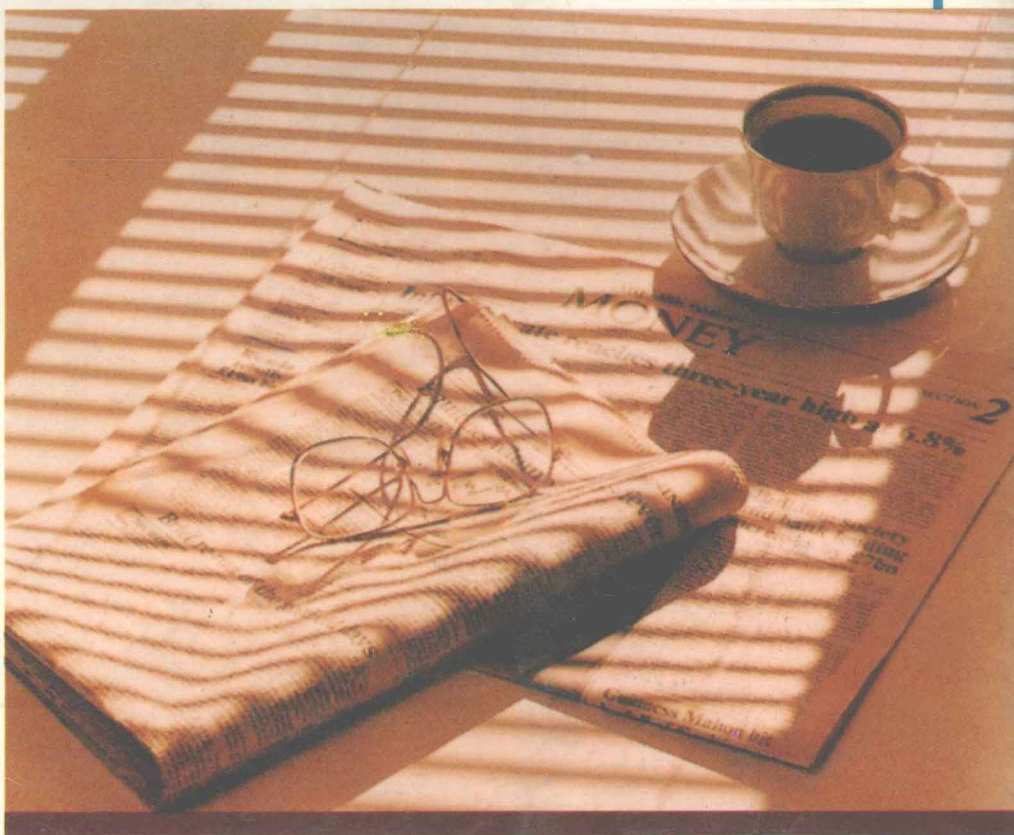


NMET

高考英语应试能力 训练与测试



- 王正一 主编
王正一 孙经纬 刘冬宁 编
- 科学出版社

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科学出版社

(京)新登字 092 号

内 容 简 介

本书根据国家教委考试中心颁布的全国高校入学英语考试(NMET)原则,为提高与测试学生高考、会考英语应试能力而编写,反映了近期英语命题新趋向。旨在培养学生阅读理解、词语辨析、情景惯用法运用等方面的能力,识错改错部分能使学生适应高考新科目组 NMET 的题型变化。本书内容包括完形填空、阅读理解、单句及短文识错改错。书后附有参考答案及注释。

