

天津市内六区教研室联合编写

天津市新课标基础训练与
能力提升

学习测评

英语

高一

第四册

必修
IV

中学同步解题

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新课标基础训练与能力提升学习测评

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高一(第四册必修Ⅳ)

天津市市内六区教研室联合编写

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编写说明

本书依据普通高中英语课程标准实验教科书(外研版)编写,编写体例按教材模块。每模块分为【学习目标】、【学习指导】和【能力训练】三大部分。

【学习目标】以表格形式呈现本模块所应掌握的词语、句型和语法等语言知识内容。

【学习指导】包括“语篇理解”、“难点释疑”、“语法精讲”和“交际用语”四部分内容。“语篇理解”帮助学生把握语篇的脉络和结构,理解语篇内容;“难点释疑”针对本模块中的难点,重要词语,搭配和习惯用语进行讲解,分析,并适当拓展相关内容,形成知识的网络;“语法精讲”较系统归纳了各个模块语法项目的主要内容,努力诠释中学生语法理解中的难点;“交际用语”呈现其在真实语境中的恰当使用及相关语句。

【能力训练】由“基础训练”到“综合训练”,由浅入深,有基础知识到综合运用。“基础训练”注重本模块词汇、语法、交际用语等语言知识的练习,帮助学生夯实基础,为能力的提高做好铺垫。“综合训练”以高考题型为主,参考全国各地高考题形式,设置不同形式的综合测试题。

本书编写人员为市内各区教研室负责高中英语教学的教研员,他们承担着本区高中英语课程改革,常规教育教研,教学质量过程评价,检测题及期中、期末统考试题的命题等工作。他们在把握教材的重难点,设置科学有效的评价测试题等方面有独到的优势,各模块内容的讲解符合高中英语教学的实际,努力创设与本教材话题、语言知识、语言技能紧密相联的同步评价体系,也是本书的突出特点。

参加本书编写的教师为(按编写顺序):

Module 1 红桥区教育中心宋玉昆; Module 2 河西区教育中心张民志;
Module 3&4 河东区教研室赵丽茹; Module 5 河北区教育中心杜颖; Module 6&7
南开区教育中心王禄荣。

本书配有同步听力试题。

我们相信,该书对广大高中生梳理和掌握教材基础知识,提高综合运用英语能力,学会自我评价英语学习,将会起到引领助学的作用。

本书经天津市基础教育教材审查委员会审定。

本书统稿:宋玉昆

编者

2006年12月



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Module 1 Life in the Future



学习目标

单 词	<p><i>n.</i> : brick-concrete mud crime prediction resource material landfill criminal limit catalogue command recreation bowling softball charge flick switch (<i>n. & vi.</i>) surgery telesurgery outpatient clinic disability spaceport dishwasher colony pad doormat</p> <p><i>v.</i> : rely load arrest fire power attach predict shape</p> <p><i>adj.</i> : alternative risky solar urban optimistic</p> <p><i>adv.</i> : outdoors online definitely eventually</p>
短 语	<p>carry out for sure run out place an order rely on place an order use up look out on the way out</p>
句 型	<p>1. To get rid of garbage problems,...</p> <p>2. All forms of recreation will be provided free of charge by the city.</p> <p>3. For a start, they'll be more flexible.</p> <p>4. ...if we run out of something, the computer will tell us.</p> <p>5. We don't like their sound, and guitar music is on the way out.</p>
交际用语	<p>1. What will the city of the future look like?</p> <p>2. They're going to get bigger before they get smaller.</p>
语 法	<p>The future continuous (将来进行时)</p> <p>1. 表示将来一段时间内正在进行的动作; She will be taking care of the children while you are gone.</p> <p>2. 预测将来会发生的事情、表示将来的某种可能性; I'll be meeting him sometime in the future.</p> <p>3. 表示将来的某种可能性。 I shall be thinking of you.</p>



学习指导

一、语篇理解

(可根据下面表格内容复述课文)

