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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

必修 2

与人教实验版配套

丛书主编 方可

高中英语

北京教育出版社



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丛书主编 方 可
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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”而吝啬于“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

Unit 1 Cultural relics

(时间:60 分钟 满分:100 分)

I. 根据所给的首字母用本单元生词完成下列句子,使句意完整(每小题 2 分,共 10 分)

1. For international marriages, the most difficult is the c _____ differences between two countries.
2. The p _____ of Lu Xun impressed me a lot when I visited his house.
3. Nowadays we pay more attention to the serious problem of p _____ than ever before.
4. According to statements on the o _____ website, we know he is in good health.
5. To build is difficult, to r _____ is more difficult.

II. 单项填空(每小题 2 分,共 30 分)

- () 1. A cultural relic is something that has _____ for a long time.
A. alive B. survived
C. living D. lived
- () 2. The only _____ question is whether we can raise the money or not.
A. remained B. remaining
C. left D. leaving
- () 3. I'll look into the matter as soon as possible. Just have a little _____.
A. wait B. time
C. patience D. rest
- () 4. —Did the prisoner _____ the police?
—Yes, there was no chance of his getting away from the building.
A. give in to B. give up it
C. give in D. catch
- () 5. The houses across the street are _____, but they were in good condition a few years ago.
A. in ruins B. in repairs
C. in rows D. in numbers
- () 6. The man who has the old coin insists that it _____ his family.
A. is belonging to
B. belongs to
C. was belonged to
D. is being belonged to
- () 7. We must try our best to _____ our city _____ to life.
A. take; back B. get; back
C. make; back D. fetch; back
- () 8. The design for the room was _____ the popular fancy style in those days.
A. with B. at C. of D. for
- () 9. When I was wondering where I could get so much money for my trip, my sister _____ to help.
A. had B. offered
C. used D. pleased
- () 10. He worked hard and completed the work

three months ahead of time, and _____, he got two months for holiday.

- A. in return for B. in return
C. by return D. for return

() 11. These thick walls _____ a useful purpose in the houses.

- A. served for B. served on
C. served D. served in

() 12. These tours sometimes take several weeks.

Usually only single men serve _____ guides for these tours.

- A. for B. of
C. as D. like

() 13. She told the artists to add more details _____ her design.

- A. to B. up to C. with D. for

() 14. The building _____ the way _____ we wanted it.

- A. was completed; which
B. completed; that
C. was completed; /
D. completed; /

() 15. This was a time _____ the two countries were _____ war.

- A. when; at the B. that; at
C. when; at D. when; at a

III. 完形填空(每空 1 分,共 20 分)

The Great Wall of China is called the "Ten-Thousand-li Great Wall" 1. In fact, it's more than 6 000 kilometres long. It winds 2 way from west to east, across deserts, over mountains, 3 valleys till at last it 4 the sea. It is one of the wonders of the world.

The Great Wall has a 5 of over 6. Parts of it 7 built through different dynasties. It was during the Qing Dynasty 8 the parts were joined 9 one long wall.

The Great Wall is wide enough at the top 10 five horses or ten men to walk 11. Along the wall are

watchtowers, 12 soldiers used 13 watch. 14 were lit on the towers as a warning when the enemy came.

It was difficult to build 15 wall in the ancient days without any modern machines. All the work 16 by hand. Thousands of men died of 17 when they were forced to work 18 the wall.

Today the Great Wall has become a place of 19 to the Chinese people and people 20 all over the world.

