



华东师大版

一课一练

高二英语 (新世纪版 第二学期)

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全新版

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高二英语（新世纪版 第二学期）

本社组编

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致亲爱的读者



时光荏苒,岁月匆匆,《华东师大版一课一练》已经诞生了二十多个年头,最初使用《华东师大版一课一练》的高年级学生早已为人父母,也许他们的小孩也正在使用着这套书。《华东师大版一课一练》陪伴着上海一届又一届的学生,从小学到初中,从初中到高中,再延续到他们的下一代继续使用。这是一件多么令人欣慰的事情!

回顾这二十多年来的历程,我们的每一个进步都离不开广大读者的爱护与支持。当然每当我们取得些许成绩,也最想和广大读者分享。2009年,本丛书被中国书业权威评选为“改革开放30年最具影响力的300本书之一”,此次评选中获选的教辅图书只有两种。2015年,本丛书第三次被上海市工商行政管理局评为“上海市著名商标”,这是上海市工商行政管理局颁发给图书类产品唯一的荣誉。

二十多年来我们专注于教学训练的每一个环节,坚持做学术教辅。这是我们不变的坚守,这种坚守根植于每一个华东师大出版社人的心中,自始至终贯彻于每一本书中。本丛书作为同步类辅导材料,编制时坚持做到以下几点:

一、与课时同步。紧扣课本出题,掌握基本知识;变换形式训练,掌握基本方法;进行知识整合,提高学习能力。

二、避免出现超纲和超前内容。每一道题目的选择都有具体的考核意图,作者充分考虑学生已学知识出题。

三、遵循学习规律,及时巩固,克服遗忘。人的大脑对新事物的遗忘遵循艾宾浩斯曲线,只有不断巩固才能将短时记忆转化为长时记忆。

四、紧跟考试和时政实际,编制原创题目,每年都对本丛书做调整和修订。

五、严格审校,内容为王,质量为先,确保优质。

我们不仅关心学生在一段时间内的学习,更关注学生今后长远的发展。考试是衡量学习成果的一种手段,而学习的最终目的却不是为了考试。本丛书以学生的终身发展为目标,不拘泥于考试的形式搞题海战术,而在促使学生在深度掌握知识和方法上下功夫,为以后步入更高级的学段打下良好的基础。

感谢本丛书作者们付出的辛勤劳动,感谢广大读者对我们的信任和支持。我们会一如既往地严格要求自己,不断取得一个又一个进步。

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Module One Language

Unit 1 Words and Their Stories

Exercise for the Text

I. Put the following into English.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| 1. 卖力做事的人_____ | 2. 对某人有……的期待_____ |
| 3. 向某人抱怨某事_____ | 4. 来源于_____ |
| 5. 勤劳的动物_____ | 6. 长相奇怪的动物_____ |
| 7. 砍倒_____ | 8. 把……横架在溪流上_____ |
| 9. 在……上堆泥_____ | 10. 在……中起重要作用_____ |
| 11. 北美的开拓过程_____ | 12. 数以百万计的_____ |
| 13. 很重视_____ | 14. 提供有价值的皮_____ |
| 15. 被用作_____ | 16. 期待冒险_____ |
| 17. 朝西进发_____ | 18. 如探囊取物,十拿九稳的_____ |
| 19. 包好,裹住_____ | 20. 鬼把戏被揭穿。_____ |

II. Choose the best answer.

- () 1. Our country is putting great _____ on exploring and protecting marine resources.
A. basis B. value C. attention D. care
- () 2. The residents in the area gathered near the construction site and _____ the noise and dust from it.
A. complained B. disagreed C. opposed D. protested
- () 3. Up to now, China has launched the fourth manned spacecraft, indicating that the Chinese people have been making further attempts to _____ space.
A. reveal B. explore C. adventure D. discover
- () 4. The study of his early years _____ that he once worked as a missionary among the poor in Belgium.
A. uncovered B. revealed C. overlooked D. supposed
- () 5. Some patients _____ headaches and difficulty in sleeping, which are the side effects of taking this drug.
A. complain over B. complain to
C. complain of D. complain with
- () 6. When our family returned from abroad, all were glad _____ longer than originally planned.
A. to be staying B. staying
C. to have stayed D. if they stayed
- () 7. Considering my father's age, the doctor advised him to _____ on smoking

and drinking.

A. cut in B. cut off C. cut down D. cut up

() 8. I'm sorry. Jim knows about what you have told me. I'm afraid I _____.

