

高中英语 读写练习

ENGLISH

**READING
and
WRITING
for
SENIOR
STUDENTS**

(修订版)
Revised Edition



《高中英语读写练习》编写组 编

上海译文出版社



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前 言

为了给高中学生提供高考复习阶段的练习材料,帮助他们提高综合运用英语的能力,我们根据《高中英语教学大纲》和《普通高等学校招生全国统一考试英语科说明》的要求,结合当前高中英语教学的实际,编写了这本《高中英语读写练习》。

全书分为两大部分。第一部分为 10 份读写练习,每份练习设置了单项填空、完形填空、阅读理解、短文改错和书面表达五种题型。第二部分提供了 5 份 NMET 测试题。所选练习题语言地道,难度适中,覆盖面宽,实用性强。书末附有参考答案及听力测试录音内容,以便查考。

本书的编者均是具有高中毕业班丰富教学经验的特、高级教师。本书出版后受到了广大师生的欢迎。这次我们在原书的基础上作了大幅度的修订,更加符合高考的命题趋向和高考复习的要求。

《高中英语读写练习》编写组

2003 年 10 月

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第一部分

练习一

一、单项填空

- (B) 1. I know you think I'm talking nonsense. Tom, but ^{sooner or later} you will realize I am right.
A. at one time B. in time C. at times D. on time
- (B) 2. In the U.S. professors have many other duties besides teaching, such as administrative or research work. _____, the time that a professor can spend with a student outside of class is limited.
A. However B. Therefore C. Furthermore D. Nevertheless
- (D) 3. As everyone knows, agriculture is the foundation of national economy. Therefore, it _____ be emphasized too much.
A. shouldn't B. mustn't C. won't D. can't
- (C) 4. _____ with the developed areas, people's living standard of this province is not high at all.
A. Compare B. While comparing C. When compared D. Comparing
- (A) 5. He is a selfless man, so under no circumstances _____ anything that will benefit himself and harm the interests of others.
A. does he do B. did he do C. he does do D. he does
- (C) 6. _____ is the richest man in this town?
A. Whom do you think B. Do you think who
C. Who do you think D. Who you think
- (C) ⑦ There _____ a series of traffic accidents at the crossing.
A. be B. are C. has been D. have been
- (A) ⑧ For some reason or _____ I believe he's going to take it.
A. other B. the other C. others D. another
- (D) 9. —Anne acts quite unfriendly.
—I think she is _____ than unfriendly.
A. shyer B. shy C. more shy rather D. more shy
- (B) 10. When they got to the port, they found that _____ people had gathered there.
A. a hundred of B. hundreds of C. hundreds D. hundred of
- (B) 11. You have the right to live _____ you want to.
A. there B. where C. in there D. in where
- (B) 12. It's better to die on one's feet than _____.
A. live on one's knees B. to live on one's knees
C. alive on one's knees D. living on one's knees
- (C) 13. When _____ near the horizon, the moon appears strikingly larger than when it is overhead.
A. seeing B. having seen C. seen D. we see
- (B) 14. _____ some money, they could not have bought the new house.

A. They had not borrowed

B. Had they not borrowed

C. Had not they borrowed

D. Not had they borrowed

(A) 15. A bag with shirts, trousers and shoes _____ from the car.

A. was stolen

B. were stolen

C. was robbed

D. were robbed

二、完形填空

Many people who work in London prefer to live outside it, and to go to their offices, factories or schools every day by train or by bus, even though this 1 they have to get up earlier in the morning and 2 home later in the evening.

One benefit of living outside London is that houses are 3. Even a small flat in London 4 a garden costs quite a lot to rent. With the same 5, one can get a little house in the 6 with a garden of his 7.

Then, in the country one can be free 8 the noise and hurry of the town. 9 one has to get up earlier and spend more time in trains or buses, one can sleep 10 at night, and, during weekends and on summer evenings, one can enjoy the fresh clean 11 of the country. If one likes gardening, one can spend one's 12 time digging, planting, watering and doing a lot of other 13 which are needed in the garden. Then, when the flowers and 14 come up, one has the 15 of a person who has shared the secrets of 16.

Some people, however, take no 17 in country things. For them, happiness 18 in the town, with its cinemas and theatres, beautiful shops and busy streets, dance halls and restaurants. Such people would feel that their life was not 19 living if they had to live it outside London. A walk in one of the parks and a visit to the sea every summer is 20 ^(life) the country they want.

