



- A. spoke; had forgotten                      B. spoke; have forgotten  
C. had spoken; had forgotten                D. had spoken; have forgotten
- ( ) 11. When he left for the sea, he \_\_\_\_\_ nothing but some food and water.  
A. took along    B. brought on    C. took down    D. brought up
- ( ) 12. Generally speaking, little girls prefer to be \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. beautifully dressed                      B. dressing beautiful  
C. dressed beautiful                         D. beautifully dressing
- ( ) 13. He searched in the woods carefully \_\_\_\_\_ finding some food to keep himself alive.  
A. in the hope of                              B. in this way  
C. in order to                                  D. hoping
- ( ) 14. You couldn't imagine \_\_\_\_\_ when they received these nice Christmas presents.  
A. how nice Christmas presents        B. how excited they were  
C. how excited were they                 D. they were how excited
- ( ) 15. Father told Mike and Tom not to lose \_\_\_\_\_ and encouraged them to study even harder.  
A. their heart    B. the heart    C. heart            D. their hearts

## 二、在方框中选择词的适当形式填空。

genius   microscope   patient   experiment   astronomer   observe   seek   undertake analysis   graduate
---

- Your mother has a wonderful \_\_\_\_\_ for managing such things.
- It was one of the hardest jobs I ever \_\_\_\_\_.
- I have been much pleased by your \_\_\_\_\_ of the situation.
- After he \_\_\_\_\_ from a university, he intended to be a lawyer.
- He has gone to Canada to \_\_\_\_\_ his fortune.
- Did you \_\_\_\_\_ anything strange in the man's room?
- \_\_\_\_\_ is a person who studies the science of the sun, the moon, stars and planets.
- The students were not allowed to \_\_\_\_\_ with such dangerous drugs.
- When you wait, you should be \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is an instrument used to examine tiny objects.

## 三、根据中文提示完成下列句子。

- Chances are not waiting there, \_\_\_\_\_ (不要让机会溜走).
- The scientists \_\_\_\_\_ (仍在研究开发新型植物).
- \_\_\_\_\_ (让我们看看) the result of the investigation on best-sellers.
- \_\_\_\_\_ (我们把桌子搬到……会如何) over here?
- Knowing what we \_\_\_\_\_ (我们应做什么及如何做).

## 四、句型转换。(每空一词,使两句意思相同)

- What I know is that this book will be used as a textbook.  
\_\_\_\_\_ I know, this book will be used as a textbook.
- You cannot think of any better result than this.

This is the \_\_\_\_\_ you can \_\_\_\_\_.

3. I don't think your book will interest anybody.  
I don't think there's anything \_\_\_\_\_ in your book.
4. If you think hard, you'll find a way.  
\_\_\_\_\_, and you'll find a way.
5. Suddenly he had an idea.  
Suddenly an idea \_\_\_\_\_ his mind.

## 探究拓展能力强化训练与应用综合能力的养成

### 一、完形填空。

Five years ago George, Frank's cousin, left medical college. The young man worked in a 1 now. He had a lot of knowledge on 2 and often operated on the sick. Of course he was paid much 3 and had a happy life.

Frank envied (羡慕) his cousin very much and hoped to be a good 4. His father, who was an important officer in their city, 5 Frank's choice and he knew the young man didn't 6 much in the middle school. With his help, his son was enrolled (录取) and he told him to put his 7 into his studies.

At first Frank worked hard at his 8 and listened to the teachers carefully. But several months later he 9 because he couldn't catch what his teachers said in class. So he couldn't 10 his homework and didn't know how to answer their questions. He 11 in the exams and at last he dropped most of his subjects. He wouldn't make his father 12 and went on staying in the college. As he 13 anatomy (解剖学), sometimes he went to listen to it.

Mrs Grace asked Frank two questions, but he could answer 14. The anatomy teacher couldn't 15 shaking her head and said, "How many teeth does a person have? It's 16!"

"Twenty-four."

His classmates began to 17. And Mrs Grace said angrily, "You are the most foolish student I've ever seen!"

Frank thought it had 18 him. He stood up, brought out a 19 and was going to stab (刺) his heart.

"Don't 20, class! He does not know where his heart is!"