本书可供高中——三年級学生使用。

NMET 高考英语应试能力训练与测试

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责任编辑 李敬东

科 学 出 版 社 出 版

北京东黄城根北街 16 号

邮政编码:100717

华云电子数据中心照排

中国科学院印刷厂印刷

新华书店北京发行所发行 各地新华书店经售

*

1994 年 1 月第 一 版 开本:787×1092 1/16

1994 年 1 月第一次印刷 印张 10 1/4

印数:1—2 500 字数:237 000

ISBN 7-03-003859-2/H·12

定价: 6.80 元

前 言

本书是依据国家教委考试中心颁布的全国高考英语科考试 NMET (National Matriculation English Test) 的原则编写的。

书中精选英语短文百余篇, 题材广泛, 文体多样化, 内容生动有趣, 其中相当数量为英语原文。其篇幅长度, 词汇范围, 平均句长, 平均空白间隔, 习题设计的难度、数量、类型、排列顺序等均模拟高考并参考会考命题要求。本书作为备考资料, 重点突出, 实用性强, 刻意求新, 力求反映近期考试命题的新趋向。通过“培养—训练—测试”的原则, 旨在有效地提高考生阅读理解、词语辨析、情景惯用法运用, 以及推理、判断、综合、演绎等逻辑思维诸方面的综合能力, 从而达到中学英语基础知识与基本技能的融会贯通, 在英语高考中如愿以偿。

本书内容有四个部分: 一、完形填空; 二、阅读理解; 三、单句及短文识错改错; 四、参考答案。

本书在编写过程中, 得到美籍英语教授 James Burry 先生指教。James 教授不仅为本书提供了英语原文, 还花费了大量时间审阅修改书稿, 并作序, 他向中学生提出了对英语学习的独特见解。北京市朝阳区中学教研室李占瑞同志, 北京化工学院附中的李传聪同志多次提出宝贵的修改意见, 在此一并表示谢意。由于编写时间仓促, 本人才疏学浅, 水平有限, 书中存在的错误或不妥, 欢迎读者朋友们批评指教。

王正一

1993 年 7 月

FOREWORD

To the middle school English student:

English grammar is difficult and there are many idioms to memorize. The best way to improve your reading and understanding is to read and study new English books which are similar to, or a little above your level. You must push yourself and dedicate your attention to the details, constantly testing and correcting yourself. One new college student spoke to me in perfect English, the first time she had ever spoken to a foreigner. I asked her how she had perfected her speaking ability. She answered that she practised all the time by herself. She would talk to herself, ask herself questions and try new ways to express her thoughts. There is no substitute for personal dedication and practice.

This special new study book is designed to help you practice for the entrance exam to college. The examples are similar to the style and level you must know, to answer the questions and pass the exam. There are three different parts in this book, for you to challenge yourself and improve your ability. In the first part you must fill in the missing words. The second part has short stories and questions to test your reading ability. The last part requires you to find and correct the grammar mistakes in the sentences and paragraphs. You should study the answers carefully, right after you complete each passage, and learn from your mistakes.

The author of this book is a friend of mine, a middle school teacher with many years experience. She has devoted her time and effort to develop this book which will help you improve your score and enter a Chinese university. As an American, a college English teacher in China, I can guarantee this material is of excellent quality.

James H. Burry
English Professor
Beijing Materials Institute

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一、完形填空

完形填空是在一篇英语短文中间隔地设计 25 个填空,要求从为每个空提供的四个选项中找出一个最佳答案,使补足后的短文结构合理,意思完整,语句正确得体。

此项试题主要考查学生综合运用英语知识的能力,考查学生对于一篇遗缺相当数量词语的文章的快速阅读能力,内容意义的分析推断能力,和对语法结构、词语运用的判断筛选能力。从目前趋势看,命题考点趋向于淡化语法知识,侧重于文章内容情节发展的内在逻辑联系及词语运用能力。从实际效果看,完形填空已成为“拉开距离”的测试项目。

完成此题的主要程序、技巧:

一、通读短文,领会全文整体内容。注意:

1. 不必逐字逐句译出;
2. 利用完整的句子理解文章意义,对于空白处不要参阅选项,心中暗自填上由语感造成的“第一印象”;

例如本书第 1 篇利用“the snow was falling”得知“时间”;“into a desert”得知“地点”;“he found that a herd of wild goats…”、“So, ...to save them…”、“his own goats had died of ...”得知牧羊人为救野羊而丧失了自己的羊。

3. 读完文章时要得出一句话的结论,说明文章主旨大意;

例如第 1 篇读后得知:“It's a story about the goatherd, his own goats and the wild goats.”

