

金版 1 + 1 同步双测

高二英语 (下)

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同步双测



Unit 11 Scientific achievement

(时间:45 分钟 满分:100 分)

I. 填空(每题1分,共25分)

- _____ disease 治疗疾病
- _____ energy 太阳能
- _____ a great _____ 做出伟大成就
- be _____ to do 很可能做某事
- get _____ 开始
- the _____ of _____ 创造精神
- _____ the _____ 抓住机会
- get a _____ 获得硕士学位
- _____ a company 经营一家公司
- have a _____ effect _____
对……有积极影响
- _____ _____ in 踏进
- _____ _____ 依靠
- _____ the _____ 达到顶点
- _____ with sb 和……合作
- make many _____ 有突破
- _____ to _____ 恢复生气
- _____ satellites _____ 把卫星发射到……
- _____ at 目标对准
- put _____ a plan 提出计划
- be _____ in 坐落于/位于
- it is _____ that 据宣布
- in _____ 就要来临
- _____ out one's time 计划某人的时间
- _____ to 导致
- _____ sb to do 使某人干某事

II. 单项选择(每题1分,共15分)

- The plan _____ at the meeting yesterday is of great importance.
A. to be put forward B. to put forward
C. put forward D. putting forward
- It _____ that it is going to rain this Sunday.
A. announces B. is announced
C. is announcing D. is being announced
- He is _____ to have gone abroad. I haven't seen him these days.
A. likely B. possible
C. probably D. perhaps
- The cleaning women _____ by the hour.
A. get paid B. get pay
C. get paying D. is paid
- The place _____ in the centre of town is far away from here.
A. is located B. located
C. locates D. lies
- Imagination and creativity can lead to _____ new ways to cure cancer.
A. find B. be found
C. being found D. finding
- New science and technology can _____ people to develop their creativities.
A. make B. let
C. keep D. enable
- China has taken measures to bring down the taxes of agriculture, _____ increasing food production.
A. to aim at B. aiming at
C. aimed at D. aim at
- Many breakthroughs _____ by scientists in the recent years in agriculture and industry.
A. have made B. have been made
C. were made D. was made
- Let's keep to the point or we _____ any decisions.
A. will never reach B. have never reached
C. never reach D. never reached
- It was in the garden _____ I found the advertisement.

- A. where B. that
C. when D. in which
12. Many people died of the disease, _____ Mr Wang and his son.
A. include B. including
C. included D. to include
13. —Happy birthday to you, Jane.
—_____.
A. The same to you B. Thank you
C. And you, too D. I hope so
14. Here are the machines I _____ with John last month.
A. repaired B. repaired them
C. had repaired D. had them repaired
15. It's too late to go to the football match now; _____, it's beginning to rain.
A. therefore B. besides
C. however D. unfortunately

III. 单句改错(每题1分,共10分)

- This is important to make a scientific achievement. 1. _____
- When he set feet in America, he regretted going a-broad. 2. _____
- The breakthrough was made by him has a positive effect on agriculture. 3. _____
- Chinese history is filled by great achievements in science and technology. 4. _____
- They have completed to send satellites into space. 5. _____
- I have a surprise on store for you. 6. _____
- Can you make this clear that he has grasped the chance to go abroad. 7. _____
- It was five o'clock that I met him yesterday. 8. _____
- The plan to put forward tomorrow is perfect. 9. _____
- All your luggages will be transported to the destination by train. 10. _____

IV. 短文改错(每题1分,共10分)

Mrs Smith was walking near a playground. She was a hurry 1. _____
to visit her four grandchildren. She missed them very much 2. _____
because she had seen them for quite a long time. She was 3. _____
walking while suddenly she saw a ball coming in her 4. _____
direction. She was already in her seventy. Should she

kick 5. _____
the ball to send it back and should she just go past leaving 6. _____
the ball where it was? Finally with greatly care she 7. _____
gave it a kick. The ball went straight out the goal. How 8. _____
wonderful it was! And she happened to have helped won the 9. _____
match. And all her four grandchildren were on team of 10. _____
the winners.

V. 完成句子(每题1分,共10分)

- Zhongguancun has a _____ business _____ well _____ science.
中关村对商业和科学有积极的影响。
- Farming must _____ science and _____.
种田得依靠科学技术。
- He was excited when he _____ China.
当他踏上中国土地的时候,他很兴奋。
- The _____ girl has _____ since he _____.
自从他出现以来,这个沉默寡言的女孩变得活泼起来。
- He _____ several interesting _____.
他提出了几项令人感兴趣的计划。
- He _____ his _____ through years of hard work.
他经过多年奋战,取得了硕士学位。
- His dream has _____.
他的梦想已变成现实。
- It is _____ that he has _____ cancer.
他很可能患了癌症。
- It _____ that his theory is right.
人们证明他的理论是正确的。
- _____ is important to learn _____ to _____ others.
学会怎样和别人合作很重要。