A. am in the bag

B. let the cat out of the bag

C. am an eager beaver

D. am speaking of angels and you hear their songs

() 9. The writer is said _____ a new novel last month, but nobody knows when she will finish it.

A. to write

B. to be written

C. to have written

D. to have been writing

() 10. I really do not know whether we can succeed, but what I know is that expecting _____ will put us under considerable pressure.

A. us too much

B. too much from ours

C. too much of us

D. our too much

() 11. The students were _____ given a frog and then began to do the experiment in the biology lab.

A. all

B. each

C. either

D. every

() 12. Away _____ immediately after they rang the doorbell.

A. the naughty children ran

B. the naughty children runs

C. did the naughty children run

D. ran the naughty children

() 13. Listen! These students seem _____ things about an outing to the beach in the classroom.

A. to be discussing

B. to have discussed

C. that they are discussing

D. to have been discussing

() 14. Our school team was supposed _____ the championship but they lost the final game.

A. to win

B. to have won

C. having won

D. winning

() 15. All her friends were down on their hands and knees, _____ the missing contact lens.

A. searched for

B. searched

C. searching for

D. searching

III. Choose one of the words or expressions from the box to complete each sentence. Make changes where necessary.

be willing to do	an eager beaver	cut down	play an important part in
be sure	be wrapped in ...	be supposed to	exchange ... for ...
be imported from	be used as		

1. Flavorings _____ making a delicious dish.

2. Generally speaking, guests _____ check out by noon.

3. Nowadays you can find foods _____ other countries available in supermarkets.
4. Sam seems to be _____ because he is always the first to arrive at the office and the last to leave.
5. It is ridiculous that some people think they can _____ money _____ whatever they want.
6. If you _____ not _____ how another person feels, just go and ask him/her.
7. Some trees have been _____ to make room for parking cars.
8. How happy my daughter was when she received a present _____ colorful paper.
9. The family outing _____ a good method of strengthening ties between members.
10. Unemployment can be defined as the number of people who _____ work, but can not find jobs.

Language Points 点拨

☆ **put (great/high) value on** 看重, 认为……很重要

They put great value on the local products.
他们非常看重当地的特产。

☆ **eager adj.** 渴望的, 热切的

be eager to do sth. 渴望做某事

I was eager to get back to work as soon as possible. 我迫不及待地想要尽快回去工作。

be eager for sth. 渴望得到

They crowded round the spokesperson, eager for any news. 他们围在发言人周围, 渴望得到什么消息。

— **eagerness n.** [U] 渴望

☆ **complain vi.** 抱怨; 投诉

complain (to sb.) about/of sth. (向某人) 投诉、抱怨某事

complain that ...

— **complaint n.** 抱怨; 投诉

☆ **wrap up**

(1) **wrap sb./sth. (up) in sth.** 用……包……

The present was beautifully wrapped in gold paper. 这份礼物用金纸漂亮地包起来。

(2) **wrap up sth.** 完成

wrap up a meeting 开完会

☆ **expect v.** 期待; 预料

expect to do sth./that ... 期待

expect sb. to do sth. 期待某人做某事

expect a lot of sb./expect too much of sb.

对某人期待过高

— **expectation n.** 期待; 预料

beyond one's expectations 出乎意料

don't live up to one's expectations 辜负某人的期待

☆ **explore vt.**

(1) 探索, 勘探

explore the sea 勘探海洋

(2) 探究, 探讨

explore all the possibilities 探讨所有可能性

— **exploration n.** 勘探

— **explorer n.** 探险家

Exercise for Grammar

I. Choose the best answer.

- () 1. Sometimes to do your job better means _____.
A. devoting more time to it B. to devote more time to it
C. devote more time to it D. that devote more time to it
- () 2. On the wall _____ some pictures _____ by my little son.
A. is, painted B. are, painted C. is, painting D. are, painting
- () 3. The cute baby was lying on the bed, _____ his mother _____ a lullaby.
A. listened to, sing B. listened to, singing
C. listening to, sang D. listening to, singing
- () 4. Harry seems _____ English fluently at 6 years old.
A. speaking B. having speaking
C. to speak D. to have spoken
- () 5. _____ whether he will further his studies or look for a job after graduation.
A. Only does he know B. Only he knows
C. Only knows he D. Only has he known
- () 6. The girl _____ in the back row was doing the crossword and didn't realize her teacher had stood before her.
A. seating B. seated C. sat D. seats
- () 7. This is the third week _____ the dustmen haven't come for the rubbish.
A. that B. when C. which D. on which
- () 8. "Qin" is an abbreviated form of the Chinese expression for "dear", _____ is a familiar greeting on Taobao.
A. what B. which C. where D. who
- () 9. Another man-made earth satellite is reported in *Beijing Evening News* _____ into orbit yesterday.
A. to be put B. being put
C. to have been put D. having been put
- () 10. There's no point _____ in a dangerous place if you can't do anything _____ the people who have to stay there.
A. in being remained, to help B. to remain, help
C. remaining, to help D. in remaining, helping
- () 11. 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
- () 12. The river, _____ fish used to be rarely seen, is alive with fish after pollutants have been prevented from being poured in.
A. which B. that C. where D. what

