



云南省全日制普通高级中学学习指导丛书
YUNNAN SHENG QUANRIZHI PUTONG GAOJI ZHONGXUE XUEXI ZHIDAO CONGSHU

英语

YINGYU

第三册

云南省教育科学研究院 编



云南教育出版社

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云南省中小学教材审定委员会 审定

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说 明

为使我省普通高中的教师全面地掌握高中新大纲、新教材的教育教学思想，运用新的方法组织课堂教学，充分体现素质教育的要求，以及使学生全面掌握新教材的内容，适应新的教学要求，我们组织编写了《云南省全日制普通高级中学学习指导丛书》，包括语文、思想政治、英语、历史、地理、数学、物理、化学、生物九个学科。

《云南省全日制普通高级中学学习指导丛书·英语》依据新课程计划、新大纲和新教材的教学要求编写而成。内容包括：单元学习要点、单元知识与能力要求、单元专题讨论、单元能力与知识检测以及期中、期末两套测试题。

本书以学用结合、分级提高为指导思想，突出学习的科学性、主动性和有效性，使学生能够在掌握教材的基础上，扩大知识面，提高能力，形成素质。

本书由史云波、卢启毅、郑德平等老师编写而成，由云南省中小学教材审定委员会审定。

欢迎广大师生在使用本书的过程中提出宝贵意见，使之日臻完善。

云南省教育科学研究院

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Unit 1 That must be a record!

一 学习要点

1. 单词和短语。

beard, voyager, tight, edition, moustache, brewery, conclude, hire, set down, athletic, fade, in the first place, account, suitable, inspect, confirm, certificate, blank, enthusiastic, bid, decade, committee, fascinate, burst, burst into sth., globe, bush, skilful, administration, permission, schoolmate, grandparent, recently, familiar, centre on / upon, concentrate, concentrate on, helmet, truly, delight, delighted, energetic, cautious, outgoing, register, skim

2. 句型。

(1) After talking to his friends, he concluded that a book that answered such questions might be popular.

(2) Impressive as the record is, it fades next to the story of Armstrong's struggle against disease.

(3) They were fascinated to see enthusiastic people everywhere, even in the small hutongs in the city.

(4) Once you are Xperienced, your life will truly change!

3. 日常交际用语。

Measuring & comparing.

4. 语法。

主语是一个句子所述说的主体，它的位置一般在句首。可用作主语的单词、词组或从句有：

(1) 名词或代词。

A bison is a large animal found on the American plains. 野牛是一种美洲草原上可以找到的大型动物。

He told a joke but it felt flat. 他讲了一个笑话，但并不好笑。

(2) 数词。如：

Two million were turned away by American officials. 两百万人被美国官方拒绝。

(3) 名词化的形容词。如：

Old and young marched side by side. 老少并肩而行。

(4) 不定式。如：

To improve the agricultural land needs money. 改良农田需要许多钱。

(5) 动名词。如:

Watching a film is pleasure; making one is hard work. 看电影是乐事, 制作影片是苦事。

(6) 名词化的过去分词。如:

The disabled are to receive more money. 残疾人将得到更多的救济金。

(7) 从句。如:

Whenever you are ready will be fine. 你无论何时准备好都行。

此外, 由于修辞等原因, 主语有时也会出现在句末。如:

It is well-known that the party and government show great concern for our welfare. 众所周知, 党和政府非常关心我们的生活。

On the top of the hill stands a temple. 山顶上有一座庙宇。

(8) it 作主语。

①作指示代词, 可指代一个人或物。如:

Who is knocking at the door? 谁在敲门?

It's me. 是我。

Whose is this book? 这是谁的书?