- |        |                |               |               |                |
|--------|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| ( ) 1. | A. cinema      | B. theatre    | C. hospital   | D. temple      |
| ( ) 2. | A. medicine    | B. chemistry  | C. physics    | D. biology     |
| ( ) 3. | A. sugar       | B. money      | C. energy     | D. happiness   |
| ( ) 4. | A. teacher     | B. athlete    | C. musician   | D. doctor      |
| ( ) 5. | A. controlled  | B. agreed to  | C. thought of | D. kept        |
| ( ) 6. | A. master      | B. forget     | C. remember   | D. receive     |
| ( ) 7. | A. eyes        | B. face       | C. ears       | D. heart       |
| ( ) 8. | A. explanation | B. experiment | C. lessons    | D. competition |

- ( ) 9. A. fell behind      B. kept back      C. looked forward      D. went ahead
- ( ) 10. A. improve      B. finish      C. prepare      D. manage
- ( ) 11. A. succeeded      B. passed      C. lost      D. failed
- ( ) 12. A. funny      B. enjoyable      C. angry      D. puzzled
- ( ) 13. A. kept in touch with      B. was fond of  
C. caught up with      D. got on well with
- ( ) 14. A. neither      B. both      C. none      D. all
- ( ) 15. A. imagine      B. continue      C. help      D. afford
- ( ) 16. A. more difficult      B. easier      C. the most difficult      D. the easiest
- ( ) 17. A. laugh      B. excite      C. interview      D. interest
- ( ) 18. A. buried      B. frozen      C. honoured      D. hurt
- ( ) 19. A. pen      B. knife      C. bottle      D. fist
- ( ) 20. A. look      B. discuss      C. worry      D. laugh

## 二、阅读理解。

### (A)

In 1918, after four years of war which had left millions of people dead, the people alive began to look for a better and happier world. The cinema supplied an answer, for little money, people could forget their unhappy lives and dream of better ones. In the years between 1918 and 1939, going to the cinema became the most popular family free time activity.

Hollywood, in America, made more films than any other film center in the world. The warm climate and long hours of sunlight meant that film-making was easy and quite cheap. This was also a rich part of America and there were many businessmen who wanted to make money from the film industry. At first short cowboy films were popular because they added excitement and adventure to people's lives. Later comedy films were made so that people could laugh and forget their troubles.

Charlie Chaplin was probably the most liked of all comedy actors in the world.

- ( ) 1. The reason why people began to look for a better and happier life is that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. millions of people had died in the war  
B. many people were still alive  
C. they wanted to forget the war and their sufferings  
D. they want to enjoy life before another war started
- ( ) 2. Cinema became the most popular in people's free time because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. it was cheap      B. it was safe  
C. it could make people happy      D. both A and C
- ( ) 3. Which, according to the writer, is True?
- A. Hollywood made more films than some film centers in the world.  
B. Many businessmen came to Hollywood in order to make films.  
C. Hollywood was not the biggest producer of films in the world.  
D. No other film centers made more films than Hollywood did.
- ( ) 4. Hollywood became a film center because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. film-making there was cheap and easy
- B. it enjoyed long hours of sunlight
- C. it was a rich part of America
- D. many businessmen went there

( ) 5. A “comedy” is something that is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. funny
- B. exciting
- C. full of danger
- D. sad

(B)

A higher reading rate, with no loss of comprehension (理解), will help you in other subjects as well as in English, and the general principles (原则) apply to any language. Naturally, you will not read every book at the same speed. You would expect to read a newspaper, for example, much more rapidly than a physics or economics textbook but you can raise your average reading speed over the whole range of materials you wish to cover so that the percentage (百分比) gained will be the same whatever kind of reading you are concerned (有关的) with.

The reading passages which follow are all of an average level of difficulty for your stage of instruction, they are all about five hundred words long, they are about topics of general interest which do not require a great deal of specialized knowledge, thus they fall between the kind of reading you might find in our textbooks and the much less demanding kind you will find in a newspaper or light novel. If you read this kind of English, with understanding at four hundred words per minute you might skim (浏览) through a newspaper at perhaps 650~700, while with difficult textbooks you might drop to two hundred or two hundred and fifty.

