

全国高考英语 150 分规范化
模拟试题

马维发 王燕京 编
樊大奇 宛金来

海洋出版社

1993年·北京

第一单元

A. 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。

- | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. () <u>g</u> overnment | A. <u>m</u> onth | B. <u>co</u> mm <u>o</u> n | C. <u>al</u> ong | D. <u>mo</u> nument |
| 2. () <u>C</u> an <u>a</u> dian | A. <u>da</u> ngerous | B. <u>Ja</u> nuary | C. <u>ba</u> lance | D. <u>adv</u> anced |
| 3. () <u>pr</u> on <u>o</u> unce | A. <u>bo</u> wl | B. <u>sh</u> own | C. <u>to</u> wn | D. <u>so</u> uthern |
| 4. () <u>co</u> ugh | A. <u>da</u> ughter | B. <u>en</u> ough | C. <u>fi</u> ght | D. <u>neigh</u> bour |
| 5. () <u>fe</u> ver | A. <u>pr</u> esident | B. <u>fr</u> esh | C. <u>fr</u> equently | D. <u>el</u> ectric |
| 6. () <u>l</u> anguage | A. <u>tr</u> unk | B. <u>str</u> ange | C. <u>th</u> under | D. <u>twenti</u> eth |
| 7. () <u>br</u> ea <u>th</u> | A. <u>ch</u> ea <u>p</u> | B. <u>br</u> ea <u>k</u> | C. <u>se</u> ason | D. <u>ah</u> ea <u>d</u> |
| 8. () <u>re</u> se <u>ar</u> ch | A. <u>su</u> rface | B. <u>te</u> ar | C. <u>su</u> rrou <u>d</u> | D. <u>dis</u> app <u>ea</u> r |
| 9. () <u>w</u> ea <u>l</u> th | A. <u>br</u> ea <u>th</u> e | B. <u>so</u> me <u>th</u> ing | C. <u>al</u> th <u>o</u> ugh | D. <u>th</u> ere <u>fo</u> re |
| 10. () <u>pr</u> act <u>i</u> ce | A. <u>na</u> t <u>u</u> re | B. <u>po</u> pu <u>la</u> tion | C. <u>na</u> t <u>u</u> ral | D. <u>na</u> t <u>i</u> ve |
| 11. () <u>re</u> sist | A. <u>th</u> ir <u>st</u> y | B. <u>co</u> u <u>s</u> in | C. <u>an</u> xi <u>o</u> u <u>s</u> | D. <u>univ</u> er <u>s</u> e |
| 12. () <u>sw</u> ea <u>t</u> | A. <u>br</u> ea <u>k</u> | B. <u>w</u> ea <u>k</u> | C. <u>br</u> ea <u>d</u> | D. <u>le</u> ast |
| 13. () <u>sa</u> lt | A. <u>ch</u> a <u>l</u> k | B. <u>ca</u> lm | C. <u>al</u> most | D. <u>ha</u> lf |
| 14. () <u>ex</u> ist | A. <u>ex</u> per <u>t</u> | B. <u>ex</u> hib <u>i</u> tion | C. <u>ex</u> er <u>c</u> ise | D. <u>ex</u> act |
| 15. () <u>co</u> nc <u>e</u> rt | A. <u>bi</u> o <u>l</u> o <u>g</u> y | B. <u>ob</u> ser <u>v</u> e | C. <u>co</u> ver | D. <u>ab</u> o <u>v</u> e |
| 16. () <u>ve</u> rb | A. <u>co</u> mb | B. <u>de</u> bt | C. <u>su</u> bj <u>e</u> ct | D. <u>cl</u> im <u>b</u> |
| 17. () <u>de</u> al | A. <u>w</u> ea <u>l</u> th | B. <u>Eu</u> ro <u>pe</u> an | C. <u>th</u> rea <u>d</u> | D. <u>sc</u> ene |
| 18. () <u>se</u> rg <u>e</u> ant | A. <u>gr</u> ant | B. <u>pa</u> nt | C. <u>gr</u> and | D. <u>w</u> ant |
| 19. () <u>re</u> cent <u>l</u> y | A. <u>de</u> v <u>e</u> lop | B. <u>pr</u> et <u>e</u> nd | C. <u>ce</u> il <u>i</u> ng | D. <u>fr</u> ie <u>n</u> d |
| 20. () <u>br</u> ain | A. <u>w</u> ei <u>g</u> ht | B. <u>re</u> ce <u>i</u> ve | C. <u>fo</u> re <u>i</u> gn | D. <u>so</u> ci <u>e</u> ty |
| 21. () <u>bu</u> llet | A. <u>dr</u> oop | B. <u>w</u> ound | C. <u>bl</u> ood | D. <u>go</u> ods |
| 22. () <u>sa</u> vage | A. <u>sa</u> l <u>u</u> te | B. <u>ob</u> l <u>i</u> ge | C. <u>w</u> ou <u>l</u> d | D. <u>w</u> o <u>m</u> en |
| 23. () <u>id</u> ea | A. <u>sc</u> i <u>e</u> n <u>c</u> e | B. <u>is</u> land | C. <u>id</u> iom | D. <u>vi</u> olin |
| 24. () <u>bo</u> dy | A. <u>ho</u> use | B. <u>ro</u> und | C. <u>co</u> ugh | D. <u>pl</u> ough |
| 25. () <u>ca</u> ught | A. <u>ro</u> ad | B. <u>br</u> oad | C. <u>lo</u> ad | D. <u>to</u> ld |
| 26. () <u>le</u> arn | A. <u>w</u> er <u>e</u> | B. <u>w</u> her <u>e</u> | C. <u>th</u> ei <u>r</u> | D. <u>th</u> er <u>e</u> |
| 27. () <u>po</u> rt | A. <u>fa</u> rm | B. <u>wa</u> rm | C. <u>ha</u> rm | D. <u>ca</u> lm |
| 28. () <u>w</u> ear | A. <u>be</u> ar | B. <u>de</u> ar | C. <u>he</u> ar | D. <u>ne</u> ar |
| 29. () <u>gr</u> ea <u>t</u> | A. <u>sp</u> ea <u>k</u> | B. <u>w</u> ea <u>k</u> | C. <u>br</u> ea <u>k</u> | D. <u>w</u> ea <u>k</u> |
| 30. () <u>fa</u> st | A. <u>ta</u> lk | B. <u>ta</u> sk | C. <u>w</u> alk | D. <u>ta</u> ll |
| 31. () <u>he</u> ad | A. <u>te</u> am | B. <u>be</u> at | C. <u>me</u> at | D. <u>he</u> alth |