It's not mine. 不是我的。

②作非人称代词, 主要指代时间、距离、天气等自然现象等。如:

It's eight o'clock. 现在是八点。

It's a long way to the factory. 工厂离这里很远。

It's damp and cold. I think it's going to rain. 天气又潮又冷, 我想是要下雨了。

③作引导词的 it 本身无实义, 只起一种先行引导的作用, 主要在句中作形式上的主语或宾语, 或引起一个强调结构。如:

It was not within my power to answer the question. 这个问题超出了我的能力所及。

I think it best that you should stay here. 我认为你最好留在这里。

It was last night (that) John wore his best suit to the dance. 昨晚约翰是穿着他最好的一套衣服去参加舞会的。

二 知识与能力要求

1. Ask him about his achievements, how he prepares for the records and what he thinks makes him a good tight rope walker. 询问他的成就, 他怎样为创记录做准备, 还有他认为什么使他成为优秀的“高空走大绳者”。

(1) prepare for 意为“为……做准备”。“v + for”的短语常见的有: ask for “要……; 询问”。call for “要求; 邀请”。care for “喜欢; 愿意”。stand for “代表; 象征”。struggle for “为……斗争”。wait for “等; 等待”。die for “为……而死”。head for “朝……去”。long for “渴望”。leave for “动身去”。hope for “希望得到”。look for “寻找……”。

(2) he thinks 是插入语。

2. After talking to his friends, he concluded that a book that answered such questions might be popular. 和朋友谈过之后，他断定一本回答这些问题的书可能会受欢迎。

conclude 及物动词，意为“得出结论；断定”，不能用于进行时。常用的结构有：conclude sth. (from sth.) “(从……中)得出结论”。conclude that... “断定；作出结论”。It was concluded that... “结论是……”。如：

What can you conclude from that? 你能从这件事得出什么结论?

The report concluded that pollution there was very serious. 报告认为那儿的污染很严重。

It was concluded that the pollution there was very serious. 结论是那儿的污染很严重。

3. Instead, the editors of the book set down the records and keep track of them in other ways. 相反，书的编辑写下记录并以其他方式了解它们的动态。

(1) set down 意为“写下；记下；制定；停下来让某人下车”。如：

He is still in the good habit of setting down the beautiful sentences he reads in his notebook. 他还是保持着这种好习惯：把读到的优美的句子记在笔记本上。

The bus stopped to set down an old lady. 公共汽车停下让一位老妇人下车。

set 短语常见的有：set about sth. “开始做；善于做”。set aside “把……放到一旁；省出”。set off “出发；动身”。set out “动身起航”。set fire to “点火；放火”。set free “释放；给……以自由”。set...on fire “使……燃烧”。set sail “起航”。set up “建立；竖立”。set foot in “踏入”。set...an example “给……树立榜样”。

(2) keep track of 意为“了解……的动态；与……保持联系”。lose track of 是其反义词。如：

Keep track of the mistakes that you make. It's important to learn from them. 了解你所犯的错误，从中学习很重要。

I lost all tracks of time. 我根本不知道现在是什么时候。

4. Impressive as the record is, it fades next to the story of Armstrong's struggle against disease. 虽然这项记录令人难忘，但阿姆斯特朗与疾病斗争的故事比它更令人瞩目。

(1) as 引导让步状语从句，表示“尽管；虽然”。这时句子要表语倒装。如：

Poor as he was, he was honest. 他虽说穷却很诚实。

Child as he is, he knows a lot. 他虽是小孩，但知道的很多。

(注意：不能说 A child as he is, he knows lot.)

(2) fade 不及物动词，有时也用 fade away，表示“逐渐消失”。如：

His smile faded. 他的笑容逐渐消失了。

His hope seems to be fading away. 他的希望看来已逐渐渺茫。

5. Part of the reason for our interest is probably the same curiosity that led Sir Hugh to write The Guinness Book of World Records in the first place. 我们感兴趣的部分原因可能就是休爵士首先写《吉尼斯世界纪录》的好奇心。

(1) the same...as 意为“和……相同”。the same 表示“同一个”。如：

Meet me at the same place as you did yesterday. 仍然在昨天见我的地方见面。

She is still the same fun-loving person that I knew at collage. 她仍爱耍爱闹，还是上大学时的那副老样子。(that 引导定语从句)

