



ENGLISH

# 中学学科自测 ABC

高中英语 (一年级用)

第三版

华东师大二附中编

上海科学技术出版社



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## 前 言

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根据现行各科教学大纲和初、高中语文、英语、数学、物理、化学等课本内容，结合我校各学科教师多年的教学实践，编写成这套《中学学科自测ABC》自学参考书。全套书共33册。

本丛书第一版于1990年2月问世，四年来再版重印多次。这次第三版修订时，根据当前教学改革的实际情况，对有关内容作了必要的修改。其中，从起始年级开始，各册内容将逐年按新教材作相应的变动。丛书中对A、B、C三级的含义作了如下调整：

A 级——教学大纲要求学生必须掌握的基础知识。

B 级——在全面掌握基础知识的同时，着重提高知识综合应用的能力。

C 级——对学有余力的学生进一步开拓知识面，加强灵活解题的技巧和能力，配有适量的竞赛类题目。

本丛书每个年级一册，书后附有参考答案。学生可根据本校实际情况和自己的需求，选择相应的练习或试卷进行自我测试。

本书由俞秀珍老师编写。有疏漏之处，请读者批评指正。

华东师大二附中

1994年1月

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## 怎样学好高中英语

目前,改革和开放促使我国与世界各国的交往日趋频繁,外向型经济的迅速发展向外语学习提出了越来越高的要求。近年来的高考英语试题都十分重视考查学生阅读理解、综合分析及英语交际等方面的基本能力,这就要求高中的英语教学除了加强基础知识外,还必须注重英语运用能力的培养。因此,高中学生应及早地、自觉地适应这种要求。

高中英语教材与初中相比有一个飞跃:词汇量猛增,课文篇幅明显加长,语法现象也逐渐复杂。怎样解决这三个问题呢?

一、词汇方面,要找规律、找联系、学一个、带一串。

首先,掌握正确的单词读音既可解答语音类题,也有助于记忆正确的拼法;其次,运用词类转换和同根词派生的规律,可以达到“学一个带一串”的功效。如:law—lawful—lawfully—unlawfully—lawyer;再次,对不规则动词,要从无规律中找规律,将变化形式相同的动词分类记忆。如:begin, drink, sing, sink, swim, ring 等可归为一类。当然,例外总是有的,需要特别注意。

二、课文篇幅增长必然带来大量的词组,而词组运用的正确与否是句子语法正误的关键。词组有同义的、反义的、相似而相异的,所以学习词组要多比较、多辨析。

例如:“买东西”可以由几个不同的词组来表达:“sth. costs sb. some money, sb. pays some money for sth.; sb. spends some money on sth.; sb. buys sth. for some money. 又如:同一动词 catch 搭配不同的副词、介词所构成的一系列词组应加以辨析:catch hold of sb. (sth.) catch sight of sb. (sth.) catch up with sb. 英语初学者往往对灵活多变的副词、介词和冠词感到束手无策,如果能运用以上方法正确而熟练地掌握词组,这个问题就迎刃而解了。

三、句型转换是学习和运用各种语法现象的有效手段。句型转换相当于数学里的一题多解。只要掌握了规律,举一反三并不难,无非是以下一些转换:主动语态 $\longleftrightarrow$ 被动语态,直接引语 $\longleftrightarrow$ 间接引语,简单句 $\longleftrightarrow$ 复合句,对划线部分提问,自然语序 $\longleftrightarrow$ 倒装语序等。

在做到以上三点的基础上,学生一般能够培养起分析、推断的基本能力,以适应内容深、题材广、题型活的各种测试。此外,很重要的两点是:1. 通过课外途径尽量阅读英语原著简写本及日常生活中的英语应用文(如广告、招贴、包装说明等),增加英语摄入量,培养良好的语感。2. 重视听说能力的培养。除了熟记初中教材前的 Drills,要多多收听、收看广播英语、英语新闻,并寻找和利用简单英语会话的机会,锻炼自己的口语。持之以恒,必有效果。

最后,希望本书能对高中学生的英语学习有所帮助,并预祝学习成功。

# 第一课 HOW MARX LEARNED FOREIGN LANGUAGES

## 知识要点

### 一、单词和词组

improve, master(v.), encourage, enough, works, before long (cf. long before), go on to do sth. (cf. go on doing sth.), keep on doing sth., give advice on sth., be forced to do sth., in one's fifties, in 1870's some time (cf. sometime, sometimes)

### 二、句型

1. In 1849, he went to England and made London the base for his revolutionary work. (名词作宾补)

2. He made such rapid progress that before long he began to write articles in English for an American newspaper. (so 修饰形容词或副词, such 修饰名词, that 引导结果状语从句)