- () 13. Jerry is said _____ abroad for two years and I don't know when he will return.
A. studied B. to study
C. to have studied D. studying
- () 14. The young man _____ the confidential information has received protection from the police.
A. revealed B. revealing
C. to reveal D. having revealed
- () 15. When you chat online with the sellers of Taobao, you may be connecting with a computer in someone's kitchen _____ is running 16 hours a day on a little table with a few boxes of items _____ in the corner of the kitchen.
A. what, stacked B. what, stacking C. that, stacking D. that, stacked

II. Put the following Chinese into English.

- 英语中的一些表达据说是来源于动物的名字。(said)

- 一群寻找冒险的年轻人擅自闯入一片尚未勘探的森林。(adventure)

- 他所背负的期望似乎已经使他处于巨大的压力之中。(expect)

- 巨大的变化将随着新鲜事物的到来而发生,包括语言。(include)

- 商人说漏了嘴,泄露了这个严守的秘密。(cat, reveal)

Exercise for Additional Reading

I. Put the following phrases into English.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| 1. 以……方式_____ | 2. 以……的形式_____ |
| 3. 分为(……部分),陷入_____ | 4. 以……的形式出现_____ |
| 5. 记住,记着_____ | 6. 脱离上下文_____ |
| 7. 提出一个论点_____ | 8. 由……组成_____ |
| 9. 和……有关_____ | 10. 过时_____ |

II. Choose the best answer.

- () 1. The safety manager was to blame for the big fire and was accused of _____ his duty.
A. ignoring B. neglecting C. regretting D. revealing
- () 2. Some people fall _____ the category that they know their own faults clearly but they are prepared to overlook them.
A. into B. over C. through D. over
- () 3. She regretted _____ him what she thought before he misunderstood her.

- A. not to tell B. to not tell C. not telling D. telling not
- () 4. Although she didn't mention any names, everyone knew who she _____.
A. was refering B. was referring
C. was refering to D. was referring to
- () 5. You'd better keep _____ in mind that it is diligence not intelligence _____ leads to success.
A. it, which B. it, what C. /, that D. /, what
- () 6. In the process of comprehension, guessing meaning from the _____ is an effective method.
A. contact B. contest C. context D. content
- () 7. I _____ to the lecture, but I was too busy to get away.
A. was to come B. have to come
C. came D. was to have come
- () 8. They were holding a meeting to discuss who could be _____ to investigate the case.
A. resigned B. designed C. assigned D. consigned
- () 9. Some advertisements say that there are shortcuts to learning English, _____ I think is unbelievable.
A. that B. which C. as D. what
- () 10. The company _____ him the well-paid job, but contrary to all expectations, he turned it down.
A. provided B. supplied C. offered D. equipped

III. Put the following Chinese into English.

1. 说曹操,曹操到。(speak)

2. 这篇课文是以对话的形式呈现的。(form)

3. 时间有限时,我们应该用简短的方式表达我们的想法。(manner)

4. 阅读报刊使我们既了解一些过时的表达,也能知道一些创新的表达。(fashion)

Exercise for Guided Writing

本单元课本介绍了描述性段落的写法。描述性文章是把人物、事件、景观、地点、环境等用生动的语言,形象地描绘出来。无论是描述人物,还是地点、环境,都要详略得当,重点突出。

建议在写描述性段落时,首先要确定描述对象的主体印象,然后选用恰当的写作手法,如按照方位顺序描述地点。在写作时,最重要的是使用描述性语言,尽可能做到具体、生动、丰富。

对比下面两个句子,体会描述性语言的特点:

1. Through the open window blew the air of the August afternoon.

2. Through the open window blew the **sweet, scented and sun-warm** air of the August afternoon.

Exercise: Write a paragraph to describe the animal of beavers and compare what you write with the description in the textbook.