二、依据所提供的选项,按照顺序进行选择。

查看空白在整个句子当中是否成分残缺,结构上缺少什么语法成分,依据上下文意义,逻辑关系,内容发展趋向确定其适当的词语,有时需要推断,计算某个细节,方能得出结论。

例如第 16 篇,“You are too greedy,”“the 24 said, and then 25 with the gold.”根据整篇故事发展,“the pumpkin baby”不能容忍那女人的贪婪而“disappeared”。

还要特别注意词语惯用法、背景知识及固定搭配,辨析词语是否得体、程度是否合适。选择时采用“排除法”,速度快,准确率高。例如:

_____ women to have the same rights as men?

- A. Should B. Ought C. Could D. Have

根据 to have 首先排除 A 与 C,因为不可与带 to 的动词不定式连用。然后排除掉 have,因为与这个疑问语的意义不符,因而答案是 B。

另外不要只盯着空白处而孤立地选择,从上下文总会找到某些提示。例如:

Fast-moving water, or water _____ from a great height has a lot of energy.

- A. taken B. taking C. dropping D. dropped

句中 height 就是提示点,从“高处”应是“dropping。”当然这种提示点并非全存在于那个句子中或上下文之中,有时需要寻找前后段乃至整篇文章中的暗示点,作为判断依据。

三、检查验证。

对短文已有了进一步的理解后,检查时就要兼顾全文内容、词语、语法结构的要求,特别是那些从语法上看似乎哪个词语都对,而意义上又有排斥性。对于不确定的题,可将有把握的1—2选项写进空白处,若考试时间允许,也可将已选定的词语填写上,然后上下文联系起来查找验证,会有效地提高准确率。例如:

However, cars are used for more than pleasure. They are a ____ part of life.

- A. large B. necessary C. separate D. important

从全文意义上看 large、separate 与文章内容不符,似乎 D 最符合文章意义,但一填进去就会发现没有兼顾其前面的“a”,因此答案是 B。

通读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后在各题所给的四个选项中,选出一个最佳答案。

(1) The Goatherd and the Goats

It was a stormy day, and the snow was falling 1, when a goatherd 2 his goats, all white with 3, into a desert 4 for shelter. 5 he found that a herd of wild goats, more numerous (数量多) and larger than 6, had already 7 possession. So, 8 to save them 9, he 10 his own goats to take care of 11, 12 threw the branches which he had brought for them to 13 to eat. But when 14 cleared up, he 15 his own goats had died of 16 17 the wild goats were 18 and away to the hills and 19. So the goatherd 20, a laughing-stock (笑柄) to his 21, 22 to gain the 23 goats, and having lost his own.

They who neglect (不管) their old friends for the sake of 24, are rightly served 25 they lose both.

- | | | | | |
|--------|----------------|---------------|-------------------|------------------|
| () 1 | A. quickly | B. fast | C. often | D. seldom |
| () 2 | A. drove | B. ran | C. left | D. carried |
| () 3 | A. storm | B. cold | C. water | D. snow |
| () 4 | A. street | B. river | C. cave | D. animal |
| () 5 | A. There | B. Here | C. That | D. When |
| () 6 | A. goats | B. white ones | C. those | D. his own |
| () 7 | A. taken | B. put | C. made | D. have |
| () 8 | A. suggesting | B. thinking | C. not | D. nothing |
| () 9 | A. goatherd | B. all | C. herd | D. sheep |
| () 10 | A. let | B. led | C. left | D. cared for |
| () 11 | A. that one | B. the goat | C. himself | D. themselves |
| () 12 | A. and | B. but | C. they | D. it |
| () 13 | A. the ground | B. whom | C. the wild goats | D. his own goats |
| () 14 | A. the weather | B. day | C. tomorrow | D. later |
| () 15 | A. found | B. searched | C. searched for | D. got |
| () 16 | A. cold | B. wounds | C. illness | D. hunger |

- | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| () 17 A. for | B. while | C. since | D. because |
| () 18 A. off | B. driven | C. killed | D. coming |
| () 19 A. top | B. woods | C. home | D. village |
| () 20 A. returned | B. changed | C. was pleased | D. was hopeful |
| () 21 A. grass | B. goats | C. neighbors | D. own |
| () 22 A. failed | B. having failed | C. having managed | D. managing |
| () 23 A. wild | B. many | C. few | D. only |
| () 24 A. satisfaction | B. money | C. old | D. new |
| () 25 A. or | B. surely | C. if | D. unless |

(2) The Nurse and the Wolf

A wolf, walking about in search of food, passed by a 1 where a child was crying and 2 nurse 3 it. As he stood 4, he heard the nurse say, "Now leave off 5 this instant, 6 I'll throw you to the 7." So, thinking that the old 8 would be as good as her 9, he 10 quietly about the house in expectation of a wonderful 11, 12 as it 13 dark and the child became 14, he 15 heard the nurse, who was now 16 the child, say: "17 a good dear, then; if the naughty wolf comes for my child, we'll 18 him to death, 19." The wolf, 20 and mortified, (懊丧) thought it was now high 21 to be going home, and 22 as a wolf indeed, 23 as he went along. This comes of heeding (听信) people who say one 24 and 25 another.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| () 1 A. zoo | B. cage | C. shop | D. door |
| () 2 A. the | B. its | C. her | D. his |
| () 3 A. feeding | B. scolding | C. childing | D. beating |
| () 4 A. seeing | B. looking | C. listening | D. hearing |
| () 5 A. walking | B. crying | C. talking | D. moving |
| () 6 A. or | B. whether | C. certainly | D. for a while |
| () 7 A. dark | B. outside | C. bed | D. wolf |
| () 8 A. man | B. woman | C. wolf | D. mother |
| () 9 A. word | B. speech | C. doing | D. job |
| () 10 A. entered | B. moved | C. looked | D. waited |
| () 11 A. lunch | B. supper | C. food | D. girl |
| () 12 A. Still | B. Though | C. During | D. But |
| () 13 A. grew | B. is | C. looks | D. gradually |
| () 14 A. better | B. hungry | C. quiet | D. pretty |
| () 15 A. must have | B. should have | C. again | D. already |
| () 16 A. patting | B. fonding | C. throwing | D. teaching |
| () 17 A. He's | B. I am | C. Who's | D. There's |

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| () 18 A. drive | B. beat | C. fight | D. push |
| () 19 A. we are | B. you will | C. he will | D. we will |
| () 20 A. surprised | B. disappointed | C. frightened | D. encouraged |
| () 21 A. building | B. time | C. plan | D. step |
| () 22 A. hungry | B. wild | C. angry | D. strong |
| () 23 A. decided | B. explained | C. muttered | D. tired |
| () 24 A. child | B. baby | C. matter | D. thing |
| () 25 A. hear | B. mean | C. settle | D. cheat |

(3) An Inspection of Nanniwan

The day Chairman Mao inspected Nanniwan, 1 got up earlier than 2. It was just 3 to get light 4 we went out to 5 up along the Yanan 6. It was three hours' ride on 7, or an hour's 8 by car from 9, but we had been waiting 10 the whole 11, and there was still 12 of the Chairman. Towards midday 13 appeared in the distance, and a 14 later Chairman Mao was 15 before us, smiling. We burst into 16. He 17 hands with us one 18 one. The Chairman had been 19 to look at the crops and 20 to the peasants in the 21 all the 22. That was 23 it had taken 24 the whole morning to get to 25.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|
| () 1 A. he | B. we | C. anyone | D. Chairman Mao |
| () 2 A. yesterday | B. before | C. usual | D. often |
| () 3 A. the point | B. the day | C. beginning | D. the end |
| () 4 A. when | B. burning | C. during | D. on |
| () 5 A. climb | B. meet | C. drive | D. line |
| () 6 A. tower | B. river | C. way | D. road |
| () 7 A. jeep | B. car | C. horse | D. horseback |
| () 8 A. drive | B. inspection | C. distance | D. path |
| () 9 A. where | B. place | C. Yanan | D. Nanniwan |
| () 10 A. until | B. almost | C. most | D. long |
| () 11 A. day | B. morning | C. afternoon | D. night |
| () 12 A. a horse | B. the car | C. no sign | D. no person |
| () 13 A. the rain | B. clouds | C. a man | D. a jeep |
| () 14 A. second | B. minute | C. hour | D. week |
| () 15 A. stopped | B. looking | C. walking | D. standing |
| () 16 A. laugh | B. cheers | C. cry | D. shouts |
| () 17 A. put out | B. hold | C. shook | D. took |
| () 18 A. by | B. for | C. from | D. to |
| () 19 A. busy | B. spending | C. keeping | D. stopping |
| () 20 A. arrive | B. talk | C. tell | D. lead |

