

黄

网

难点

课课练

高



英语

上册

周伟 主编

- ◆ 名师精心打造
- ◆ 同步随堂练习
- ◆ 难点全部囊括



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前 言

本套丛书全部是由湖北黄冈中学的一线教师来编写的，同时它也是一套中高定位的教学辅导及课后作业用书，适用于成绩中等及以上的学生。它有以下几个特点：

一、教改和考试“双吃透”

所谓的这两个“吃透”是指：一要“吃透”当前新课标改革的进展情况；二要“吃透”高考的新动向和新要求。本套丛书在编排上不仅精选了历年高考的优秀题目，同时还将所有的题目均贴近应试真题，能给学生以更有效的指导。另外，本套丛书在初中部分还配备了相应的新课标版本，可以满足不同学校和教师的各种要求。

二、突出重点，强调难点

本套丛书没有强行和刻意地去全面反映考纲和教材的内容要求，也就是说，一些简单的、学生应知应会的内容，本套丛书很少涉及。中等及中等以上难度题目的内容占全书90%左右。基础（重点）：中等（巩固）：难题（提高）=1：3：6——这是本套丛书在习题难度设定上依照的原则，这一点是本书习题编排区别于一般的同步辅导用书、课后练习、作业本等的关键之处。

三、知识的灵活应用

为了适应新课标培养学生灵活运用知识的教学目标，本套丛书在强调难点的同时，也引入了很多综合类的题目，帮助读者在同步学习的过程中就能养成综合考虑问题和解决问题的习惯，完全适用于教改在素质提高方面的要求。

四、面向日常，注重提高

这套丛书中的习题均有“期中测试题”、“期末测试题”，绝大多数还有“单元测试题”，考虑到部分学科和年级的特殊性，还有新颖题赏析、课外创新题、点击中高考题目等相关的内容，学生可以在课上或课后在老师的辅导下进行练习，也可以单独进行测试。参考我们精心设计的题目，相信同学们能在平时的作业练习中逐步地提高自己的能力。

总的来说，这套丛书是从中高定位出发，为各省市重点中学中等程度以上的学生精心策划和编写的，完全能够满足广大学生和中学教师教与学的需求。

由于时间仓促，书中难免有所疏漏，诚请广大教师和学生批评指正。

丛书编委会

2004年2月

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Unit 1 Making a difference

I. 单项选择

- Linda is brave. It _____ a lot of never to do a thing like that.
A. costs B. has C. takes D. makes
- It's clear Tom is right, so there is no _____ arguing further.
A. point B. waste C. time D. needs
- How do you like the film "Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets"?
—It isn't _____ good, actually.
A. even B. that C. still D. ever
- Who has allowed you _____ here? We don't allow _____ in the reading room.
A. smoking; smoking B. to smoke; smoking
C. to smoke; to smoke D. smoking; to smoke
- Excuse me, please, _____?
—It's upstairs on the fourth floor.
A. what can I do for you B. where's the manager's office
C. where are you going D. can I help you
- The book is wonderful. It's years _____ I enjoyed myself so much.
A. after B. when C. before D. since
- I don't think the question of _____ they are old or young is important.
A. which B. whether C. how D. why
- The old gentleman never fails to help _____ is in need of his help.
A. whom B. who C. whoever D. whomever
- My parents encouraged me _____ English.
A. to practise spoken B. practicing speaking
C. practise speaking D. to practise to speak
- In 1988, he wrote A Brief History of Time, which quickly turned _____.
A. a best-seller B. best sellers C. best-seller D. the best seller
- Joseph is a _____ football player, who joined our team last month.
A. promising B. promised C. proper D. full
- Twenty years _____ and her hair was beginning to turn gray.
A. passed on B. went by C. went through D. went on.
- Tom _____ Jessica, whom he had met on the train.
A. married with B. got married C. got engaged to D. got engaged
- We didn't plan our art exhibition like that but it _____ to be good.
A. worked out B. carried on C. turned out D. went out
- We have no choice but to speak out our mind.
Only in this way _____ understand each other.



A. we can

B. can we

C. they can

D. can they

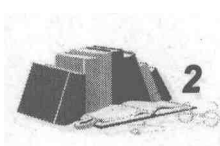
II、完形填空

I had offered to watch my 3-year-old daughter, so that my wife could go out with a friend. I was getting some work done in my study while she 16 to be having a good time in the other room. No problem, I figured. But then it got a little too 17 and I shouted, "What are you doing?" No response. I 18 my question and heard her say, "Oh...nothing." Nothing?