32. () bed A. stays B. plays C. says D. days
33. () took A. foot B. boot C. fool D. tooth
34. () chair A. Christmas B. technical C. achievement D. chemistry
35. () group A. ground B. without C. around D. through
36. () Thursday A. research B. newspaper C. Christmas D. news
37. () neighbour A. certainly B. straight C. believe D. flight
38. () practised A. filled B. recognized C. whispered D. watched
39. () satellite A. universe B. children C. wild D. technical
40. () wrong A. twenty B. sweet C. answer D. worthy
41. () design A. satisfy B. sail C. living D. silence
42. () early A. heart B. learn C. bear D. dear
43. () cow A. shallow B. show C. blow D. now
44. () glare A. parent B. measure C. failure D. capital
45. () elect A. envelop B. depend C. recent D. develop
46. () country A. pupil B. cough C. double D. thought
47. () medical A. uncle B. medicine C. tiresome D. society
48. () quiet A. society B. field C. various D. piece
49. () promise A. gone B. done C. wonder D. none
50. () with A. clothes B. cloth C. death D. thousand

B. 从 A、B、C、D 中找出适当的字母或字母组合使以下所给单词完整与正确。

1. () actual __ A. ly B. y C. e D. i
2. () an __ unce A. on B. o C. ao D. no
3. () appre __ te A. sia B. cia C. sha D. cai
4. () ari __ m __ tic A. s, e B. th, o C. th, e D. th, e
5. () Austr __ li __ A. a, an B. o, an C. a, n D. ai, an
6. () bal __ n A. loo B. lo C. oo D. ou
7. () b __ l __ eve A. i, i B. e, i C. e, e D. e, a
8. () br __ dcast A. ao B. au C. ar D. oa
9. () cam __ A. are B. ero C. era D. oer
10. () c __ ling A. ei B. ie C. ee D. ea
11. () co __ on A. m B. mm C. mo D. om
12. () compl __ ly A. ite B. eti C. ete D. ate
13. () cont __ ent A. in B. en C. e D. n
14. () cur __ s A. ou B. er C. oi D. iou
15. () cr __ l A. ou B. eu C. ue D. ue
16. () s __ v __ ge A. a, e B. o, a C. o, e D. a, a
17. () Europ __ n A. ea B. ae C. ia D. ie