What will the city of the future look like?	
get bigger before they get smaller, care for the environment, earth's natural resources run out, recycled materials, waste fewer natural resources, rely on alternative energy	
Some of the ideas the students had	
Garbage ships	get rid of, load, waste material, landfill and environmentd problems
Batman Nets	arrest criminals by firing nets
Forget smoking	smoking, within a future city's limit, outside cities and outdoors
Forget the malls	shopping, online, catalogues, have voice commands to place orders
Telephones for life	telephone number at birth, never change
Recreation	all forms of recreation, provided free of charge
Cars	cars, powered by electricity, solar energy or wind, change the color, at the flick of a switch
Telesurgery	distance surgery, become common, carry out operations, have its own telesurgery outpatient clinic
Holidays at home	senior citizens and people with disabilities, using high-tech cameras attached to their head
Space travel	traveling in space, have its own spaceport

课文理解检测题

True or False Statements:

- () 1. No one is sure what the city of the future will look like.
- () 2. The cities of the future are going to get smaller before they get bigger.
- () 3. In the future, care for the environment will become very important, because earth's natural resources run out.
- () 4. A lot of recycled materials will be used and fewer natural resources will be wasted.
- () 5. As recycled materials will be used, we'll not rely more on alternative energy.
- () 6. There are plenty of things about city life in the future that are still uncertain.
- () 7. To get rid of garbage problems, huge spaceships with waste materials will be used.
- () 8. Police will arrest criminals by firing nets, and guns as well.
- () 9. Smoking will only be allowed outdoors in the future.
- () 10. In the future shopping will be done online at home.
- () 11. The telephone number given to everyone at birth will never change unless they move to





the other places.

- ()12. All forms of recreation will be free in the future.
 ()13. All cars will be powered by electricity in the future.
 ()14. Doctors will be able to carry out operations from thousands of miles away.
 ()15. Senior citizens and people with disabilities can go anywhere they like with high-tech cameras attached to their head.
 ()16. It will be common for rich people to travel in the space in the future.

二、难点释疑

1. No one knows for sure, and making predictions is a risky business.

没有人确切地了解,预测也是一件很冒险的事。

- 1) for sure (without doubt) 无疑,必定

I don't know it for sure. 这事我确实不知道。

He will not come, and that's for sure. 他不会来,那是毫无疑问的。

- 2) business (matter, thing) 事情,事务

What he does in his own home is his business. 他在自己家了干什么,那是他自己的事。

He made it his business to help the old man. 他把帮助这位老人看作是他自己的事。

2. We will also have to rely more on alternative energy, such as solar and wind power.

我们也将不得不更多地依赖其他能源,例如,太阳能和风能。

- 1) rely on (depend on; trust in) 依赖,依靠

Don't rely on others' help, do it yourself. 自己做吧,别依赖别人的帮助。

We know such people are not to be relied on. 我们知道,这种人是靠不住的。

- 2) alternative *adj.* 供选择的,替换的

We returned by an alternative road. 我们是从另一条路回来的。

I offered the alternative suggestions of spending the vacation in the mountains or by the sea.

我提议这次假期不是到山上就是到海边去。

3. To find out what young people think about the future of urban life, a teacher at a university in Texas in the United States asked his students to think how they would run a city of 50,000 people in the year 2025. 为了获知年轻人对未来城市生活的想法,美国得克萨斯州的一位大学老师让他的学生们思考如何管理一个在2025年拥有5万人口的城市。

- 1) "To find out what young people think about the future of urban life" 为不定式短语作目的状语,相当于 "In order to find out...", 又如:

To save time, we must first of all work out a plan. 为了节省时间,我们首先要制订一项计划。

- 2) run (to organize or control something) 管理,经营

His parents run a small hotel. 他父母经营一个小旅馆。

She ran her own restaurant for 5 years. 她自己开饭店干了五年。

4. To get rid of garbage problems, the city will load huge spaceships with waste materials and send them towards the sun, preventing landfill and environmental problems.

为了摆脱垃圾问题的困扰,城市将会用巨型宇宙飞船装载废弃材料,朝太阳发射,这样做防止了垃圾填埋和环境问题。





1) load *vt.* (to put a lot of things into a vehicle or machine) 装(载)

Load bricks onto a lorry. 把砖装进卡车里。

2) “preventing landfill and environmental problems”为现在分词短语作结果状语,又如:

He wrote carelessly, making a lot of mistakes in his composition. 他写作时漫不经心,结果作文中错误百出。

5. ... catalogues will have voice commands to place orders.

商品目录将会有语音指令来排序。

1) command (an order to do something) 命令,指令

All his commands were quickly obeyed. 他的所有的命令很快都执行了。

2) place orders 订购

I placed an order with them for 500 pairs of shoes. 我向他们订购了 500 双鞋。

6. Everyone will be given a telephone number at birth that will never change no matter where they live.

1) that 引导定语从句,修饰先行词 a telephone number.

