



英语高分练习与测试

高三 上学期

萧心为 主编



上海交通大学出版社

贯彻新课程标准 适合牛津新教材

英语高分练习与测试

(高三上学期)

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内 容 提 要

本书是与目前上海地区使用的牛津英语教材配套的“一课一练”式辅导练习书。内容分为学习辅导和练习两部分。学习辅导包含课文背景材料单词和短语精选,语言点剖析,语法举例说明,难句翻译等;练习紧扣教材内容,突出重点难点,适当进行拓宽,题型与最新高考题型相仿。此外,还设置期中测试卷和期末测试卷两份,供学生自测自查。书末附有听力材料及所有练习题、测试题的答案。

本书听力部分配有录音带2盒,供学生训练听力用。

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前 言

社会生活的信息化和经济的全球化,使英语的重要性日益彰显。作为最重要的信息载体之一,英语已成为人类生活各领域应用最广泛的语言。当前,如何提高中小学生的英语基础水平和语言运用能力,已成为提高学校素质教育的突破口和关键所在。从2003年起,教育部制定的《英语课程标准》作为新的英语教学大纲已开始在全国部分中小学实施;上海在全面展开二期课改中,也引进并逐步推广了牛津等版本的境外教材。牛津教材的特点是语言情景贴近生活,突出交际功能,注重学生听说读写能力的全面均衡发展,从这一意义上说,牛津教材无疑比原教材前进了一大步。然而,如何把新的语言教学材料与传统教学模式有机结合起来,如何做好新旧教材之间的“接轨”工作,也给不少使用新教材的学校和学生带来困惑和挑战。

为了满足广大使用牛津英语教材的师生的需求,我们组织沪上多名资深教师编写了这套辅导练习丛书。全套丛书共11册,从六年级起到高三年级,每一学期单独成册。我们期望本套丛书既能成为学生提高英语综合能力的必各练习用书,也能作为教师的教学参考用书。

本套丛书在编写上采用“一课一练”的方式。根据牛津教材的编写特点和学生学习上的需要,本丛书每个Chapter分为两部分:Help to Study和Test。其中第一部分Help to Study包含:①Background Information;扼要介绍课文的背景;②New Words and Expressions;精选辑录课文中新出现的单词和短语;③Language Points;简要剖析课文中的重要语言点;④Grammar;分析课文中的语法现象,并用例句说明用法;⑤Difficult Sentences;将课文中较难理解的句子译成中文,帮助理解掌握。第二部分Test选编了有关词汇、语法、阅读理解、完形填空、写作和听力理解等练习题,所有练习题均紧扣教材内容,突出重点难点,适当进行拓宽,题型与最新高考题型相仿。此外,每册还分别设置期中测试卷和期末测试卷两份,供学生在期中和期末考试前自测自查。书末附有听力材料和所有练习题、测试题的参考答案。

欢迎广大师生和读者对本书提出批评指正,以便在修订时更正。

编者

2005年6月

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Chapter 1 Helping People

Help to Study

I. Background Information

A charity is an organization which exists to help people or causes that are in need. Charities help various categories of people, animals, religions and environmental causes. Charities ask people to give them money. They do not usually pay tax on their income. Fund-raising activities include fun fairs, concerts, plays, variety shows, fashion shows, sponsored activities, street collections, charity television shows, records, tapes and CDs, and collecting things to sell or give to the needy.

II. New Words and Expressions

Reading

New Words

sponsor /'spɒnsə/ I. *n.* one who assumes responsibility for another person or a group during a period of instruction, apprenticeship, or probation, person, firm, etc paying for a commercial radio or TV programme 发起人, 主办者, 保证人, 赞助人; Alexander is the sponsor of the anti-illiteracy campaign. 亚历山大是这场扫盲运动的发起人。