- () 1. A. in China B. in Chinese
C. of China D. in the Chinese

- () 2. A. it's B. it
C. their D. its

- () 3. A. in B. over
C. through D. from

- () 4. A. reaches B. gets
C. reaches to D. arrived

- () 5. A. history B. historical
C. historic D. histories

- () 6. A. twenty century B. two hundred years
C. two thousand years D. two centuries

- () 7. A. were B. was
C. is D. are

- () 8. A. which B. that
C. where D. when

- () 9. A. into B. in
C. up D. up into

- () 10. A. to B. for
C. from D. with

- () 11. A. side by side B. little by little
C. from side to side D. step by step

- () 12. A. who B. which
C. where D. there

- () 13. A. to keeping B. to keep
C. in keeping D. for keeping

- () 14. A. Fire B. A fire
C. Fires D. The fire

- () 15. A. such a B. such

C. so

D. so a

() 16. A. were done

B. was done

C. was worked

D. were worked

() 17. A. cold and hungry

B. cold and hunger

C. coldness and hunger

D. coldness

() 18. A. over

B. on

C. in

D. for

() 19. A. interests

B. the interest

C. interest

D. the interests

() 20. A. in

B. through

C. from

D. /

IV. 阅读理解(每小题 4 分,共 20 分)

Although most people know there are Seven Wonders in the ancient world, only few people can name them. This is because most of them are no longer there except the Pyramids. However, there is a growing list of wonders of the world today. About nine years ago, UNESCO's World Cultural and Nature Heritage (things that have come down to us from the past) List had 411 places and 136 countries were responsible to protect them, and the list keeps on growing.

Usually it is the task of a group of 21 experts to decide which places go on the list. The experts are chosen to work for six years. Their work is to examine and discuss the suggestions from different countries. They also manage the World Heritage Fund and have the right to decide what help to give to countries for protection work.

Over the past centuries a lot of cultural or historic places have been destroyed by man or nature. Protecting our natural and cultural heritage is a long and difficult task. Earthquakes, floods, pollution, wars, or even tourism are some of the dangers that harm this heritage.

When a historic place is in great danger, it is put on the World Heritage in Danger List and necessary things will be done to protect it. Places which are put on the Danger List include Historic Bridges of Indiana, St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Rosenwald School in Southern US,

etc.

() 1. The Seven Wonders of the Ancient World include _____.

A. Golden Gate Bridge

B. Sydney Opera House

C. the Great Wall

D. the Pyramids

() 2. According to the passage, _____ may provide some money for protecting the cultural relics.

A. UNESCO

B. the World Heritage Fund

C. the 21 experts

D. some countries

() 3. Why does the World Cultural and Natural Heritage List keep on growing?

A. Because there are more cultural heritage beginning to appear.

B. Because more countries begin to build cultural heritage.

C. Because a lot of cultural or historic places have disappeared.

D. Because more and more cultural heritage are in great danger.

() 4. Which of the following statements is true?

A. People can still visit the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World today.

B. Rosenwald School is a newly built school in Southern US.

C. More places will be added to the UNESCO's list.

D. The list is decided mainly by the governments of different countries.

() 5. What would be the best title for this passage?

A. Seven Wonders of the Ancient World.

B. Experts Play an Important Role.

C. The Growing List of Wonders of the World.

D. Some Historic Places in Danger.

V. 短文改错(每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

Last year was my first Thanksgiving of my own

1. _____

house. I have never cooked Thanksgiving dinner

2. _____

before, so I wanted to be special. I spent what

3. _____

seemed like forever cooking, and to my surprised it

4. _____

came out looking perfectly ! I realized that I had

5. _____

left soft drinks at the store but I ran out to

6. _____

get it before guests arrived.

7. _____

I was away for no more than 15 minutes. When

8. _____

I returned back, I found my turkey 9. _____

in their mouths. You can see what I felt ! 10. _____

VI. 书面表达(10 分)

假定你是大兴一中一位学生,名叫李惠。有一批埃及中学生来到北京。学校派你给他们当导游,领他们参观长城。参观前,由你介绍长城。请你把要说的话写下来。内容包括以下几点:

1. 长城同金字塔(the Pyramid)一样是世界奇迹之一。长城有 2 000 多年的历史。长 6 000 多千米,高 6~7 米,宽 4~5 米。现在是游览胜地。

2. 长城和金字塔一样都是几千年前劳动人民修建的。中埃两国人民都是世界上伟大的人民。我们为此而自豪。

3. 向客人作自我介绍,对他们参观长城表示欢迎。

注意:120 个词左右;不要逐字翻译。

Unit 1 Cultural relics

(时间:60 分钟 满分:100 分)