(B) 1. A. shows

B. means

C. needs

D. proves

(A) 2. A. arrive

B. leave

C. go

D. get to

(C) 3. A. cleaner

B. bigger

C. cheaper

D. nicer

(A) 4. A. without

B. with

C. near

D. in

(B) 5. A. thing

B. price

C. money

D. cost

(C) 6. A. city

B. place

C. country

D. area

(B) 7. A. home

B. own

C. family

D. personally

(B) 8. A. out of

B. from

C. without

D. beyond

(A) 9. A. Although

B. After

C. Because

D. If

(A) 10. A. better

B. less

C. longer

D. more

(C) 11. A. conditions

B. environment

C. air

D. water

B (D) 12. A. idle

B. spare

C. rest

D. free

(C) 13. A. works

B. duties

C. jobs

D. tasks

(A) 14. A. vegetables

B. trees

C. leaves

D. plants

(B) 15. A. prize

B. reward

C. earnings

D. pay

(B) 16. A. others

B. nature

C. gardening

D. working

(A) 17. A. interest

B. pride

C. advantage

D. joy

(D) 18. A. keeps

B. comes

C. goes

D. lies

(B) 19. A. worthwhile

B. worth

C. useful

D. sensible

(D) 20. A. what

B. that

C. which

D. all

三、阅读理解

(A)

The food we eat seems to have a profound effects on our health. Although science has made enormous steps in making food more fit to eat, it has, at the same time, made many foods unfit to eat. Some research has shown that perhaps eighty percent of all human illnesses are related to diet and forty percent of cancer is related to the diet as well, especially cancer of the colon (结肠). Different cultures are more likely to contract certain illnesses because of the food that is characteristic in these cultures. That food is related to illnesses is not a new discovery. In 1945, government researchers realized that nitrites (亚硝酸盐) commonly used to preserve the color in meats, and other food additives (添加剂) caused cancer. Yet, these carcinogenic additives remain in our food, and it becomes more difficult all the time to know which things on the packaging labels of processed food are helpful or harmful. The additives we eat are not all so direct. Farmers often give penicillin to beef and poultry, and because of this, penicillin has been found in the milk of tested cows. Sometimes similar drugs are administered to animals not for medical purposes, but for financial reasons. The farmers are simply trying to fatten the animals in order to obtain a higher price on the market. Although the Food & Drug Administration (FDA) has tried repeatedly to control these procedures, the practice continues.

(C) 1. How has science done harm to mankind?

- A. Because of science, disease caused by polluted food has been virtually destroyed.
- B. It has caused a lack of information concerning the value of food.
- C. As a result of scientific intervention, some potentially harmful substances have been added to our food.
- D. The scientists have preserved the color of meats, but not vegetables.

(B) 2. What are nitrites used for?

- A. They preserve the flavor in the packaged food.
- B. They preserve the color of meats.
- C. They are the objects of research.
- D. They cause the animals to become fatter.

(D) 3. The underlined word *carcinogenic* means most nearly the same as _____.

- A. trouble-making
- B. money-making
- C. color-making
- D. cancer-causing

(A) 4. Which of the following is NOT TRUE?

- A. Drugs are always given to animals for medical reasons.
- B. Some of the additives in our food are added to the food itself and some are giving to the living animals.
- C. Researchers have learned the potential harm of food additives for over fifty years.
- D. Food may cause forty percent of cancer in the world.

(B)

Everything that is new or uncommon raises a pleasure in the imagination, and because it fills the soul with a pleasant surprise, satisfies its curiosity, and gives it an idea which it did not have before. We are too much familiar with one set of objects and tired out with so many repeated shows of the same things and whatever is new or uncommon helps to vary human life with the strangeness of its appearance: it serves us for a kind of refreshment, and takes off the boredom we tend to complain of in our usual and ordinary entertainment. It is this vari-

ety that gives our mind something new and relieves our attention from thinking of and wasting itself on any particular object. It is this that improves what is great or beautiful, and makes it afford our mind a double entertainment. Woods, fields, and meadows (草地) are at any season of the year pleasant to look upon but never so much as in the beginning of the spring, when they are all new and fresh and not yet too much accustomed (习惯的) and familiar to the eye. For this reason there is nothing that makes a prospect more fascinating than rivers, where the scene is constantly changing and entertaining the sight every moment with something new. We are quickly tired with looking upon hills and valleys, where everything remains fixed and settled in the same place and manner, but find our thoughts a little excited and relieved at the sight of such objects as are ever in motion and sliding away from beneath our eyes.

