

中小学学科奥林匹克编辑部组编

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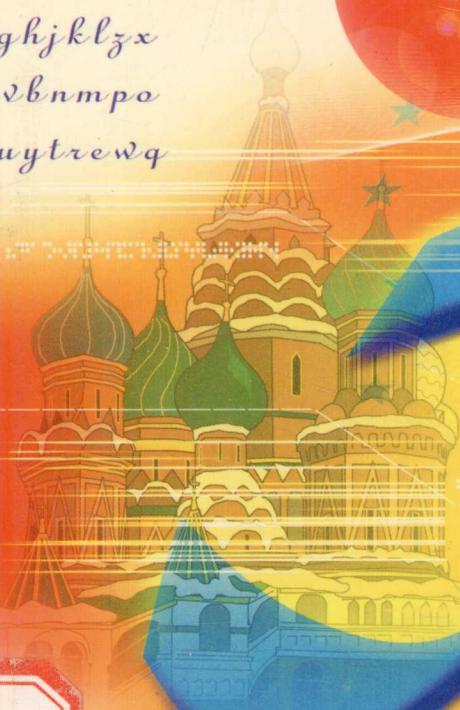
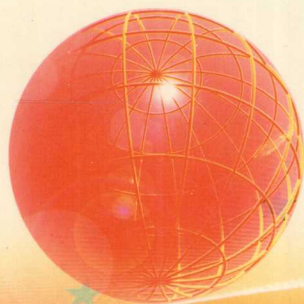


金牌奥赛每周测

高一年级超级试卷

英语

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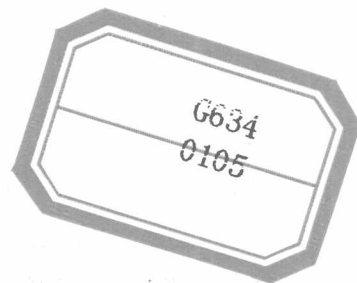
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金牌奥赛每周测高一年级超级试卷

(英 语)

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前 言

随着社会的发展、科技的进步及国力的增强,我国的教育制度、教育理念和 method 都有了很大的改变,我国中小学教科书也从一纲一本的单一模式演变为一纲多本的多元模式,呈现出一种百花齐放的欣欣向荣景象。同时学科奥林匹克类图书也一枝独秀,长久不衰地伴随着教科书的变化、发展,不断地散发出自己独特的魅力,21 世纪的到来,又诞生了新课标及新课标体制下的新教材。

新课标、老教材与学科奥林匹克竞赛三者不是孤立的,三者是有机的统一体,相辅相成,你中有我,我中有你,三者缺一不可。基于以上的认识,结合多年的教学实践和探索,我们注重了对学生基础知识点、综合素质和能力的测试,同时又兼顾了有特殊才能的学生的需要,把最基础的知识点和技巧性、趣味性强的学科奥林匹克竞赛题融为一体,我们将三者中最新、最精髓、最本质的练习题按学科知识点分单元设置编纂出版了这套超级测试卷系列丛书,供使用不同版本教科书、不同地区的学生作单元或每周测试使用。

本系列丛书是我社系列奥林匹克竞赛图书中的又一力作,是我们京华出版社的精华之作。全书共 44 册,其中小学 12 册,初中 15 册,高中 17 册。

本系列丛书虽然从策划、编写,再到出版、设计,可谓尽心尽力,但疏漏之处在所难免。如果您有什么意见和建议,欢迎并感谢赐教,让我们共同努力,以使本系列丛书更好地服务于广大的中小学师生。

中小学学科奥林匹克编辑部

目 录

	试卷/答案
单元超级测试卷一	(1)(141)
单元超级测试卷二	(9)(141)
单元超级测试卷三	(16)(142)
上学期期中超级测试卷	(24)(142)
单元超级测试卷四	(33)(143)
单元超级测试卷五	(41)(143)
单元超级测试卷六	(49)(144)
上学期期末超级测试卷	(57)(144)
单元超级测试卷七	(65)(145)
单元超级测试卷八	(73)(145)
单元超级测试卷九	(81)(146)
下学期期中超级测试卷	(90)(147)
单元超级测试卷十	(98)(147)
单元超级测试卷十一	(106)(148)
单元超级测试卷十二	(114)(148)
下学期期末超级测试卷	(123)(149)
北京市高考试卷	(132)(149)



单元超级测试卷一

托马斯曼(德国)