II. *vt.* to act as a sponsor for 发起; 主办, 资助, 赞助; Samsung is sponsoring the Hope Project. 三星出资赞助希望工程。

vision /'viʒən/ *n.* the faculty of sight; eyesight 视力, 幻想, 幻觉; 景象

charity /'tʃærɪti/ *n.* provision of help or relief to the poor; alms-giving 慈善, 施舍, 慈善团体; She always shows charity towards others. 她经常以宽容的态度对待他人。

fair /feə/ *n.* a gathering held at a specified time and place for the buying and selling of goods; a market 展览会, 集市; There will be an international trade fair next Monday. 下星期一将有一个国际商展。

appeal /ə'pi:l/ I. *vi.* to make an earnest or urgent request, as for help 求助, 诉请, 要求; to appeal sb. for sth. 向某人请求要某物 appeal to sb. to do sth. 恳请某人做某事; We appealed to him for help. = We appealed to him to help us. 我们向他求助。

II. *n.* an earnest or urgent request(紧急)求助, 诉请, 要求; make an appeal to sb. for sth. 向某人请求要某物

portrait-sketching /'pɔ:trɪt-sketʃɪŋ/ *n.* 肖像素描

karaoke /kærə'əʊkeɪ/ *n.* 卡拉OK录音, 自动伴奏录音

walkathon /wɔ:kəθən/ *n.* (美、加拿大)(尤指为特定事业筹款而进行的)步行马拉松

alumni /ə'lʌmni/ *n.* (pl)男毕业生, 毕业生(singular: alumnus /ə'lʌmnəs/ 女毕业生) alumna /ə'lʌmnə/ *pl.* alumnae /ə'lʌmni:/

purchase /'pɜ:tʃəs/ *vt.* to obtain in exchange for money or its equivalent; buy 买, 购买; He purchased the villa for 2 million yuan. 他以200万的价格买下了那幢别墅。

Expressions

volunteer to do sth. 志愿做……

in aid of 作为援助……之用

collect donations 募集捐款

be amazed at 对……大感惊讶

be delighted with 因……而欣喜

come to 总计达到

More language input

New words

souvenir /,su:vəniə/ *n.* a token of remembrance; a memento 纪念品

drive /draɪv/ *n.* the means or apparatus for transmitting motion or power to a machine or from one machine part to another 驾车, 驱动器, 干劲

extensively /ɪk'stensɪvli/ *adv.* 广阔地

legend /ledʒənd/ *n.* an unverified story handed down from earlier times, especially one popularly believed to be historical 传说; 伟人传

virtually /vɜ:tʃʊəli/ *adv.* in fact or to all purposes; practically 事实上, 实质上

critical /kɪ'tɪkəl/ *adj.* inclined to judge severely and find fault 评论的, 批评的, 危急的, 临界的

advocate /ædvə'keɪt/ *vt.* to speak, plead, or argue in favor of 提倡, 鼓吹

substitute /səb'stɪtju:t/ *n.* one that takes the place of another; a replacement 代用品, 代替者, 替代品

donor /dəʊnə/ *n.* person who gives sth., property or money 捐赠者

ongoing /'ɒŋgəʊɪŋ/ *adj.* continuing, progressing, evolving 继续的, 进行中的, 发展的

adequate /ædɪkwɪt/ *adj.* satisfactory, sufficient 令人满意的, 适当的, 足够的

sacrifice /sækrɪ'faɪs/ *vi.* give up sth. of great value to benefit sb. else 牺牲

Expressions

slow sb. down 使某人降低速度

be paired with 与……配对

play a big role in 在……中起到重要作用

be willing to do sth. 愿意做某事

III. Language Points

Reading

1. All her worries were forgotten as the fair was crowded with excited people enjoying themselves in the warm autumn sunshine. 她的担忧全都忘了, 因为展会中挤满了兴奋的人群, 他们享受着温暖的秋日阳光。(划线部分为现在分词作定语。)

2. Andy Lever was the first home in just over an hour. 刚过一小时, 安迪·利弗第一个回到出发地。(句中的 home 是副词, 指“到家”, 这儿是指“出发地”。)

More language input

1. Since up to four people can benefit from a single pint of blood, Harry Loomer, with a generous donation of 60 gallons (480 pints) of blood, has played a big role in helping save hundreds of lives. 因为一品脱血可以挽救多至 4 个人, 哈里·卢默已慷慨献出的 60 加仑(480 品脱)血液, 在挽救数千人的生命中起了很大作用。此句中含有一个 with 复合结构作定语, 修饰主语 Harry Loomer。相当于 who made a generous donation of...
2. As a young student, he recognized that... as 此句引导一个省略主语(由代词充当)与谓语(为 be 动词)的时间状语从句, 即 when he was a young student, ...
3. ... but it's more than worth it to know that I'm helping this precious child... 此句中有句型 it's more than worth it to do sth. 做某事更值得