VI. 完形填空(每题1分,共20分)

After I had been waiting there 1 more than ten minutes, I felt certain I 2 have missed the bus. There was only 3 thing I could do 4 that; I 5 just have to walk home.
Of course it was entirely my own 6. I had been told 7 the last bus always 8 Little Sutton at ten thirty exactly and now it was ten to eleven. It would 9 me at 10 an hour and a half and possibly more

to walk to my home in Forest End. But there was a full moon in the sky and I was quite 11 to walking much farther than that. Perhaps I had 12 not take the short cut through the woods; I might easily lose my 13 in the darkness.

It was half way home when I heard a car 14 slowly behind me. Could it be my imagination or was it actually following me down the hill? Why 15 should it be making 16 slow progress? 17 my opinion firm action is better than anxiety so I stood 18 if I were waiting for it to pass me. It stopped just beside me. The door opened and a man got out, who said anxiously, "Have you any 19 where we can get gas at this time of night? We've just run 20 completely."

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. as | B. no |
| C. nearly | D. over |
| 2. A. must | B. could |
| C. will | D. had |
| 3. A. some | B. the |
| C. a | D. one |
| 4. A. about | B. with |
| C. it | D. as |
| 5. A. will | B. would |
| C. shall | D. could |
| 6. A. idea | B. opinion |
| C. way | D. fault |
| 7. A. that | B. what |
| C. which | D. when |
| 8. A. left | B. leave |
| C. start | D. got |
| 9. A. tell | B. send |
| C. take | D. help |
| 10. A. last | B. first |
| C. all | D. least |
| 11. A. used | B. sure |
| C. like | D. enjoyed |
| 12. A. had | B. better |
| C. decided | D. nearly |
| 13. A. wallet | B. interest |
| C. way | D. direction |
| 14. A. moving | B. came |
| C. run | D. go |
| 15. A. else | B. ever |
| C. not | D. so |
| 16. A. so | B. this |
| C. in | D. such |
| 17. A. On | B. In |
| C. For | D. To |

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 18. A. as | B. even |
| C. so | D. that |
| 19. A. knowledge | B. information |
| C. idea | D. place |
| 20. A. away | B. down |
| C. over | D. out |

VII. 阅读理解(每题2分,共10分)

I was being interviewed by a senior manager for a major insurance company. I told him honestly that the principal reason that I was interviewing with them was my need to keep my family in Boston. My wife of 26 years had recently died of a heart attack. A job in Boston would help me reduce some of the extreme trauma and pain of the loss for my 16-year-old daughter. It was important to me to keep her in her present high school.

I could still barely talk about the loss of my wife. Bruce, the interviewer, was politely empathetic, but he didn't probe any further. He acknowledged my loss and, with great respect, moved on to another subject. After the next round of interviews, Bruce took me to lunch with another manager. Then he asked me to take a walk with him. He told that he, too, had lost his wife. And, like me, he had also been married 20 years and had three children. In his sharing, I realized that he had experienced the same pain as I had a pain that was almost impossible to explain to someone who had not lost a loved one. He offered his business card and home phone number and suggested that, should I need help or just want someone to talk to, I should feel free to give him a call. Whether I got the job or not, he wanted me to know that he was there if I ever needed help.

From that one act of kindness, when he had no idea if we would ever see each other again, he helped our family deal with one of life's greatest losses. He turned the normally cold business interview process into an act of caring and support for another person in a time of extreme need.

- Why did the writer of the passage want to find a job in Boston? _____
 A. Because he had been out of work for a long time.
 B. Because he could get well paid there.
 C. Because his wife died and he didn't want his daughter to change her school.
 D. Because the interviewer could help him a lot in his work.
- According to this passage, the interviewer, Bruce, was very _____.
 A. friendly B. kind

- C. happy D. sorrow
3. We can infer from this passage that _____.
 A. the writer didn't get the job in the insurance company
 B. Bruce was very kind and did something to comfort the writer of this passage
 C. both of them lost their wives
 D. usually the business interview was cold
4. Which of the following statements is Not true?
 _____.
 A. The writer's daughter was studying in Boston at that time.
 B. Both the writer and the interviewer experienced the same pain.
 C. Bruce was a senior manager of a major insurance company in Boston.
 D. Bruce wanted to make friends with him because he gave him his business card and home phone number.
5. The underlined word "principal" in the first paragraph probably means _____.
 A. main B. unimportant
 C. necessary D. possible

VII. 附加题(每题2分,共10分)

Americans can travel almost anywhere they choose. But to protect its people, the government lists a few dangerous places where Americans cannot go. These places are unfriendly countries or countries at war. There the traveler might not be safe. These countries are listed in a small book called a passport.