18. () capt __ n A. ai B. ia C. ie D. ei
19. () sna __ A. ch B. sh C. tch D. che
20. () requ __ A. are B. iar C. ier D. ire
21. () techni __ A. gue B. cue C. kue D. que
22. () pr __ b __ bly A. o, e B. o, a C. a, e D. a, a
23. () c __ n __ l A. o, a B. o, e C. a, a D. a, e
24. () p __ sonous A. io B. oi C. eo D. oe
25. () whi __ A. ssel B. stle C. sle D. tle
26. () immed __ tely A. ea B. ei C. ie D. ia
27. () st __ mach A. u B. a C. e D. o
28. () p __ neer A. ia B. ie C. io D. iu
29. () spl __ nd __ d A. e, e B. e, i C. a, i D. a, e
30. () tr __ sers A. au B. ou C. aw D. ow
31. () __ ncour __ ge A. i, a B. i, e C. e, e D. e, a
32. () fort __ te A. una B. anu C. uan D. une
33. () g __ ver __ ment A. u, n B. o, e C. o, n D. a, n
34. () head __ A. ach B. ache C. ake D. ak
35. () __ po __ ible A. in, ss B. im, s C. in, s D. im, ss
36. () __ for __ tion A. in, me B. im, ma C. in, ma D. im, me
37. () __ ourney A. jo B. je C. go D. ge
38. () know __ ge A. le B. led C. li D. lid
39. () lab __ tory A. aro B. roa C. ora D. oro
40. () m __ n __ ger A. a, a B. e, e C. a, i D. e, i
41. () n __ ous A. er B. orv C. erv D. or
42. () obv __ sly A. iou B. oiu C. eau D. aeu
43. () pa __ eng __ A. ss, or B. s, er C. ss, or D. ss, er
44. () qu __ tit __ A. an, y B. an, i C. en, y D. a, y
45. () rev __ lution __ A. e, ary B. o, ory C. e, ary D. o, ary
46. () sc __ ntifi __ A. ie, c B. ie, k C. ei, c D. ei, k
47. () tel __ sc __ pe A. i, o B. e, o C. i, a D. e, a
48. () vol __ ball A. ley B. ey C. ly D. le
49. () we __ sday A. ne B. den C. dne D. en
50. () w __ ship A. er B. or C. ur D. ar

C. 从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的正确答案。

1. () It's dark without the lights. Let's ____.
- A. switch on them B. turn them on C. to turn on them D. to switch them or
2. () What's the young woman? ____.
- A. She's twenty B. She's much better C. She's a doctor D. She's Mary

3. () Everybody ___ in bed.
A. has to spend some time B. have to spend some time
C. has to spend sometimes D. have to spend sometimes
4. () The old man usually has ___ bed.
A. the breakfast in B. breakfast in
C. the breakfast in the D. breakfast in the
5. () ___! Things are not so bad as they seem.
A. Cheering up B. Cheer up C. Cheered up D. To cheer up
6. () I don't think ___ possible to master a foreign language without much memory work.
A. this B. that C. its D. it
7. () ___ it was very hot last night, Tim did not take his coat off.
A. If B. Although C. But D. Whether
8. () ___ is quite clear.
A. Where is the fighting B. Why is the fighting
C. What war is D. What is war being
9. () A library with five thousand books ___ to the nation as a gift.
A. is offered B. has offered C. are offered D. have offered
10. () If you had told him the truth, he ___ you.
A. had helped B. would have helped C. helped D. was helping
11. () If he ___ tomorrow, please tell me.
A. will come B. come C. came D. comes
12. () Be sure and remember what I told you, ___?
A. will you B. aren't you C. can you D. mustn't you
13. () How ___ can you finish the work?
A. often B. soon C. long D. rapid
14. () Everybody ___ a soldier.
A. am B. are C. is D. have been
15. () I must ___ an apology for not going to her party.
A. make B. say C. put D. pass
16. () He ___ come or he ___ not.
A. must, must B. can, can C. may, may D. will, will
17. () His key ___. He has looked for it everywhere but still ___ it.
A. has lost, don't find B. is missing, don't find
C. has lost, haven't found D. is missing, hasn't found
18. () He asked me if _____.
A. the train will be late B. the train always arrived late
C. the train arrives on time D. the train stops here
19. () ___! There's a train coming.

