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修 订 说 明

浙江大学出版社出版的“走向大学丛书”，即高中各学科 ABC 丛书，已经畅销了十几年，销售了数百万册，使无数莘莘学子受益匪浅。丛书之所以能受到广大读者的青睐，究其原因，就是有一支高素质的作者队伍支撑，他们对教材把握得恰到好处，保证了图书的科学性、创新性和超前性。丛书的作者都是来自杭州二中、杭州高级中学、绍兴一中、湖州中学等一些全国知名学校的特级教师和资深高级教师。

随着高中新课程标准的实施，高中新一轮课程改革已在全省铺开。为了帮助广大师生更好地理解 and 把握新教材的思想、理念，我们对丛书进行了全面修订。修订时以浙江省选用的新课程标准教材为蓝本，按课时编写，强调实用性、操作性、创新性和科学性。

本次修订删除了原有的内容提要、课文重点分析等一些不适用的内容，保留了原有 A、B、C 三级练习。其中 A 级练习是课标要求达到的基本要求；B 级练习是课标要求达到的知识应用能力；C 级练习是课外拓展，着重训练学生的思维能力。三级练习相互渗透、相互启发。

鉴于时间仓促，丛书不可能尽善尽美，敬请各位读者提出宝贵的建议，以便我们及时改正。

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Unit 1 - Cultural relics

基础训练

一、重点句型

1. The man who has it insists that it belongs to his family. 这里特别要注意 insist 的用法。Insist 解释为“坚持要求”时,从句里的谓语动词要用 should+动词原形,而且 should 可以省略。解释为“坚持认为”时,就不需要这样用。如:

He insisted that Jennie (should) send her to dancing-school.

She insisted that she heard somebody in the house.

Insist 还经常与 on/upon 连用,意思是“坚持要求”,如:

He insisted on seeing Pat home.

2. This gift was the Amber Room, which was given this name because almost seven thousand tons of amber were used to make it.

在这句中,有一个主谓一致的问题,即:seven thousand tons of amber were used to make it.

用到 ton 这个词时,谓语动词要看 ton,而不看后面的名词。如:

A ton of coal is usually delivered in 20 hundredweight bags.

About 15 million tons of wheat are grown every year.

3. There is no doubt that the boxes were then put on a train for Königsberg, at that time a German city on the Baltic Sea. There is no doubt 是一个句型,意思时“毫无疑问”,后面常跟 that 从句或 about/as to。例如:

There is no doubt at all about it.

There was no doubt that he was a fine scholar.

4. After that, what really happened to the Amber Room remains a mystery.

what (所……的事)是英语中十分常用的一个句式,可以引起主语从句、表语从句等,如:

What he says is not very important.

What was once regarded as impossible has now become possible.

He is not what he was ten years ago. 他不再是 10 年前的他了。

We listened to what he said. 我们倾听他说的话。

5. It can be proved that China has more people than any other country in the world.

这句句子要注意两点:1)it 是形式主语,that 引导的是真正的主语。例如:

It was clear that his words pleased her.

It is necessary that he should work hard.

2)比较级后面用 any other 的结构,表示比较的是在同一范围。如果不是同一范围,就不



需要用 any other。例如:

He is taller than any other student in his class.

He is taller than any student in Class 2.

6. The truth is easy to know.

这个句型主要是注意 to know 不要用被动结构,常采用“n. + be 动词 + adj. + 主动形式的动词”这个结构。

The water isn't fit to drink.

The sentence is difficult to understand.

7. Nor do I think they should give it to any government.

nor 解释为“也不”,放在句首,谓语句要采用倒装句。

He will not go to Hangzhou, nor will I.

I don't know why they quarreled, nor do I care.

8. Besides, my father once told me that any person who finds something can keep it.

besides 解释为“而且”。

Besides, I want you to promise me one thing.

He seemed to have no desire to go there; besides, his clothes were not good enough.

