

新编牛津英语

**学习目标
与测试**

S2A

高中二年级第一学期

上海教育出版社
海文音像出版社



一年级第一学期
二年级第一学期
三年级第一学期
四年级第一学期
五年级第一学期
六年级第一学期
七年级第一学期
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九年级第一学期
高中二年级第一学期
高中三年级第一学期

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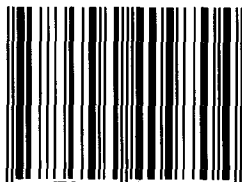
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Preface

前言

随着二期课改的不断深入,中、小学英语的教学理念和实践发生了很大变化。牛津英语教材作为教育部义务教育课程标准实践教科书用书之一和上海市二期课改新教材,以其语言的原汁原味、先进科学的编写理念和版式的活泼精美深受广大一线教师和学生的欢迎。

为了更好地帮助教师和学生用好这套教材,使它的先进编写理念得到实质性的贯彻以及语言目标得到具体实现,我们组织编写了《新编牛津英语学习目标与测试》,按年级分册出版。

参加编写的人员都是来自课改第一线的教师,具有丰富的牛津英语教学实践经验。他们不仅熟悉牛津英语教材,明确新教材的教学要求,而且对学生的实际状况非常了解。他们根据学生学习的实际需要,围绕每个单元的语言点和语法知识精心编写了针对性强、形式多样的练习,其目的是帮助教师和学生检查阶段性的学习效果,及时发现自己在相应学习阶段学习上的缺漏和语言运用能力方面的不足。

本系列丛书的所有试题均着眼于基础知识,落实交际能力,有利于学生巩固教材所学知识,提高听说读写能力。题型新颖,符合各级考试的要求,是学生提高自身英语素质的好帮手。在答案及录音文本部分特别编写了学习目标,既便于学生掌握每课学习重点,也便于教师、家长了解每课教学目标,进行有的放矢的检测。

由于初次尝试,缺点和不足在所难免。热忱盼望本书的使用者及时指正,以便再版时修订。

本书编写组

2006年8月

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C 新编牛津英语学习目标与测试 S2A

Chapter 1 My Favourite Sport

分数_____

Listening Comprehension (15%)

Part A Short Conversations (10%)

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.

1. A. At the library. B. At school. C. At home. D. At Jack's home.
2. A. Director and actress. B. Boss and secretary.
C. Servant and customer. D. Waiter and diner.
3. A. 115. B. 100. C. 85. D. 15.
4. A. Price of oil. B. Oil shortage. C. Traffic condition. D. Bus fare.
5. A. He is going to watch a football match. B. He is going to watch a table tennis match.
C. He is going to a photo show. D. He is going to a flower show.
6. A. In a couple of days. B. Early the next morning.
C. Late in the evening. D. That afternoon.
7. A. She will decide later. B. She doesn't want to go out.
C. She doesn't care either. D. She wants the man to decide.
8. A. Jimmy is going to Rome next week. B. Jimmy went to Rome last week.
C. Jimmy will stay in Boston. D. Jimmy will leave Rome next week.
9. A. The woman found the exam easy.
B. The exam consisted of two pages.
C. The exam was not easy for the woman.
D. The woman completed the exam within one hour.
10. A. Mr Taylor is very kind. B. The man should not worry.
C. She likes Mr Taylor a lot. D. She is much worried.

Part B Passage (5%)

Directions: In Part B, you will hear a passage and the passage will be read twice. After you hear the passage, fill in the numbered blanks with the missing words. (One word for each blank).

Most young people enjoy some form of (11) _____ activity. It may be walking, cycling or swimming, or in winter, skating or skiing. It may be a game of some kind — football, basketball, golf or tennis. It may be mountain climbing.

Those who have a passion for climbing high and difficult mountains are often connected with astonishment. Why are men and women willing to (12) _____ cold and hardship, and to take (13) _____ on high mountains? This astonishment is caused, probably, by the difference between mountain climbing and other forms of activity to which man give their leisure.

Mountain climbing is a sport and not a game. There are no man-made rules. As there are such games as golf and football, there are, (14) _____, rules of a different kind which it would be dangerous to ignore, but it is this freedom from man-made rules that makes mountain climbing (15) _____ to many people. Those who climb mountains are free to use their own methods.