I got up from my desk and ran out 19 the living room, where I saw her running across the hall. I followed and watched her as her little behind made a quick 20 into the bathroom. I had her 21 I told her to turn around. She 22. I pulled out my big Daddy voice, "young lady, I said turn around!"

23, she turned toward me. In her hand was what was left of my wife's new lipstick. And every square inch of her face was 24 with bright red! As she looked up at me with fearful eyes, I heard 25 voice that had been shouted to me as a child. "How could you... You should know... How many times have to been 26... What a bad thing to do..." It was just a matter of my picking out which old 27 I was going to use on her so that she would know what a bad girl she had been. But 28 I could let loose, I looked 29 at the sweater on her. In big 30 it said, "I'm a perfect little angel (天使)!" I looked back up into her tearful eyes and, 31 seeing a bad girl who didn't 32, I saw a little angel full of 33 that I had come dangerously close to destroying. "Sweetheart, let's take a picture so Mummy can see how 34 you look." I took the picture and thanked God that I didn't 35 the chance to prove what a perfect little angel he had given me.

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------|
| () 16. | A. happened | B. liked | C. appeared | D. pretended |
| () 17. | A. long | B. quiet | C. calm | D. strange |
| () 18. | A. asked | B. answered | C. raised | D. repeated |
| () 19. | A. into | B. of | C. from | D. for |
| () 20. | A. way | B. turn | C. change | D. progress |
| () 21. | A. followed | B. scolded | C. cornered | D. fooled |
| () 22. | A. laughed | B. listened | C. agreed | D. refused |
| () 23. | A. Slowly | B. Eagerly | C. Angrily | D. Unfortunately |
| () 24. | A. filled | B. marked | C. printed | D. covered |
| () 25. | A. every | B. such | C. any | D. one |
| () 26. | A. told | B. beaten | C. frightened | D. forbidden |
| () 27. | A. reports | B. notice | C. advice | D. words |
| () 28. | A. as | B. when | C. since | D. before |
| () 29. | A. up | B. down | C. in | D. on |
| () 30. | A. sings | B. letters | C. messages | D. figures |
| () 31. | A. because of | B. instead of | C. in spite of | D. as a result of |
| () 32. | A. listen | B. cry | C. agree | D. laugh |
| () 33. | A. value | B. sadness | C. pities | D. tricks |
| () 34. | A. dirty | B. ugly | C. special | D. silly |
| () 35. | A. have | B. get | C. take | D. miss |



III、阅读理解

A

There are many famous museums throughout the world where people can enjoy art. Washington, D. C. has the National Gallery of Art (国家美术馆); Paris has the Louvre; London, the British Museum. Florida International University (FIU) in Miami also shows art for people to see. And it does so without a building, or even a wall for its drawings and paintings.

FIU has opened what it says is the first computer art museum in the United States. You don't have to visit the University to see the art. You just need a computer linked to a telephone.

You can call the telephone number of a University computer and connect your own computer to it. All of the art is stored in the school computer. It is computer art produced electronically by artists on their own computers. In only a few minutes, your computer can receive and copy calls the pictures and drawings.

Robert Shostak is director of the new computer museum. He says he started the museum because computer artists had no place to show their work.

A computer artist could only record his pictures electronically and send the records, or floppy discs(软件), to others to see on their computers. He could also put his pictures on paper. But to print good pictures on paper, the computer artist needed an expensive laser(激光)printer.

Robert Shostak says the electronic museum is mostly for art or computer students at schools and universities many of the pictures in the museum are made by students. Mr. Shostak said the FIU museum will make computer art more fun for computer artists because more people can see it. He says artists enjoy their work much more if they have an audience. And the great number of home computers in America could mean a huge audience for the electronic museum.

36. The main purpose of this text is to give information about _____.

- B*
- A. famous museums throughout the world
 - B. an electronic art museum in Miami, U.S.A
 - C. art exhibitions in Florida International University
 - D. latest development in computer art

37. What are stored in this museum?

- A*
- A. Paintings drawn by means of computer.
 - B. Different styles of paintings.
 - C. Old paintings.
 - D. Drawings done by art students of FIU.

