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北京教育出版社恒谦教育研究院研究成果

金版 1+1

同步双测

丛书主编 方可

高二英语(上)

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前言

丛书主编答读者问

问：主编先生，您能简单介绍一下《金版1+1》系列丛书吗？

答：“金版1+1”系列主要包括《金版1+1同步双测》《金版1+1中考双测》《金版1+1高考双测》三大部分。该系列定位于同步学习及各考复习使用，主要以练测为主。无论从题目的筛选，还是从编写体例的设计来看，该系列都是一套实用、高效的新型教辅用书。

《金版1+1同步双测》丛书是“金版1+1”系列的重要组成部分，是一套严格按照最新教材内容编写、体例设计创新的同步测试卷，涵盖了中学阶段各个年级的课程教学，非常适合课内外同步练习或检测之用。

问：《金版1+1同步双测》丛书经过第四次修订，主要突出了哪些特色？

答：此次修订在内容上突出了以下三大特色：特色一，注重对学生综合能力的训练和培养。像“能力自测”卷就体现了这一特色。特色二，与中高考的联系更加紧密。像“最新考题展示”卷就辑取了近几年全国各类中考、高考卷中一些较典型的试题，经过科学整合并按单元（章）分别组卷，以便为学生提供一应考实战平台。特色三，汲取最新信息，凸显创新思维意识与素质教育目标。可以说此次修订结合全国各地师生来信中提出的好建议和新观点，从大量最新题型中精选出一些极具代表性的题目，组成了“新颖题型参考”卷，以启发学生创新思维与主动性学习。

问：主编先生，如何理解《金版1+1同步双测》中的“1+1”和“双测”呢？

答：之所以这样命名，是因为本丛书的每册均由两部分组成。第一部分为16K活页印装，按教材顺序划分为若干小单元，各单元自成卷，主要适用于同步教学中课内练习或课外自练；第二部分为8K活页印装，按教材顺序划分为若干大单元，各单元自成卷，主要用于教学中的统一测试或单元末的综合练习。从形式上来讲这是真正的“1+1”模式——“小单元过关”+“大单元检测”模式。

本丛书每册均含有两种不同目标、不同模式、不同题量的检测卷，第一部分的检测卷称为“小卷”，第二部分的检测卷称为“大卷”，主要用于同步教学中两种不同目标的检测与验收，这就是“双测”的由来。

问：请您再详细说说“小卷”与“大卷”的意义及它们的关系，好吗？

答：好的。“小卷”体现了“小”，划分到课时，故亦可称“课时卷”，这是为了“逐课先过关”；大卷相对小卷而言，按单元设计，故可称“单元卷”，这是为了“单元大过关”。“小卷”与“大卷”的关系，可形象地比作合奏中的小锣与大鼓，几声小锣，一声大鼓，轻敲有序，重锤有节，重迭成波澜，迂回有递进。



问：为什么不称为“小卷+大卷”，而偏偏称作“1+1”与“双测”呢？

答：您问到了关键处。您可知道，这里的“1+1”不是简单的“数学式”，而是蕴藏着深刻的“哲学原理”。“1+1”仅仅是形式，还要升华到思想。我们用“1+1”把“两分法”和“整合规则”的普遍哲理引进到检测设计中来。例如，在同一单元的“小卷”里，我们再用“一分为二”分出了两份不同层次的试卷，一名“基础巩固”，一名“综合拓展”，将知识与能力“合二为一”，这才算是一套完整的检测卷。再如：在每一单元的“小卷”之后，我们又设计了两种不同要求的“大卷”，一种供学生自测，一种供教师在教学中进行统一测试或练习，而且“小卷”和“大卷”分别采用了不同的印装形式，这无论从功效还是形式上来看都可称为“1+1”与“双测”。