- A. Look out B. Look around C. Look forward D. Look on
20. () He should not ___ her that, it is a secret.
A. have told B. tell C. be telling D. having told
21. () She has been here ____.
A. after 1973 B. in 1973 C. for 1973 D. since 1973
22. () I heard a terrible noise ___ brought my heart into my mouth.
A. it B. this C. that D. which
23. () Bob is fond of ___ popular music. Mary likes to play ___ piano.
A. -, the B. -, - C. the ,the D. the, -
24. () She ___ the book by my next birthday.
A. finished B. will have finished C. have finished D. will have been finishing
25. () He ___ here by now, for he took the early bus.
A. ought to have arrived B. must arrive C. may arrive D. can arrive
26. () How did you find the film you saw yesterday? I enjoyed it. It was ___ than I expected.
A. far more interesting B. even much interesting
C. so more interesting D. a lot much interesting
27. () After eating dinner, ____.
A. the table was cleared B. the room became very quiet
C. we moved to the living-room D. all the food was taken back to the kitchen
28. () "May I use your pen?" " ____".
A. Sorry, you can't B. Yes, here we are
C. Of course, here you are D. Certainly, use it
29. () ___ fun they had at the party yesterday!
A. What B. How a C. What a D. How
30. () Have you ever been to Shanghai? No, but I wish I ____.
A. have B. will C. had D. do
31. () He ___ anything I say.
A. is never understanding B. never understood
C. never understands D. was never understanding
32. () ___, the girl ran out of the room.
A. Having tears in her eyes and turned suddenly
B. Turning suddenly, with tears in her eyes
C. With a sudden turn, tearful eyes
D. With tears in her eyes and a sudden turn
33. () ___ is his shop, the one at the end of the road, or the one near the post office?
A. Where B. Which C. What D. Who
34. () The old man went on foot, but he ___ by bus.

- A. might be gone B. should gone C. could have gone D. ought have gone
35. () Where ____ yesterday?
A. went you B. was you C. have you been D. were you
36. () Would you be ____ to show me the way to the cinema?
A. good enough B. so goodly C. so good D. enough good
37. () We are studying ____ books now.
A. two English very difficult B. two very difficult English
C. two difficult English very D. very two difficult English
38. () This is one of the best books ____.
A. that have ever been written B. that has ever been written
C. that has written D. that have written
39. () The more we looked at the picture, ____.
A. it looked better B. better we liked it
C. we like it less D. the less we liked it
40. () I know it isn't important but I can't help ____ about it.
A. but to think B. thinking C. think D. to think
41. () Comrade Li ____ be in Shanghai because I saw him in town only a few minutes ago.
A. mustn't B. can't C. may not D. isn't able to
42. () Good-bye, Mr. Zhang. I'm pleased ____.
A. to meet you B. meeting C. to have met you D. having met you
43. () He wasn't the only one in the workshop. ____.
A. It was some other B. It was someone else
C. There was someone else D. There was some other
44. () I am interested in ____ you have told me.
A. which B. all that C. all what D. that
45. () Write clearly ____ your teacher can understand you correctly.
A. since B. for C. because D. so that
46. () To my surprise, at yesterday's meeting he again ____ the plan that had been disapproved a week before.
A. brought up B. brought about C. brought in D. brought on
47. () Since the ground is white it ____ last night.
A. had snowed B. must have snowed C. must snow D. must be snowing
48. () You never told us why you were late for the last meeting, ____?
A. weren't you B. didn't you C. had you D. did you
49. () ____ it is you've found, you must give it back to the person it belongs to.
A. That B. Because C. Whatever D. However
50. () The author gave an example ____ support of his argument.
A. for B. to C. in D. with

第二单元

完形填空

A. Laura and Linda were two very old sisters. They lived 1 number 7 in our road. Laura, 87, worked in the garden 2 she enjoyed that kind of work. Linda, 85, cleaned the house and 3 the meals.

4 day Linda heard a sudden cry 5 the garden. Then her sister called out, "Linda, Linda! Come quick!"

Linda ran outside. "Why? What 6 happened to you?" she 7. Laura was on the ground, under 8 old apple tree.

"I think I've broken my leg," Laura said. "I can't get up. Help me please."

"9 did it happen?"

"Well, I wanted to get those big apples from the top of the tree. So I climbed up. It was easy 10. But then a branch broke, and I 11. We'll have to get the doctor."

"You didn't think, did you?" Linda said. "That apple tree is very old. It's been there 12 forty 13 fifty years. The branches aren't strong enough...Don't climb it again."