(2) in the first place 表“第一”时多用于句首。用于句末表谈论某事为何或是否应该做时，意为“究竟，到底”。如：

In the first place I will make a plan. 第一，我会订个计划。

I don't understand why you chose that name in the first place. 我不明白，你究竟为什么取了这个名字。

6. *The Guinness Book of World Records makes for interesting reading.* 《吉尼斯世界纪录》使阅读变得有趣。

make for 意为“向……走去；促成”，而 make up for 意为“弥补；补偿”。如：

The large print makes for easier reading. 大号字体容易阅读。

Nothing can make up for the loss of time. 没有什么能弥补失去的时间。

7. *The editors will decide if your idea is suitable and then send you rules and the form you need to apply for the record.* 编辑将判定你的想法是否合适，然后再给你申请记录所需的表格。

apply (to sb.) for sth. 意为“向……申请……”。apply to do sth. 指“申请做……”。apply sth. to sth. 指“应用……于……”。如：

I've apply to the company for another job. 我向公司申请了又一份工作。

They have all applied to go to Xinjiang. 他们都申请去新疆。

The new technology was applied to farming. 这项新技术已应用于农业。

8. *How did Sir Hugh Beaver come up with the ideas for The Guinness Book of World Records?* 休·比佛爵士是怎么想出写《吉尼斯世界纪录》的呢？

come up with 意为“找到……答案；拿出（一笔钱等）”。如：

How do they come up with ideas for new inventions? 他们怎么想出新发明的主意的呢？

How soon can you come up with the money? 你什么时候能拿出这笔钱？

9. *...the Chinese people and the government have done all they could to show that Beijing is suitable for hosting the world's largest athletic event over the past two decades.* 在过去的二十余年里，中国人民和政府已尽力表明北京适合举办世界最大的体育盛会。

(1) be suitable for 意为“适合于；适宜于”。be fit for 指质量、素质和技能是“适合的；恰当的；合格的”。如：

This programme is not suitable for children. 这个节目儿童不宜。

The food was not fit for human consumption. 这种食物不适合人吃。

(2) do all one can to do = do one's best to do = do what one can to do 意为“尽力做……”。如:

I'll do all I can to help you. 我会尽力帮你。

over = during 意为“在……期间”。如:

Over the next few days they got to know the town well. 在以后几天, 他们逐渐熟悉了这个小镇。

(3) in the past 指“过去”, 谓语时态用一般过去时。in the last...指“……以来”, last、past 后面常接名词, 谓语用完成时。如:

How was one telephone connected with another in the past? 在过去, 一部电话机是如何与其他的电话机连接呢?

There have been great advances in telephone equipment in the last quarter of the twentieth century. 在 20 世纪最后的 25 年以来, 电话设备有很大的发展。

In the past two years there has been no running water at all in this district. 两年来, 这个地区根本没有自来水。

10. They were fascinated to see enthusiastic people everywhere, even in the small hutongs in the city. 到处, 甚至在城市的小胡同里, 都可以看到热情的人们, 他们对此极感兴趣。

(1) fascinate vt. “深深吸引; 迷住”。fascinated adj. “着迷; 极感兴趣”, 后面可以跟 with 或 by 引起的短语, 有时可跟不定式或单独作状语。如:

China has always fascinated every foreigner. 中国一直令每一个外国人心驰神往。

The child was fascinated with / by its new toys. 孩子被他的新玩具吸引住了。

Listeners will be fascinated to hear that he has lost weight. 听众兴致勃勃地听他讲他减肥的事。

I watched her, fascinated. 我着迷地注视着她。

(2) enthusiastic adj. “热情的; 热心的”。be enthusiastic about sth. /doing sth. “对……感兴趣”。如:

He received an enthusiastic welcome. 他受到热烈欢迎。

He was not enthusiastic about going to Japan. 他对去日本不感兴趣。

11. Every weekend, after finishing their homework, Lin Yong and about a dozen of his friends grab their wheels and head down to the park to hang ten. 每逢周末做完作业, 林勇和他的十几个伙伴都会抄起滑板, 前往公园玩滑板。