IV. Grammar

动词不定式作定语 (Infinitive)

(1) 动词不定式可放在名词或名词短语之后作定语。如: the medicine to stop cough(止咳药), a knife to sharpen a pencil(削铅笔的刀), a key to open the door(开门的钥匙)等。

(2) 动词不定式也常常放在抽象名词如 ability, effort, need, attempt, failure, opportunity, chance, hope, willingness, desire, inability 等之后作定语。如: His failure to pass the Maths exam surprised us all. 他没有通过数学考试使我们大家感到很惊讶。

(3) 动词不定式还常常放在序数词之后作定语。如: He is always the first to come and the last to leave. 他总是第一个到, 最后一个离开。

(4) 当动词不定式作定语时, 如动词不定式为不及物动词, 则在不定式后加上相应的介词。如: Please pass me a piece of paper to write on. 请递给我一张写字的纸。

V. Difficult Sentences

Reading

1. Students at New Point School enjoyed their breakfast more than usual yesterday, for it broke a 24-hour sponsored fast. 新点学校的学生昨天早饭吃得比以往更香, 因为 24 小时的募捐斋戒结束了。
2. Earlier fears about the weather disappeared when the rain which had been forecast failed to appear. 当原来预报的雨没有出现时, 早些关于天气的担心也消除了。

More language input

1. When he travels, he leaves something behind. Something of lasting value—his blood. 当他旅行时留下一些东西。某些有永久价值的东西——他的鲜血。
2. Not once or twice a year, but every 56 days—as often as the law allows. 不是一年一次或

12. A. At the gate of the Museum. B. At the school gate.
 C. In the classroom. D. In the factory.
13. A. A notice. B. A story.
 C. A report. D. An article in a magazine.

Questions 14 through 16 are based on the following passage.

14. A. In the 1500s. B. In 1526. C. In 1562. D. In the 1700s.
15. A. French children. B. Pope Gregory.
 C. An April fool. D. An American.
16. A. The passage introduced the origin of April Fool's Day.
 B. The passage told the main tricks played on April 1st.
 C. The passage told how the custom of playing tricks on April 1st spread.
 D. The passage told French people liked playing tricks.

Part C Longer Conversation (4%)

Direction: In Part C, you will hear one longer conversation. The conversation will be read once. After you hear the conversation, you are required to fill in the numbered blanks with the information you hear.

Blanks 17 through 20 are based on the following conversation.

Renting a movie for; tonight's 17
 Characteristic of action movie; 18
 Woman's favourite movie; 19 stories
 Place for man to go; 20 store

Complete the form. Write one word for each answer.

II . Grammar (15%)

Directions: Beneath each of the following sentences there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose one answer that best completes the sentence.

21. Have you got a free evening next week? _____, let's have dinner.
 A. While so B. Since so C. When so D. If so
22. — How can I wake up so early?
 — Set the alarm clock for 5 o'clock, _____ you'll make it.
 A. but B. or C. and D. so
23. — Did you lose the match?
 — Yes, we lost the match ___ ___ one goal.
 A. hy B. at C. with D. only
24. She wasn't very polite but ___ ___ I helped her.
 A. any way B. anyway C. at any way D. in a way
25. Bob has a billion dollars while Kate has a million, so Kate is _____ than Bob.
 A. less rich B. not richer C. no rich D. poorer