二、基础训练

1. 短语填空(20 分)

1. look _____ 调查,了解

2. _____ to 属于

3. in search _____ 寻找

4. be made _____ 被制成

5. in _____ 作为回报

6. serve _____ 充当

7. _____ war 在交战

8. get _____ the Summer Palace 到达颐和园

9. be _____ work 在工作

10. _____ than 而不是

11. remain as _____ as before 像以前一样好

12. _____ the truth 讲真话

13. agree _____ 同意(某人的意见)

14. _____ a restaurant 拥有一家饭店

15. think _____ of 高度称赞

16. search _____ 寻找

17. _____ it back to sb. 归还给某人

18. at _____ 在吃饭

19. _____ than one person 不止一个人

20. be sure _____ 确信

II. 单项选择(20 分)

1. He insisted that the book _____ to him the next day.

A. is returned B. should return C. on being returned D. be returned

2. When I asked him about that, he _____ silent.

A. was remaining B. was remained C. remained D. remaining

3. Luckily, most people _____ the terrible accident.

A. are survived B. survived C. have been survived D. has survived

4. What's the matter? Your hand _____.

A. feels cold B. feels coldly C. is felt cold D. is feeling cold

5. As we know, glass can _____ bottles.

A. make up B. be made into C. be made of D. be made from

6. Don't worry. The policemen are _____ the matter.

- A. looking at B. looking for C. looking into D. looking up
7. Several tons of oil _____ sent here by that factory.
A. has been B. have been C. are D. is
8. If you find a ring in the street, _____ will you do with it?
A. how B. where C. when D. what
9. Are you considering _____ a new TV set?
A. buying B. to buy C. to be bought D. buy
10. I don't doubt _____ his story is true.
A. if B. whether C. that D. what
11. —What will happen to them? —It remains _____.
A. to see B. seeing C. to be seen D. seen
12. When we were in the village, the villagers provided us _____ anything we needed.
A. with B. for C. by D. from
13. The two countries have been _____ for years.
A. in the war B. at the war C. in war D. at war
14. Is _____ any doubt that he will win the match?
A. it B. that C. there D. this
15. He _____ the room with a _____ candle.
A. lighted; lit B. lit; lighting C. lighting; lighted D. lit; lighted
16. He put everything that _____ in the box.
A. belonged to his B. belonged to him
C. was him D. was belonged to him
17. —How do you _____ we go to Beijing for our holidays?
—I think we'd better fly there. It's much more comfortable. (2004 福建)
A. insist B. want C. suppose D. suggest
18. Sarah, hurry up. I'm afraid you can't have time to _____ before the party.
(NMET2004)
A. get changed B. get changes C. get changing D. get to change
19. The new suspension bridge _____ by the end of last month. (2001 上海春)
A. has been designed B. had been designed
C. was designed D. would be designed
20. You'll find this map of great _____ in helping you to get round London.
(NMET1998)
A. price B. cost C. value D. usefulness

III. 完型填空 (20 分)

Old Joe and his son Tony were 1 their way to the White River to 2 some fish. They started on the trip long 3 the sun came up. Old Joe drove the car. Tony 4 in the back seat.

Joe enjoyed looking at the empty city streets 5 morning. The cool wind blew pieces

of paper across the dark road. These days he often felt as 6 as the streets. As he grew older, loneliness became a 7 friend who was always with him.

Outside the city, Joe drove slowly down the river road. The 8 sky began to grow lighter. He 9 at his hands and 10 a deep breath. Not long ago, he had worked 11 with those hands, but now, they didn't 12 much—just drive the car and 13 a fishing stick. Farther on he saw 14 in the middle of the road. He stopped the car. Tony sat up in the back seat. "What's 15?" he asked 16 a sleepy voice, "What are we stopping for?"

