 + as + B.

Asia is four times as large as Europe. 亚洲的面积是欧洲的四倍。

- ② A + be + 倍数 + 比较级 + than + B.

Asia is three times larger than Europe. 亚洲的面积比欧洲大三倍。

- ③ A + be + 倍数 + the size /length /height /depth /width + of + B.

Asia is four times the size of Europe.

- ④ The size /length /height /depth /width + of + A + be + 倍数 + that of B.

The size of Asia is four times that of Europe.

要注意,用 time 表示倍数时,一般只限于基数在内的三倍或三倍以上;若表示两倍可用副词 twice 或形容词 double。例如:

Ten is double five. 十是五的二倍。

6. She refused to treat these discoveries as though they belonged to her ...

她不同意把这些新发现看作是属于她自己的东西.....

- 1) as though = as if 是连词词组,意为“好似”“就好像”,引导方式状语从句或表语从句,引导方式状语从句时,从句通常用虚拟语气。

She loves the child as though he were her own. 她爱这个孩子,就像是她自己的儿子一样。

They spoke as if they had known about it. 听他们说话的口气,好像他们已经知道这件事了。

但须注意,as if /though 从句在与有些动词,如 look, smell, taste, sound 连用时,可用陈述语气。例如:

It sounds as if someone is knocking at the door. 听起来好像有人在敲门。

- 2) belong to 是个短语动词意为“属于.....”“为.....所拥有”。例如:

Who does this bike belong to? 这辆自行车是谁的?

- 3) share sth. with sb. 和某人分享.....

Premier Zhou shared in the joy and sorrow with the people. 周总理与人民同甘共苦。

7. Polonium is used to set off a nuclear bomb. 钋用来引爆原子弹。

set off 用作及物动词,意为“使爆炸/爆发”“使某人开始作某事”。例如:

The bomb could be set off by the slightest touch. 只要轻轻一碰,炸弹就可能爆炸。

The discovery of gold in California set off a rush to get there. 加利福尼亚发现了黄金,使得人们蜂拥前往。

set off 还可用作不及物动词,意为“出发”。例如:

I have to set off at 7:00 every morning in order to get to the office on time.

为了准时到达办公室,我每天早晨7点就得动身。

8. Radioactive matter is dangerous to work with because it has a bad effect on the blood.
从事放射性物质工作是危险的,因为它对血液有不良影响。

have effect on 是“对……有效”“对……产生影响”的意思, effect 可以被 no / some / little 等词所修饰。

Punishment does not have much effect on the boy. 惩罚对这个孩子没有太大的作用。

Did the medicine have any effect on you? 这药对你有效吗?

单元自测

I. 单项选择

1. A certain scientist discovered that there was something _____ nature that gave _____ a kind of radiation.
A. in, out B. of, out C. of, off D. in, away
2. People need many good things but _____ they need good education.
A. above all B. after all C. at all D. about all
3. I remember _____ to see the tiger in the zoo at the age of 18.
A. taking B. taken C. to be taken D. being taken
4. The government provides the research workers _____ laboratory equipment _____ their research.
A. with, for B. for, with C. by, by D. in, with
5. The laboratory where she carried _____ her research was on the ground floor.
A. on B. out C. away D. back
6. We admire the old teacher _____ his devotion _____ duty.
A. for, to B. to, for C. to, to D. for, for
7. There was a time _____ women were not allowed _____ part in sports.
A. where ... to take B. when ... to take
C. when ... taking D. where ... taking
8. The sudden change of weather may have some _____ his health.
A. result on B. effect on C. result to D. effect in
9. Martin's speech set _____ a wave of anger.
A. out B. up C. off D. about
10. —Do you _____ him?
—Yes, I do. But still he isn't a man to _____.
A. believe; believe in B. believe in; believe
C. believe; believe D. believe in; believe in
11. Let's go out and see the flowers. They _____ a sweet fragrance.
A. give off B. gave off
C. are giving off D. was giving off