- (B) 5. Which of the following contains the main idea of the passage?
- A. Whatever is new is more worthwhile than that which is old.
 - B. Strangeness makes a thing fascinating.
 - C. We must change the old for the new to achieve variety.
 - D. We cannot reduce the worth of an item when it is old.
- (B) 6. Woods, fields and meadows are never so pleasant to look upon as in the beginning of the spring because _____.
- A. they satisfy our curiosity
 - B. they seem to us new and fresh after the long winter time
 - C. they are something unfamiliar to our eyes
 - D. they fill our souls with a pleasant surprise
- (C) 7. The author's implied purpose in this passage is to _____.
- A. entertain the reader
 - B. prevent the reader from making mistakes
 - C. present an alternative view
 - D. improve the readers' sense of right and wrong
- (C) 8. Which of the following describes the development of the ideas in this passage?
- A. The thought moves by association from one aspect to another.
 - B. The thought moves from a suggestion to a real situation.
 - C. The thought moves from a generalization (概论) to a series of observations to prove the generalization.
 - D. The thought moves from event to event in a time order.

(C)

The nuclear family, consisting of a mother, father, and their children, may be more an American ideal than an American reality. Of course, the so-called traditional American family was always more varied than we had been led to believe, reflecting the very different racial, class, and religious customs among different American groups, but today diversity (多样性) is even more obvious.

The most recent government statistics (数据) reveal that only about one third of all current American families fit the traditional mold (模子) of two parents and their children, and another third consists of married couples who either have no children or have none still living at home. Of the final one third, about 20 percent of the total number of American households are single people, usually women over sixty-five years of age. A small percentage, about 3 percent of the total, consists of unmarried people who choose to live together, and the rest,

about 7 percent, are single parents, with at least one child.

There are several reasons for the growing number of single-parent households. First, the number of births to unmarried women has increased dramatically. In addition, a great number of adults become single parents as a result of divorce. Finally, a small percentage of deaths result in single-parent families. Today, these varied family types are typical, and therefore, normal.

In addition, close friends have become a more important part of family life than ever before. The vast majority of Americans claim that they have people in their lives whom they regard as family although they are not related.

- (A) 9. Married couples whose children have grown or who have no children represent _____.
A. about 33 percent of households B. 20 percent of households
C. 7 percent of households D. 3 percent of households
- (B) 10. The underlined phrase *the rest* could best be replaced by _____.
A. those easily forgotten B. those remaining
C. a small number D. a significant group
- (C) 11. What is the passage mainly about?
A. The traditional American family. B. The nuclear family.
C. The current American family. D. The ideal family.
- (A) 12. The author implies that _____.
A. there have always been a wide variety of family types in America
B. racial and religious groups have preserved the traditional family structure
C. the ideal American family is the best structure
D. fewer married couples are having children

(D)

That afternoon Molly almost danced along the street, as she walked home with her father from the station. They had seen Mrs Gibson and Cynthia off to London. She wished her step-mother would take herself off to London much more often.

"Well now, dad," she said, "I'm going to have you all to myself for a whole week. You must be very obedient (听话的)."

"I hope you aren't going to boss me, Molly. You're walking me out of breath already. We mustn't pass Mrs Goodmays in our hurry." They crossed the street to speak to Mrs Goodmays, one of the doctor's patients. "We've just been seeing my wife and her daughter off to London. They've gone up for a week."

"Dear me, to London, and only for a week!" said Mrs Goodmays, with surprise. "It seems hardly worth the packing. It'll be lonely for you, Molly, without your step-sister."

"Yes," said Molly, suddenly feeling as if she ought to have taken this view of the case. "I'll miss Cynthia."

"And you, Dr Gibson, I hope you won't feel like a widower (鳏夫) once again. You must come and have supper with me one evening. What about Tuesday?"

Dr Gibson felt a sharp blow on his leg from the toe of Molly's shoe, but even so he accepted the invitation, much to the old lady's satisfaction.

A moment later Molly said to him, "How could you go and waste one of our precious evening! We've only got five now. I've been planning all sorts of things for us to do tonight." "What sort of things?"

"Oh, I don't know. Things you used to like," she looked at him boldly. "Forbidden things now."

Her father's eyes lit up, but his face remained serious. "I'm not going to be pulled down, Molly. With hard work and sensible guidance I've reached a very fair height of civilized behaviour, and there I'm going to stay."