Old Joe pushed the head forward 17 what blocked (阻挡) the road. He 18 the brightest car lights. "It's one of those fishkilling turtles (乌龟)." He said, "a big one, too." Tony opened his eyes 19 and looked at the strange thing. It was the biggest turtle he had 20 seen. "Is it dead?" he asked.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. on | B. for | C. by | D. in |
| 2. A. huy | B. get | C. catch | D. seize |
| 3. A. after | B. until | C. when | D. before |
| 4. A. wait | B. slept | C. seated | D. was sitting |
| 5. A. on the early | B. on the late | C. in the early | D. in the late |
| 6. A. empty | B. happy | C. sad | D. excited |
| 7. A. important | B. unusual | C. old | D. close |
| 8. A. light | B. clean | C. dark | D. sunny |
| 9. A. looked up | B. put down | C. took up | D. looked down |
| 10. A. held | B. took | C. drew | D. began |
| 11. A. hard | B. hardly | C. sadly | D. excitedly |
| 12. A. use | B. have | C. do | D. give |
| 13. A. move | B. hold | C. play | D. throw |
| 14. A. something | B. everything | C. a lot of things | D. anything |
| 15. A. matter | B. trouble | C. thing | D. wrong |
| 16. A. in | B. at | C. on | D. for |
| 17. A. seeing | B. to see | C. to look for | D. finding |
| 18. A. opened | B. showed | C. turned on | D. made |
| 19. A. widely | B. large | C. clearly | D. wide |
| 20. A. ever | B. never | C. again | D. even |

IV. 阅读理解 (20 分)

A

In the water around New York is a very small island called Liberty (自由) Island. On it there is a very special statue of Liberty. It is one of the most famous sights in the world.

The Statue of Liberty was a gift from the people of France to the people of the United States. The Statue was made by a French sculptor (雕塑家) named Frederic Auguste Bartholdi. The inner support system (支撑系统) was designed by Gustave Eiffel, the same man who made the famous Eiffel Tower in Paris.

Liberty, of course, means freedom, and the Statue of Liberty was given to the United States to celebrate the one-hundredth anniversary of U. S. independence from England. The statue was built in France, taken apart piece by piece, and then rebuilt in the United States. It was opened for the public on October 28, 1886.

As you might expect, the statue is very big. Visitors can ride an elevator(升降机) from the ground to the bottom(底部) of the statue. If they want to, they can then walk up the 168 steps to reach the head of the statue where they can look out and enjoy the beautiful sight of the city of New York.

1. The Statue of Liberty stands _____.
 A. in the center of New York B. on Liberty Island
 C. in the water around New York D. in Paris
2. We may see from the passage that the elevator _____.
 A. does not go to the top B. costs nothing
 C. goes to the top D. goes up 168 steps
3. The man who made the part of the statue that we can see on the outside was _____.
 A. Liberty B. Eiffel C. an American D. Bartholdi

B

Valparaiso is the most important port on the Pacific coast of South America and is the home port of many fishing boats.

Valparaiso is in a beautiful natural place. The city is in three parts: the port, with old buildings and narrow, crowded streets, the Almendral, the business part of the city, which is on the coast, and Los Cerros, the place where most people live, high up in the hills behind the coast line. Lifts and railways carry passengers to their houses. Valparaiso has warm weather all the year round and is a holiday city, especially Vina del Mar, four miles from the city, where there are many beautiful parks.

Valparaiso was discovered about 1536 by the Spanish. It has fought many wars with German and English sailors during its early years. It has suffered from earthquakes and was almost destroyed in 1906 and many lives were lost in 1965. Each time the city has been built again quickly.

4. People in Los Cerros have to go by train or lift to their houses because they live _____.
 A. four miles from the city B. on the coast by the sea
 C. in the hills D. a long way from the center
5. Where do most people go if they are taking a holiday in Valparaiso?
 A. The coast. B. Los Cerros. C. Almendral. D. Vina del Mar.
6. From the passage, what do you think gives the most income for Valparaiso?
 A. The business center. B. The holiday industry.
 C. The port and fishing. D. The parks and railways.
7. Why did the people of Valparaiso have to build parts of the city again?

- ★ ★ ★ (2) ★ ★ ★
- A. They fought a war with the English and Germans.
 - B. Earthquakes knocked down many of the buildings.
 - C. The city has been separated into three parts.
 - D. The building were old and the roads too narrow.

C

Following are opinions on the manner that people in the United States usually expect in various social situations.

Introduction and Conversation. Men usually shake hands with each other when they meet for the first time, but shake hands with women only if the woman extends her hand first. Women do not usually shake hands with each other.

After the first meeting, shaking hands is unusual. However, if someone offers his or her hand by chance, one is expected to shake it. In general, people in the U. S. avoid(避免) physical touch with each other, since physical touch often suggests sexual attraction or attack.