12. They built a monument _____ the great man.
A. in the honour of B. in honour of
C. in honour for D. in the honour for
13. They are _____ a new dictionary.
A. at work on B. at work C. on work D. working
14. Time goes _____ quickly on vacation , now let 's go _____ our lessons before going to school.
A. over ; by B. by ; over
C. through , over D. over ; through
15. I 'm not sure _____ go to the lecture on Friday or on Saturday.
A. where to B. whether to C. when on D. how to
16. Galileo will always _____ one of the founders of modern science.
A. remember as B. be remembered as
C. remember D. be remembered
17. The doctor gave away some money to the children , most of _____ were orphans.
A. who B. which C. them D. whom
18. She succeeded _____ taking a doctor 's degree _____ chemistry.
A. on , on B. in , on C. in , in D. on , in
19. Now I begin to realize the reason _____ they had to carry on their research.
A. that B. which C. when D. why
20. Marie described her thoughts _____ much like this.
A. in words B. in a word
C. by word of mouth D. word for word

II. 完形填空

On April 5 , 1971 , the government of China asked the government of the United States this question : "Would the U. S. Table Tennis Team like to 1 a week competing in ping-pong games in China ?" The 2 was yes ! For 20 years , Americans had not been allowed to 3 the land of China.

The 15 members of the U. S. ping-pong team did not know much about the country they 4 to visit. They had little 5 about the land or the population of China. 6 , they found it different from what they 7 ! They had thought the people of China would be 8 and unfriendly. Instead , there were friendly Chinese everywhere waving and 9 .

Never before had a sport become such a powerful instrument (工具) of 10 and friendship between two 11 ! The United States and China had been completely out of 12 with each other for many years. The visit of the American ping-pong team to China 13 new efforts at Communication 14 the two countries.

The Chinese have 15 been the world table tennis champions , and they 16

most of the games. But who won the ping-pong competition was not as 17 as the new friends that were 18. "Winning doesn't 19," one of the Chinese players said, "but 20 does."

- | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|
| () 1. A. take | B. pass | C. use | D. spend |
| () 2. A. invitation | B. answer | C. offer | D. result |
| () 3. A. enter | B. talk about | C. understand | D. result |
| () 4. A. tried | B. were | C. had | D. began |
| () 5. A. questions | B. problem | C. worry | D. information |
| () 6. A. Once more | B. Exactly | C. Even so | D. In fact |
| () 7. A. had expected | B. imagine | C. wanted | D. had seen |
| () 8. A. foolish | B. cold | C. warm | D. proud |
| () 9. A. waiting | B. shouting | C. smiling | D. jumping |
| () 10. A. people | B. sports | C. war | D. peace |
| () 11. A. lands | B. governments | C. nations | D. enemies |
| () 12. A. war | B. touch | C. trouble | D. question |
| () 13. A. took | B. brought about | C. showed | D. offered |
| () 14. A. of | B. to | C. between | D. for |
| () 15. A. never | B. always | C. long | D. not |
| () 16. A. held | B. attended | C. won | D. lost |
| () 17. A. many | B. clear | C. important | D. often |
| () 18. A. met | B. known | C. found | D. made |
| () 19. A. long | B. exist | C. last | D. mind |
| () 20. A. time | B. the sport | C. friendship | D. peace |

III. 阅读理解

(A)

I came to the United States a year ago. Yet I did not know the real American society until I was injured in a car accident because after the accident I had to see a doctor—and go to court.

After the accident, my roommate called a doctor for me. I was very grateful and determined to repay him one day. But the next day, he asked me to pay him \$200 for what he had done. I was astonished. He had good reasons to *charge* me, he said. And if I wanted to collect money from the person who was responsible for my injury, I'd have to have a good lawyer. And only a good doctor can help me get a good lawyer. Now that he had helped me find a good doctor, it was only fair that I should pay him.

But every time I went to see the doctor, I had to wait about 50 minutes. He would see two or three patients at the same time, and often stop treating one so as to see another. Yet he charged me \$115 each time. The final examination report consisted of ten lines, and it cost me \$215.