3. ...he found it important to study the situation in Russia. (it 作形式宾语)

### 课堂练习(A级)

#### 一、将 so..., such..., such a 或 such an 填入空格

1. He left in \_\_\_\_\_ hurry that he forgot to take his raincoat with him.
2. It is \_\_\_\_\_ warm today that I'm going to swim.
3. The maths problem was \_\_\_\_\_ easy one that everyone in our class could work it out.
4. He had \_\_\_\_\_ long arms that he could almost touch the ceiling.
5. She goes to \_\_\_\_\_ many parties that she never has time for anything else.
6. It was \_\_\_\_\_ fine weather that they decided to go for a drive in the country.

#### 二、选择括号里正确的单词或词组填入下列空格(注意其适当形式)

1. He first worked as a bus conductor. \_\_\_\_\_ he learned how to drive a bus.
2. I knew the film was not interesting. I had seen it \_\_\_\_\_. (before long, long before)
3. Our English teacher has been ill for a few days. Let's go and see him \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow.
4. The fire went on for \_\_\_\_\_ before the fire brigade (消防队) arrived.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ we go home by bus.  
(sometimes, some time, sometime)



6. After she sent the children to school, she \_\_\_\_\_ (clean) the house.

7. It was a long story. He took a drink and \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) it.

(go on to do sth, go on doing sth.)

## 第二课 AT HOME IN THE FUTURE

### 知识要点

#### 一、单词和词组

suppose, strange, breathe (cf. breath), appear, reality, mean, be ready for, pick out, after all, only two weeks away, in two weeks' time, place an order, take it easy, a set of, turn ... into, a boy named...

#### 二、句型

1. You had better do sth.

2. I would like to ...

3. I wonder if you can examine him now.

4. May we help you?

5. Such would be our home in the future.

#### 课堂练习(A级)

##### 一、从课文中选择正确的词或词组填入空白处(注意动词的适当形式)

1. My sister has \_\_\_\_\_ of Hungarian stamps.

2. Yesterday I went to the station to meet my little sister.

As she was in red, I \_\_\_\_\_ her \_\_\_\_\_ in a crowd easily.

3. Let us \_\_\_\_\_ that the situation is getting better.

4. Will he be here tonight?

No, I \_\_\_\_\_ not.

5. \_\_\_\_\_ he is a boy of twelve.

Don't blame (责备) him too much.

##### 二、介词填空

1. Don't read \_\_\_\_\_ the sun.

2. The girl looks \_\_\_\_\_ her mother.

3. Your son will be all right \_\_\_\_\_ supper time.

4. Nothing could make me turn \_\_\_\_\_ my country.

5. I want some medicine \_\_\_\_\_ my cough.

### 第三课 THE BLIND MEN AND THE ELEPHANT

#### 知识要点

##### 一、单词和词组

hear of (cf. hear from), happen to do sth., take (catch, get) hold of, quarrel about sth. (with sb.), agree with sb., with one's eyes, one another (cf. each other), at all

##### 二、句型

1. They asked the driver to stop the beast so that they could have a "look". (以 so that 引导的目的状语从句)
2. It is not only blind men who make such stupid mistakes. (强调结构)

#### 课堂练习(A级)

##### 按要求改变句型

1. How silly you all are! (用 what... 句型)
2. It took him quite some time to find the elephant at all. (用 He spent... 句型)
3. It is very clear that he's round and tall like a tree. (用主语从句放句首的句型)
4. Neither is he like a fan. (用 either 改写)
5. Any man with eyes in his head can see that he is exactly like a rope. (用定语从句替代斜体部分)
6. The first blind man happened to place his hand on the elephant's side. (用 chance 作名词形式改写)
7. We saw her in the theatre last week. (分别强调 A, B, C, D 各个不同成分)  
A B C D
8. They asked the driver to stop the beast so that they could have a "look". (分别用 in order that 改写成目的状语从句, 用 in order to, so as to, to 三个不定式改写成目的状语, 使原句成为简单句)

### 第四课 GALILEO AND ARISTOTLE

#### 知识要点

##### 一、单词和词组

observe, conclude, seldom, prove, accept, sound, question(v.), once (conj.), make up one's mind, think about, draw a conclusion, take ... for granted, hold back

## 二、句型

1. There *lived* in Greece a great thinker ... (live 表示“存在”的意思)
2. He observed that feathers fell to the ground slowly, *while* stones fell much faster. (while 表示对比的意思, 即: 而)
3. ...heavy object and light objects fall at the same speed *unless* air holds them back.
4. He did experiments to test and prove an idea *before* he was ready to accept it.