Perhaps you would like to know what reading speeds are common among native English-speaking university students and how those speeds can be improved. Tests in Minnesota, USA.

For example, have shown that students without special training can read English of average difficulty. For example, Tolstoy’s war and peace in translation, at speeds of between 240 and 250 words per minute with about seventy percent comprehension. Students in Minnesota claim (自称) that after twelve half-hour lessons once a week, the reading speed can be increased, with no loss of comprehension to around five hundred words per minute.

( ) 1. According to the passage, the purpose of effective reading with higher speed is most likely to help you \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. only in your reading of a physics textbook
- B. improve your understanding of an economics textbook
- C. not only in your language study but also in other subjects
- D. choose the suitable material to read

( ) 2. Which of the following does not describe the types of reading materials mentioned in the second paragraph?

- A. Those beyond (超越) one’s reading comprehension.
- B. Those concerned with common knowledge.
- C. Those without the demand for specialized knowledge.

- D. Those with the length of about five hundred words.
- ( ) 3. The average speed of untrained native speakers in the University of Minnesota is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. about 300 words per minute  
B. about 240~250 words per minute  
C. about 60 words per minute  
D. about 500 words per minute
- ( ) 4. According to the passage, how fast can you expect to read after you have attended twelve half-hour lessons in the University of Minnesota?
- A. You can increase your reading speed by three times.  
B. No real increase in reading speed can be achieved.  
C. You can increase your reading speed by four times.  
D. You can double your reading speed.
- ( ) 5. Where do you think the passage is taken from?
- A. The introduction to a book on fast reading.  
B. A local newspaper for young people.  
C. A school newspaper run by students.  
D. The introduction to an English textbook.

### 三、改 错。

1. He got into the habit to watch CCTV News at 7: 00.
2. Here is some advices for you to follow.
3. Would you like him ring you back later?
4. The expert will be invited for dinner.
5. I always enjoy to come to your country and meeting so many friends.

### 四、书面表达。

你是一名高中生，向外国朋友介绍你参加英语角的情况。

- 提示：1. 英语角建立已有一年，中学生很多，也有大学生和外国人；  
2. 时间：每周六晚上；  
3. 内容：练习口语，谈论共同感兴趣的事情，交流经验；  
4. 你参加此项活动的体会。

要求：100 词左右。



# Unit 2

## News media



### 教材基础知识针对性训练与基本能力巩固提高



#### 一、单项选择。

- ( ) 1. Would you \_\_\_\_\_ to go out for a picnic with us?  
A. please      B. have      C. like      D. mind
- ( ) 2. How can they \_\_\_\_\_ food and clothing? It's our duty to help them.  
A. go with      B. go without      C. do without      D. do with
- ( ) 3. Success in school \_\_\_\_\_ much harder work.  
A. calls on      B. calls up      C. calls in      D. calls for
- ( ) 4. Two thirds of his money is spent looking after people \_\_\_\_\_ illness \_\_\_\_\_ by smoking.  
A. with; caused      B. who are; causing  
C. are; causing      D. who is; caused
- ( ) 5. —Do you think I ought to go with them to the South Pole?  
—Why, of course you should. It is a \_\_\_\_\_ in a lifetime.  
A. cost      B. packet      C. habit      D. chance
- ( ) 6. All the buildings \_\_\_\_\_ down in the big fire remain \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. burning; rebuilding      B. being burnt; rebuilding  
C. to be burnt; to be built      D. burnt; to be rebuilt
- ( ) 7. The new car is smaller and \_\_\_\_\_ cheaper.  
A. therefore      B. why      C. that      D. however
- ( ) 8. —Do you mind if I turn off the radio?  
—\_\_\_\_\_ The good news will be on in a few minutes.  
A. Of course not.      B. I'm afraid I do.  
C. Why not?      D. Yes, just go ahead.