Test for Unit 1

(满分 140 分)

I. Listening Comprehension (25%)

Section A (10%)

Directions: In Section A, you will hear ten short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversations and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a conversation and the question about it, read the four possible answers on your paper, and decide which one is the best answer to the question you have heard.

- () 1. A. Now. B. Hours later.
C. Not until night falls. D. Tomorrow.
- () 2. A. Forty. B. Twenty.
C. Sixty. D. Fifty.
- () 3. A. It has nothing to do with the Internet.
B. He needs another week to get it ready.
C. It contains some valuable ideas.
D. It's far from being ready yet.
- () 4. A. The woman is strict with her employees.
B. The man always has excuses for being late.
C. The woman is a kind-hearted boss.
D. The man's alarm clock didn't work that morning.
- () 5. A. Registering for courses. B. Getting directions.
C. Buying a new computer. D. Studying sociology.
- () 6. A. The man will probably have to find a roommate.
B. The man is unlikely to live in the suburbs.
C. The man will probably have to buy a car.
D. The man is unlikely to find exactly what he desires.
- () 7. A. Stay away for a couple of weeks.
B. Check the locks every two weeks.
C. Look after the Johnson's house.
D. Move to another place.
- () 8. A. Because he would like to warm up for the game.
B. Because he didn't want to be held up in traffic.
C. Because he didn't want to miss the game.
D. Because he wanted to catch as many birds as possible.
- () 9. A. Janet loves the beautiful landscape of Australia very much.
B. Janet is very much interested in architecture.
C. Janet admires the Sydney Opera House very much.

- D. Janet thinks it's a shame for anyone not to visit Australia.
- () 10. A. It is based on a lot of research.
 B. It can be finished in a few weeks' time.
 C. It has drawn criticism from lots of people.
 D. It falls short of her supervisor's expectations.

Section B (15%)

Directions: In Section B, you will hear two short passages and one longer conversation. You will be asked three or four questions on each of the passages or conversation. The passages and conversation will be read twice, but the questions will be spoken only once. When you hear a question, read the four possible answers on your paper and decide which one would be the best answer to the question you have heard.

Questions 11 through 13 are based on the following passage.

- () 11. A. The name of a German town. B. A resident of Frankfurt.
 C. A kind of German sausage. D. A kind of German bread.
- () 12. A. He sold fast food. B. He raised dogs.
 C. He was a cook. D. He was a cartoonist.
- () 13. A. Because the Americans found they were from Germany.
 B. Because people thought they contained dog meat.
 C. Because people had to get used to their taste.
 D. Because it was too hot to eat right away.

Questions 14 through 16 are based on the following passage.

- () 14. A. To find out whether they take music lessons in their spare time.
 B. To find out whether they can name four different musical instruments.
 C. To find out whether they enjoy playing musical instruments in school.
 D. To find out whether they differ in their preference for musical instruments.
- () 15. A. Because they find them too hard to play.
 B. Because they think it silly to play them.
 C. Because they find it not challenging enough to play them.
 D. Because they consider it important to be different from girls.
- () 16. A. Children who have private music tutors.
 B. Children who are 8 or older.
 C. Children who are between 5 and 7.
 D. Children who are well-educated.

Questions 17 through 20 are based on the following conversation.

- () 17. A. Because she lacks interest in it.
 B. Because she needs to get through.
 C. Because she has to prepare for a seminar.
 D. Because she is studying at the university.
- () 18. A. Because it's a labor of labor.
 B. Because she thinks the course is worse and worse.

- C. Because the lecturers are not that satisfactory.
 D. Because she prefers philosophy to English.
- () 19. A. Students with the degree of philosophy will have greater job prospects.
 B. Philosophy graduates have limited job opportunities.
 C. They didn't give Jennifer any money for her university education.
 D. They felt disappointed when Jennifer chose English as her major.
- () 20. A. She is trying to focus on her current study.
 B. She is making every effort to please her parents.
 C. She is thinking of changing her major.
 D. She is wasting her time and her parents' money.

II. Grammar and vocabulary (20%)

Section A (10%)

Directions: After reading the passage below, fill in the blanks to make the passage coherent and grammatically correct. For the blanks with a given word, fill in each blank with the proper form of the given word; for the other blanks, use one word that best fits each blank.

Moocs (massive open online courses) are free, but without tutoring, and are open to 21, anywhere in the world. The courses are flexible — normally three to five hours of study a week — 22 (do) at any time, short (5 to 10 weeks) and video-rich. They are also heavily dependent on crowd sourcing; you 23 discuss a course with fellow students through online forums, discussion boards and peer review. Students don't have to finish the courses, pass assessments or do assignments, but, 24 they do, they get a certification of participation.