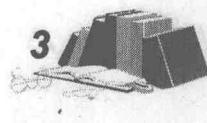
38. The museum was started when _____.

- B*
- A. Robert Shostak wanted to do something for computer scientists
 - B. Robert Shostak wanted to help computer artists
 - C. art students needed a place to show their works
 - D. computer scientists wanted to do something about art

39. The words "an audience" in the last paragraph here refers to _____.

- B*
- A. art students
 - B. computer owners
 - C. exhibits in the museum
 - D. those who will enjoy art

2. 27. 27.



B

Without proper planning, tourism can cause problems. For example, too many tourists can crowd public places that are also enjoyed by the inhabitants of a country. If tourists create too much traffic, the inhabitants become annoyed and unhappy. They begin to dislike tourists and to treat them impolitely. They forget how much tourism can help the country's economy. It is important to think about the people of a destination (目的地) country and how tourism affects them. Tourism should help a country keep the customs and beauty that attract tourists. Tourism should also advance the well-being (health and happiness) of local inhabitants.

Too much tourism can be a problem. If tourism grows too quickly, people must leave other jobs to work in the tourism industry. This means that other parts of the country's economy can suffer.

On the other hand, if there is not enough tourism, people can lose jobs. Businesses can also lose money. It costs a great deal of money to build large hotels, airports, air terminals, first-class roads, and other support facilities (阴沟) needed by tourist attractions. For example, a major international-class tourism hotel can cost as much as 50 thousand dollars per room to build. If this room is not used most of the time, the owners of the hotel lose money.

Building a hotel is just a beginning. There must be many support facilities as well, including roads to get to the hotel, electricity, sewers (阴沟) to handle waste and water. All of these support facilities cost money. If they are not used because there are not enough tourists, jobs and money are lost.

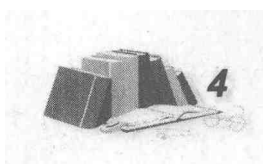
40. Which of the following has most probably been discussed in the paragraph that goes before this passage?

- A. It is extremely important to develop tourism.
 - B. Building roads and hotels is essential (必不可少的).
 - C. Support facilities are highly necessary.
 - D. Planning is of great importance to tourism.
41. Too much tourism can cause all these problems EXCEPT _____.
- A. a bad effect on other industries
 - B. a change of tourists' customs
 - C. overcrowdedness of places of interest
 - D. pressure on traffic
42. Not enough tourism can lead to _____.
- A. an increase of unemployment
 - B. a decrease (减少) in tourist attractions
 - C. the higher cost of support facilities
 - D. a rise in price and a fall in pay
43. The word "handle" in the last paragraph most probably means _____.
- A. carry away
 - B. pick up
 - C. get in
 - D. take down

IV. 短文改错

People who are near-sighted can only look things that are very close to their eyes. Everything before their eyes seem unclear. Many people do a lot of close work, writing reading and sewing become near-sighted. So they have to wear glasses so as to see distance objects clearly. People who are far-sighted suffer just opposite problem. Although they can't see things that far away, they have

- 44. _____
- 45. _____
- 46. _____
- 47. _____
- 48. _____
- 49. _____
- 50. _____

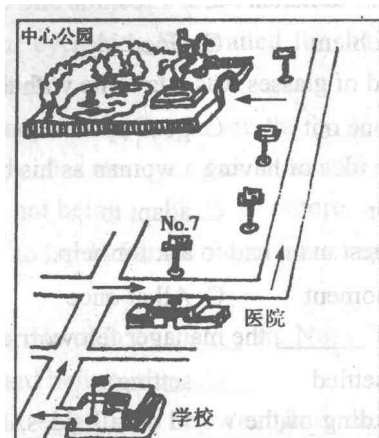


difficulty reading a book if they hold it at an arm's long.
If they want to do many reading, they have to
wear glasses, too. Other people don't see clearly because of
their eyes aren't exactly of the right shape.