- ( ) 9. Tom and Mary are of the same age, but Tom is taller \_\_\_\_\_ a head.  
A. than            B. by            C. with            D. over
- ( ) 10. The young mother is dressing \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. her baby in a new coat            B. a new coat for her baby  
C. her baby a new coat            D. for her baby
- ( ) 11. As we know, one player \_\_\_\_\_ ten will be chosen to take part in the coming game.  
A. between        B. to            C. from            D. in
- ( ) 12. More than one third of the books \_\_\_\_\_ sale are written in English in this bookstore.  
A. from            B. at            C. on            D. in
- ( ) 13. I'm sorry I forgot \_\_\_\_\_ him to come here for the party. It's my fault.  
A. tell            B. telling        C. told            D. to tell
- ( ) 14. —Tom didn't attend that important conference yesterday.  
—But he \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. promises        B. promised     C. has promised    D. had promised
- ( ) 15. —Why haven't you bought the newspaper?  
—I \_\_\_\_\_, but I forgot about it.  
A. meant to        B. hoped to     C. managed to     D. had to

## 二、在方框中选择词的适当形式填空。

concern    attitude    disappoint    attention    inform    injure    elect    media    reliable    fire

1. She was \_\_\_\_\_ for spending too much time on the phone.
2. An encyclopedia is a \_\_\_\_\_ source of information about all the subjects.
3. Radios, televisions, newspapers and magazines are known as the mass \_\_\_\_\_.
4. They \_\_\_\_\_ Tom as their members of parliament.
5. It was really dangerous, you might have \_\_\_\_\_ him seriously.
6. He would like to \_\_\_\_\_ from time to time how he was getting along.
7. Before I open, I must call your \_\_\_\_\_ to the problem we have to face.
8. I promised to buy my son a new bicycle but I had to \_\_\_\_\_ him.
9. He had not made up his mind what \_\_\_\_\_ to take towards her.
10. What \_\_\_\_\_ me most is his rudeness.

## 三、根据中文提示完成下列句子。

1. He always looks up to the one who \_\_\_\_\_ (靠自己成功).
2. \_\_\_\_\_ (即使) the bad news made us upset, we would like to know the truth.
3. Being addicted to the computer games is \_\_\_\_\_ (对我们没有好处).
4. I don't think we should choose programs \_\_\_\_\_ (和……有联系的) violence to be shown on TV.
5. The man \_\_\_\_\_ (被我们所忽略的) is the chief editor of *China Daily*.

## 四、句型转换。(每空一词,使两句意思相同)

1. To their surprise, they saw a lot of monkeys instead of beautiful ladies.

To their surprise, they saw \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful ladies \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of monkeys.

2. Do your children kiss you before they go to bed?

Do your children \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ night?

3. I won't go to the party if I am not invited.

I won't go to the party \_\_\_\_\_ I'm invited.

4. With the years going on, they all became old.

\_\_\_\_\_ the years went on, they all became old.

5. Because he studied hard, he entered college.

\_\_\_\_\_ hard work, he entered college.

## 探究拓展能力强化训练与应用综合能力的养成

### 一、完形填空。

The human nose has given to the language of the world many interesting expressions. Of course, this is not 1. Without the nose, we could not breathe 2 smell. It is the 3 of the face that gives a person special 4. Cyrano De Berengerac said that a large nose showed 5 man courageous, manly and wise.

A famous woman poet 6 that she had two noses to 7 a rose. Blaise Pascal said something 8 about Cleopatra's long nose. If it had been 9, he said, it would have changed the whole 10 of the world.

Man's nose had 11 an important part in his imagination. Man has referred to the nose in many 12 to express his feelings. Expressions dealing with the nose refer to human 13: anger, pride, jealousy (嫉妒) and revenge (报复).

In English there are a number of 14 about the nose. For example, to hold up one's nose expresses a basic human 15—pride. People can hold up their noses at people, things and places. The phrase, "to be led around by the nose," shows man's weakness, which means a person lets other people 16 him. On the other hand, a person who follows his nose lets his instinct (本能) 17 him.

There are a number of others, 18, it should be as 19 as the nose on your face that the nose is 20 an organ (器官) for breathing and smelling.