Grammar and Vocabulary (20%)

Part A (15%)

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

- _____ he had five children to support, he was always ready to give a hand to those who needed help.
A. Despite B. Though C. Even although D. Even
- After getting off the shuttle bus, the tourists waited in line to _____ the hotel.
A. check in B. check on C. check at D. check in at
- The tips of the skis _____ cross, or you will fall.
A. needn't B. ought to not C. mustn't D. don't have to
- Since his childhood, he has been _____ English in Cambridge University.
A. dreaming of learning B. dreaming to learn
C. dreamt of learning D. dreamt to learn
- Father promised us that if my brother _____ well in the exams, he _____ us for a special holiday.
A. would do ... would take B. had done ... had taken
C. did ... would take D. had done ... would take
- The manager's office was on the second floor, _____ the beautiful garden.
A. overlooking B. overlooked C. to overlook D. being overlooked
- _____ floodlit, we could watch people skiing until 10 p. m.
A. Being B. Having been

24. The story told us how a businessman _____ to sell his combs to a monk of a temple.
25. The notice says the books _____ the school library must be returned by this Friday.

Cloze (15%)

Directions: For each blank in the following passage 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.

Swimming, diving, and other water sports can be 1. Yet millions of people cannot swim. Many are afraid of water. They have 2 confidence in their ability to learn to swim well. A few years ago, scientists tried to 3 how people learn new skills. They found that, generally speaking, the first time a person tried a task determined whether or not he would be 4 at it. For example, if a child tried to roller-skate for the first time and did it well, then he would 5 become a good roller-skater. If he did it badly, then he would probably never be good. 6 this reason, it is important that a person's first try at swimming 7 be successful.

Scientists also know that a frightening 8 damages a person's confidence. For example, if a non-swimmer is 9 into deep water for fun, it will 10 him a long time to regain 11 in the water. So learner-swimmers should take each step slowly. The first thing to do is to 12 confidence in the water. Never jump in at first. Sit by the side and slide in gently. Better still, walk slowly down the steps into shallow water. Hold on to the rail(扶手) until you feel 13 enough to let go. Plunge your head under the water, 14 your eyes open as you do so. Lift your feet 15 the bottom and let your body float on the surface. You will soon be ready to learn to swim.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. a great fun | B. great fun | C. great funny | D. of great fun |
| 2. A. less | B. few | C. no | D. none |
| 3. A. realize | B. understand | C. find | D. find out |
| 4. A. interested | B. good | C. feeling | D. attempt |
| 5. A. completely | B. finally | C. certainly | D. probably |
| 6. A. In | B. For | C. By | D. Under |
| 7. A. must | B. would | C. should | D. have to |
| 8. A. experience | B. practice | C. training | D. activity |
| 9. A. pushed | B. forced | C. driven | D. dropped |
| 10. A. take | B. spend | C. cost | D. spare |
| 11. A. encouragement | B. belief | C. strength | D. confidence |
| 12. A. increase | B. gather | C. manage | D. gain |
| 13. A. definite | B. well | C. sure | D. strong |
| 14. A. keeping | B. making | C. letting | D. leaving |
| 15. A. to | B. off | C. at | D. onto |



Reading Comprehension (30%)

Directions: Read the following passages. Each passage is followed by several 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)

There is some feeling nowadays that reading is not as necessary as it once was. Radio and, especially, television have taken over many of the functions once served by printing, just as photograph has taken over functions once served by painting and other graphic arts. Admittedly, television serves some of these functions extremely well; the visual communication of news events, for example, has enormous impact. The ability of radio to give us information while we are engaged in doing other things — for instance, driving a car — is remarkable, and a great saving of time. But it may be seriously questioned whether the advent of modern communications media has much improved our understanding of the world in which we live.

1. What can we probably learn from this passage?
 - A. Modern media have taken the place of books.
 - B. The author thinks that TV and radio are not as good communication media as books.
 - C. People read books as often as they used to do.
 - D. In the past, people spent more time reading books.
2. The word 'advent' most probably means _____.
 - A. arrival
 - B. advantage
 - C. function
 - D. progress
3. What do you think is the writer's idea?
 - A. The writer thinks that modern media will replace all books.
 - B. Books will replace modern media.
 - C. Books and modern media will not affect each other.
 - D. In some respects, modern media are not really better than books.

(B)

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4. What is the purpose of the passage?
- A. To introduce a language school in Japan.
B. To hire language teachers to work in Japan.
C. To describe working conditions in Japan.
D. To make clear the requirements for Japanese teachers.
5. We know from the passage that those who are going to Japan will _____.
A. teach English only in Osaka B. receive a degree from a university
C. have free accommodation D. get trained for the job
6. Before going to Japan, you need _____.
A. to see the manager of NOVA France B. to take some computer courses
C. to write a letter to Japan D. to find a place to live
7. If you want to work in Japan you should _____.
A. have some working experience B. know how to use computers
C. present good teaching plans D. speak several languages

(C)

Every reader of this passage must spend the whole of his waking life looking at things. Looking, like breathing, is natural; we do it without noticing it. Looking is passive (被动的) — but seeing is active. Once you start seeing things you really begin to wake up. People who see things which others have only looked at, and draw conclusions from what they see, can add to man's knowledge and help progress.