(1) dozen 可作定语, 表示“十二个(左右)”, 单数前面一般加 a, 复数后不加词尾 s。dozens of 表示“几十个; 大批的”。如:

I posted a dozen books that day. 那天我寄出了十一二本书。

They sold three dozen copies of the magazine. 他们售出了三十多本这种杂志。

I've been there dozens of times. 那儿我去过几十次。

(2) grab 指“(匆忙, 慌乱地)抓住”, grasp 指“抓紧”, seize 指“抓紧; 夺过去占有”, snatch 指“(较安然地)抢夺”。如:

Each of you may have a sweet, but don't grab. 你们每人可以吃一块糖, 但不要抢。

I grasped him by the arm. 我抓住他的手臂。

They seized all the belongs. 他们抢走了所有的财物。

The man snatched her bag and ran away. 那人抢了她的包逃跑了。

(3) head down to = head for 意为“朝……去”。如:

The couple headed for the school. 那对夫妇朝学校走去。

12. Skateboards have been around since the 1970s, but they have recently become popular again. 滑板运动 20 世纪 70 年代以来就已经存在了, 但最近几年又流行起来。

be around 指“出现; 现有; 或在体育运动、某专业中走红的、活跃的”。如:

He's been around as a film director since the 1980s. 自 20 世纪 80 年代以来他一直是活跃在影坛的著名导演。

Digital television has been around for some time now. 数码电视已经面市一段时间了。

13. These new sports are called “extreme sports” and all centre on the “X-factor”. 这类型运动被称为“极限运动”。一切都围绕“极限要素”。

center around / on / round / upon sth. 意为“把……当作中心; (使)成为中心”。如:

Teaching should center around the students. 教学应以学生为中心。

14. Then my mind becomes clear and I concentrate on the way my body moves in the air. 我的思路变得很清晰, 并专心致志于我的身体在空中运动的方式。

concentrate (sth.) on sth. / doing sth. “集中注意力; 聚精会神; 集中时间做某事”。如:

It is so noisy in the classroom that I can hardly concentrate (my mind) on my lesson. 教室太吵了, 我几乎不能把精力集中在工作上。

At this lecture I shall concentrate on the history of the Qing Dynasty. 这节课我将着重讲清朝的历史。

15. We don't let anyone try a dangerous trick unless we know that they are skilled enough to perform it safely. 除非我们知道他很熟练, 可以安全地表演, 否则我们不让任何人尝试危险的动作。

(1) not...unless “除非……才”。如:

Don't touch anything unless your teacher tells you to. 除非你的老师要你动, 否则不要动任何东西。

(2) skilled adj. 意为“有技能的; 熟练的”, 指在某方面熟练, 多与 in / at sth. (doing sth.) 搭配。skilful adj. 意为“技术好的; 功夫深的”。如:

Yao Ming is more than a skilful player. 姚明不只是位技术好的运动员。

She is highly skilled at dealing with difficult customers. 对付难缠的顾客她很有一手。

16. Once you are Xperienced, your life will truly change! 一旦你超越了极限, 你的生活就真的改变了。

once 连词, 表示“一(旦)……就”。如:

Once you began, you couldn't stop. 你一旦开始就停不下来了。

Once you have learned Spanish, you will find Italian easy. 你一旦学了西班牙语, 你就会发现意大利语不难了。