My lawyer was all smiles the first time we met. But after that he avoided seeing me at all. He knew very well the other party was responsible for the accident ,yet he hardly did anything. He simply waited to collect his money. He was so irresponsible that I decided to dismiss him. And he made me pay him \$770.

Now I had to act as my own lawyer. Due to my inexperience ,I told the insurance company the date I was leaving America. Knowing that ,they played for the time ,... and I left without getting a cent.

My experiences taught me two things about America : firstly , in a country like America money is everything. It is more important than friendship , honour or professional morality. Secondly , foreigners are still being unfairly treated. So when we talk about America , we should see both its good and bad sides.

1. The author 's roommate offered to help him because _____.
 A. he felt sorry for the author
 B. he thought it was a chance to make some money
 C. he knew the doctor was a very good one
 D. he wanted the author to have a good lawyer
2. A good doctor is essential for the author to _____.
 A. be properly treated
 B. talk with the person responsible for the accident
 C. recover before he leaves America
 D. eventually get the responsible party to pay for his injury
3. The word "charge " in this passage means _____.
 A. be responsible
 B. accuse
 C. ask as a price
 D. claim
4. Both the doctor and the lawyer in this passage are very _____.
 A. friendly
 B. greedy
 C. professional
 D. busy
5. What conclusion can you draw from the story ?
 A. Going to court is something very common in America.
 B. One must be very careful while driving a car.
 C. There are more bad sides in America than good sides.
 D. Money is more important than other things in US.

(B)

Moscow ,Russia (Space news)—"The computer is better than player ,"insisted Victor Prozorov ,the loser. "It seemed as if it were laughing after every good move. I know I should have beaten it for the sake of *mankind* ,but I just couldn 't win ,"he announced and shook his head sadly.

Prozorov 's disappointment was shared by several grand masters who were

present, some of whom were so upset that this meant the end of the chess *championship* around the world, since the fun had been taken out of the game.

The computer walked—or rather, rolled—away with 5,000 dollars in prize money and limited its remarks to a set of noises and lights.

1. Which of the following best gives the main idea of the newspaper article?
 - A. 5,000 dollars goes to a computer!
 - B. New invention: a laughing computer!
 - C. World's best chess player beaten!
 - D. Computer defeats man in chess!
2. How did some of the grand masters feel about the chess game between Prozorov and the computer?
 - A. They thought that the game was no fun.
 - B. They thought that the game wasn't fair.
 - C. They agreed that Prozorov didn't play well.
 - D. They were unhappy that the computer had won.
3. What was it that Prozorov felt most upset about?
 - A. That he didn't win the \$5,000.
 - B. That he hadn't tried his best.
 - C. That he had lost to a machine.
 - D. That this was the end of the chess game.
4. After winning the game, the computer _____.
 - A. laughed
 - B. walked away
 - C. made some remarks
 - D. gave out some sounds and lights
5. Many chess players felt that playing with a computer would _____.
 - A. make the game tougher
 - B. make the game less interesting
 - C. make man appear foolish
 - D. make man lose lots of money

IV. 短文改错

The Pacific Ocean is a few larger than twice the size of the Atlantic Ocean, covered more of the earth than all the continents put together. Among the Philippines and Panama, the Ocean is much than 10,000 miles long. In some places it is more than 6 miles deep. This ocean was named in the Portuguese explorer, Ferdin Magellan, who led the first expedition to the world. In 1519, since he first saw the ocean, he called it "Pacific" because it was so smooth and calm compared to the storm Atlantic.