Someone recently discovered a place where metal had been worked continuously longer than anywhere else in England. He 'saw' a wall in the Forest of Dean. Thousands of people must have looked at it without really seeing it, but this man noticed that among the usual stones of that place were bits and pieces of a different colour; they also felt different to the hand. A closer sight showed that these pieces had been left behind in the fires of ancient peoples who had melted rocks to get metals. Looking around, he found more and more information, until the history of what men had done at that place over tens of centuries was known.

8. In the first sentence of this passage, 'his waking life' means _____.
A. the time when he is waking up B. all the time he is awake

- C. all the time he is alive D. all the time he is breathing
9. For the writer ‘seeing’ means _____.
A. noticing things which need explaining B. doing something natural
C. looking at things D. doing something without noticing it
10. What had men done at that place over tens of centuries?
A. Looked at the stones. B. Melted metals.
C. Seen the stones. D. Built walls.
11. The man found out that _____.
A. metal was melted in the Forest of Dean longer than at any other place in England
B. metal was used in England before any other part of the world
C. in England men made things of metal before they learnt how to make them of stone
D. people in the Forest of Dean have always worked harder than people in any other part of England

(D)

Can you imagine travelling to work in a one-man submarine(潜艇)? Scientists believe that someday one-man submarines will be as many as automobiles are today. One scientist says, 'One day men will walk on the ocean floor as they do on the street.' Perhaps during your life people will travel, work and live in the sea.

Ships carrying oil and articles of trade will move below the ocean. Passenger ships will be built to travel underwater, where storm cannot delay them to make people seasick. Special underwater ships will be designed for mining(采矿), fishing and exploring unknown areas.

However, the human problems connected with living in the ocean will need to be studied in detail. Many of these problems are the same as the problems of living in outer space, pressure, lack of oxygen, and weightlessness. Already scientists have begun to study the problem.

Many puzzling questions remain unanswered, however. First of all, man's warm blood makes it difficult for him to live long in the sea without some kind of warmth. Can our blood be changed to fit new water surroundings?

Scientists are searching for answers.

12. In the passage, the author is talking to us about the problems of _____.
A. one-man submarine
B. special underwater ships
C. living and working below the ocean
D. walking on the ocean floor
13. According to the author, the future passenger ships might be able to _____.
A. be used to mine, fish and explore unknown areas
B. carry oils and articles of trade
C. travel underwater, not affected by storm
D. fly and then dive underwater
14. To live long in the sea, we have the problem of _____.
A. increasing the amount of our blood
B. keeping our blood warm

- C. making our muscles strong D. changing the surrounding
15. According to the passage, which statement is NOT TRUE?
- A. If passenger ships could travel underwater, no one would suffer from seasick.
B. One day there will be as many one-man submarines as automobiles are today.
C. It is probable that men can walk on the ocean floor as they do on the street.
D. It is certain that during our life people can easily travel, work and live in the sea.

Translation (10%)

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

1. 我们要求他说话算话。(require)

2. 尽管成就巨大,这位科学家仍然很谦虚。(despite)

3. 他下定决心去国外求学。(pursue)

4. 听完介绍后,学生们迫不及待地想要亲手尝试一下。(can't wait)

5. 来自 180 多个国家的大约 1 500 名运动员将角逐这 90 枚金牌。(compete for)

Guided Writing (10%)

Directions: Write an English composition in 120 — 150 words according to the topic given below.

How to Keep Fit?

C 新编牛津英语学习目标与测试 S2A

Chapter 2 Fashion

分数_____

Listening Comprehension (15%)

Part A Short Conversations (10%)

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.

1. A. In forty minutes. B. In a few minutes.
C. When there's a message. D. He left for the day.
2. A. He prefers to use the stairs.
B. He doesn't know where the lift is.
C. He is in too much of a hurry to wait for the lift.
D. He uses the lift all the time.
3. A. Buying less expensive food. B. Dining at the cafeteria.
C. Cooking more simply. D. Studying harder.
4. A. He found the topic uninteresting. B. He hurt his eye this morning.
C. The clock was a very unusual one. D. The lecture was more than one hour long.
5. A. 20,000. B. 30,000. C. 40,000. D. 24,000.
6. A. Tell him the time. B. Take care of his bag.
C. Help him find his books. D. Go with him.
7. A. Doctor and patient. B. Coach and athlete.
C. Boss and secretary. D. Teacher and student.
8. A. Chemistry 402 was worse than Chemistry 502.
B. He has only had one chemistry course.
C. Both chemistry courses are difficult.
D. Few chemistry courses are hard.
9. A. She doesn't have an apartment. B. He doesn't know Sally Hill.
C. She must live somewhere else. D. Her apartment isn't far away.
10. A. The man should watch the program too. B. The man should leave the television on.
C. The program will be over soon. D. She'll watch television later.