This passport is a government request for the safety of its traveling people. It is also a government's pledge (保证) that the people will obey the rules of the host country.

To receive a passport from the government, a traveler must prove that he (she) is an American citizen. An American can't go overseas without a passport. Only certain close countries such as Canada and Mexico do not ask for passport.

Pasted(粘,贴) inside the passport is the traveler's picture. Children traveling with their parents are included in one parent's book.

Thousands of people from the United States visit other countries every year. An American traveler might carry plane tickets, money, clothing and many other things. But the most important that he(she) carries in another country is his(her) passport.

1. Why does a traveler need a passport?

- A. Because the traveler needs something more to carry when he travels.
 B. It helps the country to protect the traveling people.
 C. Because the traveler needs to have his(her) picture taken more often.
 D. It helps the traveler to know where he will go.
2. A passport is not needed when an American goes to _____.
 A. foreign countries B. dangerous areas
 C. Canada or Mexico D. countries overseas
3. From the passage we can see that _____.
 A. children can't travel to foreign countries
 B. Americans like to travel
 C. a traveler is not safe in most countries
 D. Americans like to travel to close countries
4. Who can get a passport in the US?
 A. Only the officials.
 B. Anyone who lives in the US.
 C. A US citizen.
 D. Those who need it.
5. Which statement does the passage lead you to believe?
 A. People should take care of their passports.
 B. It is not important to have a passport to travel.
 C. Children are never included in a passport.
 D. When you are in another country, money is more important than a passport.



Unit 11 Scientific achievement

(时间:45 分钟 满分:100 分)

I. 单项选择(每题1分,共30分)

- It is his working late into night very often that leads to _____ ill in bed.
A. being B. be
C. / D. was
- _____ made the school proud was _____ more than 90% of the students had been admitted to key universities. (NMET 2003)
A. What; because B. What; that
C. That; what D. That; because
- He is said _____ writing the short play two weeks before.
A. having finished B. to have finished
C. to be finishing D. to finish
- _____ this white shirt he has two more.
A. Except B. Besides
C. But D. With
- Mary wrote an article on _____ the team had failed to win the game. (2005 全国 II)
A. what B. who
C. why D. that
- When and where a new school will be set up _____.
A. has not decided yet B. is not decided
C. have been decided D. has decided
- The theory he stuck to _____ to be wrong.
A. proving B. prove
C. proved D. is proving
- _____ she couldn't understand was _____ fewer and fewer students showed interest in her lesson. (NMET 2000)
A. What; why B. That; what
C. What; because D. Why; that
- _____ is a fact that English is being accepted as an international language.
A. There B. That
- C. This D. It
- A modern city has been set up in _____ was a wasteland ten years ago. (2004 天津).
A. what B. which
C. that D. where
- I don't know anything about the accident _____ it happened during the night.
A. except when B. except for
C. except that D. besides
- _____ much more money than his friends, but he still wasn't content _____ it.
A. To earn; with B. He earned; with
C. Earning; to D. Earn; to
- It worried her a bit _____ her hair was turning grey.
A. while B. that
C. if D. for
- People have heard what the President has said; they are waiting to see _____ he will do. (2003 年安徽春季高考卷)
A. how B. what
C. when D. that
- _____ fashion differs from country to country may reflect the cultural differences from one aspect. (NMET 2002)
A. What B. That
C. This D. Which
- It was said _____ was all _____ boy had said.
A. that; what B. what; that
C. what; what D. that; that
- _____ told you to give up smoking was quite right.
A. Who B. That
C. Whoever D. If
- _____ fetched the cheque from the bank is

unknown.

- A. Whoever B. No matter who
C. Whom D. Who

19. _____ we grow, _____ our memory will become.

- A. The younger; the richer
B. The older; the poorer
C. The old; the poorer
D. The young; the richer

20. Someone is ringing the doorbell. Go and see _____.
(NMET 2000)

- A. who is he B. who he is
C. who is it D. who it is

21. It is necessary that a college student _____ at least a foreign language.

- A. masters B. should master
C. mastered D. will master

22. The young man, when _____ why he had broken the law, just looked at the policeman and said nothing.

- A. questioned B. questioning
C. to question D. being questioned

23. The dusty air made _____ to get a clear picture of space.

- A. it difficulty B. that possible
C. this difficult D. it impossible

24. The Chinese did a lot of wonders, _____ was the Great Wall.

- A. one of which B. which
C. one of them D. one of those

25. _____ his wisdom and great determination, our monitor is respected by all.

- A. Well-known for B. Well-knowing for
C. More-known as D. More-knowing as

26. The police recognized the robber _____ he appeared in the shop.

- A. immediate B. for
C. since D. immediately as

27. —John, I'd like to know what you think of the composition I wrote last night, _____, can you help me to correct the mistakes in it?