"Oh no, you're not. We're having bread and cheese for supper tonight, in armchairs in front of the TV! And you shall wear your dressing-gown at breakfast tomorrow — and every morning for a week! And you shall read the paper at the dining-table! That's only a start. I haven't finished by a long way yet."

- (B) 13. What were Molly's feelings as they walked home from the station?
- A. She wished she had gone to London too.
 - B. She was delighted to be alone with her father.
 - C. She was looking forward to Mrs Gibson's return.
 - D. She hated being apart from Cynthia.
- (C) 14. Mrs Gibson was _____.
- A. Dr Gibson's mother
 - B. the doctor's patient
 - C. the doctor's wife
 - D. Mrs Goodmays' sister
- (A) 15. From the passage we can be certain that _____.
- A. the doctor's first wife had died
 - B. Mrs Gibson had no children of her own
 - C. Mrs Gibson had never been married before
 - D. The doctor had never had another wife
- (C) 16. When Molly kicked her father _____.
- A. she urged her father to accept the invitation
 - B. it seemed to have been a pure accident
 - C. she meant him to turn down the invitation
 - D. it showed that she didn't like Tuesday
- (C) 17. What was Molly's father afraid of?
- A. He feared he might lose his position as a doctor.
 - B. He suspected Molly wanted him to do something criminal.
 - C. He thought Molly would encourage his old bad habits.
 - D. He believed Molly was trying to make him leave his wife.

(E)

The following are from a newspaper. Read them and answer the questions below:

Two miners kept 116 feet underground for 24 days in a collapsed (坍塌) gold mine were saved today. Both were muddy (泥泞的) but smiling when, wrapped in white bed sheets. They were carried out of the mine on stretchers (担架).

The Ferns have delayed a 31-concert tour of the United States because the group's guitarist broke his hand. The tour was to begin in April, but it has now been put off till May and June. The guitarist, a 22-year-old man, had his left hand broken just after a European tour in Paris on Friday night.

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- (D) 18. What happened to the two miners?
A. They kept some gold underground.
B. They fell into the gold mine by accident.
C. They dug 116 feet into a gold mine in 24 days.
D. It was 24 days before they were saved out of the gold mine.
- (D) 19. The Ferns are professional(职业的) _____.
A. travellers B. groups
C. guides D. musicians
- (B) 20. What product does the advertisement persuade people to buy?
A. Impression, a kind of machine.
B. Cross, a kind of pen.
C. Impression, a kind of life insurance (保险).
D. Cross, a brand of machine.

四、短文改错

I can't get rid of memory of my old house though I ~~had~~ left there so long ago. I wish I could get back there some day. The old house is surrounded by fruit trees such as apples, pears, as well as tall and beautiful plant. Every tree changed its colour with the season, and the fence, which was made up of evergreen trees, remaining green all through the year.

Fall was the time of the year when my house looked better because many of the trees produced its yellow and red fruits. I would invite my neighbourhood children to my house or offer them best fruits. We would have a good time playing altogether.

1. the
2. had
3. was
4. plants
5. but ✓
6. remained
7. best
8. their
9. and
10. together

五、书面表达

假定你是李华,你所在的学校拟在下个月举办美国电影节(American Film Festival)。请你根据以下要点给你的美国朋友 Peter 写一封信,邀请他给学生做一次讲座。信的主要内容包:

1. 讲座目的:使学生对美国电影有所了解。
2. 讲座内容:简要介绍美国电影(制片)业的历史。

3. 讲座时间:1 小时 30 分钟左右。

注意:

1. 可以适当增加细节,使结构完整;
2. 词数 100 个左右。

Dear Peter,

I haven't heard from you for a long time? How are you these days?

Our school is going to ~~held~~^{hold} an American Film Festival next month.

~~By~~^{By} that activity we will get a better knowledge of American films and American culture. I'm very glad to invite ~~you~~^{you} to give us a talk on American film. You can talk about the history of American film-making. If you like, you can talk for ~~about~~ half an hour. Are you willing to come? Please tell me when you'll come so that I can come and see you at the airport. I'm waiting for your reply.