## 课堂练习(A 级)

### 一、指出下列各组单词中斜体部分读音不同的单词

- |                             |                     |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| ( ) 1. A. <i>revolution</i> | B. <i>attention</i> |
| C. <i>situation</i>         | D. <i>question</i>  |
| ( ) 2. A. <i>teach</i>      | B. <i>reach</i>     |
| C. <i>march</i>             | D. <i>machine</i>   |
| ( ) 3. A. <i>what</i>       | B. <i>why</i>       |
| C. <i>who</i>               | D. <i>when</i>      |
| ( ) 4. A. <i>weather</i>    | B. <i>feather</i>   |
| C. <i>throw</i>             | D. <i>farther</i>   |
| ( ) 5. A. <i>rapid</i>      | B. <i>grammar</i>   |
| C. <i>master</i>            | D. <i>translate</i> |
| ( ) 6. A. <i>political</i>  | B. <i>follow</i>    |
| C. <i>forehead</i>          | D. <i>model</i>     |
| ( ) 7. A. <i>pulse</i>      | B. <i>trunk</i>     |
| C. <i>future</i>            | D. <i>plug</i>      |
| ( ) 8. A. <i>reasonable</i> | B. <i>Greece</i>    |
| C. <i>lean</i>              | D. <i>greatly</i>   |

### 二、分别把下列各词填入句中, 每个词只准用一次, 注意动词的适当形式

unless	before	stand	lie
do	while	once	come

1. In Tian An Men square there \_\_\_\_\_ a monument to the people's heroes.
2. It was three days \_\_\_\_\_ he came back.
3. I won't speak to him \_\_\_\_\_ he makes an apology.
4. Edison once asked his father why he couldn't hatch chickens \_\_\_\_\_ hens could.
5. There \_\_\_\_\_ a big noise while I was doing my homework.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ you have learned the meaning of the word, you will never forget it.
7. She absorbed (吸收) knowledge as a blotter (吸墨纸) \_\_\_\_\_ ink.
8. There \_\_\_\_\_ the Toun in ruins (废墟) after the earthquake.

## 第五课 THE LOST NECKLACE

### 知识要点

#### 一、单词和词组

once (n.), that (adv.), marry, cost, because (cf. because of), pay for, pay off, for the first time, have a good time

#### 二、句型

1. I don't think I know you. (cf. I hope you weren't ill.)
2. It was worth five hundred francs at the most.
3. I would rather (not) tell you.
4. It cost us thirty-six thousand francs.

### 课堂练习(A级)

#### 翻译下列各句

1. 我可走不了那么远。(that)
2. 请到人手急需的车间来。(where)
3. 我永远也不会忘记我第一次拿到工资的一天。(when, for the first time)
4. 我花了一百元钱买了这辆自行车。(请分别用 cost, spend, pay, buy 这四个动词及它们的适当形式搭配翻译句子)
5. 我宁可在家里看电视, 不要去电影院看电影。(请分别用 would rather ... than, prefer to ... rather than, prefer ... to ..., like ... instead of 这四个句型翻译句子)
6. 这架彩电值二千元人民币。(请分别用 cost, be worth 翻译句子)

## 第六课 ABRAHAM LINCOLN

### 知识要点

#### 一、单词和词组

last (v.), add up to, be active in, be free to do sth., break away from, come to, in one's spare time, no more than (cf. not more than), break out, regard ... as

#### 二、句型

1. Two years later he was elected President of the United States. (头衔前无冠词, 名词作主语补足语)
2. Lincoln said that it was not right for the South to break away from the Union. (it 作形式主语 "for the South to break away from the Union" 是不定式的复合结构)

作主语)

3. 非限制性定语从句。

课堂练习(A级)

一、把下列各对句子合成一个带有定语从句的主从复合句

1. A student must work hard. He hopes to finish college in three years.
2. Most of the machines are very old. They are used in the factory.
3. Sian is one of the ancient (古老的) cities in China. It attracts (吸引) thousands of tourists.
4. You sent me a present. Thank you very much for it.
5. I was sitting on a chair. It suddenly broke.
6. I have five pencils. Three of them are red.
7. She is a teacher. She will teach us chemistry.
8. A PLA man picked up a boy. His name was Tongtong.
9. Here is a book. Its front cover is missing.
10. In the U. S. A. there are quite a lot of restaurants. People can enjoy Chinese food there.
11. Mathilde had a wonderful time at the ball. That day would remain in her memory for ever.