The Open University launched FutureLearn, 25 UK's answer to US platforms 26 Coursera, EdX, Udacity, which 27 (offer) Moocs from top US universities for the past two years. The response has been incredible, with more than three million people 28 (register) worldwide. Meanwhile, in 2012, Edinburgh University became the first non-US institution 29 (join) Coursera's partnership, comprising 13 universities. "We already run 50 online master's degree, 30 this was a logical expansion," says Professor Jeff Haywood, Edinburgh's vice principal.

21. _____ 22. _____ 23. _____ 24. _____ 25. _____
 26. _____ 27. _____ 28. _____ 29. _____ 30. _____

Section B (10%)

Directions: Fill in each blank with a proper word chosen from the box. Each word can only be used once. Note that there is one word more than you need.

A. adequate	B. interests	C. consult	D. generally	E. accurately	F. qualities
G. techniques	H. grasp	I. strictly	J. switch	K. professional	

A translator must have an excellent, up-to-date knowledge of his source languages

and full facility in the handling of his target language, which will be his mother tongue or language of habitual use, and a knowledge and understanding of the latest subject-matter in his field of specialization. This is, as it were, his 31 equipment. In addition to this, it is desirable that he should have an inquiring mind, wide 32, a good memory and the ability to 33 quickly the basic principles of new developments.

He should be willing to work on his own, often at high speeds, but should be humble enough to 34 other people because his own knowledge does not always prove 35 to the task in hand. He should be able to type fairly quickly and 36 and, if he is working mainly for publication, should have more than a nodding acquaintance with printing 37 and proof-reading.

If he is working basically as an information translator, let us say, for an industrial firm, he should have the flexibility of mind to enable him to 38 rapidly from one source language to another, as well as from one subject-matter to another, since this ability is frequently acquired of him in such work. Bearing in mind the nature of the translator's work, i. e. the processing of the written word, it is, 39 speaking, necessary that he should be able to speak the languages he is dealing with. There are many other skills and 40 that are desirable in a translator.

- | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 31. _____ | 32. _____ | 33. _____ | 34. _____ | 35. _____ |
| 36. _____ | 37. _____ | 38. _____ | 39. _____ | 40. _____ |

III. Reading Comprehension (45%)

Section A (15%)

Directions: Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.

A language is a signaling system which operates with symbolic vocal sounds (语声), and which is used by a group of people for the purpose of communication.

Let's look at this 41 in detail because it is language, more than anything else, that distinguishes man from the rest of the 42 world.

Other animals, it is true, communicate with one another by 43 of cries: for example, many birds utter 44 calls at the approach of danger; monkeys utter 45 cries, such as expressions of anger, fear and pleasure. 46 these various means of communication differ in important ways from human language. For instance, animals' cries do not 47 thoughts and feelings clearly. This means, basically, that they lack structure. They lack the kind of structure that 48 us to divide a human utterance into 49.

We can change an utterance by 50 one word in it with 51: a good illustration of this is a soldier who can say, "tanks approaching from the north", and who can change one word and say, "aircraft approaching from the north" or "tanks approaching from the west"; but a bird has a single alarm cry, which means "danger!".

This is why the number of 52 that an animal can make is very limited: the great tit (山雀) is a case in point; it has about twenty different calls, 53 in human language the number of possible utterances is 54. It also explains why animal cries are very

55 in meaning.

- | | | | | |
|---------|-------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| () 41. | A. classification | B. definition | C. function | D. perception |
| () 42. | A. native | B. human | C. physical | D. animal |
| () 43. | A. ways | B. means | C. methods | D. approaches |
| () 44. | A. mating | B. exciting | C. warning | D. boring |
| () 45. | A. identical | B. similar | C. different | D. unfamiliar |
| () 46. | A. But | B. Therefore | C. Afterwards | D. Furthermore |
| () 47. | A. infer | B. explain | C. interpret | D. express |
| () 48. | A. encourages | B. enables | C. enforces | D. ensures |
| () 49. | A. speeches | B. sounds | C. words | D. voices |
| () 50. | A. replacing | B. spelling | C. pronouncing | D. saying |
| () 51. | A. ours | B. theirs | C. another | D. others |
| () 52. | A. signs | B. gestures | C. signals | D. marks |
| () 53. | A. whereas | B. since | C. anyhow | D. somehow |
| () 54. | A. boundless | B. changeable | C. limitless | D. ceaseless |
| () 55. | A. ordinary | B. alike | C. common | D. general |

Section B (22%)

Directions: Choose the answer that fits best according to the information given in the passages you have just read.

