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# 高中英语拓展性

本书编委会 编写

# 阅读和测试

高一上

拓展阅读  
开阔视野

(可做活页试卷)



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高中英语

拓展性阅读和测试

高中上

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## 编写说明

阅读作为语言学习的一个重要途径,已越来越受到广大语言教学者的广泛重视,新教学大纲和《英语课程标准》中都明确提出了:高中英语教学在培养学生听说读写能力的同时,要侧重培养阅读能力。大纲还要求高中生每年至少应补充 20 万字以上的课外阅读材料。

这些规定无疑要求我们在高中英语教学中要始终重视阅读的教学,而目前我们的新高中英语教材虽然在阅读量上有很大的增加,但这些材料无论从内容和数量上来说都还没有达到大纲的要求,正是基于以上思想,我们才编写了这套英语同步阅读补充读物。

这套书是严格遵照新教学大纲和《英语课程标准》中对高中的阅读要求而编写的,《英语课程标准》对高中英语阅读的要求主要分为三级,即六级、七级、八级。编写中我们参照这三级要求分年级进行,每年级按单元编写,每单元分为两部分:同步阅读部分和拓展阅读部分。同步阅读部分一般提供五篇左右同话题的文章,并按高考题型设计相关的检测题,主要供学生精读用;拓展阅读部分也是根据同单元的话题精选部分背景知识或拓展阅读材料,但这部分的阅读文章没有提供任何形式的检测题,目的主要是作为泛读材料用,以期真正达到学生丰富自己的文化背景知识,开阔自己的视野,丰富语言知识和扩大词汇量等效果,而且这部分材料还可以供老师备课时参考。该书力求精读泛读结合,做到既提高同学们的阅读技能,培养同学们的阅读能力,又丰富同学们的文化知识和语言知识,培养同学们学习英语的兴趣。该书中所选文章题材、体裁广泛,题材涉及面很广,有社会文化、文史知识、体育运动、科普小品、寓言故事、人物传记等,体裁有记叙文、说明文、议论文、诗歌等。所选文章内容都注重知识性、趣味性、教育性、人文性等各方面的结合;材料的难度、深度都尽量与高中生的认知规律相符;选材和测试题的设计都针对各年级的教学目标、学生的认知规律以及阅读能力的发展规律,做到各有侧重,其中高一分册重点注重培养学生的获取基本信息的能力和不同的阅读策略,主要参照《英语课程标准》中第六级的要求编写的。

《英语课程标准》中六级对读的要求如下:

1. 能从一般文字材料中获取主要信息和观点;
2. 能利用上下文和句子结构猜测词义;
3. 能根据上下文线索推理、预测故事情节的发展;
4. 能根据阅读目的确定不同的阅读策略;
5. 能根据不同信息渠道查找所需的信息;
6. 除教材外,课外阅读量应累计达到 20 万字以上。

本书由何泽担任主编,参加编写的有何泽、何小庆、胡艳、周蓉蓉、刘敏、张丽华、张琦等。最后由外籍教师 Thomas Den 审读。

本书的选材和设计力求新颖、高质,但毕竟时间仓促,水平有限,疏忽和失误在所难免,还请读者、专家指正。

编者

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# 目 录

## Contents

Unit 1 Good friends .....	1
Unit 2 English around the world .....	9
Unit 3 Going places .....	17
Unit 4 Unforgettable experiences .....	25
Unit 5 The silver screen .....	35
Unit 6 Good manners .....	47
高一上学期期中综合测试 .....	55
Unit 7 Cultural relics .....	61
Unit 8 Sports .....	69
Unit 9 Technology .....	79
Unit 10 The world around us .....	87
Unit 11 The sounds of the world .....	97
Unit 12 Art and literature .....	107
高一上学期期末综合测试 .....	117
答案 .....	123



# Unit 1

## 同步阅读

### Passage 1

根据短文内容选择正确答案。

Have you ever heard of the saying "If you want a friend, be one"?

Here is how one new teacher made friends with the girls and boys in her class on the first day of school. As the bell rang, the teacher smiled at each girl and boy. Then she said in a quite voice, "Good morning. How nice it is to have all of you in my class this year. I'd like to know each of you. I am sure we will enjoy working together." Everyone felt that she meant what she said because of her sweet voice and her friendly look.

She told the girls and boys her name and wrote it on the blackboard. Then she told them some of the things she liked to do and she was hoping to do with them during the year.