I. 单项填空(每小题 2 分,共 30 分)

- () 1. You _____ in poor health if you don't go in for sports.
A. remained B. will remain
C. are remained D. will be remained
- () 2. There is no light in the dormitory. They must have gone to the lecture, _____?
A. didn't they B. don't they
C. mustn't they D. haven't they
- () 3. Although he was disabled when he was only ten years of age, yet he aimed _____, for which his classmates spoke _____ of him.
A. high; high B. highly; highly
C. highly; high D. high; highly
- () 4. After the war, a new school building was put up _____ had once been a theatre.
A. that B. where
C. where it D. where there
- () 5. Now that she is out of a job, Lucy _____ going back to school, but she hasn't decided yet.
A. had considered B. has been considering
C. considered D. is going to consider
- () 6. Do you want a friend _____ you could tell _____?
A. who; anything to B. whom; everything
C. who; everything D. whom; everything to
- () 7. Is that the reason _____ he did it?
A. which B. since
C. why D. because
- () 8. —The time we are making use of to solve the problem is very limited.
—Yes, but I think you are not _____ the problem.
A. determined about B. concerned about
C. familiar to D. pleased with
- () 9. He attends the evening class _____, that is, Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
A. every three days
B. every the second day
C. every two day
D. every other day
- () 10. She has _____ a bad patch recently.
A. gone round B. gone away
C. gone without D. gone through
- () 11. —I don't think we have met before.
—Yes, once at a party, but we _____.
A. weren't introduced
B. didn't introduce
C. haven't introduced
D. weren't introducing
- () 12. —Do you know Tim quarreled 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. I don't care also
- () 13. The boss stormed out of the office before I _____ say a word.
A. might B. could
C. would D. will

() 14. It _____ to be warm this afternoon.

- A. tell B. said
C. will show D. promises

() 15. They suggested a _____ solution.

- A. far better B. better far
C. far the better D. the better far

II. 句型转换(每小题 2 分,共 10 分)

完成 B 句,使其与 A 句意思相同或相近。(每空一词)

1. A. Restoring the city and its cultural relics seemed impossible.

B. _____ seemed _____ the city and its cultural relics.

2. A. We would do our best to save our city.

B. We would do _____ to save our city.

3. A. Helped by old paintings and photographs, the people managed to bring back the beauty of their culture and history.

B. _____ old paintings and photographs, the people _____ bring back the beauty of their culture and history.

4. A. What do you think makes a city great?

B. _____, what makes a city great?

5. A. The city will look as it used to in 10 years.

B. _____ 10 years _____ the city looks as it used to.

III. 完形填空(每空 1 分,共 20 分)

A high school history teacher once told us, "If you make one close friend in school, you will be most fortunate. A true friend is someone who stays with you for life." 1 teaches that he was right. Good friendship is just not easily 2.

It is possible that we simply do not stay in one place long enough to wait for 3 friendship to 4. However, there can be 5 disagreement on the need for each of us to think carefully about the kind of friendship we want.

To most of us, friendships are considered very important, but we need to be clear in our 6 the kinds of friendship we want. Are they to be close or 7 at arm's length? Do we want to 8 ourselves or do we want to walk on the surface? For some people, many friendships on the surface are 9 enough—and that's all right. But at some point we need to 10 that our expectations are the same as our friends' expectations.

The sharing of 11 experience 12 our tears as well as our dark dreams is the surest way to deepen friendships. But it 13 be undertaken(进行) slowly and carried on only if there are 14 of interest and action in return.

What are some of the 15 of friendship? The greatest is the attraction to expect too much too soon. Deep relationships 16 time. Another "major difficulty" is the selfishness to think one "possesses" the other, including his time and attention. Similarly, friendships 17 actions in return. In 18 words, you must give as much as you take. Finally there is a question of taking care of. Unless you spend 19 time together, talking on the phone, writing letters, doing things together, friendships will die 20.