Linda helped her sister into the house. 14 she telephoned the 15.

When the doctor examined Laura, he said, "You haven't broken your leg. Stay 16 bed 17 a few days. I think it 18 all right then."

"She mustn't climb that tree again." Linda said. 19 doctor smiled at Laura. "No, not that one," he said. "Climb a 20 tree next time."

1. () A. in B. at C. on D. about
2. () A. because B. so C. or D. that
3. () A. cooks B. to cook C. cooked D. cooking
4. () A. A B. Once C. Some D. One
5. () A. from B. to C. into D. toward
6. () A. has B. have C. is D. had
7. () A. ask B. tell C. asked D. told
8. () A. the B. a C. one D. an
9. () A. How B. What C. Why D. Where
10. () A. too B. enough C. much D. very
11. () A. fall B. falls C. fell D. falled
12. () A. for B. since C. in D. from
13. () A. to B. or C. in D. for
14. () A. So B. Or C. Than D. Then
15. () A. doctor B. friend C. teacher D. neighbour

16. () A. in B. on C. above D. under
 17. () A. since B. in C. for D. after
 18. () A. shall be B. will be C. is D. has been
 19. () A. This B. A C. One D. The
 20. () A. strong B. young C. small D. big

B. Emily's wedding dress arrived 1 five o'clock in the evening, just seventeen hours 2 the wedding.

"I just try it 3, mother!" she cried, as she ran upstairs. Three minutes later Emily's cries brought her mother up. The dress was 4 too big for her. Emily was in tears.

"Take it back to the dressmaker's," Mrs Bale said. "She must alter it 5. Hurry now. 6 it off and go."

The dressmaker's shop was closed. "CLOSED FOR ONE WEEK HOLIDAY" said a 7 on the door. Fresh tears rose to Emily's eyes. She ran home again to her mother.

"This is unlucky," Mrs Bale said. "But what are we going to do? 8 I ask Mrs Peter to help? She was a dressmaker 9. I'm sure she could alter it for you."

Mrs Peter was brought in and began to work. She could see 10 was wrong. She had to take in a lot of material at the front, and that was a big job. 11, she almost made it again. At about ten o'clock the work 12, and Emily tried her dress on. It fitted her beautifully.

The three 13 were having a cup of tea 14 the doorbell rang. Mrs Bale answered it and looked into the worried eyes of a young woman. The woman was 15 a large box.

"16 Miss Emily Bale live here?" she asked.

"Yes, she is my 17."

"Oh, I am glad I 18 you. There's been a mistake. Your daughter has my wedding dress, and I've got 19. And I'm getting 20 tomorrow!" She held out the box to Mrs Bale.

1. () A. on B. in C. at D. to
 2. () A. before B. after C. in D. until
 3. () A. on B. in C. about D. around
 4. () A. very B. more C. quite D. much
 5. () A. tomorrow B. tonight C. yesterday D. later
 6. () A. To take B. Taking C. Took D. Take
 7. () A. notice B. picture C. slogan D. letter
 8. () A. Will B. Shall C. Do D. Would
 9. () A. now B. some day C. once D. at present
 10. () A. how B. what C. why D. whether
 11. () A. In fact B. In a word C. In all D. In time
 12. () A. finished B. was finished C. was being finished D. has been finished

13. () A. man B. men C. woman D. women
 14. () A. when B. until C. after D. as soon as
 15. () A. lifting B. carrying C. bringing D. getting
 16. () A. Is B. Has C. Does D. Will
 17. () A. daughter B. sister C. friend D. baby
 18. () A. found B. have found C. find D. am finding
 19. () A. her B. hers C. herself D. she
 20. () A. marry B. marrying C. married D. married

C. After the First World War, a small group of soldiers left 1 and returned to their hometown in France. 2 lived well, 3 one of them was poor. His name was Clinton.

Once a year they had supper in Barton's house. Barton was very 4 .

One evening Barton showed his friends a large gold coin 5 the supper table. The coin was passed around and praised 6 everyone. 7 they were talking and laughing. They soon forgot about the coin.

After supper, Barton asked for his coin, but 8 could tell 9 it was. It was lost.

One man said that everyone must be searched. One by one they turned out their pockets. Only Clinton 10 .

"I didn't steal the coin, and I will not 11 ," he said.

 12 , people turned their heads away from Clinton when they 13 him. He grew 14 . Soon his wife died.