- |         |               |              |              |                |
|---------|---------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| ( ) 1.  | A. surprising | B. usual     | C. common    | D. believable  |
| ( ) 2.  | A. and        | B. or        | C. but       | D. yet         |
| ( ) 3.  | A. sing       | B. middle    | C. part      | D. centre      |
| ( ) 4.  | A. power      | B. mark      | C. strength  | D. character   |
| ( ) 5.  | A. a great    | B. a clever  | C. an honest | D. a gentle    |
| ( ) 6.  | A. wanted     | B. hoped     | C. wished    | D. expected    |
| ( ) 7.  | A. pick       | B. smell     | C. plant     | D. send        |
| ( ) 8.  | A. further    | B. different | C. serious   | D. interesting |
| ( ) 9.  | A. longer     | B. shorter   | C. higher    | D. wider       |
| ( ) 10. | A. face       | B. feeling   | C. life      | D. situation   |

- ( ) 11. A. taken                      B. played                      C. shared                      D. showed
- ( ) 12. A. kinds                      B. ways                      C. sides                      D. places
- ( ) 13. A. weakness                      B. illness                      C. mistakes                      D. goodness
- ( ) 14. A. words                      B. letters                      C. phrases                      D. characters
- ( ) 15. A. fact                      B. interest                      C. love                      D. feeling
- ( ) 16. A. support                      B. fight                      C. control                      D. kill
- ( ) 17. A. grasp                      B. guide                      C. destroy                      D. teach
- ( ) 18. A. However                      B. And                      C. But                      D. Then
- ( ) 19. A. surprising                      B. interesting                      C. clear                      D. useful
- ( ) 20. A. only                      B. no more than                      C. less than                      D. more than

## 二、阅读理解。

(A)

Ever since humans have lived on the earth, they have made use of various forms of communication. Generally, this expression of thoughts and feelings has been the form of oral speech. When there is a language barrier (障碍), communication is completed through sign language in which motions stand for letters, words and ideas. Tourists and the people unable to hear or speak have had to turn to this form of expression. Many of these symbols of whole words are very lively and exact and can be used internationally. Spelling, however, cannot.

Body language sends ideas or thoughts by certain actions, whether meaningfully or not. A wink (眨眼) can be a way of showing that the party is only joking. A nod means agreement, while shaking the head indicates disagreement.

Other forms of nonlinguistics (非语言) language can be found in Braille, signal flags, Morse code, and smoke signals. Road maps and picture signs also guide and warn people. While language is the most common form of communication, other systems and techniques also express human thoughts and feelings.

- ( ) 1. Which of the following statements best summarizes this passage?
- A. When language is a barrier, people will find other forms of communication.
- B. Everybody uses only one form of communication.
- C. Nonlinguistics language is invaluable to foreigners.
- D. Although other forms, except for language, of communication exist, they are of little value.
- ( ) 2. Which of the following statements is Not True?
- A. There are many forms of communication in using today.
- B. Language is the most common form of communication.
- C. Tourists are unable to use an oral form of communication.
- D. Ideas and thoughts can be expressed by body language.
- ( ) 3. Which form other than oral speech could be most commonly used among blind people?
- A. Picture signs.                      B. Braille.
- C. Body language.                      D. Signal flags.

- ( ) 4. Sign language is said to be very lively and exact and can be used meaningfully except for \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. spelling      B. idea      C. whole words      D. expressions
- ( ) 5. How many different forms of communication are mentioned here?
- A. 5      B. 7      C. 9      D. 3

(B)

Almost every family in America or England buys at least one copy of a newspaper each day. Some people buy as many as two or three different papers.

Why do people read newspapers?

Newspapers supply us with news about events in our hometown, in our country, and in other parts of the world. Today we can read about important things that took place in foreign countries on the same day they happened, even in countries far away. But hundreds of years ago news of things took months or even years to travel from one country to another. In those times, news was often passed from one person to another and never entirely (完全) true. Newspapers today supply us with more than just what happened in our country or in other countries. If we want to know what the weather will be like, we can read the weather reports. If we want to find out what films are being shown, or what plays or concerts we can go to we can look in the newspapers.

In many countries people put notices in newspapers if they are trying to get a job, hunting for a house or rooms that they can rent (租), or even when looking for a person who is lost.