问：很有意思！这点我没有想到。关于“1+1”哲理的实施，您还能举出一些例子吗？

答：例子很多。如在每一卷的题目设置上，“1+1”指导我们进行“传统题目+探究题目”的设计。要知道，旧教材中的设问，着重于“答”而吝吝于“给”，但新教材着重于“辅”而不苛刻于“求”。这种题设走势，对今后的教学将产生巨大的影响。在此过渡时期，我们恰到好处地把“传统题”和“探究题”按“1+1”的原理进行了合理安排。

问：以上设计，非常之妙。为了确保《金版1+1同步双测》丛书的编写质量，贵中心采取了哪些可靠措施？

答：主要是作者队伍的优化。为保证《金版1+1同步双测》丛书的质量，我中心做了如下工作：其一，请名师设计；其二，找名校坐庄；其三，选名卷垫底。

北京教育出版社恒谦教育研究院
《金版1+1》系列丛书编委会

同步双测



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同步双测

Unit 1

Making a difference

(时间:45 分钟 满分:100 分)

I. 填空 (15 分)

- 对……有作用或影响 make a _____
- 入了瑞士籍 take Swiss _____
- 与……相似的 be _____ to
- 科学的分支 a _____ of science
- 无界线 no _____
- 一位很有发展前途的学生 a _____ student
- 顶尖大学 top _____
- 不治之症 an _____ disease
- 放弃对未来的梦想与希望
give up one's _____ and _____ for the future
- 与……订婚 get/be _____ to
- 探索宇宙太空的奥秘
the _____ of the _____
- 结果是;最后的情况是 _____ out to be
- 科学理论 a _____ theory
- 美国口音 an American _____
- 前因后果 the _____ and _____
- 犯罪现场 the crime _____
- 中国天文学家和地理学家
the Chinese _____ and _____
- 星座的位置 the _____ of the stars
- 执政,上台 come into _____
- 达到目标 _____ one's goals
- 对……感到好奇 be _____ about
- 被诊断为…… be _____ with
- 庆祝六十大寿 _____ one's 60th birthday
- 准备了一份四十五分钟的演讲
_____ a 45-minute lecture
- 下载文件 _____ files

II. 选择填空 (15 分)

- Children are naturally _____ about everything around them.
A. curious B. worried
C. interested D. serious
- What can I do for you?
—The watch needs _____.
A. to oil B. being oiled
C. to be oiled it D. oiling
- To take the first bus means _____ early tomorrow morning.
A. to get up B. getting up
C. got up D. should get up
- Time _____ quickly. Three years passed before I knew it.
A. went on B. went by
C. went away D. went off
- I don't think these black clothes _____ her age. I guess red ones may be better.
A. match B. fit
C. connect D. equal
- Usually some people lose _____ in the things they used to be _____ in.
A. interest; interested
B. interested; interest
C. interested; interesting
D. interest; interesting
- Would you like to have a cup of tea?
—_____.
A. No, I wouldn't B. Yes, I do
C. Yes, I'd like to D. No, I don't

- () 8. Most of us would probably feel very sad and give up our dreams and hopes _____ the future.
A. in B. of C. for D. at
- () 9. He married _____ the girl whom he was engaged _____.
A. to; to B. /; to
C. with; to D. /; with
- () 10. _____ if they do not come?
A. Why B. How
C. Where D. What
- () 11. There is little doubt _____ our team will beat yours.
A. which B. whether
C. if D. that
- () 12. Whom _____ Mr. Smith saw in the college yesterday?
A. it was that B. was it that
C. it was D. was it
- () 13. Only by this means _____ improve your spoken English.
A. can you be able to
B. can you will
C. will you
D. be able you
- () 14. Since it _____ a fine day. Why don't we go out to have a picnic?
A. turns on B. turns up
C. turns off D. turns out
- () 15. —How long has he _____ to the girl?
—Only a month.
A. engaged B. been engaged
C. got engage D. engaged himself

III. 句子改错(10分)

- My opinions are similar with his. 1. _____
- Hawking became famous in early 1970s. 2. _____
- Today, both Zhang Heng and Galileo are known for scientific pioneers. 3. _____
- Have you found the answers of all these questions? 4. _____
- I don't like the way which you laugh at her. 5. _____
- I married the girl whom I was engaged with. 6. _____