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

V. 书面表达

假设你是李华,在一所中学读书。最近收到美国朋友 Smith 先生的来信。他三年前参观过你校,听说现在变化很大,希望了解有关情况。请你给他写一封回信,介绍你

校的变化。

注意：

1. 词数：100 词左右。
2. 书信格式。

A Tale of Two Cities

知识要点

1. The guards couldn't have been watching carefully. 卫兵不可能一直进行严密的监视。
句中 couldn't have been watching 是带有情态动词否定式的完成进行时的结构。表示“不可能一直在……”，是说话人对过去发生的事情的一种推测。
2. persuade 为及物动词，是“劝说”“说服”的意思。如果说 persuade sb.，则表示“说服了某人”。如果说 try to persuade sb.，则表示“努力去说服某人”，暗示“没能说服”之意。例如：

I tried to persuade him to stop smoking, but he still went on smoking.

我尽力劝他戒烟，(可他不听)仍继续吸烟。

3. ... having heard the strange news ... 听到这个惊人的消息……

Having heard 是 v-ing 的完成式。在句中做状语，表示原因，相当于一个原因状语从句 (= As they had heard the strange news.)。v-ing 的完成式是由“having + 过去分词”构成，其否定式是 not having done。v-ing 的完成式表示的动作是发生在句子谓语动词之前的动作。例如：

The sun having set, we had to stop at the village for the night. 太阳已经落山，我们不得不在小村子里过夜。

Not having finished his homework, the boy was punished by his teacher. 由于没有完成作业，这个男孩受到教师的惩罚。

4. All day long he worked at making shoes, as he had done in prison. 他整日就像在监狱中那样，专心致志地缝制鞋子。

1) work at = put effort into sth. / doing sth. 意思是“致力于……；在……上下功夫”。

例如：

You have to work at your pronunciation if you want to improve your spoken English.

如果你想提高你的英语口语水平，你得在发音上下功夫。

- 2) as he had done in prison 是由连词 as 引导的方式状语从句，例如：

We must do as the Party tells us. 我们必须听党的话。

5. Dr. Manette had been put in prison for no good reason. 曼尼蒂大夫被关进监狱是没有什么正当理由的。

1) be put in / into prison 被关进监狱。类似短语还有：

be in prison 在狱中

be sent to prison	}	被关进监狱,被投入监狱
be cast into prison		
be thrown into prison		

注意在以上的短语中, prison 前面不可加冠词。

2) for ... reason 因为 为了.....原因 缘故,类似的结构还有:

for this /that reason 为此

for no reason 无缘无故

for some reason 由于某种原因

for reasons of health 为了健康的原因

6. set fire to sth. 是“放火烧.....”之意,类似表达还有:

set sth. on fire 放火烧.....

be on fire 着火了

burn sth. to the ground 烧光。例如:

They set fire to the house, and it was burnt down to the ground.

他们放火烧房子,房子被火烧光了。

7. ... a letter from France addressed to him, or rather to the Marquis St. Erremonde ...
.....一封从法国寄给他的信,更确切地说是给圣埃弗雷蒙德女侯爵的信.....

1) address 在此句中是及物动词,表示在(信封、包裹)上写明姓名、地址、致函等。例如:

This package is not addressed to me. 这包裹不是寄给我的。

2) or rather “确切地说”之意,这种表达方式常用来明确已经说过的话,使之更加确切。
例如:

He got home very late last night, or rather early this morning.

他昨晚很晚才回家,更确切地说是今天凌晨才到家的。

8. On reading it ... 读完信后.....

on reading it 相当于 as soon as he read the letter. 介词 on /upon 作“在.....时,在.....之后”解,后面接 v-ing 形式,相当于一个用 as soon as 引导的时间状语从句,强调这个动作一发生,另外一个动作也随之发生。例如:

On arriving at the station, he found his wife waiting to meet him.