- ( ) 1. This article tells us \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. most people read newspapers  
B. all people read newspapers  
C. every person in America or England reads newspapers  
D. all families read newspapers
- ( ) 2. Newspapers supply us with \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. only home news      B. only world news  
C. home news and world news      D. important things
- ( ) 3. Today we can read in our newspapers about important events \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. that took place hundreds of years ago  
B. that took place in faraway countries soon after they happened  
C. that will take place in foreign countries  
D. that will take place in the world
- ( ) 4. Things such as \_\_\_\_\_ can be found in newspapers.
- A. weather reports and film or concert guides  
B. requirements for a job or a house  
C. information about a lost person  
D. all of the above
- ( ) 5. Which is Not True according to the passage?
- A. The habit of reading newspapers is found among most people.

- B. Newspapers not only supply us with news from all over the world but also give us a lot of useful information.
- C. Hundreds of years ago news was not wholly true because it was told in spoken words.
- D. If you have no place to live in, you can put notice in a newspaper and then you will certainly get a room to live in.

### 三、改 错。

1. He is looking forward to get a letter from his parents.
2. He was born in March 8th, 1980.
3. Wouldn't you pay attention for what the teacher said?
4. The book is very interested.
5. This is the man with who I went to America.

### 四、书面表达。

假如你是一位访问学者，在会上表示你对某城市的印象。

1. 你对该城市的印象很好，景色优美，人们也很友好，你在那里度过了一段最难忘的时光；
2. 你表达了如果再有机会你将很高兴访问这个城市。



# Unit 3

## Art and architecture



### 教材基础知识针对性训练与基本能力巩固提高



#### 一、单项选择。

- ( ) 1. I didn't \_\_\_\_\_ the importance of English \_\_\_\_\_ I failed in the exam.  
A. knew; unless B. realize; until C. see; when D. notice; while
- ( ) 2. The river is \_\_\_\_\_ of that one.  
A. twice wide B. twice width  
C. twice wider than D. twice the width
- ( ) 3. The polluted air damaged the trees along \_\_\_\_\_ side of this street.  
A. either B. both C. all D. any
- ( ) 4. Put on more clothes. You \_\_\_\_\_ be feeling cold with only a shirt on.  
A. can B. shall C. would D. must
- ( ) 5. He knew so little English that he could not make himself \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. understand B. understanding  
C. to be understood D. understood
- ( ) 6. Davis was busy at work \_\_\_\_\_ his wife played cards all day long.  
A. however B. so C. therefore D. while
- ( ) 7. I remember how I felt when I ate oranges \_\_\_\_\_ in my aunt's.  
A. for the first time B. at the same time  
C. from time to time D. time and time again
- ( ) 8. It is good \_\_\_\_\_ for us students to say hello to teachers when we meet.  
A. customs B. ways C. service D. manners
- ( ) 9. \_\_\_\_\_ the students are present. Who are absent?  
A. Not both B. Not all C. None of D. Neither of
- ( ) 10. You can go there \_\_\_\_\_ by bike \_\_\_\_\_ on foot, but you must not be late.

- A. neither; nor B. both; and C. either; or D. from; till
- ( ) 11. I prefer taking a boat to the dam to \_\_\_\_\_ a horse.  
A. riding B. ride C. take D. taking
- ( ) 12. He marked the books' the dates \_\_\_\_\_ they were bought.  
A. which B. where C. on which D. what
- ( ) 13. The man who came to Japan last year had no room \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. living B. to live C. to be lived D. to live in
- ( ) 14. \_\_\_\_\_ you see near the North Pole is nothing but ice and snow.  
A. That B. Which C. What D. Who
- ( ) 15. If the teacher \_\_\_\_\_ me to solve the problem next time, I \_\_\_\_\_ my best.  
A. asked; could try B. asked; try  
C. ask; could try D. ask; try

二、在方框中选择词的适当形式填空。

modern apartment architecture convenient development impress construct stand furniture design
--

- The room was \_\_\_\_\_ for children to study in.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is something movable, such as table, bed, etc. Put in a room to make it habitable and comfortable to live with.
- I can't \_\_\_\_\_ this life any more.
- It took many years to \_\_\_\_\_ the railway between Qinghai and Tibet.
- The girl \_\_\_\_\_ her fans with her sense of humour.
- Such meetings have played an important part in the \_\_\_\_\_ of the trade union.
- You can use a tool, take a \_\_\_\_\_ bus, or meet at a place.
- On our trip we saw some wonderful stone \_\_\_\_\_.
- An \_\_\_\_\_ house is a building which contains a number of flats.
- In Beijing you can see ancient and \_\_\_\_\_ buildings.