- Einstein found it difficult to make people believing his theory was correct. 7. _____
- His dream of becoming a pilot has been come true. 8. _____
- Not all of you are interesting in English. 9. _____
- It was yesterday afternoon when I met her in the street. 10. _____

IV. 短文改错(10分)

London has many beautifully gardens but Kew Garden is most beautiful of all. It's only 12 minutes in bus from the middle of London and it's opened every day. All through the year you can see lots of flowers, because Kew gets their plants from many countries. The plants that like hot climate live in glass houses, where we call greenhouses. The biggest is the Palm House. It is near 150 years old. The idea of the Palm House is clear. A lot of lights can get into the plants.

V. 翻译句子(10分)

- The two have nothing _____. (他们两者没有共同之处。)
- There is _____ arguing further. (再进一步争论已没有意义了。)
- Yet two years had _____ and I was not _____ bad. (但两年过去了, 我的情况却没有那么糟糕。)
- It looked like rain this morning, but it has _____ a fine day. (今天早上看起来要下雨, 结果是个好天。)
- Tom _____ Mary, whom he had met on the train. (汤姆和玛丽订婚了, 他们是在火车上认识的。)
- _____ can you make progress in your English study. (只有这样你才能在

英语学习上取得进步。)

7. They are never _____ a simple answer and _____ new questions. (他们对简单的答案从不满意,并总是寻求新的问题。)
8. Missing the train _____ another hour. (错过这趟火车意味着要再等一个小时。)
9. Hangzhou is _____ the West Lake. (杭州以西湖而闻名。)
10. The couple _____ all their money to _____ their lost son. (这对夫妇花光了他们所有的钱寻找他们失踪的儿子。)

VI. 完形填空(20分)

We arrived in Spain 1 the first time a few weeks ago and I decided to buy a car because we had sold 2 we had in England before leaving. Yesterday the sales office rang us to say the car was 3. I had tried out a model like it 4, but as I was not 5 used to driving in this city, my wife did not want me to collect it on my own so we went 6 to fetch it. We 7 the car and signed the papers. They told us that there was 8 petrol to take us to a garage, where we could fill up. The nearest garage to the office was about 100 yards 9 and we got there safely. But when I turned into the main 10 I suddenly saw a lot of cars 11 towards me. I got out of their way as fast as I 12 by backing into the garage once more and the man behind me shouted at me. "It's such a problem to remember to drive on the right, 13 ?" My wife said. "Yes, if only I had had a few lessons for practice." I replied. "You'd better go 14 on the way home," my wife said. "You'd be sorry if you had an accident 15 the first day, wouldn't you?" While we were talking, the man behind got out of his 16 and said 17 good English "Would you 18 telling me when you are thinking of leaving? 19 are you going to sit in your car 20 day?"

- () 1. A. at B. to
C. for D. in
- () 2. A. the one B. it
C. that D. which
- () 3. A. red B. black
C. ready D. big
- () 4. A. ago B. before
C. since D. long ago
- () 5. A. still B. already

- C. yet
() 6. A. together
C. back
() 7. A. drove out
C. drove away
() 8. A. enough
C. little
() 9. A. wide
C. high
() 10. A. road
C. point
() 11. A. race
C. walking
() 12. A. may
C. should
() 13. A. isn't it
C. doesn't it
() 14. A. rapidly
C. carefully
() 15. A. at
C. on
() 16. A. car
C. garage
() 17. A. nice
C. very
() 18. A. nice
C. very
() 19. A. So
C. Then
() 20. A. all
C. one
D. any more
B. separately
D. home
B. paid off
D. paid for
B. no
D. a lot of
B. away
D. long
B. reason
D. garage
B. walk
D. racing
B. could
D. will
B. isn't there
D. don't you
B. hurriedly
D. quickly
B. in
D. by
B. office
D. way
B. with
D. in
B. with
D. in
B. Or
D. Yet
B. every
D. any

VII. 阅读理解(20分)

A

The Spirit rover went for its longest trip on the surface of Mars (火星), traveling just over 26.4 meters but stopping short of the distance NASA has hoped it would cover, scientists said today.