(A)

Many a young person tells me he wants to be a writer. I always encourage such people, but I also explain that there's a big difference between being a writer and writing. In most cases these individuals are dreaming of wealth and fame, not the long hours alone at a typewriter. "You've got to want to write," I say to them, "not want to be a writer."

The reality is that writing is a lonely, private and poor-paying affair. For every writer kissed by fortune there are thousands more whose longing is never rewarded. When I left a 20-year career in the U. S. Coast Guard to become a freelance writer, I had no prospects at all; What I did have was a friend who found me my room in a New York apartment building. It didn't even matter that it was cold and had no bathroom. I immediately bought a used manual typewriter and felt like a genuine writer.

After a year or so, however, I still hadn't gotten a break and began to doubt myself. It was so hard to sell a story that barely made enough to eat. But I knew I wanted to write. I had dreamed about it for years. I wasn't going to be one of those people who die wondering: What if I would keep putting my dream to the test, even though it meant living with uncertainty and fear of failure? This is the Shadowland of hope, and anyone with a dream must learn to live there.

- () 56. The passage is meant to _____.

- A. warn young people of the hardships that a successful writer has to experience
B. advise young people to give up their idea of becoming a professional writer

- C. show young people it is unrealistic for a writer to pursue wealth and fame
D. encourage young people to pursue a writing career
- () 57. Why did the author begin to doubt himself after the first year of his writing career?
- A. Because he wasn't able to produce a single book.
B. Because he hadn't seen a change for the better.
C. Because he wasn't able to have a rest for a whole year.
D. Because he found his dream would never come true.
- () 58. The underlined part "... people who die wondering: What if" (Line 3, Para. 3) refers to "those _____".
- A. who think too much of the dark side of life
B. who regret giving up their career halfway
C. who think a lot without making a decision
D. who are full of imagination even upon death

(B)

It is, everyone agrees, a huge task that the child performs when he learns to speak, and the fact that he does so in so short a period of time challenges explanations.

Language learning begins with listening. Individual children vary greatly in the amount of listening they do before they start speaking, and late starters are often long listeners. Most children will "obey" spoken instructions some time before they can speak though the word "obey" is hardly accurate as a description of the eager and delighted cooperation usually shown by the child. Before they can speak, many children will also ask questions by gesture and by making questioning noises.

Any attempt to trace the development from the noises babies make to their first spoken words leads to considerable difficulties. It is agreed that they enjoy making noises, and that during the first few months one or two noises sort themselves out as particularly indicative of delight, distress, sociability, and so on. But since these cannot be said to show the baby's intention to communicate they can hardly be regarded as early forms of language. It is agreed, too, that from about three months they play with sounds for enjoyment, and that by six months they are able to add new sounds to their repertoire (能发出的全部声音). This self-imitation leads to deliberate imitation of sounds made or words spoken to them by other people. The problem then arises as to the point at which one can say that these imitations can be considered as speech.

- () 59. By "... challenges explanation" (Line 2, Para. 1) the author means that _____.
- A. no explanation is necessary for such an obvious phenomenon
B. no explanation has been made up to now
C. it is no easy job to provide an adequate explanation
D. it is high time that an explanation was provided
- () 60. From the passage we learn that _____.
- A. early starters can learn to speak within only six months

- B. children show a strong desire to communicate by making noises
- C. imitation plays an important role in learning to speak
- D. children have various difficulties in learning to speak

() 61. Which is the best title for this passage?

- A. How Babies Learn to Speak
- B. Early Forms of Language
- C. A Huge Task for Children
- D. Noise Making and Language Learning

Section C (8%)

Directions: Read the following passage. Fill in each blank with a proper sentence given in the box. Each sentence can be used only once. Note that there are two more sentences than you need.

- A. It is unlikely you would buy anything for yourself.
- B. However, shoppers should remember this is a privilege, not a right.
- C. Unfortunately, the law does not explain what is meant by “reasonable”.
- D. All you can do is exchange it after your friend or relative has gone home.
- E. Either the thing has to be broken or unsuitable for the job it was intended to do.
- F. You should make clear what your legal position is before returning goods to the shops.

We all regard receiving presents as a pleasant experience and yet it can be one of the most awkward situations. It is often difficult to look pleased when you receive a gift which is entirely useless or the wrong size.

62 However, you have no right to change an article purchased just because it does not fit or is not to your liking. Worse still, the agreement on the sale is between the person who bought it and the shop.