Then she said to the class, "Now you know my name and the things I like and I want to know your names and the things you like. Then I will feel that I know you. Could you make friends by doing the same as this did?"

One way of getting to know girls and boys in your class is to find out more about them. It is often to be friends with those people who have the same hobbies with you. You play the same games and go on journeys together.

You may find that some new-comers in your class miss their old friends and feel strange and alone. You can invite them to take a walk or to do ride bike with you. You will find many things in common to talk about. Just talking in a friendly manner is one good way to make friends.

(B) 1. How do you understand the saying "If you want a friend, be one"?

- A. If you want to have a friend, try to make one be your friends.
- B. You can make friends by doing what a friend should do.
- C. You may have a friend by doing everything for him.
- D. When you need a friend, you have to be a friend of yourself.

(A) 2. The teacher's sweet voice and her friendly look \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. showed that she would like to be a friend of the girls and boys.
- B. made every girl and boy happy.
- C. told the girls and boys everything about herself.
- D. meant she wanted to tell the boys and girls something interesting.

(D) 3. A new-comer will be your friend if \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. he always thinks of his old friends.
- B. you ask him to do something.
- C. he knows your very well.
- D. you talk with him in a friendly way.

(B) 4. If you want to make friends with others, what of the following shouldn't you do?

- A. You learn more about them.
- B. You have different hobbies with them.
- C. You talk with them in a friendly way.
- D. You try to be the same to them.

## Passage 2

根据短文内容选择正确答案。

Peter and Fred were good friends. They lived next to each other and were in the same class. When they finished middle school, they found work in the same factory and worked in the same workshop. They often helped each other and they both began to gamble last year. They lost everything except their houses. They often didn't go to work on time. So they were both sent away. Now they couldn't find any work in the city and had to stay at home. Of course they had no money to buy food or clothes. They began stealing things at night and slept in the day-time.

One day Peter was watching TV at home while Fred came in. Peter turned off the television and they talked a lot.

"I have to buy a pair of glasses." Fred said suddenly.

"Oh?" said Peter. "I don't think there's something wrong with your eyes."

"I don't agree," said Fred. "Last night I went into a rich business man's house. I found a safe(保险箱) in the corner of a room. I was very happy and began to turn its knob(旋钮) and tried to open it. Suddenly it began to sing. I was so afraid that I ran out as quickly as possible!"

"Did it have an alarm(报警器)?"

"No," said Fred. "I turned on a radio!"

- (C) 1. From the passage we know Peter and Fred are both friends and \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. brothers      B. relatives      C. neighbours      D. roommates
- (C) 2. Which of the following is right according to the passage?  
A. Peter and Fred are e—pals  
☒ B. Peter and Fred often stole things in the daytime  
C. Peter and Fred are fair—weather friends  
☒ D. Fred was caught by the police when he stole a safe
- (B) 3. Why did Fred want to buy a pair of glasses?  
☒ A. He wanted to read books.  
B. He looked on the radio as a safe by mistake.  
☒ C. He lost his old one.  
☒ D. He wanted to work hard.
- (B) 4. The underlined word "gamble" in the third line of the first paragraph means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. steal things      B. play games of chances for money  
C. help each other      D. spend much money

## Passage 3

根据短文内容选择正确答案。

Personal computers and the Internet give people new choices about how to spend their time.

Some may use this freedom to share less time with certain friends or family members, but new technology will also let them stay in closer touch with those they care most about. I know



this from personal experience.

E-mail makes it easy to work at home, which is where I now spend most weekends and evenings. My working hours aren't necessarily much shorter than they once were but I spend fewer of them at the office. This lets me share more time with my young daughter than I might have if she'd been born before electronic mail became such a practical tool.

The Internet also makes it easy to share thoughts with a group of friends. Say you do something fun; see a great movie perhaps—and there are four or five friends who might want to hear about it. If you call each one, you may tire of telling the story.

With E-mail, you just write one note about your experience, at your convenience(方便), and address it to all the friends you think might be interested. They can read your message when they have time, and read only as much as they want to. They can reply at their convenience, and you can read what they have to say at your convenience.

E-mail is also an inexpensive way stay in close touch with people who live far away. More than a few parents use E-mail to keep in touch, even daily touch, with their children off at college.

We just have to keep in mind that computers and the Internet offer another way of staying in touch. They don't take the place of any of the old ways.