2) “no matter where they live”为状语从句,修饰定语从句中的谓语动词 change.

no matter 后接一带疑问词的从句可表示让步,如:

Everyone should respect the law no matter who he is.

No matter what you do, you must try to do it well.

No matter when you leave, I will come to see you off.

No matter where you go, you will meet smiling faces.

7. All forms of recreation, ... will be provided free of charge by the city.

所有的娱乐形式, ... 都将由该市政府免费提供。

free of charge (not costing anything) 免费

They are free of charge. 他们都免费。

He repaired the computer free of charge. 他免费修理了这台计算机。

8. Distance surgery will become common as doctors carry out operations from thousands of miles away, ... 医生将能在数千里以外实施手术,远程手术将会变得十分普遍。

carry out (do / complete something) 执行,完成

I was only carrying out orders. 我只是在执行命令。

The plan should be carried out immediately. 那计划应该立刻实施。

9. Senior citizens and people with disabilities will be able to go anywhere in the world using high-tech cameras attached to their head.

年长的市民和残疾人通过使用绑在头上的高新技术相机可以周游世界。

attach *vt.* (to join or fix one thing to another) 系,贴,连接,附上

The boat was attached with a rope. 那只船用绳子系着。

The picture is attached to the wall by a nail. 那张图画是用一根钉子固定在墙上的。

10. I'm too busy enjoying my life now to worry about the future!

我现在忙于享受生活,还没有时间分心考虑将来的事。

该句为“too...to...”结构,并含有 be busy doing 和 worry about 固定搭配。

11. With the first moon colonies predicted for the 1970's, work is now in progress on the types of





building required for men to stay in when they're on the moon. 因预测到 20 世纪 70 年代将有首批月球登陆者, 现在正在建造人们月球登陆时居住所需要的房屋。

1) 句中“With the first moon colonies predicted for the 1970's”为 with 复合结构作原因状语, 过去分词短语“predicted for the 1970's”为宾语补足语; 过去分词短语“required for men to stay in when they're on the moon.”作定语, 修饰 building。

2) in progress (happening or being done now) 正在进行

Quiet please——Exams in progress. 请保持安静——正在考试。

The game is still in progress. 比赛仍在进行中。

12. We don't like their sound, and guitar music is on the way out.

我们不喜欢“甲壳虫”乐队的声音, 吉他音乐即将被淘汰。

三、语法精讲

The future continuous (将来进行时)

1. 表示将来某一时刻正在进行的动作:

What will you be doing this time tomorrow? 明天这个时候你将在干什么?

I shall be traveling on the train at this time next week. 下周此时我将乘火车去旅游。

We'll be doing some shopping then. 那时我们将在街上买东西。

I shall be working when he comes. 他来时, 我会正在工作的。

2. 表示将来某段时间里正在进行的动作:

He will be working all day tomorrow. 他明天整天不工作。

They will be living in Shanghai next year. 明年他们就在上海住了。

She'll be taking care of the children while you are gone. 你不在的时候, 她将照看孩子们。

These apple trees will be bearing fruit next autumn. 明年秋天这些苹果树将结果了。

3. 预测将来会发生的事情, 表示将来的某种可能性:

I'll be meeting him sometime in the future. 将来什么时候我会和他见面的。

He will (may) be making a mistake. 他会犯错误的。

4. 除了表示未来以外, 还可以表示婉转的语气:

I'll be coming to your place this evening. 我今晚到你那儿去。

We shall not be seeing you for at least two years. 我们至少有两年时间将见不到你们。

四、交际用语

本模块学习了谈论未来发生的事情的一些用语, 注意区分表达“某种将来”和“预测”。

1. What will the city of the future look like? (talking about a prediction)

2. They're going to get bigger before they get smaller. (talking about a certain future)



能力训练

一、基础训练

I. 词汇

1. 选择单词的正确释义, 将选项前的字母填写在括号中

() (1) mud a. to put a lot of things into a vehicle or machine





- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| () (2) prediction | b. activities that you do for enjoyment when you are not working |
| () (3) risky | c. a thick liquid mixture of soil and water |
| () (4) material | d. in the end, esp. after a long time |
| () (5) urban | e. dangerous because something bad might happen |
| () (6) load | f. price asked for goods or services |
| () (7) landfill | g. an order to do something |
| () (8) command | h. always believing that good things will happen |
| () (9) recreation | i. to supply energy to a machine and make it work |
| () (10) charge | j. when you say what you think will happen in the future |
| () (11) power | k. things from which something else is made |
| () (12) outpatient | l. to join or fix one thing to another |
| () (13) attach | m. situated in or living in a city or town |
| () (14) optimistic | n. a place where waste is buried in the ground |
| () (15) eventually | o. someone who is treated in a hospital but does not sleep there at night |