注意事项

一、学生要写清校名、班级、姓名

二、仔细审题,认真解答。

三、字迹清楚,卷面整洁。

学校_____ 班级_____ 姓名_____ 等级_____

一、选择题

- There are three cars in the yard, One is red, _____ is black and _____ is blue.
A. another, another B. the other, the other
C. the other, another D. another, the other
- Do you think the weather is good enough for a picnic?
—Yes, you couldn't hope for _____ at this time of the year.
A. a nice day B. the nice day C. a nicer day D. the nicest day
- Not only _____ what to do, but he also, lent me the money.
A. he advised me B. did he advise me
C. does he advise me D. he advises me
- I hear that as many as 150 people were killed in the earthquake.
—Yes, _____ news comes as _____ shock to us.
A. the, the B. the, a C. 不填, 不填 D. 不填, a
- you have not yet answered my question _____ I can join the party tonight.
A. whether B. if C. which D. that
- Pop music is loved by most young people, but it is not to everyone's _____.
A. satisfaction B. taste C. favour D. joy
- Which do you enjoy _____ your weekends, fishing or watching TV.
A. spending B. to spend C. being spend D. spend
- The meeting was to _____ at 9 o'clock but the manager _____ until twenty minutes later.
A. start, didn't turn up B. have started; didn't turn up
C. start, hadn't turned up D. be started, hadn't turned up
- Swimmers must be very strong in order to build up speed because of high resistance of the water. Runners, _____ must struggle against the heavy resistance of high resistance of the air and ground.
A. generally B. similarly C. naturally D. probably
- I really don't know how to thank you.
—_____.
A. I'm glad I'm able to B. Thinking nothing of it
C. I'm glad to have been of help D. It was the most I could do
- That kind of computer is very expensive. I'll buy one, _____.

单元超级测试卷一



英 语

金牌奥赛每周测高一年级超级试卷

金牌奥校通用



- A. though B. as well C. so D. instead
12. Is it the letter that you got yesterday _____ makes you so sad?
A. which B. what C. that D. when
13. Look at the heavy rain! _____ it would stop!
A. Only if B. Even if C. Ever since D. If only
14. The food _____ at the moment is for the dinner party.
A. cooked B. to be cooked C. is being cooked D. being cooked
15. The hotel caught fire last night. Fortunately, most of the people _____ escape.
A. were able to B. could C. tried to D. had meant to

二、完形填空

It was a market day; so people and traffic had been pouring into the town since early morning. 16 it was an old town, even the main street was very 17 and soon became over-crowded. There was not 18 for all the people on the path at the roadside, 19 they overflowed into the road. 20 danger to their lives from 21 cars and lorries, the drivers of 22 were constantly blowing their horns (喇叭) to 23 people to get out of their 24.

Yet it was a 25 scene. Peasants walked along the street, their heads piled high with baskets or beautifully woven blankets which they hoped to 26 to the townfolk. Men with carts 27 their way along, shouting their goods at the top of their 28. They were selling apples, oranges and grapes - the 29 of their fields. 30 it all. Women in bright summer clothes made their way, laughing and talking. 31 children rushed in and out of the crowds screaming with laughter when they didn't ask for something they could not have, or crying with 32 because they were lost.

The noise went on all day. People did not even stop for a meal, but preferred to buy bits of meat cooked over a fire or bread or ice-cream from the street sellers. The 33 from this and from all the activities of the day began to collect in the street 34 and only the rubbish 35 sadly blowing in the cooling night wind.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|-------------|----------------|
| 16. A. Although | B. For | C. But | D. As |
| 17. A. small | B. crowded | C. narrow | D. short |
| 18. A. land | B. area | C. ground | D. room |
| 19. A. and | B. but | C. or | D. then |
| 20. A. having | B. causing | C. throwing | D. being |
| 21. A. passing | B. taking | C. catching | D. driving |
| 22. A. them | B. which | C. whom | D. that |
| 23. A. persuade | B. advise | C. ask | D. get |
| 24. A. road | B. way | C. sight | D. place |
| 25. A. strange | B. usual | C. colorful | D. interesting |
| 26. A. give | B. sell | C. take | D. send |
| 27. A. forced | B. walked | C. found | D. took |



英 语

金牌奥赛每周测高一年级超级试卷

金牌奥校通用

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|------------|----------------|
| 28. A. voices | B. prices | C. heads | D. carts |
| 29. A. crops | B. result | C. harvest | D. productions |
| 30. A. Through | B. Across | C. Above | D. After |
| 31. A. while | B. as | C. when | D. whose |
| 32. A. tears | B. sorrow | C. sadness | D. fear |
| 33. A. people | B. noise | C. rubbish | D. business |
| 34. A. emptied | B. silenced | C. calmed | D. changed |
| 35. A. remained | B. left | C. lay | D. poled |