Although, as has been noted, first names are used more frequently in the United States than elsewhere, this practice is governed by certain generally accepted rules of etiquette(礼仪). Thus, while it is proper for the foreign student to speak to people of about his or her own age and status(身份) by their first name, the student would be expected to use "Mr", "Mrs", "Miss" or "Ms" and the person's last name in speaking to another person who is clearly older than the student. (On the other hand, the older person will probably speak to the student by his or her first name from the beginning.)

8. Which of the following is right according to the passage?
- A. It is impossible for women to shake hands with men.
 - B. It is impossible for women to shake hands with the same sex.
 - C. It is not common for women to shake hands with the same sex.
 - D. Women don't shake hands with men but always with the same sex.
9. If the man you meet for the second time wants to shake hands again with you, you just _____.
- A. tell him that it is not good for men to shake hands again
 - B. refuse his hand-shaking
 - C. smile but then refuse
 - D. take his hand
10. If your classmate's name is John Smith, it is better for you to call him _____.
 A. John B. Smith C. Mr Smith D. Mr John Smith

V. 单词拼写(10分)

1. In Tangshan, few buildings s _____ the earthquake in 1976.
2. This is a r _____ animal; we must take good care of it.
3. The old bridge is made of s _____. It has a history of 700 years.
4. Every morning she looks at herself in the m _____.
5. The famous stadium has been d _____ and will be built soon.

6. He will move to a new house and is now buying some f _____.
7. We are c _____ spending the weekend in Hangzhou.
8. Xiao Zhang said he wanted to be a s _____ when he grew up.
9. The Great Wall is one of the most famous w _____ in the world.
10. Please leave your key at the r _____ desk.

VI. 短文改错(10分)

The next morning Roy walked across the village alone. The place looked very differently. There were lots of traffic's signs on the roads and beside the roads. There were a new car park, a new post office and a new bus stopping. He remembered suddenly that the bus was used to stop anywhere. You just put up your hand but it stopped. One surprise followed after another. But Roy's biggest surprise was a people. He didn't recognize(认出) anybody at all.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

综合拓展

1. 单项选择(15分)

1. Part of the bus _____ burnt in the fire and part of the passengers _____ injured.
A. was; was B. were; were C. were; was D. was; were
2. I think that the rest of the book _____ not very interesting, so the rest _____ want to read it.
A. is; don't B. are; doesn't C. is; doesn't D. are; don't
3. I can't imagine _____ alone on a lonely island.
A. live B. living C. to live D. to be living
4. At last more and more people joined them _____ gold.
A. in search for B. in search of C. searched for D. searching
5. _____ you begin to do it, you must do it well.
A. Once B. When C. While D. Unless
6. They are _____ differner sizes, hut they are the same in weight.
A. with B. for C. by D. of
7. There is something wrong with my computer. I have to get it _____.
A. repairing B. to be repaired C. repair D. repaired
8. Yesterday I bought him an MP3 _____ his help.
A. in turn for B. in return for C. in answer by D. in return to
9. The bouse _____ the old man lived really needed repairing.

- A. that B. where C. which D. in that
10. The reason _____ he failed again was _____ he didn't follow our advice.
A. why; that B. why; because C. that; because D. because; that
11. This is the most beautiful city _____ I have visited.
A. which B. where C. that D. in which
12. What surprised us was not what he said but _____ he said it. (2004 浙江)
A. the way B. in the way that C. in the way D. the way which
13. We are living in an age _____ many things are done on computers. (2003 北京春招)
A. which B. that C. whose D. when
14. Some researchers believe that there is no doubt _____ a cure for AIDS will be found. (2005 广东)
A. which B. what C. that D. whether
15. _____ I accept that he is not pwerfect, I do actually like the person. (2004 江苏)
A. While B. Since C. Before D. Unless

II. 完型填空 (20 分)

In July, I met Pet Baker, a young white woman in Reno, Nevada. The night Martin Luther King was killed, Pet Baker sat up 16. "I have to do something 17 this," she thought. On her way to 18, she had often passed a big empty space in the black community(社区). She wondered 19 the city had not made a park in the empty space. Now, she went to see the man 20 represent her community on the City Council. He told her there was 21 money to build a park. He explained 22 difficult it would be to 23 the money.