Engineers had hoped the rover would travel 49.2 meters on its way to a crater known as "Bonneville" to examine rocks and soil for evidence(证据) that water may have existed on the Red Planet, mission manager Jim Erickson said.

"Spirit, she's put some more territory behind her," Erickson said. "We're close but not as close as we'd

wanted to be.”

Spirit’s longest previous distance covered in a day was 21 meters. That occurred last week. Before setting off for the crater, Spirit made a careful study of a flaky (有薄层的) rock called “Mini”.

Scientists want to know why the rock is flaky when nearby rocks are not. Erickson said flakiness may indicate layering—a possible sign the rock was formed over time instead of all at once, as may be the case with spit from a volcano. Scientists at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration reconsidered their judgment of the distance to the “Bonneville” crater, saying it’s about 345 meters from Spirit’s landing place. The robot still has 240 meters to go to reach.

- () 1. Which of the following would be the best title of this passage?
- A. Worries of the NASA about the Mars rover
B. Long way for Spirit to go
C. The longest walk of Mars rover up to now
D. Unexpected problems the NASA met with
- () 2. The Spirit rover had covered about _____ meters in all when the news was given.
A. 49 B. 76 C. 47 D. 100
- () 3. The Spirit rover traveled shorter distance than expected because _____.
A. she was ordered to examine some other rocks and soil
B. it took her more time than expected to study rocks and soil on her way
C. something was wrong with her operating system
D. a crater blocked her way
- () 4. The underlined sentence in the third paragraph probably means _____.
A. she has set some new historical record
B. she has covered some more distance
C. she has left some more rocks behind her
D. she has studied some more rocks and soil

B

News has just been received of an air crash in the north of England. The plane, which was on a charter (包租的) flight from London to Carlisle, was carrying a party of businessmen on their way to a trade fair. It seems likely that the plane ran into a heavy fog as it was getting close to Carlisle and was forced to circle for some twenty minutes. Everything seems to be going well. The

pilot was in constant radio communication with Control, when the engines suddenly cut out and all contact was lost. The plane crashed on the site of the ancient Roman camp at Hadrian’s Hill, a place well known to archaeologists (考古学家) and tourists.

So far few details have been reported, but it is feared that at least twenty people lost their lives, among whom was the pilot, who was killed instantly. The local ambulance and firemen were on the scene within minutes of the crash, but additional help had to be rushed from other areas.

Mr. Leslie Collins, one of the survivors, told our reporter, “We passengers noticed the engines were making a funny noise. Of course we couldn’t see anything because of the fog, but the pilot said there was nothing to worry about. The next thing, we know, the engines went dead. There was a rushing noise and a kind of flash—and after that I don’t remember any more.”

Mr. Collins is now in hospital, being treated for minor injuries. We will be bringing you further news of the crash as we receive it. In the meantime relatives are asked to ring 023457211 for information.

- () 5. The plane that crashed was _____.
A. returning from a trade fair
B. on a regular flight to Carlisle
C. flying some businessmen to London
D. not on a regular flight
- () 6. When the plane neared Carlisle it _____ because of the heavy fog.
A. didn’t get any instruction to land
B. was unable to hear Ground Control
C. had to wait for further instructions to land
D. was forced to turn back
- () 7. The news report tells us that when the crash occurred _____.
A. the local help immediately came to the rescue
B. all the passengers and the pilot were killed
C. additional help was unnecessary
D. help was long delayed
- () 8. From what Mr. Collins said, it appears that he _____.
A. remembered everything that happened
B. had only an incomplete picture of what happened
C. remembered speaking to the pilot
D. heard and saw nothing at all

Unit 1

Making a difference

(时间:45 分钟 满分:100 分)