51. _____
52. _____
53. _____

V、书面表达 (满分 20 分)

假定你是玲玲, 住在香港。你和几个朋友约定星期六在中心公园聚会 (to have a gathering party)。你们的外籍教师 John 也应邀参加。请根据下面的示意图, 给他写封短信, 告诉他从学校出发如何找到你们 (字数 100 左右)。



Unit 2 News media

I. 单项选择

- I'm sure all will go well as _____.
A. being planned B. planned C. having planned D. planning
- If our parents would listen more to us, they would understand us better.
—_____. They just expect us to listen.
A. I believe not B. No problem C. Good idea D. I can't agree more
- Two or three years ago this kind of glasses was a favorite with the children, but now it _____.
A. has gone up B. has gone out C. goes by D. is going down
- I'm afraid he can't _____ the idea of having a woman as his boss.
A. admit to B. suit for C. adapt to D. be against
- _____, Brown, the most toughest man, had to ask for help.
A. For a short time B. The moment C. All at once D. For once
- With a lot of difficult problems _____, the manager felt worried all the time.
A. settled B. to be settled C. setting D. to settle
- The result is a better understanding of the world on all sides, _____ a future world where people from all countries are respected.
A. leading B. led C. led to D. leading to
- My children are hopelessly _____ television.
A. addicted to B. addict to C. fall into D. fond of
- One child in nine _____ from bird flues in this village _____ treated.
A. suffering; are being B. suffered; is being
C. suffering; is being D. suffered; are being
- The police say the man was shot when they found him, but they don't know when he _____.
A. was shot B. got shot C. shot D. was being shot
- It was what he meant _____ what he said that made me angry.
A. more than B. or rather C. rather than D. but
- When I said some students were lazy, I _____ to you.
A. don't refer B. wasn't referring C. haven't referred D. didn't refer
- The sale usually takes place outside the house, with the audience _____ on benches, chairs or boxes.
A. having seated B. seating C. seated D. having been seated
- Do you follow me?
—Yes, _____.
A. it is good B. I will C. perfectly D. very good
- _____ of the street are planted many flowers.
A. On all sides B. On each side C. On every side D. On both sides



II、完形填空

The sun was shining when I got on No.332 bus. We passengers sat jammed together in heavy clothes. No one spoke. That's one of the 16 rules. Although we see the same faces very day, we prefer to 17 behind our newspapers. People who sit so close together are using those thin 18 of newsprint to keep their distance.

As the bus came near the Mile, a 19 suddenly rang out: "20! This is your driver speaking." Stillness, we looked at the back of the driver's head. "Put your papers down. All of you." The 21 came down. "Now, turn and face the person next to you. Go 22."

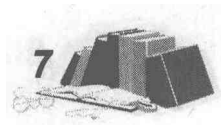
Surprisingly we all did it. Still no one smiled. I faced an older woman, her head wrapped 23 a red scarf. I saw her nearly every day. Our eyes met. We waited for the next 24 from the driver. "Now repeat after me. Good morning, neighbor!"

Our voices were 25. For many of us, these were the 26 words we had spoken that day. But we said them together, like 27, to the strangers beside us. We couldn't help 28. There was the feeling of relief (解脱), that we were not being 29. But more, there was the sense of ice being 30. "Good morning, neighbor." It was not so hard after all. Some of us repeated it, others shook hands, and many laughed.

The bus driver said nothing more. He didn't 31 to. Not a single newspaper went 32. I heard laughter, a warm sound I had never heard before in 33.

When I reached my stop. I said 34 to my seatmate, and then jumped off the bus. That day was 35 off better than most.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------|
| () 16. A. unwritten | B. strict | C. bus | D. city |
| () 17. A. read | B. sit | C. talk | D. hide |
| () 18. A. piece | B. sheets | C. maps | D. things |
| () 19. A. message | B. warning | C. suggestion | D. voice |
| () 20. A. Attention | B. Minding | C. Help | D. Listen |
| () 21. A. papers | B. passengers | C. driver | D. tears |
| () 22. A. on | B. round | C. ahead | D. down |
| () 23. A. in | B. on | C. off | D. with |
| () 24. A. turn | B. talk | C. order | D. remark |
| () 25. A. loud | B. neat | C. slow | D. weak |
| () 26. A. first | B. last | C. best | D. only |
| () 27. A. passengers | B. citizens | C. patients | D. school children |
| () 28. A. shouting | B. crying | C. smiling | D. wondering |
| () 29. A. stolen | B. robbed | C. fought | D. commanded |
| () 30. A. formed | B. heated | C. broken | D. frozen |
| () 31. A. need | B. want | C. like | D. begin |
| () 32. A. wrong | B. out | C. back up | D. along with |
| () 33. A. my life | B. bus No.332 | C. public | D. other words |
| () 34. A. good morning | B. good-bye | C. hello | D. thanks |
| () 35. A. starting | B. seeing | C. taking | D. turning |



III、阅读理解

A

Many people will remember the flight of the space shuttle (航天飞机) Challenger, in June, 1983. The achievement of Sally Ride, America's first woman astronaut (宇航员) to fly into space, made this flight especially memorable. Students from two Camden, New Jersey, high schools, however, are probably to remember Norma rather than Sally whenever they think about the flight.