Part B Passage (5%)

Directions: In Part B, you will hear a passage and the passage will be read twice. After you

姓名

班级

学校

hear the passage, fill in the numbered blanks with the missing words. (One word for each blank).

Many Northern Europeans like to spend their summer (11) _____ in Spain, Italy or the south of France. When they get there, a lot of them will only want to lie in the sun. They want to look (12) _____. They also know some amount of sunshine is good for their bodies and health.

A (13) _____ doctor made use of sun in his hospital at a small village. He found that sunlight, fresh air and good food cure many diseases. He was (14) _____ in curing several diseases with his 'sun-cure'.

He started a school where the sick children could study while they were cured. In winter, after breakfast, the children (15) _____ only shorts, socks and boots start on their skis. They carry desks and chairs as well as their books. Their teachers lead them over the snow until they reach a slope which (16) _____ the sun. There they set up their desks and chairs, and school begins. For a few hours they have their lessons in the sunshine. Before lunch they play games in the snow for half an hour. Of course the sunshine, fresh air and exercise make them (17) _____. When they go back for their meal they eat much more than healthy children.

Though his pupils wear few clothes, they seldom catch cold. That is because their bodies are full of (18) _____ which they get from the sun. But sunshine is sometimes (19) _____. So they also (20) _____ the danger of too much sunshine. Today 'sun-cures' are used everywhere in the world.



Grammar and Vocabulary (20%)

Part A (15%)

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

- Now few girls wear platform shoes, _____ have been _____.
A. that ... in fashion B. which ... out of fashion
C. that ... out of fashion D. which ... in fashion
- It is _____ dangerous for children to play with matches.
A. more B. most C. the more D. the most
- The house rent is expensive. I've got about half the space I had at home and I'm paying _____ here.
A. as three times much B. as much three times
C. much as three times D. three times as much
- The committee members expressed their ideas on the situation _____.
A. by turn B. in turn C. in turns D. at turn
- The special dogs are used to help the police _____ the forests for the criminal at large.
A. search B. search for C. in search D. in search for
- He speaks English well indeed, but of course not _____ a native speaker.
A. as fluent as B. more fluent than C. so fluently as D. much fluently than

7. It seems that the taller one is, _____ to find good clothes.
 A. it is more difficult B. it is the more difficult
 C. the more difficult it is D. the more difficult is it
8. It is said the Transport Company will raise the bus fare _____ two-fifths.
 A. for B. to C. from D. by
9. The laptop on the left is _____ of the two, so it is _____ expensive.
 A. thinner ... the more B. the thinner ... the more
 C. the thinner ... more D. thinner ... more
10. — Are you satisfied with the result?
 — Absolutely not. It couldn't have been _____.
 A. worse B. so bad C. better D. the worse
11. The scientist used lots of diagrams and pictures to _____ his theory.
 A. comment B. express C. recognise D. illustrate
12. He _____ to drive us to the station, but we preferred to walk there.
 A. offered B. provided C. afforded D. managed
13. I've won a holiday for two to Hawaii. I _____ my mum.
 A. take B. am taking C. have taken D. will have taken
14. She quit her job, for it was so _____ that she quickly became bored with it.
 A. similar B. equal C. monotonous D. unique
15. — Do you like the material?
 — Yes, it _____ very soft.
 A. feels B. is feeling C. is felt D. felt

Part B (5%)

Directions: Complete the following sentences with the proper forms of the verbs given in the brackets.

16. I _____ (read) a book on fashion at the moment.
17. Students in most schools _____ (require) to wear school uniforms.
18. Because the shop _____ (close down), all the T-shirts are sold at half price.
19. When his mother came in, he pretended _____ (read) English.
20. Last Sunday I didn't go to the cinema because I _____ (see) the movie before.
21. The Olympics _____ (hold) in 2008 in Beijing are sure to be successful.
22. It is such a unique park that it's worthy _____ (visit) twice.
23. The biggest sumo wrestler of all time is Konishiki, who now _____ (weigh) 230kg.
24. Since the policy was introduced, violence and discipline problems _____ (decrease) dramatically.
25. The chandelier _____ (hang) from the ceiling attracted him as soon as he entered the lobby.