() 1. A. Knowledge B. Teachers

C. Experience D. Parents

() 2. A. understood B. formed

C. realized D. produced

() 3. A. true B. common

C. deeply D. actual

() 4. A. design B. intend

C. develop D. appear

() 5. A. no B. some

C. any D. none

() 6. A. hearts B. thoughts

C. actions D. minds

() 7. A. remained B. left

C. kept D. stayed

() 8. A. own B. owe

C. share D. spare

() 9. A. that B. very

C. quite D. not

() 10. A. make sure B. remember

C. expect D. check out

() 11. A. social B. ordinary

C. good D. personal

() 12. A. includes B. to include

C. including D. included

() 13. A. can B. need

C. will D. must

() 14. A. marks B. sights

C. scenes D. signs

() 15. A. difficulties B. differences

C. advantages D. things

() 16. A. cost B. spend

C. ask

D. take

()17. A. require

B. request

C. depend

D. suggest

()18. A. some

B. many

C. other

D. different

()19. A. reasonable

B. comfortable

C. less

D. a lot

()20. A. for

B. away

C. out

D. from

IV. 阅读理解(每小题 2 分,共 18 分)

A

A pyramid is a very large structure with four sides. Each side is shaped like a triangle(三角形), and the four sides merge(汇合) to form a single point on top.

Pyramids were built in many parts of the world, but the most famous are in Egypt. More than four thousand years ago, an Egyptian King, named Zoser had the first pyramid built. It was a burial tomb(坟墓) for him when he died. Zoser's Step Pyramid near Cairo was the world's first all-stone structure.

Later kings built other pyramids. Every king wanted his tomb to be the best. But Khufu outdid them all. He had the largest pyramid built. It is the Great Pyramid. The Great Pyramid is over 450 feet high today, and it was once higher. Each of the side of the pyramid is 755 feet long. It takes about twenty minutes to walk all the way around the pyramid. To build the Great Pyramid, 100 000 men worked for twenty years.

The Indians of central American and Mexico also built pyramids. These pyramids, however, have flat tops. They also have steps(台阶) on the sides. The Pyramid of the Sun near Mexico City is larger at the base than any Egyptian pyramid.

()1. Pyramids are built _____.

A. only in Egypt

B. in Belgium

C. in Mexico

D. in many countries of the world

()2. _____ was the earliest pyramid in the world.

A. The Great Pyramid

B. Zoser's Step Pyramid

C. The Pyramid of the Sun

D. The pyramid built for Khufu

()3. The pyramids set up by the Indians were _____ those in Egypt.

A. taller than

B. larger at the base than

C. different in shape from

D. the same in shape as

()4. The Pyramid of the Sun is in _____.

A. America

B. India

C. Egypt

D. Mexico

()5. In China _____ is as old as some of the pyramids.

A. the Summer Palace

B. the Ming Tombs

C. the Palace Museum

D. the writer didn't tell us which

B

The Great Wall of China is considered to be the only man-made project seen from the moon. Although it was once thought to have been built entirely during the Qin Dynasty(朝代) between 221 BC and 208 BC, it is now believed to have been started earlier.

The 15-foot-high, 25-foot-wide, 1 500-mile-long structure was undoubtedly built to keep out invading enemies. To the common people of the empire, who had been forced to build the wall, it was not worth it, however. The wall, and other public works completed by the Qin Dynasty, had caused great losses on the wealth and human life of the country. As a result, an angry population rose up in rebellion(反抗) against the Qin Dynasty, and in 207 BC the Han Dynasty began.

Because of its rich history and magnificent appearance, the Great Wall attracts tourists, scientists, and historians to this day and will continue to do so for generations.

()6. According to the author of this passage, the Han Dynasty was able to come into power because _____.

A. enemies were not effectively prevented from invading the empire

B. it had started the work on the wall and really controlled it all along

C. the common people rebelled against the empire that had forced them to work on the Great Wall

D. the Qin emperor lost all his personal wealth in the creation of the Great Wall

()7. The main idea of this passage is that _____.