Norma didn't travel alone. She brought about 100 companions along with her. Norma was an ant, a queen ant who, with her subject, made up the first ant colony (群体) to travel into space. The ants were part of a science experiment designed by students to test the effects of weightlessness on insects (昆虫).

The equipment designed by the students for their colony functioned perfectly throughout the long space trip. The young scientists and their teachers were very sad to find that their insect astronauts had all died at some point before the container was returned to the school and opened. The problem did not occur in space, but on the ground after Challenger had landed. The container remained in the desert for nearly a week before the ant colony was removed. The hot, dry desert air dried out the colony's container and the ants died from lack of moisture (水分).

The project was termed a success because it did provide useful information. Students will continue their efforts to pinpoint (精确地找到) exactly what went wrong. They will try to prevent the same difficulties from recurring on future missions. They don't want to be discouraged either by the demise of the ants or by the \$10,000 shuttle fare they will have to pay to send the next colony of ants into space.

36. The story is mainly about _____.
- A. Sally Ride's first ride
B. space equipment for insects
C. a space experiment with ants
D. going to school in New Jersey
37. The project wasn't a failure because _____.
- A. important things were learned
B. dead ants are better
C. everything went as expected
D. students wrote about it
38. The ants died because _____.
- A. weightlessness harmed them
B. space caused too much pain
C. no one fed them in space
D. they dried out in the desert
39. On the next space trip, ants _____.
- A. will be sent without people
B. should not be left in the desert
C. will have to pay double fare
D. will escape the trip completely

B

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40. What kind of people will probably answer this advertisement?
- A. College students preparing to work in some big companies.
 - B. College students preparing to study for a degree.
 - C. High school graduates preparing to have at home training.
 - D. High school graduates preparing for college entrance examinations.
41. People can get a Specialized Associate Degree by _____.
- A. doing full-time learning at school
 - B. working in some big famous companies
 - C. studying in their spare time
 - D. studying abroad for two years
42. Harcourt training has NOT been used by _____ for its employees.
- A. General Motors
 - B. Harvard University
 - C. General Electric
 - D. Mobil
43. How can you contact Harcourt Learning Direct?
- A. By sending an E-mail.
 - B. By visiting the office on weekdays.
 - C. By making a call on weekdays only.
 - D. By sending a letter not later than today.

IV、短文改错

Everyone knows that natural resource of the world are limited, and many people in developed countries

44. _____

45. _____



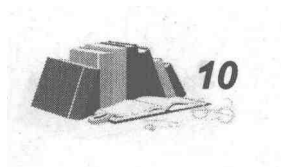
spend too many money on lots of unnecessary new clothes. This is waste of energy and materials. Some people smoke cigarettes and drinks lots of beer and wine, even though they are warn not to do so. They are used too much energy. Something must be done stop the waste of energy. At the same time, we should make every effort to produce more energy of the wind and sun.

- 46. _____
- 47. _____
- 48. _____
- 49. _____
- 50. _____
- 51. _____
- 52. _____
- 53. _____

V、书面表达 (20 分)

假如你是英语班班长，要用英语向全班同学传达学校的通知。你的通知的单词数是 100 左右。通知内容如下：

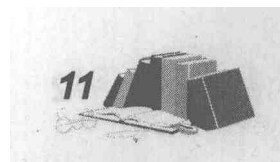
- (1) 根据早晨收音机的天气预报 (weather forecast)，今晚有暴风雨，要求同学们离开教室时关好门窗。
- (2) 原计划明天举行的运动会推迟，天气转晴时另行通知。明天照常上周三的课。
- (3) 明天天气冷，同学们要及时加穿衣服。骑车上学的同学骑车时不要打伞。