2. 根据句意和所给首字母, 写出各句所缺单词

- () (1) The heavy rain turned the ground into m _____.
- () (2) It's a c _____ to waste money like that.
- () (3) We can make a _____ arrangements if necessary.
- () (4) The earthquake had been p _____ several months before.
- () (5) China is rich in natural r _____.
- () (6) Plastic is a widely used m _____.
- () (7) The workers were l _____ grain onto a train.
- () (8) There's a l _____ to how much time we can spend on this.
- () (9) Nobody obeyed the teacher's c _____ to stop chatting.
- () (10) The clock is p _____ by two small batteries.
- () (11) Our glasses have been s _____. This is mine.
- () (12) She a _____ a stamp to the envelope and mailed it.
- () (13) We are o _____ about our chances of success.
- () (14) This book is d _____ worth reading.
- () (15) We all hope that an agreement can be reached e _____.

3. 用方框中所给词或词组的正确形式填空

concrete for sure prediction risky run out rely on get rid of urban
outdoors online recreation look out for a start shape attach

- (1) I wouldn't like to make any _____ about the result of this match.
- (2) I _____ nearly _____ of money.
- (3) They _____ a label to each piece of luggage.
- (4) A lot of buildings are made of _____ now.



- (5) Investing in shares(投资股票) is always a _____ business.
- (6) Combine the meat and egg and _____ the mixture into small balls.
- (7) Tell them to _____, as that wall might cave in.
- (8) His only _____ are drinking beer and working in the garden.
- (9) I'm not buying it. I can't afford it _____.
- (10) I think he lives there but I couldn't say _____.
- (11) The children aren't allowed to play _____ when it is raining.
- (12) We must _____ this bad habit.
- (13) I don't enjoy _____ life.
- (14) Nowadays we _____ increasingly _____ computers for help.
- (15) Most newspapers are now available _____.

II. 语法

根据所给汉语完成句子

1. 现在六点,他不会在工作。

It's six o'clock. He _____ now.

2. 我不久将要度假了。

I _____ my holidays soon.

3. 他们会在车站上接我们的。

They _____ us at the station.

4. 你今晚会见到小李吗?

_____ Xiao Li this evening?

5. 你还需要什么吗?

_____ anything else?

III. 补全对话

M: What are you going to do after you return from Sydney?

W: _____ (1)

M: _____ (2)

W: I'm going to work with my father at the store. In the evening, I'll read books. At week-ends, _____ (3)

M: Have you ever worked?

W: _____ (4) What're you going to do this summer?

M: I'm going to camp. I've gone to camp for four summers.

W: I've never gone to camp. What're you going to do in summer camp?

M: We do many things. In the morning, we go swimming and boating. In the afternoon, we play basketball or tennis. We sit around a campfire at night. We sing and tell stories.

W: _____ (5)

M: Yeah, it is wonderful.

- A. I'll go to the beach with my family.
- B. That sounds wonderful.
- C. No, but I can learn.
- D. I'm going to stay in the city.
- E. What will you do all day?





IV. 根据所给中文完成句子

1. 我们确实不知道他已死了。

We don't know _____.

2. 我们的粮食快用尽了。

Our food _____.

3. 别指望他能说真话。

He can't be _____.

4. 我的感冒还没好。

I _____.

5. 这个俱乐部已经订购了些乐器。

This club _____.

6. 一切物品免费送货。

All goods _____.

7. 我的纸全用完了,要再领些。

I _____, so I'll have to get some more.