三、阅读理解

A

Take a rapid look at someone, then look away. Do you realize you have made a statement? Hold the glance for a second longer, and you have made a different statement. Hold it for three seconds, and the meaning has changed, again. For every social situation, there is an allowed time that you can hold a person's look without being close, rude or dangerous. If you are on a lift, what stare time are you permitted? To answer this question, consider what you specially do. You very likely give other passengers a quick look to judge of them and to let them believe that you mean no harm. Since being close to another person suggests the possibility of communication, you need to give a signal telling others you want to be left alone. So you cut off eye contact (接触), what Dr. Erving Goffman(1963) calls "a dimming of the lights" You look down at the floor, at the lift door, or anywhere but into another passenger's eyes. If you break the rule against staring at a stranger on a lift, you'll make the other person gradually uncomfortable, and you are likely to feel a bit strange yourself.



If you hold eye contact for more than 3 seconds, what are you telling another person? Much depends on the person and the situation. For instance, a man and a woman communicate interest in this matter. They may look at each other for about 3 seconds at a time, then drop their eyes down for 3 seconds, before letting their eyes meet again. But if one man gives another man a 3-second-plus stare, he signals, "I know you", "I am interested in you," or "You look strange and I am curious about you". This type of stare often produces unfriendly feelings.

36. We can learn from the first paragraph that _____.
A. every glance has its meaning
B. staring at a person is an expression of interest
C. a glance longer than 3 seconds is unacceptable
D. a glance carries more meaning than words
37. If you want to be left alone on a lift, the best thing to do is _____.
A. to look into another person's eyes honestly
B. to avoid eye contact with other passengers
C. to give a signal that you are not dangerous
D. to keep a distance from other passengers
38. By "a dimming of the lights," Dr. Erving Goffman means "_____."



- A. closing one's eyes B. turning off the lights
C. stopping staring at others D. reducing stare time to the least
39. The passage mainly discusses _____.
A. the limited time of eye contact
B. the passing of ideas through eye contact
C. proper manners in different social situations
D. the role of eye contact in inter - personal communication

B

Recent reseaches show that Hong Kong is still "the best place to do business" and most foreign investors(投资者) say that they want to increase investment and continue business after the handover on july 1.

It is reported that 93% of the British companies will still be operating in the year 2000 and 70% will add to their business. Only 7% said they are unsure. Most British companies believe that after the handover the business will at least remain unchanged. Britain is so far the largest investor in Hong Kong with an investment of \$ 40 billion, followed by Japan with \$ 14.3 billion and the United States with \$ 12 billion.

The British Senior Trade Commissioner in Hong Kong said that after the handover Hong Kong would be a place full of opportunities (机会). Like the British, the Ameican companies also think Hong Kong's return to China is not an interruption. It is said that they increase their investment both in Hong Kong and on the mainland. About 95% of American companies will continue their investment in Hong Kong. A Japanese official in Hong Kong said that the handover is a great affair either to the Asia - Pacific area or to the whole world and that Japan believes firmly in the rapidly growing trade between them. A school was set up earlier this year for children of those Japanese working in Hong Kong as their number Keeps growing.

Researches show that the number of foreign companies operating in Hong Kong has been on a firm rise. It's believed that Hong Kong has been, and will continue to be , a window for China.

(reported on May 20th, 1997)

40. According to the passage, what's going on with Hong Kong's business?
A. no changes have taken place in Hong Kong recently.
B. great changes will take place when it is handed over to China soon.
C. Most businessmen are taking back their investment.
D. Everything goes on well with the business in Hong Kong.
41. What's the opinion for the American companies?
A. the handover will keep Hong Kong's business from developing.
B. About 5% of them will still be operating.
C. Hong Kong's return to China will not stop foreign investment from going in.
D. Hong Kong's return to China is against American interests.
42. It can be seen clearly that Hong Kong _____.



- A. plays a very important part in the world's trade
B. will get less investment from foreign companies
C. will increase investment on the mainland
D. has an uncertain future
43. What does the third paragraph mainly tell us about Japan?
A. Japan thinks the handover is also a great event to Japan.
B. Japanese set up a school for their children in Hong Kong.
C. Many Japanese are working in Hong Kong now.
D. Japan is sure of Hong Kong's bright future.