—In my opinion, the composition is good _____ some spelling mistakes.

- A. except; except B. besides; except for
C. however; besides D. besides; except

28. Although now most families have only one child, it is generally considered unwise to give a child _____ he or she wants.

- A. however B. whatever
C. whichever D. whenever

29. The old man is _____ living in the noisy city. So he is _____ quietly in the countryside.

- A. tired of; content to live
B. tired from; content to live
C. tired of; content to living
D. tired from; content with living

30. Her special abilities _____ the job.

- A. fit for B. much fit
C. fit her well for D. are fit very much for

II. 完形填空 (每空 1 分, 共 40 分)

A

Our plan was to drive into Cambridge, catch the 7:34 train to Liverpool Street Station, then to separate and meet again for lunch. Although we arrived at Liverpool Street Station on 10:30, Joan 1 that she would go to see the Crown Jewels in the Tower of London 2 we went shopping. 3 was only after her sister had 4 into the fog that my wife realized that we hadn't decided where we should 5 her for lunch. 6 I had our three tickets for the concert in my pocket, this was indeed a 7. There seemed to be nothing we could do 8 take a taxi to the Tower of London. However, we didn't find her.

It was now one o'clock, and the concert would begin at 2:30. "Perhaps she'll 9 waiting outside the concert hall," my wife said hopefully. By this time the fog was so 10 that the road traffic had to stop, and the only way to get there was 11 underground railway. Hand in hand we left our way along the road to where we thought the 12 station should be. An hour later we found Tower Hill Station.

By now it was far 13 late even to try to get to the concert hall before the performance began at 2:30. So we decided to 14 to Cambridge. It took seven long hours instead of two as usual to make that journey. 15 were we able to get any food and drink on the train. Tired and hungry, we finally reached home at ten. 16 the door, we heard the sound of the telephone bell. It was Joan. She had seen the Crown Jewels, had managed to get another ticket for the concert, and had had a wonderful 17 at the restaurant near the hotel 18 she had decided to stay the night. Now she was ringing us to discover 19 we had had an equally 20 day.

1. A. hoped B. decided
C. suggested D. wanted
2. A. during B. when
C. since D. before
3. A. This B. What
C. It D. That

4. A. hidden B. run
C. disappeared D. entered
5. A. see B. meet
C. wait D. call
6. A. Though B. When
C. Since D. For
7. A. chance B. subject
C. matter D. problem
8. A. but B. and
C. or D. besides
9. A. mind B. forget
C. insist on D. think of
10. A. thick B. small
C. thin D. big
11. A. with B. on
C. by D. through
12. A. nearby B. near
C. nearer D. nearest
13. A. too B. very
C. quite D. so
14. A. walk B. drive
C. ride D. return
15. A. So B. Hardly
C. Nor D. Thus
16. A. Opening B. Knocking at
C. Closing D. Going to
17. A. breakfast B. lunch
C. afternoon tea D. dinner
18. A. when B. where
C. that D. which
19. A. why B. how
C. where D. whether
20. A. busy B. successful
C. free D. sad

III. 阅读理解 (每题 3 分, 共 15 分)

So long as teachers fail to distinguish between teaching and learning, they will continue to undertake to do for children that which only children can do for themselves. Teaching children to read is not passing reading on to them. It is certainly not endless hours spent in activities about reading. Douglas insists that "reading cannot be taught directly and schools should stop trying to do the impossible."

Teaching and learning are two entirely different processes. They differ in kind and function. The function of teaching is to create the conditions and the climate that will make it possible for children to devise the most efficient system for teaching themselves to read. Teaching is also public activity. It can be seen and observed.

Learning to read involves all that each individual

does to make sense of the world of printed language. Almost all of it is private, for learning is an occupation of the mind, and that process is not open to public scrutiny.

If teacher and learner roles are not interchangeable, what then can be done through teaching that will aid the child in the quest (探索) for knowledge? Smith had one principal rule for all teaching instructions. "Make learning to read easy, which means making reading a meaningful, enjoyable and frequent experience for children."

When the roles of teacher and learner are seen for what they are, and when both teacher fulfil them appropriately, then much of the pressure and feeling of failure for both is eliminated. Learning to read is made easier when teachers create an environment where children are given the opportunity to solve the problem of learning to read by reading.