- A. the emperor of the Qin Dynasty was a slave driver
- B. invading enemies were a problem in ancient China
- C. the common people of ancient China were very poor
- D. the human achievement of the Great Wall is widely appreciated

() 8. With which of the following opinions would this author most likely agree ?

- A. The Pyramids of Egypt also attract modern man because of the human effort they represent(体现).
- B. The Pyramids of Egypt would probably be seen to a human standing on the moon.
- C. The human significance of the Pyramids of Egypt is greater than that of the Great Wall.
- D. The human significance of the Pyramids of Egypt is not as great as that of the Great Wall.

() 9. The writer has not directly stated, but would support the opinion that _____.

- A. astronauts have taken a personal interest in the history of the Great Wall of China
- B. the common people of the Qin Dynasty were the ones who provided the labor in constructing the Great Wall
- C. work on the Great Wall was started before the Qin Dynasty came into existence
- D. the Great Wall of China is a great human achievement and was probably worth the effort it took

V. 短文改错(每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

Dear Mrs Hugget,

You may remember we have discussed about

the noise your children made while practicing their musical instruments (乐器). You agreed to make surely that they would stop practicing in the evening.

You can imagine my astonishment (吃惊) when I realized that something changed and the situation (情况) was continuing as ago. I find it difficult to stay in house and I invent any excuses to go out for the evening to away from the terrible noise.

I have had enough. I must warn you if you will stop your children from practicing them.

VI. 书面表达(12 分)

假设你是王伟,请给你的美国朋友 Bill 写一封信,邀请他参加你校优秀学生将要举办的暑期夏令营活动,并请他回信告诉你是否能来。信的内容如下:

时间	7 月 20 日至 7 月 27 日
地点	北京度假村
活动内容	1. 参观北京名胜古迹(长城、故宫等); 2. 参加文化学习班(语言学习,相互介绍自己的国家、学校学习和生活); 3. 参加文艺会(唱歌、跳舞、游戏等)。

注意:

- 词数:100 个左右;
- 信的开头已给出。

参考词汇:

夏令营 summer camp;度假村 holiday village.

Dear Bill,

I'm writing to tell you that...

Unit 1 Cultural relics

(时间:45 分钟 满分:100 分)

- () 1. The examination report turned out to be very good, _____ was better than we could expect.
A. what B. which
C. that D. it
- () 2. Beijing, _____ last year, is going to hold the 2008 Olympic Games.
A. where I paid a visit
B. which I visited
C. where I visited
D. which I paid a visit
- () 3. The party had to be put off till next week, _____ we would have something important to do.
A. that B. which
C. at which D. in that
- () 4. Fortunately I had a dictionary, without _____ I couldn't have done the translation.
A. which B. it
C. that D. what
- () 5. We are going to have a party on his birthday, _____ was agreed on the day before yesterday.
A. it B. that
C. what D. as
- () 6. My dictionary _____. I have been looking for it everywhere but still _____ it.
A. has lost; don't find
B. is missing; don't find
C. has lost; haven't found
D. is missing; haven't found
- () 7. I called to tell her how to get there, but perhaps I _____ for her.
A. had to write out
B. must have written it out
C. should have written it out
D. ought to write out
- () 8. —Five people were already in the car but they managed to take me as well.
—It _____ a comfortable journey.
A. can't be
B. shouldn't be
C. mustn't have been
D. couldn't have been
- () 9. We'll have to finish the project, _____.
A. long it takes however
B. it takes however long
C. long however it takes
D. however long it takes
- () 10. Broadly speaking, I would _____ you, though not entirely.
A. agree with B. agree to
C. agree on D. agree by
- () 11. —What did she do yesterday?
—She _____ the two _____ all day long in the hill.
A. searched; lost sheep
B. search; losing sheep
C. searched for; lost sheep
D. looked for; losing sheep
- () 12. Only _____ hope to make improvement in the operating system.
A. by the way can you
B. on the way you can
C. in a way you can
D. in this way can you
- () 13. —Would you like to come over for lunch this Saturday?
—Oh, _____, but I have an appointment with the doctor. Thank you for inviting me.