二、用定语从句改写下列各句中的分词短语,使之成为主从复合句

1. The machine being checked now is made in Shanghai.
2. Who is the man feeling the elephant?
3. The lecture to be given tomorrow will have a large audience (听众).
4. The dying old man had written his will (遗嘱) long before.
5. The warning message has been given.



## 阶段自测试卷

### A 级(90分钟)

一、从 A、B、C、D 中找出其划线部分与所给单词的划线部分读音相同的选项(本题共 10 分, 每小题 1 分)

- |                            |                        |                         |                      |                        |
|----------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. neck <u>l</u> ace       | A. villag <u>e</u>     | B. fr <u>a</u> nc       | C. n <u>e</u> xt     | D. childh <u>o</u> od  |
| 2. deb <u>t</u>            | A. tom <u>b</u>        | B. jo <u>b</u>          | C. br <u>i</u> dge   | D. br <u>i</u> ght     |
| 3. streng <u>th</u> en     | A. <u>t</u> here       | B. healt <u>h</u>       | C. fat <u>h</u> er   | D. toget <u>h</u> er   |
| 4. <u>a</u> dd             | A. ab <u>o</u> ve      | B. astr <u>o</u> naut   | C. ab <u>o</u> t     | D. ch <u>a</u> nge     |
| 5. con <u>cl</u> ude       | A. bur <u>y</u>        | B. bo <u>o</u> k        | C. blo <u>o</u> d    | D. revolut <u>i</u> on |
| 6. disc <u>o</u> ver       | A. pr <u>e</u> sent    | B. bas <u>e</u>         | C. seas <u>o</u> n   | D. us <u>e</u> (v.)    |
| 7. de <u>a</u> rl <u>y</u> | A. diam <u>o</u> nd    | B. dar <u>e</u>         | C. appe <u>a</u> r   | D. prepar <u>e</u>     |
| 8. discourag <u>e</u> d    | A. cam <u>r</u> ade    | B. cor <u>d</u>         | C. ball              | D. troubl <u>e</u>     |
| 9. ex <u>a</u> ctly        | A. ex <u>p</u> eriment | B. ex <u>a</u> mination | C. ex <u>p</u> lain  | D. ex <u>e</u> llent   |
| 10. flash                  | A. pleasur <u>e</u>    | B. sur <u>e</u>         | C. chem <u>i</u> cal | D. charco <u>a</u> l   |

二、根据意义, 填入单词所缺字母, 第一个字母已给(本题共 10 分, 每小格 1 分)

- |  |         |
|--|---------|
| 1. make or become better                 | i _____ |
| 2. before long                           | s _____ |
| 3. seize firmly with the hand            | g _____ |
| 4. slow-thinking                         | s _____ |
| 5. draw a conclusion                     | c _____ |
| 6. something that can be seen or touched | o _____ |
| 7. make sb. do something                 | f _____ |
| 8. an angry disagreement                 | q _____ |

9. go on

10. watch carefully

三、综合选择题(本题共15分, 每小题1分)

- ( ) 1. I \_\_\_\_\_ twenty yuan on the jacket.  
A. cost B. paid  
C. took D. spent
- ( ) 2. The Communist Party of China \_\_\_\_\_ on July 1, 1921.  
A. was founded B. was found  
C. founded D. found
- ( ) 3. Sorry, he's out, and \_\_\_\_\_ back until 5:30.  
A. he comes B. he'll come  
C. he won't D. he won't be
- ( ) 4. The professor \_\_\_\_\_ four languages, including Chinese.  
A. speaks B. says  
C. talks D. tells
- ( ) 5. Did you see the two sisters at the party? No, I saw \_\_\_\_\_ of them.  
A. none B. both  
C. all D. neither
- ( ) 6. She \_\_\_\_\_ him since he left home thirty years ago.  
A. is not hearing of B. does not hear  
C. has never been heard D. has never heard from
- ( ) 7. These young people have English classes \_\_\_\_\_ Tuesday and Friday evenings.  
A. in B. at C. on D. for
- ( ) 8. Germany is \_\_\_\_\_ European country. So \_\_\_\_\_ Italy.  
A. an...is B. an...does  
C. a...is D. a...does
- ( ) 9. The novel, \_\_\_\_\_ author is a famous writer, sells well. (畅销)  
A. who's B. of whose  
C. whose D. its
- ( ) 10. They'll all attend the concert, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. so will I B. so I will  
C. so do I D. so I do
- ( ) 11. \_\_\_\_\_ I want to say is \_\_\_\_\_ the newspaper.  
A. All which...in B. All that...or  
C. All which...on D. All that...in
- ( ) 12. He wondered \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday.  
A. where did you go B. where you went to  
C. where you went D. where did you go to