8. 当心,否则你会感冒。

_____ you'll catch cold.

V. 综合填空

A place to live

Everyone needs somewhere to live and work. In c _____ (1) it is cheaper to provide hospitals, schools and roads and there are more jobs; but as cities become larger, s _____ (2) and the h _____ (3) cost of land become a problem. The answer in most cities has been to build up rather than out, but tall buildings can be a p _____ (4) in parts of the world w _____ (5) there are earthquakes. As a r _____ (6) some architects are thinking of going down, because the shaking from earthquakes is less 30 metres under the ground than at the s _____ (7). There are plans for huge underground cities of 100,000 people, w _____ (8) offices, theatres, libraries, hotels, sports centers and a complete transport system. The first city will be built in the future.

The main problem is w _____ (9) people can live without seeing the sun and sky. One i _____ (10) is that people will live on the surface but travel down into the ground for their w _____ (11) and entertainment. However, there are other solutions. For example, in the USA there is a university building that goes 35 meters u _____ (12). People in the building get some sunlight and a v _____ (13) from out of the 'window' thanks to a system of mirrors. Another solution may be to create w _____ (14). For example, in Tokyo there is a television station that is 20 meters below the ground. On a rainy night, a special shower (淋浴设备) c _____ (15) the sound of rain in the studio as well.





二、综合训练

I. 听力

第一节

听下面五段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。每段对话仅读一遍。

- () 1. What's the time now?
A. 11:25. B. 11:30. C. 11:35.
- () 2. What will the woman probably do this weekend?
A. Go for an outing. B. Have a physics lesson. C. Go over her lessons.
- () 3. What is the woman's instruction?
A. To wash his plate after meal.
B. To eat every bit of food he's been given.
C. To clean the place after he arrives.
- () 4. What will they do next?
A. They'll buy some color films.
B. They're going back home.
C. They'll go to the bus stop.
- () 5. What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?
A. Schoolmates. B. Workmates. C. Mother and son.

第二节

听下面五段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。每段对话或独白读两遍。

请听第 6 段材料,回答第 6~7 小题

- () 6. What has made the man worried?
A. Losing his car.
B. The wheels of his car being gone
C. His car being stolen.
- () 7. How did that happen?
A. He left his car outside.
B. Someone had broken into his garage.
C. He forgot to lock his garage.

请听第 7 段材料,回答第 8~10 小题

- () 8. What are they talking about?
A. The education in England.
B. The examination in England.
C. The children in England.
- () 9. At what age do children go to school there?
A. At six. B. At five and a half. C. At five.
- () 10. Which of the following is true?
A. Boys and girls can study together at school.





B. Boys and girls hardly go to school together.

C. Only boys go to school.

请听第8段材料,回答第11~15小题

- () 11. Why didn't the man want to buy a TV set in the past?
A. He thought it was too expensive.
B. He thought it wasted time.
C. There were too many sports programs.
- () 12. What did he use to do in the evenings?
A. He slept at home. B. He played games at home. C. He readed books.
- () 13. Who bought him a TV set after he retired?
A. His son. B. His daughter. C. He himself.
- () 14. How old is the speaker now?
A. Sixty-one. B. Sixty-five. C. In his forties.
- () 15. What can we learn from the talk?
A. The speaker will never change his mind.
B. The speaker is eager to learn more.
C. The speaker can't get along well with others.

II. 单项填空

- () 1. I think he's from Japan but don't know _____.
A. for ever B. for sure C. for it D. for all
- () 2. He had gone away and there was no _____ of his return.
A. prediction B. expectation C. exception D. reflection
- () 3. The _____ book to study for the examination is 《Modern Grammar》.
A. definite B. different C. another D. alternative
- () 4. I'd like to help you, but I can't _____ losing my job.
A. risk B. predict C. increase D. influence
- () 5. The shop ordered 20 copies of the book and now it can't _____ them.
A. run out of B. get tired of C. get rid of D. make use of
- () 6. I can't walk 10 miles. I know my own _____.
A. limits B. ability C. aspect D. reality
- () 7. Shopping seems to be her only form of _____.
A. distraction B. feature C. recreation D. symbol
- () 8. There is no _____ for children under 14.
A. price B. cost C. money D. charge
- () 9. She _____ a photograph to her letter.
A. fixed B. put C. contained D. attached
- () 10. I'm not _____ that we'll reach an agreement.
A. possible B. optimistic C. alternative D. violent
- () 11. If you _____ anything, just let me know.
A. will want B. will be wanting C. are wanting D. have wanted





- ()12. You can't meet him this evening. He _____ a lesson then.
A. gives B. is giving C. will give D. will be giving
- ()13. By the time Jane gets home, her aunt _____ for London to attend a meeting.
(05 天津)
A. will leave B. leaves C. will have left D. left
- ()14. You can't possibly know what he's like; you've never met him, _____.
A. for a start B. at first C. after all D. in conclusion
- ()15. She is well _____ to becoming an engineer.
A. on the way B. on the way out
C. out of the way D. in the way

II. 完形填空

What kinds of home will we live in in the future? 1 can be sure, but scientists are working 2 new ideas now.