C

Question Items	new	middle Standing	Veteran
1. Shows a sense of humor in class	42	56	70
2. Explains clearly	33	58	68
3. Teaches in a relaxed(轻松)manner	30	46	65
4. Writes neatly on the blackboard	9	43	56
5. Lets pupils ask questions in class	18	30	47
6. Makes checks in notebooks	22	30	43
7. Speaks loudly and clearly	45	85	54
8. Treats all pupils equally	43	58	42
9. Cares about pupils' opinions	47	43	17
10. Spends time with pupils between classes	25	10	6

44. As for Question Items _____, pupils' evaluations (评价) can be said to rise at a steady rate (比率) as their teachers' experience increases.
A. 1 and 4 B. 3 and 5 C. 6 and 8 D. 9 and 10
45. In contrast (对比) to the new teachers, the middle - standing and veteran teachers seem to have made a remarkable (显著) improvement in their ability to _____.
A. be fair to any pupil
B. evaluate pupils' progress
C. present materials clearly
D. understand and play with pupils
46. Pupils seem to regard the new and the middle - standing teachers as being more _____ than the veterans.
A. relaxed in class B. interested in pupils' ideas
C. neat in appearance D. skillful at explaining
47. According to the table, which of the following is right?
A. in the new teachers' classes, pupils seem to ask questions more freely.
B. Pupils seem to be quite satisfied with the amount (量) of time their teachers spend with



英 语

金牌奥赛每周测高一年级超级试卷

金牌奥校通用



莎士比亚(英国)

them between classes.

C. The evaluation of the middle - standing teachers is lower than that of the veterans in seven items.

D. though veterans do not play games with pupils during breaks, their teaching is rated highly.

D

(1) America started the Internet Revolution, but it is maybe belief that it cannot finish it. Instead China will finish it. America is a very old country, over 200 years old, and so it' has many prejudices (偏见) and habits that defy logic (不合逻辑习惯). For example, America is the only country that still does not use the metric system (米制). Because of such prejudices and habits, America cannot finish the Internet Revolution.

(2).....

(3) Today, America is like the Britain of the 19th century and China is like the America of that time. The symbol (标志) of success of today's America is Silicon Valley (硅谷). There, computer entrepreneurs (企业家) can become billionaires before they turn 30. However, American society does not accept these newly rich, preferring to call them "computer geeks (艺人)". Besides, American companies do not respect their foreign employees - Chinese graduate students. They think of these workers only as tools.

(4) Although Chinese students still desire to go to the United States, one day, as their home country becomes richer, they will want respect more than money.

(5) China is the world's youngest economic (经济) power, filled with great hope about the future, which means that it lacks prejudices and is able to adapt to (使适合) new technology quickly. A Chinese company can install the latest computer much more cheaply than an American company.

(6) Chinese also respect entrepreneurs and computer engineers, but Americans think it is "un-cool" to know how to work the computer. Every Chinese student loves the computer. Zhongguancun, China's Silicon Valley, is quickly becoming another heart and center of Chinese society.

48. The title of this passage is _____.

- A. The Prejudices from Americans
- B. The China's Future
- C. China Will Rule the Internet
- D. The Life of Chinese Graduate Students in the USA

49. The writer foresees that _____.

- A. Zhongguancun is becoming the head and center of Chinese Society
- B. China will be world's youngest economic country
- C. goods made in China will be of higher quality than those made in America
- D. as China becomes richer, more and more graduate students abroad will return to their motherland

单元超级测试卷一



英 语

金牌奥赛每周测高一年级超级试卷

金牌奥校通用

50. Which of the following has most probably been discussed in the paragraph(2)?
- A. The USA in the Industrial Revolution.
 - B. The Britain in the Industrial Revolution
 - C. Prejudice of the Britain against technology preventing Britain's development and the USA finishing the Industrial Revolution.
 - D. The different opinions between the USA and the Britain in the Industrial Revolution.
51. Which "install" in the following sentences is suitable to the word "install" in paragraph (5)?
- A. The new judge was installed without delay.
 - B. The owner of the house had a new telephone installed.
 - C. The cat installed itself in a chair.
 - D. The new president was installed last week.

E

About 1,000 students and teachers from six universities across Beijing have been given the chance to see the world famous New York Philharmonic perform on its first visit to the city in 156 years.

In early June, students from Beijing University, China Institute of Music and other four universities were invited by Citibank to take part in an educational test to win tickets given by the US banking company - to see one of the world's oldest and greatest orchestras (管弦乐队).