他一到达车站,就立即发现他妻子正在等候迎接他。

On /upon 作此义解时,后面还可以跟名词。如下文中的一句:

However on his arrival in Paris, he was recognized as a noble and thrown into prison.
然而,他一到达巴黎,就被认出是个贵族,并被投入监狱。句中的 on his arrival = on arriving

9. ... had done much wrong.做了许多坏事。

do wrong 是“做错事,做坏事”的意思。其中 wrong 是名词,有时可以说 do sb. wrong,意思是“冤枉某人”。例如:

He felt he had done wrong. 他感到做错了事。

You have done me (a great) wrong. 你(非常)对不起我。

类似的结构还有:do good 做好事,有好处;do harm 有害处。

10. Charles was sentenced to death and would have his head cut off the next day.

查尔斯被判处死刑,第二天就要被斩首。

1) be sentenced to 是“被宣判……”“被判处……”之意,常用被动结构。例如:

They were sentenced to 10 years in prison. 他们被判十年徒刑。

2) have his head cut off 意为“被砍头”,其中的 have 是使役动词,其后接过去分词作宾语补足语,表示主语所遭遇的不幸经历。例如:

He had his wallet stolen. 他的钱包被偷了。

Mr Green had his home burnt to ground. 格林先生的房子被烧光了。

单元自测

I. 单项选择

- The little girl is too shy to speak _____.
A. in fault B. in common C. in public D. in order
- Jimmy _____ to China. I saw him in the office just now.
A. can't have gone B. mustn't have gone
C. shouldn't have gone D. wouldn't have gone
- We're tired of the slow train; besides, it _____ every station.
A. calls for B. calls on C. calls in D. calls at
- _____ their exercises, the students went home.
A. After they finish B. To finish
C. Finish D. Having finished
- They _____ the house, and it was burnt down to the ground.
A. caught fire in B. set fire to C. were on fire D. made fire on
- At night there's _____ peace in the country, but there's _____ noise in town.
A. a; a B. /; / C. a; / D. /; a
- The ground is wet. It _____ last night.
A. must have rained B. can have rained
C. might rain D. would rain
- _____ hearing the good news, they jumped with joy.
A. For B. To C. On D. At
- When the people in the court heard this, there was _____ in their minds _____ the family had done much _____.
A. no fault; if; good B. no idea; that; wrong
C. no wonder; if; good D. no doubt; that; wrong
- Mary has been away and now who will _____ her and give us our lessons?
A. take place B. take place of
C. take the place of D. take her place
- The murderer had been _____ and will be sentenced _____ for killing a

- person.
- A. into the prison ; to die B. in prison ; to death
C. into prison ; to dying D. in prison ; to die
12. In order to _____ safety , you 'd better _____ all the doors and windows are shut.
A. make sure of ; make sure B. make sure of ; make sure of
C. make sure ; make sure of D. make sure ; make sure
13. If I hadn 't run away fast enough , I _____ trapped in the fire.
A. may be B. can be
C. might have been D. should have been
14. At that time the young man began to _____ love with this pretty girl.
A. fall in B. come in C. make in D. take in
15. _____ how to read new words , the boy often came to his teacher for help.
A. Don 't know B. Not to know C. No knowing D. Not knowing
16. I feel most angry about _____ he has treated me.
A. the way B. the manners C. the moment D. the meanings
17. —How is the train _____ the ship ?
—By bus.
A. connected B. joined
C. connected with D. joined with
18. Will you be able to _____ the new model telephone ?
A. take on B. take along C. bring on D. bring along
19. It 's known to us all _____ the earth moves around the sun.
A. whether B. that C. what D. why
20. The girl went away angrily because _____ you said just now.
A. of what B. what C. all that D. that

II. 完形填空

A driver had to stop his car soon after setting out from a country village to drive to London. Hearing a strange 1 from the back of the car , he naturally got out to have a look. He 2 the wheels carefully but as he found nothing wrong , he continued his way. The noise began almost immediately and now it was 3 than ever. Quickly 4 his head , the man saw what appeared to be a great black cloud 5 the car. When he stopped at a village further on , he was told a queen bee (蜂王) 6 be hidden in his car 7 there are thousands of bees nearby.

On hearing this , the man 8 that the only way to 9 would be to drive away as 10 as possible. After an hour 's 11 driving , he arrived in London 12 he stopped his car outside a hotel and went in to have a drink. It was not long 13 a customer who had seen him arrive hurried in to inform (通知) him that the car was 14 with bees : The poor driver telephoned the police and 15 what had