三、根据中文提示完成下列句子。

- He put on his sunglasses \_\_\_\_\_ (保护眼睛) from being burnt.
- He \_\_\_\_\_ buy a small house in the city center \_\_\_\_\_ (宁愿……不愿……) buy a villa in suburb.
- We found it impossible \_\_\_\_\_ (改进听力) very soon.
- That child thought it immoral \_\_\_\_\_ (顶撞) his teacher.
- The weather turned out to be very fine, \_\_\_\_\_ (这一点没想到).

四、句型转换。(每空一词,使两句意思相同)

- Do you mind my sitting here for a while?  
Do you mind \_\_\_\_\_ here for a while?
- He will call on you as soon as he has finished his painting.  
He will call on you \_\_\_\_\_ he has finished his painting.
- Printing is done on machines which move fast.  
Printing is done on \_\_\_\_\_.

4. Many students who are learning English like *China Daily*.

*China Daily* is \_\_\_\_\_ students \_\_\_\_\_.

5. It is said that *The Red Roses* are very good.

*The Red Roses* \_\_\_\_\_ very good.



## 探究拓展能力强化训练与应用综合能力的养成



### 一、完形填空。

Many TV programs seem to be quite realistic (真实的). One 1 watches TV often feels that whatever happened in the film may as 2 happen to him. With only a little 3, every man in the street may 4 to be a thief, or a spy, or a murderer. Jane had been watching a spy 5 at a friend's home. In it a young girl had been 6 and murdered. She felt a little 7. She took a train back to the center of the city. There were a lot of people 8 with her, so she felt much safer.

A man sat 9 her, reading a newspaper. She thought nothing of it 10 she saw him staring at her, 11 the film and feeling uncomfortable, she got off the train and went to the bus stop. When she got on the same bus as she did, she found he was 12 her. When she got off the bus, she was getting more and more frightened 13 the street almost became empty. She 14 as quickly as she could. She could hear footsteps behind her, but she didn't dare to look over her 15. It seemed to have been hours before she 16 the front door. She looked for her keys, but was unable to find them. The footsteps stopped behind her. She felt a 17 on her shoulder. Instead of feeling hands round her 18, she heard a pleasant voice, "I 19 if I frightened you, I thought I 20 you in the train, but I was not sure."

- ( ) 1. A. he                      B. which                      C. who                      D. she
- ( ) 2. A. well                      B. soon                      C. thought                      D. if
- ( ) 3. A. thinking                      B. imagination                      C. consideration                      D. experience
- ( ) 4. A. seem                      B. appear                      C. turn                      D. come
- ( ) 5. A. film                      B. play                      C. TV                      D. come
- ( ) 6. A. watched                      B. followed                      C. searched                      D. hurt
- ( ) 7. A. frightened                      B. afraid                      C. excited                      D. surprised
- ( ) 8. A. talking                      B. sitting                      C. standing                      D. travelling
- ( ) 9. A. by                      B. opposite                      C. before                      D. behind
- ( ) 10. A. before                      B. after                      C. as                      D. until
- ( ) 11. A. seeing                      B. thinking                      C. remembering                      D. wondering
- ( ) 12. A. smiling                      B. staring                      C. glaring                      D. following
- ( ) 13. A. as                      B. when                      C. for                      D. and
- ( ) 14. A. ran                      B. rode                      C. drove                      D. walked
- ( ) 15. A. head                      B. arms                      C. shoulder                      D. back
- ( ) 16. A. closed                      B. opened                      C. entered                      D. reached
- ( ) 17. A. hand                      B. blow                      C. pressure                      D. hit

- ( ) 18. A. arms                      B. head                      C. neck                      D. shoulders  
 ( ) 19. A. wondered                  B. regret                      C. sorry                      D. apologize  
 ( ) 20. A. knew                      B. frightened                  C. recognized                  D. noticed

## 二、阅读理解。

### (A)

The magician (魔术师) usually depends on his skill with his hands, and on his knowledge of psychology (心理学). Since magic tricks are meant to fool people. The user of psychology is important. The magician must keep people from noticing all the movements of his hands and from thinking about the secret parts of his equipment. He must also lead the people to draw false conclusions. The magician's success depends on the fact that many things seen by the eyes do not register (记下) on the mind.