- C (D) 1. The purpose of this passage is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. explain how to use the Internet  
B. describe the writer's joy of keeping up with the latest technology  
C. tell the merits(价值) and usefulness of the Internet  
D. introduce the reader to basic knowledge about personal computers and the Internet
- (B) 2. The use of E-mail has made it possible for the writer to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. spend less time working  
B. have more free time with his child  
C. work at home on weekends  
D. work at a speed comfortable to him
- (A) 3. According to the writer, E-mail has an obvious(明显的) advantage(优点) over the telephone because the former helps one \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. reach a group of people at one time conveniently  
B. keep one's communication as personal as possible  
C. pass on much more information than the later  
D. get in touch with one's friends faster than the later
- (D) 4. The best title(标题) for this passage is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Computer: New Technological Advances  
B. Internet: New Tool to Maintain Good Friendship  
C. Computers Have Made Life Easier  
D. Internet: a Convenient Tool for Communication

#### Passage 4

根据短文内容选择正确答案。

People who work in offices are often known as white collar(衣领) workers for the simple reason that they wear a white collar and tie(领带) to go to work.







re cutting them off from their future," said an expert.

Most kids have started to use search engines. Many of them are great for finding tons of interesting Internet sites, and they can also locate places where you might not want your kids to go. There are search engines designed just for kids. A certain software contains only sites that have been selected as safe. The most popular way to limit access would be to use what is known as a "content screener (过滤器)". But this can't be wholly reliable (可靠), and the best thing parents can do is to talk to their kids and let them know what is OK or not OK to see or do on the Internet. Another way is that mum or dad is nearby when the child is surfing (浏览) the Internet.

A few other tips:

—Don't put the PC in a child's room but keep it in an area where mum or dad can keep an eye on things. That also makes the Internet more of a family activity.

—Ask your child what he or she has been doing and about any friends they make on-line.

—Tell your child not to give on-line strangers personal information, especially like address and phone number.

—And tell your children never to talk to anyone they meet on-line over the phone, send them anything, accept anything from them or agree to meet with them unless you go along.

- ( ) 1. The passage (段) is mainly about the subject of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. American children going on-line      B. Internet in America  
C. appreciating Internet      D. opposing children's on-line
- ( ) 2. The best way to protect children from improper material is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to install (安装) a content screener on the computer  
B. to buy some search engines for the children  
C. to be nearby when they are surfing the Internet  
D. to talk to the children and persuade them to tell right from wrong
- ( ) 3. Which of the following is right according to (根据) the passage?  
A. Surfing the Internet is the best method of educating children.  
B. Children's not having access to Internet may have effect on their progress.  
C. Using a content screener is most reliable for keeping children having access to Internet.  
D. Searching engines can help children to select materials fit for them.
- ( ) 4. According to the passage, we can infer (推断) that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. softwares fit for children want programming  
B. a child who is on-line is in danger  
C. Internet is a jungle full of danger  
D. Internet contains a lot of harmful sites



## 拓展阅读

### About Tom Hanks

Although he was just in his forties, Tom Hanks has proven himself an excellent actor/director/writer/producer. Tom Hanks often gets described as kind, genial, “a modern day Jimmy Stewart”. Audiences love him. He’s also managed to slide around a range of characters. From goofy films like *Bachelor Party* and *Volunteers* to dramatic turns in *Philadelphia*《费城》 and *Forrest Gump*《阿甘正传》, Tom Hanks has always been a hard-working actor who puts effort into getting our laughs or compassion. Because he quite often plays normal, decent characters, Hanks has sometimes been stuck with the label that he’s always the same guy. Perhaps he needs the contrasting performance of a truly evil character before people give him the full credit that he deserves.

Despite getting stuck with that label at times, Hanks is one of the rare performers to win back-to-back Oscars, which he earned for his roles in *Philadelphia* and *Forrest Gump*.

As he branches out into writing, producing and directing, Tom Hanks will surely take us to some marvelous stories and performances.

Tom was nominated for a Golden Globe Award for his performance in *Saving Private Ryan*, but the award was won by Jim Carrey.

In December of 2000, Tom was nominated for a Golden Globe for his role in *Cast Away*. He won the Golden Globe in January 2001.

### The Film *Cast Away*

Chuck Noland, who lives in Memphis, is an operation manager at FedEx(联邦快运公司), an express mailing company. He is hardworking and busy. He has a girlfriend named Kelly Frears, who works at a chemical lab. They love each other very much, though Chuck travels a lot and rarely stays at home. It is Christmas season now. Chuck gets back home and Kelly is very happy to see him. However Chuck is so tired after his business trip to Russia, he is fast asleep when Kelly turns off TV and is about to go to bed.