The first 1,000 students who had correct answers to the five test questions won an entrance ticket to the Beijing performance.

"Citibank has a strong heritage (传统) in supporting education and we believe that fine arts should play a part in the education course," said William, the bank's Beijing manager, "We have made these tickets able to be used as part of our support of the New York Philharmonic's tour to Beijing, so that students may have the chance to experience the music of this leading orchestra."

The New York Philharmonic is expected to give two performances in Beijing on June 23 at the 21st Century Theatre and on June 24 at the Great Hall of the People.

52. "In 156 years" in the first sentence of the article means "_____."

- A. The New York Philharmonic first came to China in 156
- B. The New York Philharmonic has been visited in China for 156 years
- C. The New York Philharmonic has been organized for 156 years
- D. We haven't seen the New York Philharmonic for 156 years

53. The students who passed the test _____.

- A. could go into the theatre
- B. could buy the tickets
- C. were chosen to the theatre
- D. could have the tickets for free

54. According to the story, Citibank has the heritage in supporting education _____.

- A. in the world
- B. in China
- C. in New York
- D. in Beijing

55. The best title of the passage is probably _____.





A. The World - famous New York Philharmonic

B. The Universities across Beijing

C. Supporting for Education

D. Free Tickets for Students

四、短文改错

Last summer I spend a two - week vacation at my aunt' s
She lives in the small mountain village, with a river running
nearby. Early one morning, I wanted to swim in the river, which
some woman were washing clothes. I found a good place for
swimming. I was just about to jump into the river while there
came a cry, "Help! Help!" I looked at in the direction of the
cry and I found that a little boy had been fallen into the
river, I rushed over without delay, jumped into the
water swam quickly towards the boy. Holding on to him over
the water, he struggled to the bank. At last, the boy was saved.

56. _____

57. _____

58. _____

59. _____

60. _____

61. _____

62. _____

63. _____

64. _____

65. _____

五、书面表达

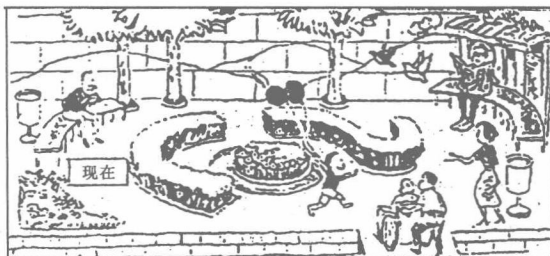
以下两幅图讲述的是你所居住的小区一角在一年中改造前后所发生的变化, 请你写一篇 100 字左右的短文, 向你校校刊投稿。

说明: 1. 要依据图示内容描写环境变化;

2. 以第一人称叙述;

3. 文章开头已为你写好。

Behind my apartment, there used to be a dirty and messy (杂乱的) corner.





单元超级测试卷二

但丁(意大利)

学校_____ 班级_____ 姓名_____ 等级_____

一、选择题

- Hi, Li Wen, Have you got _____ E-mail address?
—Yes, it is LiWen@hotmail.com.
A. the B. an C. a D. 不填
- I'm sorry I forgot to bring your book.
—That's all right. _____.
A. Think nothing of it B. Don't mention it
C. Take it easy D. Let bygones be bygones
- Your tie looks smart. It _____ with your shirt perfectly.
—Thanks. I'm glad you like it.
A. matches B. meets C. agrees D. goes
- The unification of Europe will call _____ great flexibility in national markets.
A. for B. to C. on D. at
- Profits went up by 4% last year, and _____ this year.
A. have not decreased B. were not decreased
C. had not decrease D. didn't decrease
- This is the first time I _____ a multiple choice test, and I am hating every minute of it!
A. ever did B. have never done C. am doing D. have ever done
- Anyone who has ridden on a railway train knows how rapidly another train flashes by when it is travelling _____.
A. in the same direction B. in the opposite direction
C. toward the oppositedirection D. against the same direction
- Kennedy Airport, please. I have to be there by 7.
—_____, but I'll do my best.
A. No problem B. Ok C. I can't promise D. I can't do that
- If you go to Xi'an, you'll find the palaces there more splendid than commonly _____.
A. supposed B. suppose C. to suppose D. supposing
- I'm not sure what time I'll arrive, maybe half past seven or a quarter to eight.
—_____, I'll be there as early as possible.
A. Anyhow B. How ever C. Thus D. Therefore
- A thousand miles no longer _____ to us today, for modern transportation can easily get us

注意事项

一、学生要写清校名、班级、姓名

二、仔细审题,认真解答。

三、字迹清楚,卷面整洁。

单元超级测试卷二



托尔斯泰(俄国)

_____ this distance.

A. mean much, to

B. means many, over

C. meant more, by

D. means much, over

12. —Have some more _____?