1. The problem with the reading course as mentioned in the first paragraph is that _____.
A. it is one of the most difficult school courses
B. students spend endless hours in reading
C. reading tasks are assigned with little guidance
D. too much time is spent in teaching about reading
2. The teaching of reading will be successful if _____.
A. teachers can improve conditions at school for the students
B. teachers can enable students to develop their own way of reading
C. teachers can devise the most efficient system for reading
D. teachers can make their teaching activities observable
3. The underlined word "scrutiny" most probably means "_____".
A. inquiry B. observation
C. control D. suspicion
4. According to the passage, learning to read will no longer be a difficult task when _____.
A. children become highly motivated
B. teacher and learner roles are interchangeable
C. teaching helps children in the search for knowledge
D. reading enriches children's experience
5. The main idea of the passage is that _____.
A. teachers should do as little as possible in helping students learn to read
B. teachers should encourage students to read as widely as possible
C. reading ability is something acquired rather than taught
D. reading is more complicated than generally believed

IV. 短文改错(每题 1.5 分,共 15 分)

All over the world people swim for a fun. Swimming is _____ 1. _____ enjoyed by people from all ages, from the young to the old. _____ 2. _____ Swimming is one of the best forms of exercises. It can make _____ 3. _____ hearts and bodies strong. It can too help blood circulate. _____ 4. _____ Though handicapped(残疾的) people can't enjoy others sports, _____ 5. _____ they can have their bodies in better condition through swimming. _____ 6. _____ There are many rules for water safety. These rules can help _____ 7. _____ save your life. First of all, know that how to swim. _____ 8. _____ Remember, never swim lonely. It is the best to swim _____ 9. _____ only in safe places once you are a beginner. _____ 10. _____

V. 附加题(每空 1 分,共 20 分)

Everybody knows Charles Chaplin, a world-famous funny actor. People _____ 1 _____ have laughed at Charles Chaplin's films until tears run _____ 2 _____ their faces. From his very first _____ 3 _____ they know what will happen. The little man is always with black moustache, wide open eyes, round black hat and _____ 4 _____ too large for his feet. He'll struggle through snow, and fall from windows. He'll fight men who are twice his _____ 5 _____, fall in love with women, who _____ 6 _____ notice him and try to hug them.

The poor man that Charles Chaplin _____ 7 _____ in dozens of films makes all kinds of stupid mistakes. He is always in _____ 8 _____, but he never _____ 9 _____. He dreams of becoming a great man. Even people who _____ 10 _____ understand English can _____ 11 _____ Chaplin's films, because they are mostly _____ 12 _____. It isn't what he says that makes people laugh. His comedy doesn't _____ 13 _____ words. It depends on little actions which mean the _____ 14 _____ thing to people all over the world.

Charles Chaplin raises his stick eyebrows or rolls his eyes. He hides _____ 15 _____ a fat lady or under a table to escape from his _____ 16 _____. He dresses well and pretends to

be a _____ 17 _____ and important man. It is also hopeless and _____ 18 _____ that he makes us laugh. This is the _____ 19 _____ of Chaplin's huge _____ 20 _____.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| 1. A. here | B. everywhere |
| C. abroad | D. who |
| 2. A. down | B. along |
| C. over | D. with |
| 3. A. actions | B. appearance |
| C. works | D. emotions |
| 4. A. trousers | B. socks |
| C. shoes | D. hands |
| 5. A. big | B. age |
| C. width | D. size |
| 6. A. hardly | B. deeply |
| C. widely | D. luckily |
| 7. A. played | B. recognized |
| C. loved | D. fooled |
| 8. A. joy | B. excitement |
| C. sorrow | D. trouble |
| 9. A. comes down | B. gets away |
| C. goes back | D. gives up |
| 10. A. don't | B. can |
| C. do | D. may |
| 11. A. understand | B. watch |
| C. enjoy | D. see |
| 12. A. frightening | B. silent |
| C. pleasant | D. moving |
| 13. A. depend on | B. translate |
| C. explain | D. moving |
| 14. A. some | B. different |
| C. same | D. bitter |
| 15. A. beside | B. behind |
| C. before | D. on |
| 16. A. enemies | B. own |
| C. characters | D. films |
| 17. A. poor | B. sad |
| C. rich | D. beautiful |
| 18. A. possible | B. impossible |
| C. instructive | D. tired |
| 19. A. end | B. beginning |
| C. theory | D. secret |
| 20. A. success | B. failure |
| C. films | D. play |



Unit 12 Fact and fantasy

(时间:45 分钟 满分:100 分)

I. 填空(每题1分,共25分)

- the _____ from... _____
从……到……的距离
 - science _____ 科幻小说
 - _____ all _____ 战胜所有疾病
 - _____ on! 得啦!
 - _____ one's love _____ 对……产生爱恋
 - _____ a _____ 谋生
 - _____ sb _____ sth 使某人想起……
 - _____ to do sth 出发去做……
 - _____ to be 结果是
 - _____ that day _____ 从那天起
 - defend _____ 防御
 - _____ diving suits 穿着潜水衣
 - _____ the lamps 被灯照亮
 - keep sb _____ 把……当作
 - begin _____ 以……开始
 - a _____ road _____ 一条通向……的密道
 - _____ a place _____ a chimney
从烟囱进入……
 - a _____ deep _____ the earth
地下深处一条狭窄的通道
 - be _____ 受……袭击
 - _____ her first _____ 进行她的第一次航海
 - _____ the _____ of the sea
沉到海底
 - _____ light _____ 阐明某事
 - _____ one's _____ 引人注目
 - _____ down 减缓
 - in _____ case 在任何情况下
- II. 单项选择(每题1分,共15分)
- The river is 150 metres _____ at its _____