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26. _____ nice weather it is! Let's go out for a walk, shall we?
A. How B. How a C. What a D. What
27. Babies sleep 16 to 18 hours in every 24 hours, and they sleep less _____ they grow older.
A. while B. as C. when D. after
28. I don't understand how you got a ticket. I always _____ you _____ a careful driver.
A. think... are B. am thinking... are
C. thought... were D. think... were
29. I hope that the little _____ I have been able to do does good to them all.
A. which B. what C. that D. when
30. — _____ you be happy!
— The same to you!
A. Wish B. Hope C. May D. Should
31. — How do you find the talk given by Mr. Smith?
— _____.
A. Very well B. Excited C. Boring D. Not at all
32. — _____ the car seat. It's wet.
— Thank you for telling me.
A. Touch B. Feel C. Hand D. Sense
33. The driver began to speed up to _____ for the hour he'd lost in the traffic jam.
A. keep up B. take up C. catch up D. make up
34. I have been keeping the portrait _____ I can see it every day, as it always reminds me of my childhood in Paris.
A. since B. where C. as D. if
35. With a lot of difficult problems _____, the manager felt worried all the time.
A. settled B. to have been settled
C. settling D. to settle

III. Vocabulary (10%)

Directions: Beneath each of the following sentences there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose one answer that best completes the sentence.

36. Four people were killed in the explosion, but the police have not yet named the _____.
A. passengers B. people C. sacrifice D. survivals
37. I am going in for a _____ swim on Saturday, will you sponsor me?
A. supported B. sponsored C. free D. charged
38. Yunnan is suffering a great deal from the earthquake. I _____ on behalf of the famine victims.
A. am appealing B. am asking C. am ordering D. am looking for
39. Inflation reduces the _____ power of people living on fixed incomes.

- A. buying B. purchased C. living D. purchasing
40. He knows little about European cultures although he has traveled _____ in Europe.
A. absolutely B. comprehensively C. extensively D. obviously
41. The manager was unable to attend but sent his deputy as a _____.
A. sacrifice B. service C. substitute D. replace
42. Of all the pens he tried, only one was _____.
A. satisfied B. satisfactory C. pleased D. proper
43. He was so busy that he only _____ the situation in a few words.
A. stretched B. said C. sketched D. spoke
44. The donation began at a college blood _____ some four decades ago.
A. dive B. drive C. driving D. diving
45. Environmentalists have observed that a pollution cloud occurs in the Arctic throughout the winter, although it _____ disappears in summer.
A. virtually B. hardly C. obviously D. extensively

IV. Cloze (10%)

Direction: For each blank in the following passages there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.

Drawing a picture is the simplest way of putting an idea down on paper. That is 46 men first began to write six thousand years ago or more. The alphabet we now use 47 down to us over a long period of time. It was 48 from the picture writing of ancient Egypt.

Picture writing was useful in many ways. It could be used to express ideas as well as 49. For example, a drawing of a man meant the object "man". 50 a drawing of a man 51 on the ground with a spear in him meant "death".

Besides the Egyptians, the Chinese and the American Indians also developed ways 52 writing in pictures. Thousands of pictures would have been needed to 53 all the ideas that people might have. It would have 54 many thousand more to express all the objects 55 to men. No one could draw so many pictures in a lifetime. Nor could anyone learn the meaning of all such drawings in a lifetime.

46. A. when B. because C. where D. how
47. A. went B. came C. appeared D. how
48. A. developed B. discovered C. increased D. grown
49. A. stories B. animals C. objects D. subjects
50. A. But B. For C. Besides D. Because
51. A. lies B. lying C. laying D. lain
52. A. to B. about C. on D. of
53. A. talk B. show C. express D. make
54. A. drawn B. shown C. done D. taken
55. A. known B. with C. called D. in

V. Reading Comprehension (15%)

Directions: Read the following passages. Each passage is followed by five questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that fits best according to the information given in the passage you have just read.

A

If I were to ask you what you dreamed about last night, I know the sort of answers I would get. Some would say they had never dreamed of anything, adding perhaps, that they never dream. Others would describe (描述) rather ordinary and unexciting dreams, the common dream, for example, of re-experiencing some of the events of the day before. Some of you would report strange and colorful dreams. Others among you, when asked to describe last night's dreams, would turn red and refuse to say.

Here is a dream someone described to me.

I dreamed I was back in Finland, where I had once worked, standing beside a railway line which ran along the shore of a front lake. Snow was falling, and it was bitterly cold. In spite of stamping my feet and blowing into cupped hands, I continued to get colder. I awoke to find that the blanket under which I had been sleeping had fallen to the floor, and I was, indeed, very cold.