I. 选择填空(40 分)

- () 1. His English was too limited, _____, he didn't lose heart and decided to do his best to improve it.
A. so B. and C. however D. or
- () 2. Hangzhou is famous _____ the West Lake and, in my opinion, it is also famous _____ a city of tourism.
A. for; as B. as; as
C. for; for D. as; for
- () 3. We can keep our bread and fruit from drying _____.
A. in this way B. by this way
C. in the way D. by the way
- () 4. A computer can only do _____ you have instructed it to do.
A. how B. after
C. what D. when
- () 5. In fact _____ is a hard job for the police to keep order in an important football match.
A. this B. that C. there D. it
- () 6. —I hear you and Francis will spend your vacation in Nepal next spring.
—Yes, we are planning _____.
A. to B. to be
C. it D. to do
- () 7. The purpose of new technologies is to make life easier, _____ it more difficult.
A. not make B. not to make
C. not making D. do not make
- () 8. There _____ some mistakes in the article.

Have you looked through it?

- A. seem to be B. seems to be
C. has D. seems to have
- () 9. If Mickel keeps practising football, he _____ to be a good player.
A. promises B. wants
C. hopes D. wishes
- () 10. When their first child was born, they _____ for 3 years.
A. had married
B. got married
C. had been married
D. had got married
- () 11. Father bought me a new pen again yesterday. Now, I have five _____.
A. at all B. after all
C. in all D. above all
- () 12. —I don't know _____ to join the army or to find a job?
—Why don't you _____ your parents' advice?
A. if; take B. if; follow
C. whether; seek D. whether; give
- () 13. There is no doubt _____ John will come on time.
A. whether B. if
C. that D. which
- () 14. —Do you know Jim quarrelled with his brother?
—I don't know, _____.
A. nor don't I care
B. nor do I care

C. I don't care neither

D. nor I care

() 15. Those students _____ in this topic may join us in the discussion.

A. interesting B. are interesting

C. interested D. are interested

() 16. —Did you hear Miss Smith's lecture on how to improve our living condition?

—Yes, I have never heard _____ one.

A. a more exciting

B. a more excited

C. the most exciting

D. the most excited

() 17. _____ houses in the village school need re-pairing.

A. The number of B. A number of

C. A great deal of D. A great deal

() 18. He turned _____ famous writer _____ when he was over 30.

A. a; in 1930's B. /; in the 1930s

C. /; in the 1930s' D. a; in the 1930

() 19. She can't help _____ the house because she's busy making a cake.

A. to clean B. cleaning

C. to cleaned D. be cleaned

() 20. They are now in great need of help. So your support will certainly make a _____.

A. deal B. decision

C. point D. difference

II. 完形填空(40分)

A

For many people today, reading is no longer a relaxation. To keep up their work, they must read letters, reports, trade publications, and so on, not to 1 newspapers and magazines. In 2 a job or advancing in 3, the ability to read and comprehend quickly can mean the difference between success and failure. 4 the unfortunate fact is that most of us are 5 readers.

Most of us develop a poor reading habit at an early age, and never get 6 them. Then main deficiency (缺乏) 7 in the actual stuff of language itself—words. Taken 8, words have little meaning 9 they are strung (连结) together into phrases, sentences and paragraphs.

Unfortunately, however, the 10 reader does not

read groups of words. He laboriously reads one word at a time, often regressing (倒退) to 11 words or sentences. Regression, the tendency to look 12 upon what one has just read, is a common bad habit in reading. Another habit which 13 down the speed of reading is vocalization (出声) — sounding each word either 14 or mentally 15 one reads.

To overcome these bad habits some reading clinic uses a device called a (n) 16, which moves a bar down a page at a predetermined (预定的) speed. The bar is 17 at a slightly 18 rate than the reader finds comfortable, in order to "stretch" him. The accelerator forces the reader to read fast, 19 word-by-word reading, regression and subvocalization practically 20.