- points.
- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| A. broad; wide | B. wide; broad |
| C. broad; widest | D. vast; widest |
 - _____ is it to the farm?
—Twenty kilometres away.

A. How long	B. How far
C. How	D. How soon
 - Doctors may find a way _____ us healthy forever.

A. for keeping	B. keeps
C. of keep	D. to keep
 - Inventions _____ by scientists have helped us a lot.

A. made	B. were made
C. making	D. to be made
 - His family sent him _____ England _____ medicine.

A. in; to study	B. for; studied
C. to; to study	D. to; for study
 - _____ make a living, he has to go fishing every day.

A. To	B. In order
C. As to	D. For
 - He used his _____ in his book.

A. newest suggestions	B. latest ideas
C. last idea	D. newly ideas
 - By _____ technical inventions, we can solve many problems in our life.

A. use	B. used
C. using	D. using for
 - You aren't allowed _____ about.

A. litter	B. littering
C. to littering	D. to litter

10. He worked hard, _____ he made his dream come true.
A. long before B. before long
C. before D. long ago
11. —What do you think of the concert?
—Oh, it was _____ success.
A. a very B. quite a
C. so D. really
12. _____ the days went on, the situation there got worse.
A. With B. Since
C. While D. As
13. _____, so he didn't come to school last week.
A. Though he was ill
B. Being ill
C. Having been ill
D. He was ill
14. _____ production up by 60%, the company has had another excellent year.
A. As B. For
C. With D. Through
15. —I'm sorry, but I shouldn't have been so rude to you.
—You _____ your temper but that's OK.
A. have lost B. had lost
C. did lose D. were lost

III. 单句改错(每题1分,共10分)

- Why do you need know the time? 1. _____
- What must you do catch the bird? 2. _____
- Tell me that you believe most. 3. _____
- He spent most time plays games. 4. _____
- Let's set out look for the boy. 5. _____
- The weather turned out well. 6. _____
- I decided not go out alone. 7. _____
- From now we must study hard. 8. _____
- The exciting look on his face suggested his agreement. 9. _____
- We found the fish swim in the water. 10. _____

IV. 短文改错(每题1分,共10分)

If someone loses a lot of blood, so he or she must be
1. _____
taken to hospital and give blood, or he or she will feel
weak 2. _____
and cold and may even die. But where is this blood come
3. _____

from? It is from those are healthy and willing to give blood. 4. _____
They go to a place where blood is collected every three 5. _____
months. A special kind of needle is putting into the arm. 6. _____
The blood runs through a needle and a rubber tube into a 7. _____
bottle. Blood is taken by this way. There're four differ- 8. _____
ent type of blood, so we must be careful not to use too dif- 9. _____
ferent blood from his or her if someone needs a blood transfu- 10. _____
sion.

V. 完成句子(每题1分,共10分)

- Jules Verne _____ the _____ of _____
_____ fiction.
儒勒·凡尔纳奠定了现代科幻小说的基础。
- We should _____ the scientific _____ of our
day one _____.
我们应该将我们所处时代的科学发展向前推进一步。
- In their _____ _____, they find
themselves on the _____ of the monster.
在他们努力求生时,发现自己就在怪兽身体的表面上。
- He _____ _____ a thief.
结果表明他是个贼。
- _____ _____ with his classmates, he
spent most of time _____.
为了赶上同学,他把大部分时间用于学习。
- _____ he said _____ _____ my
mother.
他所说的话,使我想起了我妈妈。
- These inventions _____ us to do things _____
were _____ in his time.
这些发明允许我们做在他那个时代认为是不可能的事。
- _____ of _____, they found the
monster.
经过几个月搜寻,他们发现了怪兽。
- _____ themselves _____ enemies,
they built a strong wall.
为了防御敌人,他们筑起了一堵坚固的墙。
- He is a _____ _____.
他是个有个性的人。

VI. 完形填空(每题1分,共20分)

It interests me to watch the way children so often

act against their parents' ideas, while at the same time
 1 their parents' characteristics(特征). That is to
 say, the children grow up to 2 views different from
 their parents', yet to have 3 personalities. There is
 a quarrel 4 on in the toy world at present 5
 whether children should be 6 to have war toys. I
 don't believe in encouraging war toys, but I do not see
 7 point in forbidding them when I think of the
 8 of my friend Harry.