—That's OK. _____.

A. I'd really love to; I have a meeting

B. it's very friendly of you; I'm very busy

C. that sounds good; Perhaps some other day

D. I'd really love to; Maybe some other time

() 14. —Why is it so noisy?

—The students _____ for a party for May 1, 2007.

A. have prepared B. are preparing

C. prepares D. will prepare

() 15. —Hurry, Lily! You _____ on the phone.

—Oh, _____. Thank you.

A. are wanted; I'm coming

B. are wanting; I'll come

C. want; I'm going to come

D. are being wanted; I'm about to come

() 16. You have made great progress in learning English, but much _____.

A. remains to do

B. is remained to do

C. remains to be done

D. is remained to be done

() 17. Water can be changed into steam when _____ to a certain temperature.

A. heated

B. heating

C. is heating

D. is heated

() 18. John let me use his computer, and _____ I share mine with him.

A. in turn

B. as return

C. by return

D. in return

() 19. You must have seen him last night, _____?

A. haven't you

B. didn't you

C. can't you

D. mustn't you

() 20. We are suggested _____ a time for our next meeting.

A. to consider to fix

B. consider fixing

C. considering fixing

D. considering to fix

() 21. Having a trip abroad is certainly good for the old couple, but it remains _____ whether they will enjoy it.

A. to see

B. to be seen

C. seeing

D. seen

() 22. The research is so designed that once _____ nothing can be done to change it.

A. begins

B. having begun

C. beginning

D. begun

() 23. Peter won't drive us to the station. He has _____ to take us all.

A. a very small car

B. too small a car

C. a too small car

D. such a small car

() 24. I've worked with children before, so I know what _____ in my new job.

A. expected

B. to expect

C. to be expecting

D. expects

() 25. Rather than _____ on a crowded bus, he always prefers _____ bicycle.

A. ride; ride

B. riding; ride

C. ride; to ride

D. to ride; riding

() 26. Now that she is out of a job, Lucy _____ going back to school, but she hasn't decided yet.

A. had considered

B. has been considering

C. considered

D. is going to consider

() 27. —Do you mind if I open the window?

—_____ I feel a bit cold. (2004 广东)

A. Of course not.

B. I'd rather you didn't.

C. Go ahead.

D. Why not?

() 28. To enjoy the scenery, Irene would rather spend long hours on the train _____ travel by air. (2004 广西)

A. as

B. to

C. than

D. while

() 29. There was _____ time _____ I hated to go to school. (2004 湖北)

A. a; that

B. a; when

C. the; that

D. the; when

() 30. Mr White _____ at 8:30 for the meeting, but he didn't show up. (2004 广西)

A. should have arrived

B. should arrive

C. should have had arrived

D. should be arriving

() 31. —I'll tell Mary about her new job tomorrow.

—You _____ her last week. (2004 福建)

A. ought to tell

B. would have told

C. must tell

D. should have told

() 32. It is reported that the United States uses _____ energy as the whole of Europe. (2004 广西)

A. as twice

B. twice much

C. twice much as

D. twice as much

() 33. The lady said she would buy a gift for her daughter with the _____.

A. 20 dollars remained

B. 20 dollars to remain

C. remained 20 dollars

D. remaining 20 dollars

Unit 2 The Olympic Games

(时间:60 分钟 满分:100 分)

I. 单词拼写(每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

- The c _____ are Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, South America, and Australia.
- He is a well-known a _____. He won a gold medal in an international contest.
- China will be the h _____ country for the Olympic Games in 2008.
- Athens is the capital of G _____.
- He gave me a s _____ reply.
- She was s _____ enough in English to translate a novel.
- He w _____ 150 pounds.
- He sent his warm c _____ to the winner on her success.
- He can be r _____ among the best students of this year.
- During the c _____, they exchanged experience with players from other countries.