() 1. A. speak B. talk

C. mention D. tell

() 2. A. applying B. doing

C. receiving D. getting

() 3. A. it B. one

C. that D. which

() 4. A. Yet B. Therefore

C. Then D. Besides

() 5. A. fluent B. conscious

C. strategic D. poor

() 6. A. round B. over

C. through D. after

() 7. A. results B. persists

C. lies D. involves

() 8. A. individually B. wholly

C. directly D. lonely

() 9. A. if B. as

C. when D. until

() 10. A. illiterate (未受教育的) B. untrained

C. uneducated D. trained

() 11. A. reread B. recomprehend

C. recognize D. recite

() 12. A. up B. down

C. forward D. back

() 13. A. speeds B. slows

C. quickens D. puts

() 14. A. orally
B. audibly (听得见地)

C. visually (视觉地)

D. vividly

() 15. A. before B. after

C. as

D. since

()16. A. accelerator(加速器)

B. ruler

C. amplifier(扬声器)

D. meter

()17. A. decided

B. set

C. determined

D. placed

()18. A. slower

B. higher

C. lower

D. faster

()19. A. making

B. to make

C. make

D. and make

()20. A. helpful

B. useless

C. impossible

D. necessary

B

Once an Englishman named Jack Brown went to Russia for a holiday. He stayed there for several months and then came home. Some of his friends went to 1 a few days after he got back. "I had a very 2 trip while I was in Russia," Jack said to them. "I wanted to see a friend of mine 3. It was snowing when I started and the 4 made me very late. So I was still traveling through a forest in a sleigh(雪橇) when the sun went down. It was a long way from my friend's house 5 about twenty wolves began to 6 my sleigh. It was very dark in the forest. There was thick snow on the ground. It was cold, and there were 7 houses for miles and miles. First I heard the 8. The noise was terrible! The horses heard them, too. They were 9 and began running faster. Then I saw long, gray forms among the trees, and soon the wolves 10. They were running very fast, and they didn't seem to get tired like the horses.

"What did you do?" one of Jack's friends asked.

"When the wolves got very near," Jack answered, "I 11 my gun and shot the first wolf. The sleigh was moving about, 12 I hit the animal and killed it. Then all the other wolves stopped and 13, so our sleigh 14 for a few minutes."

"Then they 15 their meal, and I heard them coming again. The moon was shining brightly on the 16 now, and after a few minutes I saw them running 17 the trees once more. They came near again, and then I shot 18 of them, and the others stopped once more to eat it."

"The same thing happened again and again and my horses became more and more tired and ran 19 until, after two hours, only one wolf was still alive and follow-

ing us."

"Wasn't it too 20 to run after so many meals?" one of his friends asked.

()1. A. see him

B. see him off

C. thank him

D. congratulate him

()2. A. interesting

B. pleasant

C. sad

D. dangerous

()3. A. in the same city

B. in the country

C. in the neighborhood

D. living not far away

()4. A. dogs

B. horses

C. bad weather

D. wolves

()5. A. when

B. before

C. after

D. that

()6. A. attack

B. follow

C. find

D. catch

()7. A. many

B. some

C. hardly

D. no

()8. A. wind

B. sounds

C. wolves

D. persons

()9. A. interested

B. frightened

C. excited

D. angry

()10. A. ran away

B. were killed

C. stopped

D. were near us

()11. A. threw away

B. put up

C. put down

D. rose

()12. A. so

B. and

C. but

D. however

()13. A. saved it

B. then fled

C. ate it

D. took it away

()14. A. waited for them

B. was slow

C. broke down

D. got away from them

()15. A. fought for

B. enjoyed

C. finished

D. disliked

()16. A. snow

B. horses

C. trees

D. sleigh

()17. A. among

B. between

C. in

D. under

()18. A. none

B. some

C. the other

D. another

()19. A. faster and faster

B. more and more calmly

C. slower and slower

D. at great speed

()20. A. tired

B. small

C. fat

D. hungry

III. 阅读理解(10分)

Mercury(水星), the smallest planet and the one closest to the sun, is difficult to see.