A few years later, Barton had his house 15 . The lost coin was found under the floor. Barton felt 16 and went to Clinton to apologize.

"But," he asked, "you knew the coin was not in your pocket. Why 17 you refuse 18 ?"

"Because I was a 19 ," Clinton answered. "My pocket were full of 20 at that time. I had taken some food from the table to carry home to my wife and hungry children."

1. () A. the factory B. the school C. the farm D. the army
 2. () A. Most of them B. All of them C. Some of them D. None of them
 3. () A. and B. or C. but D. so
 4. () A. poor B. rich C. clever D. foolish
 5. () A. at B. in C. above D. under
 6. () A. to B. by C. about D. of
 7. () A. At the same time B. In time C. On time D. At one time
 8. () A. somebody B. anybody C. nobody D. some people
 9. () A. where B. what C. that D. how
 10. () A. agreed B. asked C. decided D. refused
 11. () A. search B. be searched C. have searched D. have been searched
 12. () A. After this B. After it C. After that D. Before that
 13. () A. asked B. told C. meet D. met

14. () A. poorer and poorer B. richer and richer C. cleverer and cleverer D. better and better
15. () A. repair B. repairing C. repaired D. to repair
16. () A. sorry B. happy C. lucky D. well
17. () A. do B. does C. did D. have
18. () A. to be searched B. to search C. to be searching D. being searching
19. () A. student B. worker C. thief D. gentleman
20. () A. money B. food C. coin D. coins

D. Once upon a time there was a powerful Persian king 1, in 2 his uncertain birth, wished to act powerfully 3 no one would doubt his present high position.

4 that a certain Greek, who was 5 prison, was wise, he sent for him and asked him his opinion about a beautiful horse he had received 6 a present from one of his 7.

8 with the clever replies the Greek had made, he gave him 9 bread as a reward.

A second time the king sent for him 10 he wished to learn the value of some wonderful stones he had just received. The 11 reply and the reasons he was able to give 12 again so admirable 13 the king gave him two pieces of bread.

As the king could learn 14 of his own birth, he sent for the 15 man a third time and wanted to know 16 son he was. The Greek, after thinking 17, dared to reply that he 18 a baker's son; because, 19 he had been a king's son, he would have given cities instead of bread as a reward 20 such services.

1. () A. whose B. whom C. who D. which
2. () A. spite of B. order to C. order that D. order of
3. () A. because B. so that C. since D. for
4. () A. Hearing B. To hear C. Heard D. Having heard
5. () A. in B. to C. at D. on
6. () A. as B. for C. about D. in
7. () A. man B. person C. servant D. men
8. () A. Please B. Pleased C. Pleasing D. To please
9. () A. a bag of B. a piece of C. a sheet of D. a pile of
10. () A. for B. so C. because D. if
11. () A. Greek B. Greeks C. Greeks' D. Greek's
12. () A. were B. was C. are D. is
13. () A. so B. what C. so that D. as
14. () A. nothing B. anything C. something D. everything
15. () A. learning B. to learn C. learned D. learn
16. () A. who B. whom C. whose D. that
17. () A. sometime B. some time C. sometimes D. some times
18. () A. must have been B. has been C. must be D. can be
19. () A. if B. whether C. who D. unless

第三单元

阅读理解

A. Carlos A. Mahal was born in Manila in 1950 and at the age of two weeks was taken by his father, a musician, to the United States by sea. He spent his first ten years in the American southland where he attended school. Between the ages of 10 and 18, he travelled in the South and Western Pacific areas, lived in Florida and graduated from his school in 1968. Early in life he had great interest in musical instruments and in 1965, he learned to play the piano, quickly becoming an expert on it. Since his graduation from Florida State University in 1973 he has been a famous pianist. He is not married, saying that his music comes first.

- () Carlos was born in ____.
A. Asia B. Europe C. America D. Australia
- () How did he come to the U. S. A. ?
A. By plane B. By train C. By land D. By boat
- () Most of Carlos' childhood was probably spent in ____.
A. Britain B. Florida C. Canada D. Africa
- () Carlos is still not married because ____.
A. he is too young to get married B. he puts his music in the first place
C. he has not met a beautiful girl D. his father does not agree to his marriage
- () The probable reason for Carlos' travels as a child and youth was because ____.
A. he enjoyed visiting foreign lands B. he was a person without any job
C. he wanted to do as his father did D. he operated a travel hotel

B. Not long ago, an airplane was flying over New Zealand. There was a TV camera crew on board. Suddenly, out in the night sky, a bright round thing came into sight. Everyone on board saw it and everyone thought, "UFO"—Unidentified Flying Object. The camera crew went into action and started filming. That week people all over the world saw the film of this mysterious light on their TV screens. What was it? Was it a spaceship full of visitors from another planet? The captain of the airplane and the film crew believed it was. Other observers had many different explanations. Some said it was Venus. Others said it was just a trick of light.