II. 单项填空(每小题 2 分,共 30 分)

- In which year did China first _____ the Olympics?
A. take part in B. join
C. attend D. present
- He lived in _____ you call "Ancient Greece".
A. what B. where
C. when D. that
- Could I ask you some questions?
—Of course you _____.
A. may B. could C. can D. might
- Athletes from all over the world are _____ as competitors.
A. admitted B. being admitted
C. allowed D. permitted
- She's not coming tonight.
—But she _____.
A. promised B. has promised
C. had promised D. promises
- What do you think of the book?
—Oh, excellent. It's worth _____ a second time.
A. to read B. to be read
C. reading D. being read
- The class named _____ Lei Feng is one of the best classes in the school.
A. in honour of B. in the place of
C. in favour of D. in the way of
- Rather than _____ on a crowded bus, he always prefers _____ a bicycle.
A. ride; ride B. riding; ride
C. ride; to ride D. to ride; riding
- Shall we go skating or stay at home?
—Which _____ do yourself?
A. do you rather B. would you rather
C. will you rather D. should you rather to
- Please write on _____.
A. every other line B. every two line
C. every second lines D. every other lines
- I _____ her among the country's _____ writers.
A. named; better B. called; the best
C. ranked; the best D. ranked; best
- A special village is built for the competitors

- _____.
A. living B. to live
C. living in D. to live in

() 13. It's just _____ among countries to host the Olympics as to win an Olympic medal.

- A. as much a competition
B. as a much competition
C. a as much competition
D. much as a competition

() 14. Those who do well in the Olympic Games win _____.

- A. prices B. money
C. medals D. progress

() 15. It would be _____ to spend money on something you can't afford.

- A. foolish B. stupid
C. silly D. fool

III. 完形填空(每空1分,共20分)

Winning a marathon is one of the 1 things that an athlete can do. A marathon is 42.2 kilometers of running without a 2.

The most famous marathon runner was Abebe Bikila. He 3 many hours running in the mountains near his home. Later, when he became 4 of the emperor's (皇帝) palace guards, he 5 on running. He enjoyed it.

Not many people had 6 Bikila when he entered the 1960 summer Olympics in Rome, Italy. 7 two hours and fifteen minutes after the marathon began, he 8 the running and became a famous track star.

Bikila started the race in a 9 pair of running shoes. They soon began to 10 his feet. After only a few kilometers he took them 11. He was used to running barefoot (赤脚), and that was the 12 in which he ran the 13 of the race! As he entered the stadium two hours later, Bikila was 25 seconds 14 of the next runner. People rose to their feet, 15. No one that they had ever heard of could run such a race 16, and Bikila had just run it faster than anyone else in 17.

Four years later, Abebe Bikila 18 to win a second Olympic marathon. A month before the race he 19 have an operation. This time he ran along the streets of Tokyo. When he entered the stadium at the 20 of the race, he was four minutes ahead of the next runner.

- () 1. A. smallest B. hardest
C. longest D. easier
() 2. A. breath B. look
C. stop D. doubt
() 3. A. took B. experienced
C. put D. spent
() 4. A. one B. many
C. any D. some
() 5. A. had B. passed
C. kept D. held
() 6. A. thought about B. read
C. heard of D. spoke to
() 7. A. So B. But
C. However D. Later
() 8. A. watched B. practised
C. decided D. finished
() 9. A. new B. nice
C. everyday D. proper
() 10. A. touch B. feel
C. hurt D. move
() 11. A. on B. off
C. out D. down
() 12. A. hour B. day
C. time D. way
() 13. A. other B. left
C. distance D. rest
() 14. A. ahead B. in front
C. instead D. because
() 15. A. laughing B. calling
C. cheering D. smiling
() 16. A. bravely B. barefoot
C. on time D. strangely
() 17. A. earth B. world
C. history D. mankind
() 18. A. liked B. hoped
C. began D. waited
() 19. A. might B. ought to
C. was told to D. had to
() 20. A. point B. end
C. time D. beginning

IV. 阅读理解(每小题2分,共18分)

A

The Winter Olympics, which is also called the White Olympics, were first held as a separate competi-