Mercury can never appear more than twenty-eight degrees from the sun, and its greatest distance may sometimes be as little as eighteen degrees. Good conditions are therefore necessary if we are to see it without the help of a telescope. The times occur in the spring shortly after sunset, and in the early morning during the autumn.

Mercury is bound(关系密切) to the sun and the same face is always exposed to the sun's burning rays. Mercury's distance from the sun varies between 29 and 34 million miles, and this means being about 36 million or little more than a third of the earth's distance. Every square mile on the sunny side of its surface receives seven times as much heat as a square mile on the earth.

Apart from the sun itself, the sunny side of Mercury must be the hottest place in the solar system(太阳系). There the temperature is so high that no ordinary liquids could exist; for they would all boil away.

But the side of Mercury which is turned away from the sun remains in eternal(永恒的) darkness, with a temperature only a few degrees above absolute(绝对的) zero. This is the temperature at which bodies are considered to have "no heat left" in them. It is about 273 degrees centigrade.

It is strange to find the hottest and coldest parts of the solar system on the same planet. No air has been found on Mercury and we can fairly be certain that none exists. On the sunny side the gases would long since have escaped; on the dark side, if they exist at all, they will certainly be frozen solid. Mercury appears like our moon in size.

It takes a little less than eighty-eight earthly days to travel round the sun, and thus completes the trip four times in one of our years. It seems certain that no life can possibly exist on Mercury.

- () 1. Mercury, the smallest planet and the one closest to the sun can be seen _____.
A. without any difficulty
B. with our eyes sometimes
C. at any time
D. only through a telescope

- () 2. Which of the following statements is not right according to the passage?
A. Mercury is a planet.
B. Mercury always keeps the same face exposed to the sun's burning rays.
C. The sunny side of Mercury is the hottest place in the solar system.
D. The dark side of the planet Mercury is about minus two hundred and seventy-three degrees centigrade.
- () 3. The passage tells us that there is _____.
A. some microbe(微生物) on Mercury
B. no rain or snow on Mercury
C. no rock or stone on Mercury
D. none on Mercury
- () 4. Mercury travels round the sun _____ in one of our years.
A. four times or so
B. once or twice
C. five times
D. four and a half times

IV. 短文改错(10分)

We were late as usual. My husband had insisted on watering the flowers in the garden by himself. When we
1. _____
realized how he couldn't manage, he asked me for help.
2. _____
But now we had only an hour to get to the airport. Luckily,
3. _____
there were not many more cars or buses on the road and we
4. _____
were able to get here just in time. We checked in and went
5. _____
straightly to the big hall to wait for our flight to be called,
6. _____
but no announcement is made. A girl there told us the plane
7. _____
hadn't come yet. In the end, there came an announcement told
8. _____
us that the passengers waiting for Flight LJ108 could get the
9. _____
free meal and that the plane hadn't left 10. _____
London for some technical problems.

Unit 1

Making a difference

(时间:45 分钟 满分:100 分)

I. 选择填空 (40 分)

- () 1. Do let your mother know all the truth. She appears _____ everything.
A. to tell
B. to be told
C. to be telling
D. to have been told
- () 2. Four of Robert's children were at the party, including _____, Luke.
A. the oldest
B. an oldest one
C. the old
D. an old one
- () 3. Suddenly, a tall man driving a golden carriage _____ the girl and took her away, _____ in the woods.
A. seizing; disappeared
B. seized; disappeared
C. seizing; disappearing
D. seized; disappearing
- () 4. —I think you should phone Jenny and say sorry to her.
—_____. It was her fault.
A. No way
B. Not possible
C. No chance
D. Not at all
- () 5. We wanted to get home before dark, but it didn't quite _____ as planned.
A. make out
B. turn out
C. go on
D. come up
- () 6. You'd better _____ TV right now. It's time for supper.
A. not turn on
B. to not turn on
C. not to turn on
D. not turning on
- () 7. You'd better _____ football in the street.
A. not play
B. not to play
C. don't play
D. not playing
- () 8. How interesting the computer game is ! Why _____ join us ?
A. won't
B. no
C. don't
D. not
- () 9. — We will go to Mount Emei tomorrow. Why _____ join us ?
— That's a good idea.
A. not
B. don't
C. can't
D. didn't
- () 10. — What shall we do this Sunday ?
— Why _____ to the Science Museum ?
A. not to go
B. not go
C. don't go
D. not you go
- () 11. It's raining heavily outside. You'd better _____.
A. to not go out
B. not to go out
C. go not out
D. not go out
- () 12. The funny story makes us _____.
A. laugh
B. laughing
C. to laugh
D. laughed
- () 13. Let's _____ the cinema together.
A. to go
B. going
C. go to
D. went
- () 14. I never heard him _____ so.
A. say
B. to say
C. saying
D. having said
- () 15. The teacher made her students _____ the text twice a day.