三 专题讨论

“吉尼斯”在中国

从1997年开始, 辽宁教育出版社开始与英国吉尼斯公司总部接洽, 得到吉尼斯公司总部授权合作出版一套“吉尼斯百科全书”。1999年, 辽宁教育出版社购买了《吉尼斯世界纪录大全》一书的中文简体字版的出版发行权, 合同期为5年, 每年与全球同步出版。辽宁教育出版社还邀请中国的世界纪录保持者在书店做过公开表演。双方的成功合作又促成了2002年辽宁教育出版社成为吉尼斯总部在中国的惟一授权代理, 全面代理中国范围内的吉尼斯世界纪录的申请和申报。在成为吉尼斯在中国的总代理后, 辽宁教育出版社马上着手工作。随后, 吉尼斯总部对辽宁教育出版社接受并转报总部的第一批数十份“世界纪录申请报告”进行审核, 确认了电影《庐山恋》因在庐山恋电影院自1980年至今连续播放22年, 而成为目前世界上在同一家电影院放映时间最长的电影; 辽宁鞍山玉佛苑内的玉佛成为世界上最大的玉石大佛等世界记录。如今, 吉尼斯运动在我国方兴未艾。

令人比较遗憾的是, 来自中国的世界纪录还不够多。不了解游戏规则是我们最大的劣势。还有的人也许已经打破了吉尼斯世界纪录, 却没有意识到。如前一段时间, 中央电视台播出一条新闻是关于在天安门广场清除口香糖的活动, 这项活动很有意义, 也许可以考虑申报吉尼斯世界纪录, 但是至今仍无人与辽宁教育出版社申报中心联系。

吉尼斯在我国已成为人们耳熟能详的名字, 被称为“普通人的奥运会”。有的人借吉尼斯完成了自己的心愿, 有的企业通过吉尼斯扩大了企业知名度。吉尼斯这一世界品牌已给国人的精神生活和物质生活带来了许多变化, 它离每个人也越来越近。

1. There are more and more world records in China. What are advantages and disadvantages of it?

2. Make a list of world records of Yunnan.

四 能力与知识训练

I. 单项选择。

- () 1. Edison made a lot of inventions, _____ of great importance.
A. which; I think are B. which; I think they are
C. which; I think they D. I think; which are
- () 2. — It was careless of you to have left your key in the lock hole.
— My God! _____.
A. So was B. So I did C. So you were D. So did you
- () 3. Paris is _____ most beautiful city, where you can see _____ famous Eiffel Tower.
A. a; / B. a; the C. the; a D. /; the
- () 4. Don't _____ while _____.
A. cut in; speaking to B. break in; spoke
C. get in; spoken to D. interrupt; you are speaking
- () 5. People are curious about what my job is. Often I _____ that question.
A. ask B. am asking C. get asked D. get asking
- () 6. The pilot kept calm in the terrible storm, otherwise the accident _____.
A. couldn't be prevented B. mustn't have prevented
C. wouldn't have been prevented D. shouldn't prevent
- () 7. — Listen! Someone is knocking at the door.
— _____ be Mary. She has just been to Nanjing.
A. She mustn't B. It can't C. It must D. She may
- () 8. — Be sure to get there on time, _____ you?
— Of course, we _____.
A. will; will B. won't; shall
C. don't; do D. can; must
- () 9. — _____?
— Will you please get me some medicine so that I can have a good sleep?
A. How are you feeling B. What's the matter
C. Is there anything wrong D. Can I help you
- () 10. — Are all the telephone numbers _____ in the directory?
— Yes, all _____ Jane's.
A. listed; included B. listing; includes
C. listed; including D. being listed; being included
- () 11. Please tell me _____ you would like to have your coffee — black or white?

- A. what B. where C. which D. how
- () 12. — Would you hold this for a moment?
— _____.
- A. With pleasure B. It's pleasure
C. My pleasure D. For a pleasure
- () 13. We have produced _____ this year as we did last year.
A. as much cotton twice B. as twice much cotton
C. twice as much cotton D. much as cotton twice
- () 14. Which record of his do they say _____ best in their shop?
A. sells B. to sell C. is sold D. selling
- () 15. I think Tom, _____ you, _____ to blame.
A. rather than; is B. rather than; are
C. instead of; are D. not; should

II. 完形填空。

Dear mom and dad,

This is my fifth day at summer camp. Life in the great outdoors isn't exactly what I expected, but I'm not starving...yet...so don't 1. me.