Harry is the 9 of a pair of strict parents who
 were totally against war. He was never allowed toy sol-
 diers 10 a boy, never allowed toy guns. Harry grew
 up and went into the army, becoming a first-class soldier
 and 11 all sorts of military honors in a rather fierce
 unit. He became the opposite in 12 way of what his
 parents might have 13 of their son. And yet there is
 a gentleness about Harry which shows a 14 person-
 ality. There is a sympathetic element(富于同情心的秉
 性) about the man which, I can see, 15 have come
 from his family. In spite of 16 things differently
 from our parents, a lot of the spirit gets passed on.

Parents certainly have to 17 their children what
 they believe to be right, but it is not so much your ideas
 that children 18 as your example. Perhaps the
 19 way to teach one's child gentleness is not to for-
 bid toy guns, but to be gentle in 20 everyday life.

1. A. keeping B. leaving
C. continuing D. enjoying
2. A. accept B. receive
C. hold D. like
3. A. equal B. similar
C. good D. bad
4. A. putting B. calling
C. going D. getting
5. A. over B. with
C. by D. on
6. A. discouraged B. limited
C. controlled D. encouraged
7. A. any B. some
C. one D. another
8. A. experiment B. experience
C. stories D. family
9. A. one B. son
C. daughter D. nephew
10. A. to B. for

- C. since D. like
11. A. accepting B. defeating
C. winning D. receiving
12. A. all B. every
C. any D. some
13. A. wanted B. thought
C. believed D. expected
14. A. rude B. different
C. brave D. quiet
15. A. will B. must
C. should D. can
16. A. doing B. taking
C. drawing D. setting
17. A. ask B. require
C. teach D. advise
18. A. have B. learn
C. set D. follow
19. A. best B. better
C. valuable D. long
20. A. their B. your
C. one's own D. our own

Ⅶ. 阅读理解(每题2分,共10分)

In 1826, a Frenchman named Niepce needed pic-
 tures for his business, but he was not a good artist. So
 he invented a very simple camera. He put it in a window
 of his house and took a picture of his yard. That was the
 first photograph.

The next important date in the history of photogra-
 phy was 1837. That year, Daguerre, another French-
 man, took a picture of his studio. He used a new kind of
 camera and a different process. This kind of photograph
 was called a daguerreotype. Soon, other people began to
 use Daguerre's process. In about 1840, the process was
 improved. Then photographers could take pictures of
 people and moving things.

Matthew Brady was one well-known American pho-
 tographer. He took many portraits of famous people.
 The portraits were unusual because they were very life-
 like and full of personality.

In the 1880s, new inventions began to change pho-
 tography. Photographers could buy film ready-made in
 rolls. And finally, the invention of the small handheld
 camera made photography less expensive. With the small
 camera, anyone could be a photographer. People began
 to use cameras just for fun. They took pictures of their

families, friends and favorite places. They called these pictures “snapshots”.

Photography also turned into a form of art by the end of the 19th century, some photographs were not just copies of the real world. They showed ideas and feelings, like other art forms.

1. The first photograph was taken with _____.
 A. a small handheld cameras
 B. a daguerreotype
 C. a very simple camera
 D. new film
2. The story of photography _____.
 A. began in the 16th century
 B. began in France
 C. is unknown
 D. began in the United States
3. Matthew Brady was well-known for _____.
 A. inventing daguerreotypes
 B. taking pictures of French cities
 C. taking portraits of famous people
 D. inventing the first camera
4. The new inventions in photography made it possible for _____.
 A. Brady to take pictures of famous people
 B. anyone to be a photographer
 C. only rich people to take pictures
 D. people to use daguerreotypes
5. Photography can also be an art form because artists can _____.
 A. take pictures to show the real world
 B. make documentaries
 C. show ideas and feelings in pictures
 D. copy old pictures

VII. 附加题(每题1分,共10分)

Yesterday we went to plant trees on the hill near to
 _____ 1. _____
 our school. The boys were made dig pits(坑). The
 _____ 2. _____
 girls were told to plant the young trees into the pits.
 _____ 3. _____
 All of us worked very hardly. Soon we were all wet
 _____ 4. _____
 with sweat. After the young trees planted, we
 _____ 5. _____
 began to water it. The water was at the foot of
 _____ 6. _____

the hill. But we stood in line to pass pails(桶)
 _____ 7. _____
 of water from one to other up to the hill. _____ 8. _____
 We did not finish water the trees until it _____ 9. _____
 was dark. Though we were tired, we feel very happy.
 _____ 10. _____



Unit 12 Fact and fantasy

(时间:45 分钟 满分:100 分)