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|-----------|---------------|
| () 21 A. office | B. fields | C. ground | D. morning |
| () 22 A. problems | B. minds | C. way | D. importance |
| () 23 A. because | B. why | C. what | D. excuse |
| () 24 A. trouble | B. place | C. him | D. care |
| () 25 A. officers | B. soldiers | C. Yanan | D. us |

(4) Hard Fighting

When we found out the bosses had cheated on our contract(合同), we went on 1.
As 2 as 3 was daylight, we marched down the 4 to the town.

Someone had 5 the police and 6 were waiting for us. They 7 at us— 8 of them. We 9 to walk 10 on, 11 they fell on us; we 12 back and 13, arrested (抓住) us and 14 us into 15 they had hidden among the trees.

16 we got to the 17 station, they began 18 us again. One big policeman 19 a cigar in his 20 began 21 me. I screamed, "I won't 22 it." and he shook me 23. 24 I woke up. I had been 25.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------|-------------|-----------------|
| () 1 A. stick | B. stuck | C. striking | D. strike |
| () 2 A. soon | B. early | C. possible | D. bright |
| () 3 A. the day | B. the sky | C. that | D. it |
| () 4 A. gun | B. valley | C. city | D. bosses |
| () 5 A. known | B. expected | C. followed | D. warned |
| () 6 A. he | B. they | C. someone | D. none of them |
| () 7 A. rushed | B. arrived | C. laughed | D. gathered |
| () 8 A. either | B. some | C. all | D. hundreds |
| () 9 A. managed | B. tried | C. went on | D. refused |
| () 10 A. straight | B. certainly | C. still | D. just |
| () 11 A. and | B. but | C. which | D. where |
| () 12 A. came | B. cried | C. fought | D. ran |
| () 13 A. the bosses | B. robber | C. they | D. he |
| () 14 A. held | B. told | C. sent | D. considered |
| () 15 A. a pool | B. a room | C. prison | D. trucks |
| () 16 A. Then | B. When | C. At last | D. Once |
| () 17 A. power | B. bus | C. railway | D. police |
| () 18 A. carrying | B. searching | C. beating | D. sending |
| () 19 A. had | B. held | C. bought | D. fetched |
| () 20 A. mouse | B. mouth | C. stomach | D. face |
| () 21 A. shaking | B. examining | C. calling | D. informing |
| () 22 A. attend | B. sign | C. forget | D. lose |
| () 23 A. politely | B. quickly | C. harder | D. worse |

- () 24 A. Oh B. Actively C. So D. Then
 () 25 A. dreaming B. fighting C. quarrelling D. running

(5) Who Will Take the Big Part

This is an old story from Thailand. It is about two boys named Na and In, who decided to go 1 together one morning.

During the first hour or two, they had 2 , but finally they caught a beautiful big fish which they thought would be more than enough for 3 fishing. So they decided to cut the fish 4 . When he 5 to cut the fish, Na said, "I'll take the half with the 6 and you take the other half with the tail. 7 ?" "No. That's not right at all." said In, "I was the one who suggested the idea of fishing in this place 8 , so I should get the head half, and you should get the tail half."