On Christmas Eve, Chuck, Kelly and his family are having dinner when Chuck’s pager(传呼机) rings. Another assignment comes. Kelly does not like to see Chuck leave as it is Christmas time now. But Chuck has to go and promises to be back on New Year’s Eve. Seeing Chuck off at the airport, Kelly gives him an old watch, inherited(继承) from her grandfather, with her photo in it. Chuck is moved and tells Kelly that he will hold on to it for the rest of his life. Then he gives Kelly a small pretty box, saying that this is something special for her and she shall open it on New Year’s Eve.

On the way to his destination, the plane Chuck is flying on crashes in the sea due to a heavy storm and a mechanical failure(机械故障). Fortunately Chuck survives and climbs onto a lifeboat after the crash. He still manages to get hold of the watch Kelly gives him.

It rains heavily. Chuck’s boat is pushed ashore by waves and lands on a small island the next day. Now the two things he has, Kelly’s watch and the pager, are his only possessions. He does not know where he is. There is nobody, not even animals. Chuck writes HELP on the beach with tree trunks. That night Chuck hears strange sound coming from the nearby trees. In the following days, hungry and thirsty, he collects FedEx parcels(包裹) pushed ashore by wav-



es. Suddenly he hears the strange sound again. He is terrified but then surprised to find the sound is from fallen coconuts(椰子). The struggle of opening them starts. After trying different ways for a long time, he finally is able to taste his first fruit of success.

One night in the darkness, he finds a light from afar. It must be a ship. Chuck is very excited and he uses his flashlight for SOS signal. But it is of no use. The light is too weak to be noticed by people on the ship. The following day, Chuck tries to row the lifeboat to the ship. However, big waves turn his lifeboat upside down, and to make things worse, he is injured on the leg. That night there is a heavy thunderstorm. Chuck has to hide himself in a cave. He forgets to turn off the flashlight and the battery runs off.

As the hope of being saved is getting less and less, he faces challenges of survival. An idea comes his mind, and he opens every and each parcel. Videotapes(录像带) are thrown away and so are important commercial(商业的) contracts and documents(合同和文件). A pair of skating shoes, a nightgown(睡衣), and a volleyball are kept. The blades are used as knives for cutting, and the nightgown as fishing net. As for the volleyball, Chuck uses his blood to draw a man's face on it and names it "Wilson" who gives him spiritual comfort. He begins to talk to the "man" he has created and Wilson has become his company.

Next he has to start a fire. Without fire, he has not had any food or hot water for days except eating live fish and drinking rainwater and coconut juice. He gets some wood and works on it for a long time. He almost loses his hope until he discovers that air is important to start a fire. He drills the wood in the middle with a stick while blowing some air in between the two pieces. When a fire is finally made, Chuck sings and dances like a tribesman, happy for the first time after landing on the island. He has his first meal, a cooked crab.

Four years later, Chuck becomes an experienced primitive(原始的) man. He still keeps his girlfriend's photo in his cave. Beside the photo, there stands another companion of his for those lonely years—Wilson. Chuck is so used to talking to Wilson, the volleyball, that he regards as his best friend. Once he throws away Wilson in anger and despair but only finds himself more lonely and desperate. So he searches for it and is very excited to get it back. Then he paints Wilson's face with his blood again so that Wilson has a new face.

On the journey to get back to the human world, he experiences dangers of sharks, thunderstorms, and despair of losing his best and only friend Wilson who accompanies him for the past terrible years. How many days have passed, he has no idea. One day, a large ship passes by and Chuck is finally saved.

However, his return is not a happy one. Kelly is married and has a daughter. She is so confused and lost about his return that it is hard for her to accept a man who has been "dead" for four years. Besides, her husband tries to convince her that not to see Chuck is in everyone's interest.

One rainy evening, Chuck cannot resist any longer the desire to see Kelly again. He goes to Kelly's in a taxi and knocks on her door. When Kelly shows him their car they used to drive, which she kept for all those years along with all their sweet memories, they are getting so emotional that they kiss each other. But Chuck cools down and asks Kelly to go back home.

Now Chuck comes back to his old self and starts working again. Having delivered the last parcel he has kept from the island, he suddenly senses a new beginning in his life.