Yours,

Li Hua

练 习 二

一、单项填空

- (C) 1. —Oh, must you? Stay a bit longer. It's been such fun having you.
—_____. I've got an early start tomorrow morning.
A. No problem B. All right C. Thanks anyway D. Never mind
- (B) 2. At noon we reached _____ small village _____ east of _____ Summer Palace.
A. the; the; the B. a; /; the C. a; the; the D. a; /; /
- (C) 3. The train was ten minutes late, so I _____ have run all the way from my house to the station.
A. couldn't B. shouldn't C. needn't D. mustn't
- (A) 4. So fast _____ it is difficult for us to imagine its speed.
A. does light travel that B. light travels that
C. as light travels that D. with light travels
- (~~C~~) ⑤ John decided that he had to do something to _____ his anger.
A. let off B. give off C. give out D. send out
- (D) 6. You can't imagine that rats eat 40 to 50 times _____.
A. in weight B. by weight C. of weight D. their weight
- (C) 7. I don't think he could have done such a stupid thing last night, _____?
A. do I B. could he C. did he D. has he
- (A) 8. After the Anti-terrorist War in Afghanistan, the American soldiers returned home, _____.
A. safe but tired B. safely but tired C. safe and tiring D. safely and tiring
- (C) 9. When he was a boy, he used to go there and watch _____.
A. to repair bicycles B. bicycles to be repaired
C. bicycles being repaired D. repairing bicycles
- (C) ⑩ Are you still here? You were here half an hour ago. Who _____ for?
A. were you waiting B. did you wait C. are you waiting D. do you wait
- (A) 11. The machines we use today are much better than _____ we used ten years ago.
A. those B. ones C. which D. them
- (C) 12. Mary smiled _____ her mother did when she was Mary's age.
A. what B. as if C. the way D. that
- (D) 13. There was a _____ carpet on the floor of his living room.
A. Chinese beautiful green B. green beautiful Chinese
C. Chinese green beautiful D. beautiful green Chinese
- (C) 14. I really don't know _____ I had my money stolen.
A. when was it that B. that it was when
C. where it was that D. it was where that
- (B) 15. —Why was he fined?
—He happened to _____ several flowers in the park.
A. be seen pick B. be seen picking C. be caught to pick D. catch picking

二、完形填空

Mrs Johns left home early one morning and began to drive to the shop. On the back seat of her car was a large basket. It was 1 with old clothes. Mr Johns wanted to 2 them to the poor people.

"I know there is a collection box near the store," she thought. "It will only take me a minute to drop them in."

Mrs Johns stopped her car, jumped 3 and carried the 4 over the big collection box. She pushed in the small door of the box and 5 the clothes inside.

But Mrs Johns made one 6 — she dropped her car keys inside the box, too.

She stuck her 7 into the box. There were the car keys — on top of a shoe.

Mrs Johns got her arm in 8 the opening. She tried to get the keys 9 she couldn't 10 them.

She turned the 11 over and stood on it. She put her right arm and shoulder in. In 12, she had got half of her body inside the box. Then suddenly Mrs Johns went all the way in, 13 first.

She didn't fall far. And she 14 on a big pile of clothes. 15 Mrs Johns wasn't hurt. "I 16 want to get closer to my keys," she thought. "But I don't have to be this close!"

Then Mrs Johns had a good idea. She picked 17 each piece of clothes and shook it. Then she threw it outside the box.

The pile of clothes was getting lower and lower and Mrs Johns was getting farther below the 18 of the box.

At last, Mrs Johns found her 19. But now she could not get out of the box. And this time, she didn't have a basket to stand on.

After a moment a policeman came by and found what happened and helped to 20 her out.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| (B) 1. A. full | B. filled | C. empty | D. covered |
| (A) 2. A. give | B. sell | C. throw | D. lend |
| (D) 3. A. in | B. on | C. at | D. out |
| (B) 4. A. keys | B. basket | C. box | D. car |
| (B) 5. A. brought | B. dropped | C. fell | D. blew |
| (C) 6. A. joke | B. matter | C. mistake | D. wrong |
| (D) 7. A. shoulder | B. legs | C. arms | D. head |
| (C) 8. A. from | B. past | C. through | D. across |
| (B) 9. A. and | B. but | C. so | D. even |
| (A) 10. A. reach | B. arrive | C. get to | D. look for |
| (B) 11. A. car | B. basket | C. shoe | D. clothes |
| (D) 12. A. time | B. it | C. return | D. fact |
| (D) 13. A. hand | B. shoulder | C. feet | D. head |
| (D) 14. A. slept | B. stayed | C. sat | D. fell |
| (D) 15. A. But | B. Or | C. So | D. And |
| (A) 16. A. did | B. didn't | C. never | D. hardly |
| (B) 17. A. down | B. up | C. off | D. over |
| (D) 18. A. middle | B. window | C. floor | D. opening |
| (C) 19. A. car | B. clothes | C. keys | D. shoes |
| (B) 20. A. help | B. get | C. push | D. lift |