Most astronomers now believe that what these people saw was almost certainly the planet Venus. At that time of year it is very bright and easy to see.

After all, it is quite possible that there is life out there in the universe. And if something is alive, it is quite possible that it will come to visit us.

- () The captain and the camera crew believed that UFO was ____.
A. a mysterious light B. a moving airplane

C. a visiting spaceship from another planet D. just a trick of light

2. () ___ believe that that UFO was Venus.
A. Some observers B. Others C. Other observers D. Most astronomers
3. () So far there is no proof that _____.
A. that UFO was Venus
B. that UFO was a spaceship full of visitors from outer space
C. that UFO was just a trick of light D. that UFO was a mysterious light
4. () What does Venus mean in this passage?
A. A planet B. A satellite C. Goddess of love and beauty
D. A star like the moon.
5. () Intelligent life in the universe, if there is any, may try _____.
A. to send messages to us B. to talk to us
C. to make a visit to us D. to get in touch with us

C. Is your name William? If so, you have company. After John, William is the most common boy's name in English. History is full of Williams. There's William of Normandy, who conquered England in 1066. There's writer William Shakespeare. There's William Cody, a hero of the Wild West. He's better known as Buffalo Bill.

The girl's name Frances isn't so common. But it's just as interesting. It means free woman. One of the first women named Frances lived long ago in Rome. She was a very good person.

The song "Frankie and Johnny" tells of another Frances, who wasn't good. This Frances, nicknamed Frankie, took a gun and shot her sweetheart Johnny because, as the song explains: "He was her man, but he done her wrong."

1. () The story suggests that William was
A. in use as a name before 1066 B. a name given to many famous men
C. seldom used after 1960 D. Both A and B
2. () The most common boy's name in English is
A. John B. Frank C. William D. Bill
3. () The short form for William given in the article is
A. Will B. Willie C. Liam D. Bill
4. () The names William and Frances are both
A. very common B. old C. Roman D. Welsh
5. () The meaning of the name Frances has to do with
A. love B. strength C. goodness D. freedom
6. () According to the article, another form for Frances is
A. Francesca B. Fanny C. Frankie D. Fran
7. () To prove that the Frances in the song wasn't good, the writer tells us that she
A. lived in the Wild West B. shot her sweetheart
C. stole guns and horses D. Both A and B

D. At midnight on New Year's Eve, people in Rome, Italy, throw out all the things they no longer want. The streets are filled with old chairs, beds, clothes, and dishes. In Madrid, Spain, the new year comes in more quietly people flock to the main square. Each holds a bag of grapes. As the clock strikes twelve, the people eat the grapes —one for each stroke.

In Tokyo people eat noodles on New Year's Eve. This food is said to bring long life. Early the next morning, some Japanese families climb Mount Fuji. There they watch the first sunrise of the new year.

1. () This story is about New Year's Eve in
A. Italy and Spain B. Japan C. both A and B
2. () The writer thinks New Year's Eve in Rome is
A. dull B. noisy C. tidy
3. () The number of grapes that must be taken from each bag is
A. one B. twelve C. fourteen
4. () People in both Spain and Japan bring in the new year by
A. throwing things B. eating a special food C. climbing a mountain
5. () People climb Mount Fuji to
A. look at the stars B. search for New Year's flowers C. see the sun come up
6. () The people who hope to gain long life from their New Year's food are the
A. Japanese B. Spanish C. Italians

E. Since the beginning of time, man has invented many interesting things. Some of these inventions, like numbers, the alphabet and the radio, have certainly changed history.

Since 1946, one of the most important inventions has been the computer. It will change all our lives.

The first computer was built at Harvard University in 1944. It was as large as a room and quite difficult and slow to operate. But since the invention of the silicon "chip", computers have become smaller, easier to use, and faster to operate. Some computers are as small as television sets. Simple computers can be made smaller than a book. And computers are getting smaller all the time.