### International Friendship Day

August 3 is International Friendship Day, time to recognise your friends and their contribution to your life. Friendship helps to bring peace and positivity to the globe—another great reason to celebrate!

Friendship Day happens on the first Sunday of August—only once a year—so make the most of it! Friends come in many flavours: school friends, work colleagues, siblings, partners, parents, pets and neighbours. Pull out all the stops and let your friends know they are truly appreciated!

### Tips on Being a Friend

Treat your friends the way you want to be treated.

Keep secrets that are told to you.

Pay attention when your friend is talking.

Keep your promises.

Share things with your friend.

Tell your friend the truth.

Stick up for your friend.

Take turns.

### The Garden of Friendship

God has created another garden,  
garden that never ends,  
It is called The Garden of Friendship,  
And is lovingly tended by friends.  
I have only just entered the garden,  
And I am slowly wandering through;  
There is beauty and peace and love, Just waiting here for you.  
The members of this garden,  
Come from near and far;  
But the borders of this garden,  
Are as boundless as our dreams are.  
Why not come into this garden,  
And take a friendly hand;  
Let them lead you through this place,  
This wonderful friendly land.  
For the peace and love you find,  
From people so sweet and dear;  
Will surely warm your heart,  
And will bring you right back here.  
You'll leave your troubles behind,  
As you wander through this place;  
And carry, just as I,  
A smile upon your face.



## Unit 2

### 同步阅读

#### Passage 1

 根据短文内容选择正确答案。

When children learn a language, they learn the grammar as well as the words or vocabulary. No one teaches them; children just “pick them up”.

Before babies begin to produce words, they produce sounds. Some of these sounds will remain if they appear in the language that is being learnt, and others will disappear. This is called the “babbling stage(阶段)”.

A child does not learn the language “all at once”. The child’s first words are one—word “sentences”. After a few months, the two—word stages comes. During this stage, the child puts two words together. These two—word sentences have patterns and express grammatical relationships. Still later, the child will produce longer sentences. These longer sentences are mainly made up of content words. The child’s early grammar lacks(缺少) many of the rules of the adult(成人) grammar, but finally it will be improved.

All normal(正常的) children everywhere learn language. This ability is human.

- ( ) 1. This passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. differences between a child’s language and an adult’s
  - B. ways of teaching babies to talk
  - C. how children learn the mother tongue
  - D. the importance of learning foreign languages
- ( ) 2. The phrase “pick them up” in line 2 means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. raise them from the ground
  - B. learn them without much difficulty
  - C. use hands to help carry them
  - D. study very hard and remember them
- ( ) 3. During the “babbling stage”, babies \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. can only produce sound
  - B. learn to walk steadily
  - C. can understand people’s talk
  - D. begin to produce two—word sentences
- ( ) 4. The two—word sentences produced by babies \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. are simpler than those produced in the “babbling stage”
  - B. are much more difficult than those produced in the last stage
  - C. are strictly grammatical
  - D. are meaningful
- ( ) 5. Any child can learn language as long as he is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. well—educated
  - B. clever enough
  - C. human
  - D. physically normal

## Passage 2

根据短文内容选择正确答案。

A young woman from France was telling her friends, a German and a Russian what had happened while she was travelling in the United States. "I was eating in a restaurant in Detroit," she said, "and I wanted to order some mushrooms. I was unable to make myself understood, so I asked for a pencil and paper and I carefully drew a picture of a mushroom. But my drawing was too bad that the puzzled waiter finally brought me a large umbrella!"

They all laughed. The German then told his story of a trip in Spain. "One day, while eating in a restaurant in a small village, I was having great difficulty explaining to the waiter that I wanted a glass of milk. Finally, I drew a picture of a cow and tried to indicate(暗示) how to get the milk from the cow. But when the waiter returned, he handed me a ticket for a bull—fight."

The French woman and the German turned to the Russian. "What's your story?" They asked. He answered, "It's a short story about English. One day in my English class, I translated an English idiom 'out of sight, out of mind' into 'an idiot(白痴) that can't be seen'. You can imagine how much laughter there was in the classroom."