三、阅读理解

(A)

Most people agree that childhood is playhood, yet what do we do about it? We ignore (忽视) the fact, we forget all about it, because play to us is a waste of time. And so we set up large city schools with many classrooms and expensive teaching aids, but all we offer to children's natural tendency to play is a small concrete space with no object that suggests play of any kind. I am not considering playing field and organized games, for I am thinking of play in terms of imagination and not in terms of football or basketball. Organized games involve skill, competition, team work, but child play usually requires no skill, little competition and hardly any team work. True, small children will play games with toy guns, very often inspired by a visit to the cinema, yet long before the film era children played gang games. Stories and films will give a direction to some kind of play, but the fundamentals (基本原理) are in the heart of all children of all races. What final effect on play the dangerous American films will have, I tremble to think about.

"Summerhill" might be defined (下定义) as a school in which play is of the greatest importance. Some children play all day, especially when the sun is shining. Their play is generally noisy.

(C) 1. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?

- A. Children think that play is a waste of time.
- B. Children prefer to play in city schools.
- C. Basically child play is not organized.
- D. American films influence well on children's development.

(B) 2. Large city schools are usually not fit for child play because _____.

- A. they do not pay attention to children's needs for play
- B. they just offer equipment only good for organized field games
- C. children do not like to play football or basketball games
- D. child play is too noisy

(D) 3. The author implies that child play is basically _____.

- A. noisy
- B. competitive
- C. dangerous
- D. imaginative

(B) 4. According to the passage, gang games _____.

- A. have been learned from the cinema
- B. have always existed among children
- C. are a result of American TV stories
- D. are not popular among children

(A) 5. The passage suggests that Summerhill is _____.

- A. an experimental school
- B. a typical city school
- C. a summer school
- D. a traditional school

(B)

A new study shows that fat people in the United States suffer direct economic and social effects because of their size. The findings are from an 8-year study of about 100,000 people. The people studied were between the ages of 16 and 24 when the research began.

The researchers who carried out the study say they consider the people fat if they are in the top of 5% of the measurement in which weight is connected with height. For example fat women in the study were about 160 centimeters tall and weighed about 90 kilograms. Fat man in the study were about 175 centimeters tall and weighed 100 kilograms. The researchers say that more than 1,000,000 Americans are that fat. The researchers found that fat young women were more likely to lose social and economic power even if they were from wealthy families. The fat women also were 20% less likely to get married and they earned an average of about \$ 6,700 a year less than other women. The study showed less severe effect on fat men. They earned an average of about \$ 3,000 a year less than other men. Fat men also were 11% less likely to get married.

- (D) 6. From this passage we know fat people in America were _____.
- A. inspired B. satisfactory C. unhealthy D. unpopular
- (C) 7. Which of the following is surely right?
- A. If a woman weighed 90 kilograms, she was considered fat.
- B. More than 1,000,000 Americans were about 175 centimeters tall and weighed 100 kilograms.
- C. More than 1,000,000 Americans were considered fat by the researchers.
- D. In America 20% of women and 11% of men couldn't get married.
- (D) 8. Fat people were inferior(差的) to other people in _____.
- A. brain, human rights and payment B. income, marriage and political rights
- C. brains, education and marriage D. marriage, getting jobs and ~~income~~ income
- (C)

(1) A Career in Banking

Salary \$ 2,400 rising to \$ 4,800 after 7 years. In service training. Special 1 month course in London after 1 year's service. Low interest loans(贷款) for buying houses with no service requirement. Satisfactory experience in all departments leads to consideration for manager's post. Free medical insurance after 3 months' service.

(2) For Sale

1997 Cutlass Supreme.

White/light blue interior(内部).

Low mileage(里程). Like new.

Air, automatic, power steering brakes.

AM/FM, cassette stereo.

\$ 5,000 or best offer.

By original owner.

241 - 3281 weekdays. 287 - 4479 weekends.

Ask for Jim Black.

- (D) 9. According to the advertisement, the average pay raise each year will be about _____.
- A. \$ 310 B. \$ 320 C. \$ 330 D. \$ 340
- (B) 10. If one is accepted, he will have the chance to _____.
- A. attend a full-time course in London first
- B. study while working
- C. apply to the deputy manager for in-service training
- D. take a special one-month course after 3 months' service