- A. recite B. reciting
C. to recite D. recited

- () 16. We sometimes heard _____ songs in English.
A. that he sing B. that he sings
C. him to sing D. him sing
- () 17. We won't have him _____ at his mother.
A. shout B. to shout
C. shouting D. to have shouted
- () 18. He made us _____ on _____ the tree.
A. go; to watering B. to go; to water
C. go; watering D. to go; water
- () 19. Do you often see her _____ for him at the bus stop?
A. waited B. to wait
C. waiting D. being waited
- () 20. Did you notice the little boy _____ away?
A. took the apple and run
B. take the apple and run
C. taking the apple and run
D. who taking the apple and run

II. 完形填空 (60 分)

"It was all his own idea," says Pat, the wife of California high school football coach Bob Peters. Bob had 1 made a "motherhood contract (合同)" — declaring that for 70 days this summer he would 2 the care of their four children and all the housework. 3 he didn't even know how to make coffee when he signed, he was very confident.

After 40 of the 70 days, he was ready to 4. "I was beaten down," admits Bob. "Not only is motherhood a 5 task, it is an impossible job for any normal human being."

Bob and Pat were married in 1991. After they married, Pat 6 a secretary to help put him through university. 7 Bob has been the football coach while Pat raised the kids. 8 two years ago Pat went back to work. "I had been 9 children so much," she 10, "I couldn't talk to a grown-up." She continued to run the household, 11 — until Bob signed the contract.

Bob tried hard to learn cooking, but the meals he prepared were 12. For the last three weeks, the family 13 a lot—sometimes having MacDonald's hamburgers for lunch and dinner.

14 housekeeping, a home economics teacher had told Bob that a room always looks clean 15 the bed is made. "I found 16 — I shut the doors," he says.

Soon the kids were wearing their shirts inside out. "When we went to 17 Pat at work, I made them wear their shirts 18 side out so they would look clean."

Now that Bob has publicly 19 he was wrong, he is 20 the child-raising and household tasks with Pat.

- () 1. A. only B. just
C. nearly D. ever
- () 2. A. stick to B. set about
C. think about D. take over
- () 3. A. If B. As
C. Since D. Although
- () 4. A. carry on B. give up
C. break down D. find out
- () 5. A. strange B. pleasant
C. difficult D. serious
- () 6. A. sent B. employed
C. learned from D. worked as
- () 7. A. In time B. Before long
C. Since then D. Later on
- () 8. A. Then B. Thus
C. So D. Still
- () 9. A. near B. after
C. about D. around
- () 10. A. insists B. sighs
C. jokes D. apologizes
- () 11. A. besides B. therefore
C. however D. otherwise
- () 12. A. terrible B. tasty
C. expensive D. special
- () 13. A. starved B. traveled
C. worked out D. ate out
- () 14. A. Due to B. As for
C. Along with D. Except for
- () 15. A. until B. before
C. if D. unless
- () 16. A. an easier way B. a cheaper way
C. a cleaner way D. a harder way
- () 17. A. receive B. welcome
C. greet D. fetch
- () 18. A. good B. wrong
C. right D. opposite
- () 19. A. admitted B. suggested
C. agreed D. explained
- () 20. A. operating B. realizing
C. sharing D. performing