I guess I should tell you about what I do every day. First, everyone has to get up at 5:30 am. They have this silly old cock named Harry who loves to 2. us up. Next, we have to 3. our beds and tidy up the small wooden house before our camp official, Jeff, comes to check the place.

Then, we have some free time, so I've been going down to the nearby stream to fish for a (an) 4. of hours after breakfast. But yesterday, the only thing I caught was an old shoe and a tree branch. Great catch, Huh? When I was trying to hit a mosquito (蚊子) around my head, I slipped and 5. in the stream and lost my fishing pole. That 6. my fishing career.

Well, in the afternoon, there are different activities like shooting, horseback riding, and hiking. I thought shooting would be the sport for me 7. I shot an arrow through Jeff's leg. As you can 8., I haven't been invited back 9..

In the evening, everyone is assigned a different task to get dinner ready. Yesterday, I was in 10. of cooking the hotdogs, but I 11. dropped them in the fire, so we had to settle for beans instead. The other kids are always 12. me about it.

At night, we sit around a campfire in front of the house, sing songs, and tell ghost stories. That's usually 13., but one night while trying to find more 14. for the fire, I got all turned around and got lost. After about an hour of 15. aimlessly in the forest, I finally found my way back, but no one seemed to have 16. what had happened, 17. that I just had gone to bed. A bear or wolf could have 18. me and no one would have known it. I was so 19. I just crashed...out like a light.

Well, today is another day and tomorrow I'll go home...and not a bit too soon. I've learned that camping is just 20. for me.

Love,
Brad

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| () 1. | A. know about | B. talk about | C. think about | D. worry about |
| () 2. | A. call | B. wake | C. let | D. shout |
| () 3. | A. clean | B. sweep | C. make | D. smooth |
| () 4. | A. couple | B. average | C. minimum | D. amount |
| () 5. | A. flowed | B. drowned | C. leaked | D. fell |
| () 6. | A. ended | B. promised | C. began | D. built |
| () 7. | A. that | B. until | C. when | D. as |
| () 8. | A. expect | B. understand | C. receive | D. imagine |
| () 9. | A. since | B. though | C. anyhow | D. forever |
| () 10. | A. place | B. help | C. charge | D. turn |
| () 11. | A. suddenly | B. helpfully | C. accidentally | D. accurately |
| () 12. | A. aiding | B. laughing at | C. offering | D. depending on |
| () 13. | A. fun | B. strange | C. frightening | D. surprising |
| () 14. | A. trees | B. coal | C. sticks | D. ashes |
| () 15. | A. moving | B. wandering | C. marching | D. continuing |
| () 16. | A. recognized | B. considered | C. expressed | D. realized |
| () 17. | A. hoping | B. blaming | C. knowing | D. thinking |
| () 18. | A. eaten | B. seized | C. struck | D. trapped |
| () 19. | A. forgotten | B. deserted | C. beaten | D. envied |
| () 20. | A. perfectly | B. not | C. never | D. almost |

III. 阅读理解。

A

The man of many secrets

Harry Houdini was one of the greatest American entertainers in the theater this century. He was a man famous for his escapes — from prison cells, from wooden boxes floating in rivers, from locked tanks full of water. He appeared in theaters all over Europe and America. Crowds came to see the great Houdini and his “magic” tricks.

Of course, his secret was not magic, or supernatural powers. It was simply strength. He had ability to move his toes as well as to move his fingers. He could move his body into almost any position he wanted.

Houdini started working in the entertainment world when he was 17 in 1891. He and his brother Theo performed card tricks in a New York club. They called themselves the Houdini brothers. When Harry married in 1894, he and his wife Bess worked together as magician and assistant, but for a long time they were not successful. Then Harry performed his first prison escape, in

Chicago in 1898. Harry persuaded a detective to let him try to escape from the prison, and he invited the local newspaperman to watch.

It was the publicity (名声) that came from this that started Harry Houdini's success.