Two basic magic tricks are making objects seem to appear or to disappear. For example, the magician puts a small ball under one of several cups. The ball then seems to jump from one cup to another or to change colour. What actually happens is that the magician, by quickly hand movements, hides one ball. While doing this he talks to the people and waves a brightly coloured cloth with one hand. The people are too busy watching the cloth and listening to the magician's words to notice that his other hand is hiding the ball.

Another favorite trick is to cut or burn something, and then make it appear again. What actually happens is that the magician makes the cut or burnt object disappear by quickly hiding it while the people watch something else. Then he "magically" makes it appear again by displaying another object that has not been cut or burnt.

- ( ) 1. From the passage we know that the magician pretends to do things which \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. are possible                      B. are impossible  
 C. make people laugh                  D. we can't see
- ( ) 2. An important part of a magic trick is that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. a bright colored cloth is used  
 B. it does not take too long to prepare  
 C. people don't discover how it is done  
 D. the magician pretends to talk to the people watching
- ( ) 3. The people draw false conclusions because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. they are not as clever as the magician  
 B. they are led to believe what the magician does  
 C. there is no other explanation  
 D. the magician has knowledge of psychologists
- ( ) 4. Psychology is an important part of magic tricks because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. most magicians are psychologists  
 B. it tells you the magician doesn't burn or cut anything  
 C. there is a special branch of psychology devoted to magic  
 D. it is used to make people believe what they have seen

- ( ) 5. In this article the author intends to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. make us not to believe what we have seen with our own eyes
  - B. expose the tricks played by the magician
  - C. tell the magician not to fool other people any more
  - D. explain how magic tricks are played

(B)

She is widely seen as proof that god looks can last for ever. But, at nearly 500 years of age, time is catching up with the Mona Lisa.

The health of the famous picture, painted by Leonardo Da Vinci (达·芬奇) in 1505, is getting worse by the year, according to the Louvre Museum (卢浮宫博物馆) where it is housed. "The thin, wooden panel on which the Mona Lisa is painted in oil has changed shape since experts checked it two years ago," the museum said. Visitors have noticed changes but repairing the world's most famous painting is not easy. Experts are not sure about the materials the Italian artist used and their current chemical state.

Nearly 6 million people go to see the Mona Lisa every year, many attracted by the mystery of her smile. "It is very interesting that when you are not looking at her, she seems to be smiling, and then you look at her and she stops," said Professor Margaret Living Stone of Harvard University, "It is because direct vision (视觉) is excellent at picking up detail, but less suited to looking at shadows, Da Vinci painted the smile in shadows."

However, the actual history of the Mona Lisa is just as mysterious as the smile. Da Vinci himself loved it so much that he always carried it with him, until it was eventually sold to France's King Francis I in 1519. In 1911, the painting was stolen from the Louvre Museum by a former employee who took it out of the museum hidden under his coat. He said he planned to return it to Italy. The painting was sent back to France two years later. During World War II, the French hid the painting in small towns to keep it out of the hands of German forces.

- ( ) 1. The famous picture was painted by the \_\_\_\_\_ artist Leonardo Da Vinci in 1505.
- A. French
  - B. Italian
  - C. German
  - D. British
- ( ) 2. The second paragraph mainly talks about \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the condition of the painting
  - B. the famous artist
  - C. the history of the painting
  - D. the Louvre Museum
- ( ) 3. Which of the following can prove that Da Vinci loved the picture very much?
- A. He was attracted by her smile.
  - B. The picture was painted in shadows.
  - C. He always carried it with him until it was sold.
  - D. The painting was kept in the Louvre Museum.
- ( ) 4. Why was the painting not taken away by the German forces?
- A. The French hid the painting in small towns.
  - B. The former employee had stolen it away.
  - C. It was kept in a famous museum.
  - D. It was sold to France's King.