56. Which of the following dreams is not mentioned or suggested in this passage?
- A. Dreams of what had happened the day before.
 - B. Terrible dreams.
 - C. Strange and colorful dreams.
 - D. Dreams of rather ordinary things.
57. When asked to describe last night's dreams, some people would turn red and refuse to say because _____.
- A. perhaps they thought what they dreamed of was shameful
 - B. they thought it was none of other people's business
 - C. they just wanted to keep their dreams a secret
 - D. they felt angry to be asked about their secret
58. From the dream that someone described to the writer, it can be concluded that _____.
- A. it's good to have dreams.
 - B. it's not good to have dreams
 - C. dreams sometimes help people realize what was happening to them
 - D. it's good to believe in your dreams
59. Which of the following is not true according to the passage?
- A. The writer was back in Finland, where he had once worked.
 - B. People stamp their feet and blow into cupped hands when they feel cold.
 - C. A blanket is something that people put over their bodies to keep warm when they

sleep in cold weather.

D. When the man awoke from his cold dream he found there was really something true in his dream.

60. Where does the passage most probably come from?

A. A letter.

B. An advertisement.

C. A text.

D. A magazine.

B

Agnes Miller was one of the earliest leaders of the women's liberation movement in the United States. She was born on a farm in Missouri 1892. Strangely enough she had a very happy life as a child. She was the only daughter and the youngest child of five. Her parents and her brothers always treated her as their favorite.

In 1896 the family moved to Chicago. Three years later they moved back to St. Louis where Agnes spent the rest of her childhood. She enjoyed her years in school and was an excellent student of mathematics. She also was quite skillful as a painter.

It was when Agnes went off to college that she first learned that women were not treated as equals. She didn't like being treated unequally but she tried not to notice it. After graduating from college she tried to get a job in her major field - physics. She soon found it was almost impossible for a woman.

Agnes spent a full year looking for a job. Finally she gave up in anger. She began writing letters of anger to various newspapers. An editor in New York liked her ideas very much. He specially liked her style. He asked her to do a series of stories on the difficulties that women had in finding a job. And there she began her great fight for equal rights for women.

61. How many children did Mr. Miller and Mrs. Miller have?

A. 1.

B. 3.

C. 4.

D. 5.

62. Where did Agnes spend her childhood?

A. Missouri.

B. Chicago.

C. New York.

D. St. Louis and Chicago.

63. At school, Agnes was good at _____.

A. physics and painting

B. maths and painting

C. writing and maths

D. physics and writing

64. What happened in Agnes' life when she was in college?

A. She learned to accept the fact that men and women were unequal.

B. She learned that it was impossible for a woman to be a scientist.

C. She came to know of the inequality between men and women.

D. She developed her personal way of writing.

65. An editor in New York asked her to do a series of stories on _____.

A. the difficulties that women had in finding a job

B. the impossibility that women had in finding a job

C. the difficulties that women had in working in the field of physics

D. the impossibility that women had in working in the field of physics

C

If I should ask you whether dust is of any use, what answer would you give? You would probably say that it is only a tiresome thing. You may say that dust in the house makes it very unhealthy, and that much time has to be spent in dusting and sweeping the rooms.

These answers would be only partly right. It is true that many germs live in dust, and everyone knows that germs carry diseases. Therefore dust in houses and cities is harmful. Yet without dust in the air, we should not have the gentle rain, the soft daylight and beauty of the blue sky. The dust reflects the light and spreads it around. If there were no dust, there would be either very strong sunshine that would be harmful to the eyes, or a black shadow in which we could see nothing.

If we go up a high mountain, most of the dust is below us. We then find that the sky is much deeper blue than it is when seen from the foot of the mountain.

So we see that, though we must keep as much dust as we can out of our houses, yet dust has a very important part to play in the work of nature.

66. Dust in houses is harmful because _____.
- A. it makes houses dirty
B. there are many germs in it
C. much time has to be spent in dusting the rooms
D. dust makes it hard for us to breathe freely
67. If there were no dust, we would not have _____.
- A. very strong sunshine
B. a black shadow
C. the beautiful blue sky
D. the heavy rain
68. From the article we learnt _____.
- A. the good side of dust
B. the bad side of dust
C. both good and bad sides of dust
D. the importance of dust in our everyday life
69. When seen from the top of a high mountain, the sky appears _____.
- A. white or yellow
B. clear
C. much deeper blue
D. right above us
70. According to the passage, many people think that dust is _____.
- A. gentle
B. useful
C. unhealthy
D. tiresome

第 II 卷

I. Words Filling (10%)

Directions: Fill in the blanks with the proper form of the given verbs.