I. 单项选择(每题1分,共30分)

- He used to spend a lot of time in the school library _____ his lessons in order to make his classes interesting and lovely.
A. to prepare B. prepared
C. preparing for D. preparing
- When Chapline was young, he _____ his love for the theatre.
A. developed B. expressed
C. made D. sent
- _____ poor at English, I'm afraid I can't make myself _____.
A. To be; understand B. I'm; to understand
C. Being; understanding D. Being; understood
- It was not _____ many of his dreams came true.
A. long before B. before long
C. long ago D. long when
- We're living in an age _____ many things are done on computer. (2003 北京春季卷)
A. which B. that
C. whose D. when
- The weather _____ sunny after raining for several days.
A. turned to B. changed to
C. turned out to be D. turned out
- _____ we'll go camping tomorrow depends on the weather.
A. If B. Whether
C. That D. Where
- There _____ a lot of trees in this area. But now some new factories have been set up here.
A. were used to be B. used to be
C. used to being D. used to have
- The boy pretend _____ when his mother came in.
A. to be asleep B. to fall asleep
C. sleeping D. asleep
- _____ her own measure, the dress fits her perfectly.
A. Having been made with
B. To be made for
C. Making to
D. Made to
- The growth of population makes _____ necessary to exploit _____ natural resources.
A. that; much B. it; more
C. what; much D. it; much
- The man came up to a lonely cottage, _____ there a while and then entered it with great interest.
A. to stand B. standing
C. stand D. stood
- Children shouldn't be _____ from school although they dislike studies.
A. beaten B. removed
C. gone D. protected
- These wild flowers are so special. I would do _____ I can to save them.
A. whatever B. that
C. which D. whichever
- Don't forget to come to my birthday party tomorrow.
—_____.
A. I don't B. I won't
C. I can't D. I haven't
- The gentleman _____ you told me yesterday

- proved to be a criminal.
A. who B. about whom
C. whom D. with whom
17. At the age of 5, _____.
A. he went to America
B. his father died
C. a car knocked him down
D. all the above
18. That evening she _____ writing the report.
A. set out B. set off
C. set up D. set about
19. —I don't feel like _____ out the plan right away.
—OK, personally, I'd rather you _____ it out when you have got everything ready.
A. to carry; to carry B. carrying; carry
C. carry; to carry D. carrying; to carry
20. It was with these feelings _____ I began the creation of a human being.
A. that B. then
C. so that D. who
21. —Are you still thinking about yesterday's game?
—Oh, that's _____. (2003 北京春季卷)
A. what makes me feel excited
B. whatever I feel excited about
C. how I feel about it
D. when I feel excited
22. All this gifts must be mailed immediately _____ in time for Christmas. (2005 辽宁)
A. so as to be received
B. in order to receive
C. in order to have received
D. so as to be receiving
23. A cook will be immediately fired if he is found _____ in the kitchen. (NMET 2003)
A. smoke B. smoking
C. to smoke D. smoked
24. I may walk with you _____ the street corner before I take the bus.
A. until B. as far as
C. as long as D. in
25. This river is _____ that one.
A. five metre wider than
B. as twice wide as
C. the width twice of
D. twice the width of
26. _____ his raincoat, he immediately rushed out _____ in the heavy rain and dark night.
A. Wore; and lost B. Helped into; lost
C. Putting on; losing D. Dressed in; to lose
27. —How long do you think it is _____ he arrived here?
—No more than half a year, I guess.
A. when B. that
C. before D. since
28. —Are we getting close enough to our destination(目标)?
—_____. We still have a long way to go.
A. Nowhere near that
B. Some place nearby
C. You are kidding
D. More or less
29. All I have is yours. You may take _____ you like.
A. which B. whichever
C. whatever D. no matter what
30. —How about the price of these refrigerators?
—They're equal in price to, if not cheaper than, _____ at the other stores.
A. others B. it
C. that D. the ones

II. 完形填空(每空 2 分,共 40 分)

Our plan was to drive into Cambridge, catch the 7:34 train to Liverpool Street Station, then to separate and meet again for lunch. Although we arrived at Liverpool Street Station at 10:30, Joan 1 that she would go to see the Crown Jewels in the Tower of London 2 we went shopping. It was only after her sister had 3 into the fog that my wife realized that we hadn't decided where we should 4 her for lunch. 5 I had our three tickets for the concert in my pocket, this was indeed a 6. There seemed to be nothing we could do but take a taxi to the Tower of London. However, we didn't find her.

It was now one o'clock, and the concert would begin at 2:30. "Perhaps she'll 7 waiting outside the concert hall," my wife said hopefully. By this time the fog was so thick that the road traffic had to 8, and the only way to get there was 9 underground railway. Hand in hand we 10 our way along the road to where we thought the 11 station should be. An hour later we found Tower Hill Station.