So you will have to tell your favorite aunt that the T-shirt does not fit. But an exchange is not always that simple because there has to be a good reason for it. 63 For example, if the buyer was told that a switch was voice operated and later found out it was not, then action could be taken. You would have the right to return it and get the money back.

But if you are returning something, no matter what the reason is, you will be expected to have proof of purchase. If the receipt cannot be found, then it is possible to use another proof of purchase such as credit card receipt. If all of these have been lost, you may have to rely on a witness.

Many big stores have a much more tolerant (宽容的) policy towards returns and see it as a gesture of goodwill to exchange goods without question. Stores including Marks & Spencer are well known for their “no argument” policy on returned goods. 64

So if a shop refuses to exchange the goods or to offer a refund, the seller is likely to be within his legal rights unless there is something wrong with the goods. In that case, the

boot is on the other foot. You have every right to demand a cash refund or a replacement, but only if you have returned it within a “reasonable” time.

65 Some shops and stores expect things to be returned within a week of purchase, while others may permit a much longer time limit. In any case if you return a thing after what is considered a “reasonable” time, then all that you are legally entitled to is the cost of repair.

62. _____ **63.** _____ **64.** _____ **65.** _____

IV. Summary Writing (10%)

Directions: Read the following passage. Summarize the main idea and the main point(s) of the passage in no more than 60 words. Use your own words as far as possible.

Why People Attend College or University?

There are many advantages to a college or university education. Students have ample opportunities to explore a variety of interests, increase both their general and specific knowledge, prepare for a chosen career and develop independence. All of these are valuable goals to achieve, but it is my belief that most students today pursue higher education in groups to prepare for their future careers.

In the past, only the rich and privileged had the opportunity to attend a university and their goals were very different. Coming from wealthy families, few of them would have to compete for a job after graduation, and most wished only to be considered well-educated. Today’s students are more practical. They must be able to compete in a very competitive job market; therefore, a practical education is very important. Furthermore, higher education is a big investment and so most students want to get all they can out of it. For these students, it is better to have clearly defined career and education goals rather than to try and find themselves in college. Of course, all students want to increase their knowledge, but I believe that most students today want that knowledge to be relevant to their future careers.

The world has changed a great deal since universities were established. They are still wonderful places for acquiring broad knowledge and for personal development. However, in today’s competitive world these pursuits must be balanced with the pursuit of more specific goals. That is why I think most students view higher education as a valuable tool in career preparation.

66. _____

第 II 卷(共 40 分)

I. Translation (15%)

Directions: Translate the following sentences into English, using the words given in the brackets.

67. 这些饥饿的难民正在到处寻找任何可以吃的东西。(search)

68. 他们似乎正在为某个活动做准备,但是我不确定是什么活动。(seem)

69. 让我们对别人少些抱怨,多些关心,这才能使这个世界更美好。(complain)

70. 是孩子自己的梦想而不是别人对他们的期待鼓励他们面对各种困难。(expect)

II. Guided Writing (25%)

Directions: Write an English composition in 120 – 150 words according to the instructions given below in Chinese.

71. 请描述一位对你产生较大影响的人,建议包括以下要点:

1) 此人的个人基本信息;

2) 对你产生影响的事例。

Module One Language

Unit 2 Making Speeches

Exercise for the Text

I. Put the following phrases into English.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. 作演讲_____ | 2. 扮演角色;起作用_____ |
| 3. 需要,要求_____ | 4. 保持目光接触_____ |
| 5. 站直_____ | 6. 耷拉着头_____ |
| 7. 另一方面_____ | 8. 使语言更有表现力_____ |
| 9. 干扰,妨碍_____ | 10. 得到好评_____ |
| 11. 总之_____ | 12. 做某事有困难_____ |
| 13. 对……失去兴趣_____ | 14. 缺少_____ |
| 15. 超过_____ | 16. 做准备_____ |
| 17. 不集中注意力_____ | 18. 省下很多时间_____ |
| 19. 用正确的速度_____ | 20. 给自己计时_____ |

II. Choose the best answer.

- () 1. The mother's voice _____ to a whisper in order that her sound-sleeping baby wouldn't be woken up.
A. dropped B. decreased C. descended D. bent
- () 2. Since Galileo invented the first telescope, efforts to _____ outer space creatures have never been given up.
A. contract B. contrast C. context D. contact
- () 3. You can make a cake without sugar, but flour is _____, without which any cake can't be baked.
A. convenient B. alternative C. chief D. essential
- () 4. In order to survive the severe competition, the company has _____ new electronic devices so as to improve its product.
A. employed B. sold C. revealed D. expanded
- () 5. During the World Cup, every day there are hundreds of policemen on _____ at the football ground.
A. employment B. action C. work D. duty
- () 6. A computer has been proved to be an important _____ in classroom teaching.
A. skill B. aid C. way D. act
- () 7. April is a girl who can't reveal her feelings, so it is not difficult to tell her thoughts from the _____ on her face.
A. appearance B. expression C. sight D. scene