Harry had fingers trained to escape from handcuffs (手铐) and toes trained to escape from ankle chains, but his biggest secret was how he unlocked the prison doors. Every time he went into the prison cell, Bess gave him a kiss for good luck — and a small skeleton key, which is a key that fits many locks, passed quickly from her mouth to his.

Harry used these prison escapes to build his fame. He arranged to escape from the local jail of every town he visited. In the afternoon the people of the town would read about it in their local newspapers, and in the evening every seat in the local theater would be full. What was the result? World-wide fame, and a name remembered today.

() 1. According to the passage, Houdini's success in prison escapes depends on _____.

- A. his magic tricks and inhuman powers
- B. his special tricks and a skeleton key
- C. his unusual ability and skeleton key
- D. his inhuman talents and magic tricks

() 2. It can be inferred from the passage that Houdini became famous _____.

- A. when he was about 24
- B. when he was about 17
- C. after the year 1894
- D. before the year 1898

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

- A. Houdini used to be a famous prisoner in the USA.
- B. Houdini was first recognized widely in Chicago.
- C. Houdini entered the entertainment world together with his wife.
- D. Houdini owed his great success to his supernatural powers.

B

Life is difficult.

It is a great truth because once we truly understand and accept it, then life is no longer difficult.

Most do not fully see this truth. Instead they complain about their problems and difficulties as if life should be easy. It seems to them that their difficulties represent a special kind of suffering especially forced upon them or else upon their families, their class, or even their nation.

What makes life difficult is that the process of facing and solving problems is a painful one. Problems, depending on their nature, cause in us sadness or loneliness or regret or anger or fear. These are uncomfortable feelings, often as painful as any kind of physical pain. And since life causes an endless series of problems, life is always difficult and is full of pain as well as joy.

Yet, it is in this whole process of solving problems that life has its meaning. Problems are the serious test that tells success from failure. When we desire to encourage the growth of the human spirit, we encourage the human ability to solve problems, just as in school we set problems for our children to solve. It is through the pain of meeting and working out problems that we learn. As Benjamin Franklin said, "Those things that hurt, instruct." It is for this reason that wise people learn not to fear but to welcome the pain of problems.

- () 4. The main idea of paragraph 3 is _____.
- A. the writer feels life is easy
 - B. most people complain about how hard their lives are
 - C. most people feel life is easy
 - D. the writer likes to complain about his problems
- () 5. The saying from Benjamin Franklin "Those things that hurt, instruct." suggests that _____.
- A. pain can not be avoided
 - B. we do not learn from experience
 - C. pain teaches us important lessons
 - D. we don't learn when we are in pain

IV. 阅读填空。

Celebrating New Year's Day is one of the oldest and most exciting customs around the world. Since this festival marks the beginning of the year, New Year's Day is thought of as a perfect time for a "clean start" or New Year's resolutions. People worldwide resolve to act better in the year just beginning than in the year just ended.

No day has ever been observed on so many different dates or in so many different ways. All over the world, countries have their own special beliefs about what the New Year means to them.

In Scotland, the New Year is called Hogmanay. In the villages of Scotland, barrels of tar are set a fire and then rolled down the streets. This ritual symbolizes that the old year is burned up and the new one is allowed to enter.

New Year's Day is also the Festival of Saint Basil in Greece. Children leave their shoes by the fireside on New Year's Day with the hope that Saint Basil, who is famous for his kindness, will come and fill their shoes with gifts.

The Jewish New Year is called Rosh Hashanah. It is a holy time when Jews recall the things they have done wrong in the past, and then promise to do better in the future. Special services are held in the synagogues, children are given new clothes and New Year loaves are baked to remind people of harvest time.

On New Year's Day in Japan, everyone gets dressed in their new clothes and homes are decorated with pine branches and bamboo — symbols of long life.

In European countries such as Italy, Portugal and the Netherlands, families start the New Year by first attending church services. Afterwards, they visit friends and relatives. In Italy, boys