Cloze (15%)

Directions: For each blank in the following passage 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.

I remembered one night a few years ago when my daughter was frantic(疯狂的) with worry. After my Harvard Extension School classes, I usually 1 at the bus station near my home by 11 p. m., but on that night I was nowhere to be 2. My daughter was 3. It wasn't safe for a single woman to 4 on the streets at night, especially one as defenseless as I am. That night my daughter checked the bus station, drove around the streets, and contacted some friends. But she couldn't find me 5 she called my astronomy(天文学) professor who told her that I was on top of the Science Center 6 the telescope to gaze at the stars. Unaware of the 7, I had gotten 8 in the heavens(天空) and was only thinking about the new things I had learned that night in class.

This story gives an example of one of my habits I have 9 over the years: I lose track of time when it 10 to learning. How else do you explain a woman who began high school at age 71 and who is 11 with a bachelor's degree at 89? 12 it seems that everyone is asking me, 'Mary, what advice do you have for other 13?' If the saying is true that 14 comes with age, you may safely suppose that I am one of the wisest people in this hall and 15 at this university today. So listen to me when I tell you this: knowledge is power.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. got | B. stayed | C. stopped | D. arrived |
| 2. A. searched | B. invited | C. found | D. left |
| 3. A. pleased | B. nervous | C. missing | D. calm |
| 4. A. walk alone | B. cry loudly | C. drive alone | D. run madly |
| 5. A. unless | B. until | C. after | D. the moment |
| 6. A. using | B. fixing | C. looking for | D. cleaning up |
| 7. A. sky | B. experiment | C. equipment | D. time |
| 8. A. tired | B. frightened | C. lost | D. trapped |
| 9. A. created | B. invented | C. discovered | D. developed |
| 10. A. comes | B. turns | C. leads | D. sticks |
| 11. A. obtaining | B. appreciating | C. completing | D. graduating |
| 12. A. Luckily | B. Lately | C. Usually | D. Actually |
| 13. A. students | B. teachers | C. children | D. old ladies |
| 14. A. wisdom | B. knowledge | C. experience | D. success |
| 15. A. naturally | B. surely | C. possibly | D. proudly |

Reading Comprehension (30%)

Directions: Read the following passages. Each passage is followed by several 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)

A teacher of English as a second language is the 2004 Teacher of the Year in the United States. Kathy Mellor of Rhode Island will spend the next year as an international spokeswoman for education. President Bush and his wife, Laura, honored her during a ceremony at the White House last week.

For the past nineteen years, Kathy Mellor has taught English as a second language at Davisville Middle School in North Kingstown, Rhode Island, in the northeastern United States. She redesigned the program for E. S. L. students at her school to provide each student with one to three periods per day in classes for English learners. How much instruction the students get depends on their level of skill in listening, speaking, reading and writing. The amount of time they spend in these classes is reduced as their level of English increases.

A teacher describes this as the most successful E. S. L. program in North Kingstown. She also praises Kathy Mellor for providing help to students and their families by forming a local parents group for speakers of other languages. This improved their ability to help their children.

Kathy Mellor earned a master's degree in education from Rhode Island College. She studied teaching English as a second language.

She was chosen for the national honor of Teacher of the Year from among top teachers in each of the fifty states. As Teacher of the Year, Kathy Mellor will travel around the United States and to other countries. She will talk about the importance of education and the work of teachers.

1. This passage is mainly about _____.
 - A. Teacher of the Year 2004 in the United States
 - B. Ms Mellor's English teaching instruction
 - C. Ms Mellor's teaching skills of learning English
 - D. praises to Ms Mellor from other teachers
2. What does 'E. S. L.' in the passage stand for?
 - A. English study learners.
 - B. English speaking and listening.
 - C. English special learners.
 - D. English as a second language.
3. From this passage we can learn that _____.
 - A. middle school teachers from each state are honored Teachers of the Year
 - B. middle school teachers in the United States have to get master's degrees
 - C. Ms Mellor's students have no problems in learning English
 - D. the American government pays much attention to education

(B)

He was the baby with no name. Found and taken from the north Atlantic 6 days after the sinking of the *Titanic* in 1912, his tiny body so moved the salvage(救援) workers that they called him 'our baby'. In their home port of Halifax, Nova Scotia, people collected money for a headstone in front of the baby's grave(墓), carved with the words: 'To the memory of an unknown child.' He has rested there ever since.

But history has a way of uncovering its secrets. On 5th November, this year, three members of a family from Finland arrived at Halifax and laid fresh flowers at the grave. 'This