- () 8. The program can't go on because the company is _____ of money.
A. lack B. fallen short C. short D. run short
- () 9. Harry _____ at the young man with his eyes wide open for he simply couldn't believe he was his long lost son.
A. glanced B. glared C. stared D. looked
- () 10. You can learn how the play was _____ from the audience's reaction.
A. received B. accepted C. regarded D. reflected
- () 11. In _____, the northerners are keen on dumplings while the southerners are fond of rice.
A. common B. total C. general D. particular
- () 12. Our new research strategy _____ that we get the best possible results.
A. assures B. ensures C. insures D. guarantees
- () 13. To make an effective public speech, one should stand upright with head _____ up and move around in a _____ manner.
A. holding, relaxing B. held, relax
C. held, relaxed D. holding, relaxed
- () 14. Which of the sons is going to take _____ of the company when their father dies?
A. interest B. contact C. control D. advantage
- () 15. Our head is anything but fair. He _____ women over men when he gives out work.
A. changes B. favors C. treats D. likes

III. Choose one of the words or expressions from the box to complete each sentence. Make changes where necessary.

play a part	integration	deliver a speech	a large audience
make preparations for	expansive gesture	on the other hand	have maximum impact
interfere with	play with		

1. He who _____ fire gets burnt.
2. He greeted us with a(n) _____ and a wide smile.
3. A fair education takes the form of the _____ of disabled pupils into the general education system.
4. The pianist was not nervous at all the first time he played before _____.
5. Organizers are _____ next week's Christmas parade.
6. Only when all departments cooperate closely with each other can the program _____.
7. Each year the mayor _____ to commemorate the founding of the city.
8. Smoking and drinking _____ your body's ability to process oxygen.
9. We have good reason to feel pleased with our progress. _____ we mustn't get complacent (自满的).

10. Together with the police everyone can _____ in improving the security of their neighborhood.

Language Points 点拨

☆ **distract** *vt.* 转移注意力,使分心

distract sb. (one's attention) from sth.

使某人无法专心做某事

The noise in the street distracted me from reading.

街上的喧闹声使我不能专注读书。

☆ **ensure** *vt.* 保证,确保

ensure sth. /that ... /sb. sth.

His industry and ability ensure his success.

他的勤劳和才能保证他得到成功。

The letter will ensure you an interview. 这封信会确保你得到面试的机会。

Please ensure that all the lights are switched off at night. 请确保所有灯在夜间都关掉了。

— **assure** *vt.* 向某人保证

assure sb. of sth. /sb. that ...

— **insure** *vt.* 保险

☆ **run over**

(1) 超过

The meeting ran over. 会议超时了。

(2) 被车轧过

The car ran him over. 车从他身上压过。

(3) 溢出

The water is running over. 水在溢出。

☆ **interfere** *vi.*

interfere in sth. 干涉

Don't interfere in matters that do not concern you!

不要干预与你无关的事!

interfere with sth. 妨碍

Don't interfere with him while he's working.

他工作的时候不要打扰他。

☆ **play a part in sth.** 在……中起作用/扮演角色

play a part as ... 起……作用/扮演……角色

play an important part in socialist construction
在社会主义建设中起重要作用

play a part as a policeman 扮演警察

☆ **fall short of**

(1) 缺少,不足

Get the loan whenever you fall short of money.
缺钱的话,你可以去贷款。

(2) 没达到,不符合

Your exam results fell short of my expectations.
你们的考试成绩没达到我的期望值。

☆ **call for** 要求;需要

The situation calls for immediate action. 当前情况需要立即采取行动。

— **call on** 访问,号召

— **call off** 取消

— **call out** 喊叫,叫出去

— **call up** 打电话;使某人回忆起

☆ **ignore** *vt.* (故意)不理睬

It's not a question that can be ignored. 这是一个不容忽视的问题。

— **neglect** *vt.* (无意地)忽视,疏忽

neglect one's meals and sleep 废寝忘食

Exercise for Grammar

I. Choose the best answer.

- () 1. What a tragedy it was that _____ by a fast-moving car, he was dead before