- ( ) 1. From the story told by a young woman, we know she has been to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. England      B. America      C. Spain      D. Russia
- ( ) 2. Unable to speak a word of Spanish, the German tried to make himself understood by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. showing a picture      B. giving explanation  
C. asking for a help      D. all of the above
- ( ) 3. The story told by the Russian took place in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Russia      B. England  
C. America      D. a class he was having
- ( ) 4. What did the stories suggest?  
A. Taking an translator with you while in foreign countries is necessary.  
B. Language plays a very important part in communication.  
C. Drawing well is necessary in making yourself understood.  
D. Having knowledge of English idioms can help you to communicate with foreigners.
- ( ) 5. What is the best title for this passage?  
A. The difficulties of foreign language.  
B. Funny experiences.  
C. The importance of foreign language.  
D. Learning foreign languages.



## Passage 3

根据短文内容选择正确答案。

English is the most widely used language in the world. Methods(方法) of learning English have been improved greatly since the beginning of this century. Learning a language is not just a matter of knowing a lot of grammar rules and building up a number of isolated(孤立的) words. A student's mastery(掌握) of a language is measured by how well he can use it. English is not a "subject" like geography or history, but a "skill" like swimming or football. You learn to swim by getting into the water and swimming. You learn football by going and kicking a ball. And you learn English by using it, not by knowing about it.

The usual aims in learning English are to understand spoken English, to speak English as correctly as possible, to read English without difficulty and to write it correctly. But for us, reading is probably more important than anything else.

- ( ) 1. People have been using \_\_\_\_\_ ways to learn English since the start of this century.  
A. less advanced    B. good    C. better    D. well
- ( ) 2. The best way to judge a student's mastery of a language is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. how fast he can read it  
B. how many words he has memorized  
C. how well he can use it  
D. how many grammar rules he has remembered
- ( ) 3. We can learn English well only by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. using it    B. knowing about it    C. reading it    D. listening to it
- ( ) 4. The aims in learning English are to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. understand spoken English    B. reading it with ease  
C. speak and write it correctly    D. all the above
- ( ) 5. What is more important than anything else for us? \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Writing    B. Translating    C. Copying    D. Reading

## Passage 4

根据短文内容选择正确答案。

The story of the English language is a story of change. There has never been a year when the language was not changing. English today is quite different from the English spoken long, long ago. By the 12th century, the language had already changed very much. It's difficult for you to read the writings from hundreds of years ago.

The history of English has three parts — "Old English" (which lasted from about 450 A.D. until about 1,100), "Middle English" (which extended from about 1,100 to about 1,475) and "Modern English" (which began about 1,475 and has lasted to the present time). The biggest difference between Old English and Modern English is in the vocabulary. The vocabulary of






the English language is very large. It is much larger than almost any other language in the world. As a result of new inventions and new ideas, thousands of new words have come into the language.

In fact, English is a mixture of many different languages. That is to say, it borrowed lots of words from other languages. For example, "tomato" came from Mexico; "tea" is from China and "banana" from West Africa. From Latin we get words like "wine", "use" and "day". From Greek we have words such as "photograph", "Bible" (圣经) and "ink". New words are also made by adding two words together. "postman", "cupboard" and "grandfather" are words made of two parts. Sometimes older words are used in a new way. It seems interesting that the names of people can also become new words. Our "sandwich" was named after a man called Sandwich.

Another important change is pronunciation(发音). It has changed so much that there are almost no words said the same way today as in Old English. As for grammar, it has not changed greatly.

- ( ) 1. Old English has a history of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. 2,575 years  
B. more than 1,550 years  
C. more than 1,925 years  
D. more than 650 years
- ( ) 2. The period of "Middle English" is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. from 1,475 to now  
B. from 1,100 to the present time  
C. from 1,100 to 1,475  
D. from 450A. D. to 1,475
- ( ) 3. By what time had English changed greatly?  
A. Long, long ago  
B. By the year 1,475  
C. From the year 450A. D.  
D. By the year 1,100
- ( ) 4. The reason why there are almost no words said the same way today as in Old English is that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the English pronunciation has changed greatly  
B. there are thousands of new words  
C. the English grammar has changed greatly  
D. the language has borrowed lots of words from other languages
- ( ) 5. According to the passage, which of the following is not true?  
A. The vocabulary of Old English is completely (完全) different from that of Modern English.  
B. The English language is always changing.  
C. New words come about in many different ways.  
D. It is not easy for most English speakers today to understand Old English.

**Passage 5**

 根据短文内容选择正确答案。

The number of speakers of English in Shakespeare's(莎士比亚) time is estimated(估计) to have been about five million. Today it is estimated(估计) that some 260 million people speak