There are several reasons why computer is useful to us. First, it can store very, very large amounts of information in its memory chips. Second, the computer can operate very quickly — thousands of times faster than a human — and it will not tire. Third, modern computer can be built into other kinds of machines, like radios, cars, and planes. They can do a lot of work for us.

Soon, almost everyone, either at home or at work, will use some kind of computer. The lives of all of us will be changed by this invention.

1. () The first computer was _____.
A. as large as a television set B. as large as a room
C. as large as a big box D. as large as a big hotel
2. () Now a computer can be made _____.

- A. as large as a room B. smaller than a book
C. smaller than a silicon chip D. as large as a big hotel
3. () The computer has become smaller and easier to use since the invention of _____.
A. the electric cell B. the robot C. some machines D. the silicon chip
4. () The computer is useful because _____.
A. it can store lots of information B. it is very cheap
C. it can operate very quickly and can be built into other machines
D. both A and C
5. () The main idea of this passage is _____.
A. the computer will change our lives
B. numbers, alphabets and radios are important inventions
C. modern computers can be built into machines
D. computers can be made smaller and smaller

第四单元

A. 短文改错

1. Once the peasant lost his horse and he went to town to 1
buy other. Among the horses on sale 2
he sees his own horse. "This horse is mine, "he said to 3
the man stood by the horse. "Someone stole it from me 4
three days before. " "How can that be?" the man said. 5
"It has been mine in three years. " "Three years? "said the 6
peasant. "Are you sure? "Then he quickly covered both eye 7
of the horse with his hands and asked, "What eye is he blind 8
in?" "The left eye, "said the man. The peasant uncovered
the horse left eye and people saw it was clear and shining. 9
2. "Oh, I made mistake, "said the man. "I meant to say the 10
right eye. " "It's not blind in both eye, "said the 11
peasant, uncover the other eye. Then he said to the 12
people around, "It's clear this man is a thief. " 13
A thief tried to run away, 14
and the people caught him. They took him to the 15
judge, and the peasant got his horse back.
3. In ancient Greece there once live a clever man. 16
His name was Aesop. One day, when Aesop was taking a 17
walk in the country, a traveller stopped to him and 18
said, "Kind sir, can you tell me 19
how long I can get to town? " "Go, "Aesop answered. 20
"I know I must go, "said the traveller. 21
"But I want to know how long I can get 22
to town. " "Go, "Aesop shouted him. 23
The traveller was very angrily. "This man must be mad, " 24
he thought. And he walks away. Suddenly he heard 25
Aesop shouting to him, "You will get to town 26
in two hours. "The traveller was greatly surprised. 27
He turned back and asked, "Why don't you tell me that 28
before?" "What could I have told you that before? " 29

answered Aesop. "I didn't know how long you could walk. "	30
4. Once there was a poor woodcutter. Every day he went	
out from the forest	31
to cut wood. He sold the wood when he had cut	32
to the villagers, but	
he got very few money for it.	33
One day as he was cutting wood	
his axe falled into the river. He could	34
not get it out. He called	
out, "Help! Help! "But no one heard him and no one came.	35
Suddenly a boy with wings disappeared before him.	36
It was Mercury. God had sent him to	
help the poor woodcutter. When he heard that had	37
happened to the axe, he jumped in the river and	38
came out with a silver axe in his hand. "Is this your	39
axe? "he asked. "No, "said the woodcutter. Then Mercury	
jumped into the river again. This time he took out an	40
golden axe. "Is this your axe? "he asked. "No, "	41
said the woodcutter. "My axe is not made of	
gold and silver. It is made of iron."So Mercury jumped	42
into the river a third time. This time he took	
out a iron axe. The woodcutter was very glad.	43
It was his axe. Then Mercury said, "I see you are	
a honest man. Here is your iron axe.	44
Then I will give you the other two axes, too. "	45
5. My home town is a beautiful place. It stands besides	46
a wide river at foot of low green hills. It has many	47
fine building and wide streets. There are trees and	48
flowers wherever.	49
But it has not always been like that. In the old days	50
it is a sad, dirty little town. Landlords and merchants	51
lived in the few good houses. For the work people	52
there were only dark, unhealth rooms in old buildings and	53
huts on narrow muddy streets. Nearly everyone were poor	54
and many had not work.	55
Everything has changed after liberation. The people	56
led by the Party, have got rid of mud and dirt.	57
They have put up schools, theatres, shops and flats.	58
They have a assembly hall and a hospital. Along the river	59