Pet Baker decided she could 24. She went to 25 people in the black community. She went to garden supply companies and cement(水泥)companies, and builders, and the heads of local building unions. 26, her idea became everybody's idea. At 7:30 27 Friday morning, a crowd began to 28 at the empty space in Reno, Nevada. An hour later, good soil was being spread(铺设) by men in big machines, 29 were not used to working for free. They 30 for free.

I stood there and watched. By noon, cement 31 for a tennis court(网球场). Before the sun 32, a basketball court 33. Many people worked all night. On Saturday morning, a crowd of several hundred people 34 to work. Black and white, old and young, they 35 trees and grass, and made path and places to sit. By Sunday afternoon, the park was finished.

16. A. carlier B. late C. lately D. early
17. A. in B. about C. on D. at
18. A. school B. company C. work D. factory
19. A. why B. if C. when D. which
20. A. she B. which C. he D. who
21. A. not B. no any C. no D. no enough

22. A. why B. very C. which D. how
 23. A. make B. rise C. raise D. keep
 24. A. no wait any more B. not wait
 C. not any longer wait D. wait no long
 25. A. discuss to B. talk with C. say with D. ask for
 26. A. Soon B. Fast C. Final D. Last
 27. A. in B. a C. one D. for
 28. A. gather B. collect C. stay D. get
 29. A. men who B. people who C. that D. machines that
 30. A. are working B. were working C. had to work D. had worked
 31. A. had been poured B. had poured
 C. has been poured D. would be poured
 32. A. set up B. set down C. went down D. went away
 33. A. was dug B. was done C. was played D. was open
 34. A. went B. left C. kept D. came
 35. A. took B. put C. grewed D. planted

III. 阅读理解(40 分)

A

Over 2,000 years ago, Rome was the center of a large empire(帝国). The Romans needed a way to move their large armies quickly so that they could protect their huge country. They needed land trade routes. So they joined all the parts of their empire by a network of roads.

Beginning in 300BC, the Romans built roads in Europe, Asia, and North Africa. By 200AD, they had built 50,000 miles of almost straight highways.

To build their fine highways, the Romans began by moving away all soft soil. They dug until they reached hard ground. Then they added layers(层) of stone and cement(水泥). The most important roads were paved(铺) with large, flat stones. Main Roman roads were sometimes as wide as ours today.

To build their roads, the Romans sometimes had to dig tunnels through mountains. But they didn't have any machines to help them. So they heated the rock with fire and then threw cold water over it. When the rock cracked(裂), they dug it out. Roman soldiers and slaves built the roads with their hands and simple tools, but the roads were so well built that they were used for hundreds of years.

36. This passage is mainly about _____.
 A. how to build our modern roads today B. Roman tools and machines
 C. how the Romans built their roads D. how to dig stone
 37. To build tunnels for mountain roads, the Romans _____.
 A. used something special to break through the rock
 B. cracked the rock with fire and cold water
 C. dug through the rock with machines

★ ★ ★ ★ ★
D. used soldiers and slaves

38. The reason why the Romans built so many roads was that _____.
A. their soldiers and slaves needed something to do at that time
B. they didn't know how to sail in the ocean and the roads were their only choice
C. they needed land trade roads and the roads to move their armies as quickly as possible
D. they had no wide roads at that time and wanted to build some
39. According to the passage, which of the following is correct?
A. The old Romans found soft soil didn't make a solid(坚固) base for the road.
B. The Romans only built their roads on flat land.
C. Flat stones were mostly used in the roads of Asia.
D. The old Romans made use of the soft soil for the base of their roads in North Africa.

B

In 1662 some new coaches(马车) appeared on the streets of Paris. They were large public carriages with seats for eight passengers. By order of the king, they ran at fixed times, whether full or empty, to the distant parts of the city. That was a new idea. Before that, coaches had to be hired like taxis and only the rich had the money for them.

Although the business was not successful, it was the beginning of public transportation within(在……之内) the city. In 1827 the idea was tested in practice again. There came large coaches which could carry fifteen or eighteen passengers at a time throughout Paris. On the coach was the word "omnibus", which means "for all". It was cheaper than before, and anyone who paid for the trip was accepted as a passenger.