Unit 3 Art and architecture

I. 单项选择

- The koala is _____ tree-climbing animal which lives in _____ Australia.
A. a; the B. the; the C. 不填; 不填 D. a; 不填
- As we joined the big crowd I got _____ from my friends.
A. separated B. spared C. lost D. missed
- It is _____ work of art that everyone wants to look at it.
A. so usual B. such unusual C. such an usual D. so an unusual
- Did you see a red car _____ in front of our shop?
—Red one? It left just a moment ago.
A. to park B. parked C. park D. parking
- A left hand is to a right hand _____ a husband is to a wife.
A. that B. what C. as D. which
- _____ their high price, demanded for these cars is high.
A. Though B. For C. Despite D. Since
- Mrs. Smith was much disappointed to see the washing machine she has had _____ went wrong again.
A. to be repaired B. repaired it C. repair D. repaired
- The rent sounds _____. How would you like it paid?
A. well B. reasonable C. high D. good
- Many old houses _____ to make room for a new square.
A. pulled down B. are pulled down C. brought down D. are brought down
- Tom looked at Jenny, tears _____ his eyes, and shouted out the words _____ in his heart for years.
A. filling; having been hidden B. filled; hidden
C. filling; hidden D. filled; hiding
- It seems that he has succeeded at last in the USA.
—Yeah, but you never imagine _____.
A. what a hard life he has experienced B. what he has experienced a hard life
C. he has experienced what a hard life D. what a hard life has he experience
- How would you like your coffee?
—_____.
A. It's well done B. Very nice, thank you
C. One cup. That's enough D. The stronger, the better
- It's too late to go shopping at this hour, _____, it's beginning to rain.
A. except B. and C. but D. besides
- Peter, you _____ the window quickly, will you?



—Ok! Oh! The window _____ broken.

A. shut; is B. will shut; has been C. are shutting; is D. have shut; has

15. That company was _____ willing to provide us with what we needed, which made us excited.

A. more than B. no more than C. much too D. no other than

II、完形填空

When I came out of my office, it was dark. In order to get home as soon as possible, I hired a taxi. The car was 16 along the road, now well-lit, now sank in darkness. I broke the 17 on purpose, 18 that the driver might be too tired to drive. "When do you go back home in the evening?"

"9 o'clock, I'll go after this trip."

"Then when do you come out in the morning?" I 19 another question.

"9 o'clock, too. And I go home for lunch and dinner, just as if I worked at an office." His easiness surprised me, because every time I ride a taxi, what I hear from the 20 are only complains(抱怨). They complain that they 21 work 22, that it is 23 to earn money, that they are bullied(欺侮) by the policeman, or that the corporation leaders are seated 24 and enjoy the 25 of others' work. It seems that they have a grievance(不满意) against everything. But this driver told me, "I find it 26 to be a section chief as I was before. I don't like management work. I like driving, just for 27. It's 28 that I 29 drive without a passenger. So I can earn two or three thousand *yuan* a month with ease. Any 30? Yes, I never follow an empty taxi. If it goes 31, I go northward. If it goes along highway. I turn into a 32 street. In this way I always get customers."

His words showed his satisfaction with his life and the pride he 33 in his job. Such feelings are so 34 among people nowadays as oxygen in high mountains. As an ancient saying 35, "Neither joy in material gains nor grieve over personal setbacks(挫折)" How many people nowadays can show high ideals by simple living and go far with a calm mind? I couldn't help feeling curious when I found such a state of mind in a stranger on a cold winter night.

() 16. A. driving B. flying C. running D. rushing

() 17. A. calmness B. quietness C. stillness D. silence

() 18. A. for fear B. on condition C. in order D. in case

() 19. A. gave out B. threw out C. let off D. set off

() 20. A. taxi B. radio C. passenger D. driver

() 21. A. have to B. must C. need D. should

() 22. A. from night till morning B. from morning till night

C. from morning till afternoon D. from dawn till dusk

() 23. A. hard B. easy C. possible D. impossible

() 24. A. busy B. busily C. lazy D. lazily

() 25. A. results B. fortune C. gains D. fruits

() 26. A. tired B. tiring C. excited D. exciting

() 27. A. pleasure B. money C. work D. interest

() 28. A. unfortunate B. fortunate C. likely D. wise

() 29. A. often B. usually C. hardly D. seldom