—No, thanks, I _____.

A. chicken, have got plenty

B. chickens, have had enough

C. chicken, have had enough

D. chicken, have had much

13. —This is the refrigerator _____ we had so much trouble.

—Get someone to repair it.

A. at which

B. of which

C. with which

D. to which

14. —Some young people today seem to believe in _____ more than fashion and pop music

—I agree. But they should seek after elegant taste.

A. not

B. nothing

C. no

D. none

15. At the _____ news all the women present burst out _____.

A. unexpected, to tears

B. disappointing, tears

C. unexpected, crying

D. disappointed, crying

二、完形填空

There is no end to the magic within this circle of the round world we live in. The greatest magicians today, are 16 the physicists, the mathematicians and astronomers, the wise men seeking the answers 17 the riddles of earth and universe. But not one of them can 18 us how it is we can walk 19 a floor. "By the 20 of gravitation" it used to be the readiest 21 as that.

Gravitation is 22 the most familiar thing in all the world and we were all 23 up on the story of Newton and his apple and the law of gravitation. 24 physicsits have begun to say that gravitation may be 25 an illusion (幻觉). If it is an illusion, 26 it is pure magic that 27 our feet on the ground and our furniture 28 floating off into space. And who 29 as long as the magic 30 and the illusion is maintained? it is all a matter of vocabulary 31, for no two scholars have agreed 32 a definition of magic; but there is no denying 33 every time man has finally understood and explained a 34 he has stopped to call it magic and called it 35 instead.

16. A. forever

B. already

C. extremely

D. still

17. A. for

B. show

C. on

D. after

18. A. tell

B. show

C. present

D. reason

19. A. above

B. along

C. across

D. under

20. A. law

B. rule

C. statement

D. saying

21. A. key

B. answer

C. reply

D. effect

22. A. recently

B. probably

C. terribly

D. quietly

23. A. rose

B. picked

C. brought

D. taken



英 语

金牌奥赛每周测高一年级超级试卷

金牌奥校通用

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| 24. A. Lately | B. Ancient | C. Timely | D. Last |
| 25. A. often | B. only | C. nearly | D. indeed |
| 26. A. but | B. yet | C. and | D. then |
| 27. A. breaks | B. puts | C. keeps | D. follows |
| 28. A. for | B. from | C. over | D. by |
| 29. A. cares | B. minds | C. shares | D. prepares |
| 30. A. does | B. happens | C. works | D. begins |
| 31. A. really | B. fully | C. usually | D. perhaps |
| 32. A. with | B. at | C. about | D. on |
| 33. A. when | B. what | C. that | D. since |
| 34. A. wander | B. wonder | C. difficulty | D. theory |
| 35. A. science | B. creation | C. technique | D. invention |

三、阅读理解

A

ZHUHAI – China will soon put a person into space and become the third nation in the world to have manned spaceflight, a top Chinese aerospace (航空航天) official said on November 5.

A manned launch was not far off, Vice President Hu Hongfu of China Aerospace Science Technology Corp (CASTC) told a news conference at the third Zhuhai Air Show. “It will not be long before Chinese astronauts can ride locally – made spaceships into space,” Hu said. The official gave no timetable but said it would happen “at the beginning of the 21st century.”

The former Soviet Union and the United States have been putting people into orbit since the early 1960s, but other nations have not considered the challenge worth following.

China has already built and sent up its own satellites for communications (通讯) and weather forecasting. The new communication satellites would help to encourage the country’s broadcasting industry. Hu said.

But the company, which includes over 130 aerospace agencies, said the lifting ability and success rate of China’s space – launches were almost equal in quality to those of other countries.

China would gradually close the distance between its country’s space industry and that of other nations. He added that they were willing to send up commercial satellites for Taiwan.

On China’s plan to send up manned spaceflights, Hu said China had made important development after the successful launch (发射) in November last year of the country’s first experimental spaceship, Shenzhou. “The whole project is in the research stage and a lot of work needs to be done,” Hu said. “We need to have more tests of the unmanned spaceship.”

China last year announced a four – step manned spaceflight plan, with the aim of setting up a space – station served by a spaceship travelling between two places.

36. The underlined word “they” here probably refers to _____.

- A. the Soviet Union and the USA
B. over 130 aerospace agencies