1. I was thinking about the question when I heard my name _____ (call).

2. Hardly _____ we _____ (get) to the station when the train arrived.
3. I suggested that the letter _____ (answer) at once.
4. I'm sorry _____ (keep) you waiting so long.
5. Quite a few books came off the shelf. _____ (fall) to the floor and made a loud crash.
6. The dustmen complained loudly about their _____ (work) conditions.
7. David, together with his parents, _____ (rush) to the nearest hospital in an ambulance.
8. The old lady didn't mind _____ (leave) alone at home with dogs and cats to keep her company.
9. Nowadays psychological therapy with patients _____ (apply) in the treatment of their disorders.
10. (he) _____ I in your position, I wouldn't undertake this job.

II. Translation (10%)

Directions: Translate the following sentences into English, using the words or phrases given in the brackets.

11. 为了帮助展览筹集经费,举行了一次音乐会。(aid)
12. 他白告奋勇要帮我搬家。(volunteer)
13. 他要求他们支持他竞选。(appeal)
14. 人们需要知道手头有血液供应有多么重要。(critical, hand)
15. 我确信如果人们知道他们捐献的血液有多重要的话,他们就会愿意牺牲一些。(sacrifice)

III. Writing (10%)

Directions: Write an English composition about 120 words, according to the requirements.

你在英国某语言学校学习,不巧一位同学患突发性心脏病住院,要立即开刀动手术,你便向全校倡议,大家捐钱或出售工艺品,或组织学生义演,把所得款都捐给这位同学,来帮他度过难关。(约120个词)

Test 2

第 I 卷

I. Listening Comprehension (30 分)

Part A Short Conversations (10 分)

Directions: In Part A, you will hear ten short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversations and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a conversation and the question about it, read the four possible answers on your paper, and decide which one is the best answer to the question you have heard.

英语高分练习与测试

(高三(每学期))

1. A. Vegetables. B. Meat. C. Fruit D. Cookies
2. A. July. B. June C. May D. August
3. A. Glasses B. A table C. A sofa D. His car
4. A. She threw half of it away.
 B. She gave half of it to her cousin.
 C. She kept all the paper.
 D. She threw half of it away and kept the rest.
5. A. Her right knee hurts. B. She lost both skis.
 C. She needs his help very much. D. She wants to comfort him.
6. A. Whether the course is interesting. B. A study plan.
 C. Graphs which the textbook contained. D. The homework required of students.
7. A. Give a photo of the class. B. Give photo of Professor Smith.
 C. Give put glass over the photo. D. Replace the broken headlight.
8. A. Sightseeing. B. Banking. C. Reading books. D. Income taxes.
9. A. Excited. B. Happy. C. Disappointed. D. Hungry.
10. A. In a lecture hall. B. In a laboratory.
 C. In a restaurant. D. In a courthouse.

Part B Passages (12分)

Directions: In Part B, you will hear two short passages, and you will be asked three questions on each of the passages. The passages will be read once and the questions will be read once, too. When you hear a question, read the four possible answers on your paper and decide which one would be the best answer to the question you have heard.

Questions 11 through 13 are based on the following passage.

11. A. Because the thief told them a lie.
 B. Because someone had taken it away from the laundry room.
 C. Because they hadn't searched the quilt behind the dryer.
 D. Because it was hidden in a secret way.
12. A. Under a bed. B. In a quilt.
 C. In the corner of the room. D. Behind a tree.
13. A. The thief wrapped the painting in a quilt.
 B. The two workmen knew the police would search for the painting and handed it to the superintendent.
 C. The police thought the superintendent had something to do with the painting before they found it.
 D. The thief's call led to the police's discovery of the missing painting.

Questions 14 through 17 are based on the following passage.

14. A. The national government. B. The church authorities.
 C. The local communities. D. The state laws.
15. A. Forty percent. B. Forty five percent.