- ( ) 13. "Well, I \_\_\_\_\_ answer the phone call," he said.  
 A. would not rather B. would rather not  
 C. would not to D. would rather not to
- ( ) 14. It is you \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. who are wrong B. who is wrong  
 C. what are wrong D. are wrong
- ( ) 15. I didn't hear clearly \_\_\_\_\_ just now.  
 A. that you talked B. you spoken  
 C. what you said D. which you told

四、按要求写出下列词性(本题共12分, 每小题1分)

- |                         |                       |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. jewelry _____ (复数)   | 2. breathe _____ (名词) |
| 3. India _____ (形容词)    | 4. stupid _____ (近义词) |
| 5. question _____ (动词)  | 6. seldom _____ (反义词) |
| 7. drop _____ (过去分词)    | 8. draw _____ (过去式)   |
| 9. Italian _____ (国名)   | 10. whole _____ (副词)  |
| 11. possible _____ (副词) | 12. true _____ (名词)   |

五、填入动词的适当形式(本题共13分, 每小题1分)

- Every day a great deal of milk \_\_\_\_\_ in large cities. (need)
- Her mother \_\_\_\_\_ not at home now. She \_\_\_\_\_ to Nanjing. (be, go)
- Our teacher \_\_\_\_\_ us and he \_\_\_\_\_ by us all. (love, love)
- When I \_\_\_\_\_ to her house at seven yesterday evening, her mother \_\_\_\_\_ some sewing. (get, do)
- It is time for breakfast. Let's stop \_\_\_\_\_ (read)
- Many trade unions \_\_\_\_\_ the last three years. (form)
- He wants the work \_\_\_\_\_ by Friday. (do)
- Go straight and you \_\_\_\_\_ the station. (see)
- The peasants were made \_\_\_\_\_ day and night. (work)
- Now the piano \_\_\_\_\_ by a friend of mine. (repair)
- He \_\_\_\_\_ the newsreel \_\_\_\_\_ three days before. (say, show)
- Mother promised me that she \_\_\_\_\_ me a computer. (buy)
- Look! what \_\_\_\_\_ there? (happen)

六、句型转换

在下列各句的每个空格内填入一个单词, 使该句与所给句子的意义基本相同(本题共10分, 每小题1分)

- He stopped to talk to me.  
He stopped \_\_\_\_\_ he might talk to me.
- I have never seen a better composition than this.  
This is \_\_\_\_\_ composition that I have ever seen.
- It took me four hours to do this experiment.

I \_\_\_\_\_ four hours \_\_\_\_\_ this experiment.

4. He found it important to study the situation in Russia.

He found \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_ important to study the situation in Russia.

5. He made such rapid progress that before long he began to write articles in English.

\_\_\_\_\_ was so rapid that \_\_\_\_\_ he began to write articles in English.

6. Engels' praise had greatly encouraged Marx.

Marx \_\_\_\_\_ greatly \_\_\_\_\_ by Engels' praise.

7. We will visit a boy named Charlie.

We will visit a boy \_\_\_\_\_ is Charlie.

8. The first blind man happened to place his hand on the elephant's side.

\_\_\_\_\_ that the first blind man placed his hand on the elephant's side.

9. This elephant isn't like a tree, neither is he like a fan.

This elephant isn't like a tree. He \_\_\_\_\_ not like a fan.

10. The lost necklace cost five hundred francs at the most.

The lost necklace \_\_\_\_\_ five hundred francs at the most.

#### 七、完形填空(本题共10分, 每小题1分)

One cold day a boy was driving his goats to a cave to hide 1 the storm. When he 2 the cave, he saw that a flock of goats (一群山羊) had come 3. He thought, "I shall catch them all and they will be 4." He 5 with the idea. So he gave the wild goats the grass that he 6 for his own goats and left his own goats 7.

When the storm was 8 he saw that his own goats had 9 in the storm and the wild goats 10 away to the hills and the woods.

1. A. to B. in C. from D. for
2. A. got B. arrived C. come D. reached
3. A. already B. yet C. still D. also
4. A. my B. mine C. of mine D. me
5. A. was glad B. was kind C. was good D. was pleased
6. A. had taken B. had brought C. had fetched D. had carried
7. A. inside B. outside C. out D. in
8. A. ended B. ending C. passing D. over
9. A. dead B. death C. died D. dying
10. A. had run B. had come C. right D. went

#### 八、阅读理解(本题共10分, 每小题1分)

(A)

Texas was the biggest state before Alaska became the forty-ninth state in 1959. Texas is smaller than Alaska, but it is much bigger than the other states. One good way