 9 got angry at this and said, "But 10 is that I was the one who 11 the fish. You didn't do anything 12 . So you should have the tail half. Even that is more than enough for what you did."

And so they argued (争吵), their 13 getting louder and louder, until finally an old man 14 Yu came down the road and 15 them. He 16 and asked why they were arguing.

When the two boys explained to the old man what 17 was, he said to them, "You shouldn't be angry with each other. You've caught a beautiful big fish, and you should consider 18 luck. Now I 19 the argument for you."

So old Yu 20 the fish into three parts: the head, 21 and the tail. Then he gave the head to Na and the tail to In. The two boys waited to see what he was going to 22 the middle part.

The old man now was very 23 ; and standing there with the middle part of the fish in his hand, he said to the two boys, "Now I hope both of you 24 and not argue any more. I'll just take this for deciding your argument. Be good friends. 25 ." And with that, the old man walked away.

- () 1 A. to school B. shopping C. hunting D. fishing
 () 2 A. no net B. no luck C. a chance D. breakfast
 () 3 A. an hour's B. that day's C. river D. sea
 () 4 A. in half B. in pieces C. into three parts D. to cook
 () 5 A. had B. should C. was ready D. was afraid
 () 6 A. flesh B. bone C. eyes D. head
 () 7 A. All right B. Of course C. Come on D. Is that right
 () 8 A. since morning B. today C. ever D. soon after
 () 9 A. In B. Na C. Yu D. He
 () 10 A. a story B. fish C. the truth D. the idea

- () 11 A. cut B. liked C. caught D. kept
- () 12 A. above all B. at all C. any more D. either
- () 13 A. matter B. laugh C. sounds D. voices
- () 14 A. showing B. named C. and D. with
- () 15 A. heard B. helped C. called D. stole
- () 16 A. continued B. turned C. stopped D. appeared
- () 17 A. a big fish B. the trouble C. thing D. a pleasure it
- () 18 A. yourselves B. myself C. the fish D. boys
- () 19 A. finish B. should listen to
C. will decide D. can't judge
- () 20 A. ate B. gave up C. robbed D. cut
- () 21 A. the meat B. the middle C. a larger one D. a big piece
- () 22 A. divide B. take C. do with D. think of
- () 23 A. serious B. excited C. fair D. correct
- () 24 A. to be glad B. will be happy
C. study hard D. not to play together
- () 25 A. Never mind B. With pleasure
C. See you tomorrow D. Goodbye

(6) Three Boasters

A Frenchman, an Englishman and an 1 were boasting (吹牛) about 2 trains went in their 3.

The Frenchman said, "In my country trains 4 so fast that the telegraph 5 along the line look 6 a garden 7.

The Englishman said, "8 trains go so fast that 9 have to pour (倾倒) 10 on the wheels, 11 they 12 get 13 and melt (溶化).

"That's 14." said the American, "I was once 15 in my country and my 16 came to the platform (站台) to 17. While I was 18 into the train, it 19. I 20 out 21 the window 22 her, and kissed 23 a farmer in a 24 six miles 25."

- () 1 A. traveler B. old man C. U. S. passenger D. American
- () 2 A. the modern B. the best C. how early D. how fast
- () 3 A. countries B. farm C. place D. home town
- () 4 A. are made B. drive C. go D. ran
- () 5 A. poles B. stick C. equipment D. inventors
- () 6 A. to B. like C. upon D. through
- () 7 A. defence B. fence C. flower D. plant
- () 8 A. In the end B. In this way C. At home D. At times

- | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------|------------------|----------------|
| () 9 A. we | B. you | C. their drivers | D. Englishman |
| () 10 A. chemicals | B. gas | C. cold | D. water |
| () 11 A. as if | B. thus | C. which | D. otherwise |
| () 12 A. hardly | B. would | C. should | D. need to |
| () 13 A. white-hot | B. power | C. speed | D. wet |
| () 14 A. certainly | B. great | C. nothing | D. a good idea |
| () 15 A. traveling | B. driving | C. living | D. painting |
| () 16 A. daughter | B. son | C. brother | D. boaster |
| () 17 A. book tickets | B. see me off | C. get me a seat | D. send goods |
| () 18 A. entering | B. catching | C. looking | D. getting |
| () 19 A. moves | B. started | C. stopped | D. disappeared |
| () 20 A. sat | B. fixed | C. leaned | D. shook |
| () 21 A. near | B. at | C. of | D. off |
| () 22 A. to meet | B. to kiss | C. talking to | D. lifting |
| () 23 A. to | B. not | C. but | D. instead |
| () 24 A. train | B. field | C. railway | D. office |
| () 25 A. away | B. wide | C. only | D. long |

(7) Radio and Television

There are few homes in the United States today that do not have either a radio or television set. 1 of them have become an important part of our daily 2, keeping us 3 the news of the 4, instructing us in many fields of 5 and entertaining us with 6, dancing and acting.

Marconi, the Italian 7 who gave us the 8 probably didn't realize 9 his great invention would have on the world in the years 10. Radio has, perhaps, had as much influence (影响) on the world 11 any other communications device (通讯方式). Events of universal interests can be 12 to the entire 13 a few seconds after they 14. Explorers (探险者) in 15 areas, ships 16, even 17 circling the earth are able to keep in 18 with civilization 19 radio.

Television is 20 main instrument of communication (通讯仪器), 21 as well as to hear the performer (表演者). Since its appearance, TV has had a great effect on the daily life of people 22.

23 of all kinds are constantly being made in television so that 24 will be as close to perfect as possible. Most programs are now 25 in colour.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| () 1 A. None | B. Some | C. Both | D. All |
| () 2 A. news | B. life | C. paper | D. meal |
| () 3 A. reading | B. spreading | C. informed of | D. discussing |
| () 4 A. resources | B. importance | C. value | D. day |

- () 5 A. business B. trade C. interest D. interested
- () 6 A. singing B. songs C. music D. learning
- () 7 A. player B. singer C. inventor D. actor
- () 8 A. inspiration B. design C. radio D. knowledge
- () 9 A. what affects B. what effects C. how wonderful D. in time
- () 10 A. he spent B. it reached C. past D. to come
- () 11 A. like B. as C. amusements D. continent
- () 12 A. planed B. known C. reported D. discovered
- () 13 A. place B. globe C. country D. nation
- () 14 A. arrive B. happen C. imagine D. announce
- () 15 A. these B. our C. travelling D. far
- () 16 A. at sea B. on sale C. without TV D. on land
- () 17 A. Marconi B. Americans C. astronauts D. anyone
- () 18 A. the course B. the distance C. touch D. the meantime
- () 19 A. listening to B. to build C. over D. by means of
- () 20 A. a B. another C. rather D. usual
- () 21 A. having us enjoy B. permitting us to see
C. giving the sound D. with a picture
- () 22 A. in America B. in Italy C. everywhere D. wherever
- () 23 A. Improvements B. Machines C. Radios D. Viewers
- () 24 A. society B. films C. reception D. loudspeaker
- () 25 A. televised B. played C. founded D. regarded

(8) A List beside the Telephone

Mrs Black was having a lot of trouble with her 1, so she went her doctor about 2. He could not find 3 wrong with her, 4, so he sent her to the local (当地的) hospital for some 5. The hospital, of course, sent the 6 of the tests direct to Mrs. Black's 7, and the next morning he 8 her to give her a list of things that he 9 she should not 10, as any of them might be the 11 of her skin trouble.

Mrs Black 12 wrote all the things down on a piece of 13, which she then left 14 the telephone while she went out to a 15 meeting.

When she got 16 home two hours later, she found her 17 waiting for her. He had a big basket 18 packages beside him, and when he saw her, he said, "Hello, dear. I have done all 19 for you."

"Done all my shopping?" she asked in 20. "But how did you know what I 21?"

"Well, when I got home, I found your shopping list beside the 22." answered her husband, "So I went to the shops and bought everything you had 23."

Of course, Mrs Black had to tell him that he had 24 all the things the doctor did