Some scientists are 3 about building whole cities under huge glass domes (圆顶). 4, advanced heating and cooling systems will be 5 to control the weather in the domes. 6, there will never be any 7 or snow, and the temperature will always be 8.

Perhaps everyone will live in vertical (垂直的) cities—high rises (高楼) 9 are so large that they can 10 all the necessities of life. Since vertical cities will use 11 land than flat cities, and provide homes 12 more people, they will be practical for small countries that have 13 populations.

14 idea that will be helpful to small countries is the 15 city. Monaco has already built homes, stores, and offices 16 the water of the Mediterranean Sea.

There are some people who think that we will go back to 17 in caves. 18 the caves of the future will be very different from the caves of the Stone Age. Farms and parks will be on the land 19 the cave city. When people want to go to the country or to the park, a short ride in a(n) 20 will take them there.

- ()1. A. Somebody B. Anybody C. Nobody D. Everybody
- ()2. A. off B. out C. in D. by
- ()3. A. thinking B. doing C. imagining D. suggesting
- ()4. A. On the other hand B. At the same time
C. Of course D. As a result
- ()5. A. impossible B. suitable C. pleasant D. necessary
- ()6. A. Similarly B. However C. Possibly D. Moreover
- ()7. A. food B. rain C. stars D. sunshine
- ()8. A. cool B. warm C. comfortable D. satisfied
- ()9. A. that B. they C. where D. who
- ()10. A. construct B. continue C. remain D. contain
- ()11. A. wider B. more C. less D. fewer
- ()12. A. on B. to C. with D. for





- ()13. A. small B. large C. a few D. many
()14. A. One B. Second C. Next D. Another
()15. A. floating B. flowing C. shipping D. blowing
()16. A. in B. by C. under D. on
()17. A. living B. staying C. sleeping D. lying
()18. A. Also B. But C. Then D. Again
()19. A. in B. under C. beside D. over
()20. A. lift B. underground C. aircraft D. bus

IV. 阅读理解

A

When a magazine for high-school students asked its readers what life would be like in twenty years, they said: Machines would be run by solar power. Building would rotate so they could follow the sun to take maximum advantage of its light and heat. Walls would “radiate light” and “change color with the push of a button”. Food would be replaced by pills. School would be taught “by electrical impulse while we sleep”. Cars would have radar. Does this sound like the year 2000? Actually, the article was written in 1958 and the question was “What will life be like in 1978?”

The future is much too important to simply guess about, the way the high school students did, so experts are regularly asked to predict accurately (正确地). By carefully studying the present, skilled businessmen, scientists, and politicians are supposedly able to figure out in advance what will happen. But can they? One expert on cities wrote: Cities of the future would not be crowded, but would have space for farms and fields. People would travel to work in “airbuses”, large all-weather helicopters carrying up to 200 passengers. When a person left the airbus station he could drive a coin-operated car equipped with radar. The radar equipment of cars would make traffic accidents “almost unheard of”. Does that sound familiar? If the expert had been accurate it would be, because he was writing in 1957. His subject was “The City of 1982”.

The experts sometimes sound like high school students, because future study is still a new field. But economic predicting has been around for a long time. It should be accurate, and generally it is. But there have been some big mistakes in this field, too. In early 1929, most predictors saw an excellent future for the stock market. In October of that year, the stock market had its worst losses ever.

One predictor knew that predictions about the future would probably be wrong. In 1957, H. J. Rand of the Rand Corporation was asked about the year 2000, “Only one thing is certain,” he answered. “Children born today will have reached the age of 43.”

- ()1. Which of the following statements is Not true according to the passage?
A. Predictions are accurate.
B. Professionals sometimes sound like high school students.
C. There have been some big mistakes in the field of economic forecasting.
D. Predictions about the future will probably be wrong.