Two years later, coaches were introduced to London. Their owner wisely took the name already used in Paris. He called his coach, drawn by three horses and carrying twenty-two passengers an omnibus. By and by, Londoners cut the first four letters and said that they were traveling by bus, which is the word we use today.

40. How many people could the earliest French public coach carry?
A. Fifteen. B. Eighteen.
C. Eight. D. Fifteen or eighteen.
41. The public coach in Paris was called an omnibus because _____.
A. it looked like a bus B. everyone liked it very much
C. it carried more passengers D. anybody could ride in it
42. London didn't have its public coaches until _____.
A. 1662 B. 1829 C. 1827 D. 1664
43. The passage mainly tells us _____.
A. the differences between London coaches and Paris coaches
B. the differences between coaches and taxis
C. how the omnibus changed into the bus
D. how buses came to be used

C

Many years ago Scotland and England were two different countries. Once an army came north from England to make war on Scotland. The Scots, a brave people, loved their country very much. They fought hard to drive the enemy out of Scotland. But the enemy was very strong. It seemed that the enemy would win.

One night, the leader of the Scots led his men to the top of a hill. "We will rest here tonight." He said, "Tomorrow we will fight again. We must win, or we will die."

They were all tired so they ate their supper quickly and fell asleep. There were four guards on duty, but they, too, were very tired and one by one they also fell asleep.

The enemy were not asleep. Quickly they gathered at the foot of the hill, taking care not to make any sound. Closer they came to the sleeping Scots. When they were about to reach the top, suddenly, one of them put his foot on a thistle. He couldn't help giving a sharp cry of pain, and his sudden cry woke the Scots. In a moment they were all on their feet and ready for fighting. The fighting was hard, but it did not last long. The Scots beat the enemy and saved their country.

The thistle is not a beautiful plant. It has prickly(带刺的) leaves all over it. But the people of Scotland liked it so much that they made it their national flower.

44. According to the passage, which side seemed to win at the beginning?
 - A. The Scots.
 - B. The England.
 - C. Neither side.
 - D. No one knew who would win.
45. What happened when the Scots were very tired?
 - A. They ate their lunch quickly.
 - B. They couldn't defeat the enemy.
 - C. All of them fell asleep soon.
 - D. They could only stay on the hill.
46. That night, what did the enemy soldiers do?
 - A. They fell into sleep.
 - B. They went up the hillside quickly.
 - C. They cried loudly because of pain.
 - D. They climbed the hill quietly.
47. Why did the people of Scotland look on thistle as their national flower?
 - A. It was a beautiful plant.
 - B. It was once of great help to them.
 - C. It had prickly leaves all over it.
 - D. It can defeat the enemy.

D

When the Federal Government of Australia was founded in 1901, no one knew where Australia's capital would be. The two cities of Melbourne and Sydney both wanted the honour. Instead, the founding fathers chose for the new capital a place halfway between the two. The government would build a new city called Canberra as the country's capital.

In 1911, the government invited the world's leading architects(建筑师) to enter designs for Canberra in a contest. An American architect from Chicago named Walter Griffin won. The government decided to build Canberra according to his plan. Men started to work on Canberra in 1913, but twenty-four years passed before the city was finished.

At one time, almost everyone in Canberra worked for the government. However, the city today has become a center of education and a favourite place for tourists. Now people can

hold a government job, or they can work in business. They can also earn a living by teaching or by meeting the needs of tourists.

Canberra is now Australia's largest inland city. Many people living there have come from other cities in Australia and from other lands. They have come to Canberra to work. Some have come to escape the more hectic(热烈的) way of life found in many other cities.

48. Why was the city designed by an American?
- A. He was a leading architect of that time.
 - B. He won in a design contest.
 - C. He was very famous at that time.
 - D. The Australians hoped the new capital would be like Chicago.
49. The city of Canberra was finished in _____.
A. 1901 B. 1911 C. 1913 D. 1937
50. Which of the following is not true according to the passage?
- A. Canberra is the largest city of Australia.
 - B. There are a number of schools and colleges in Canberra.
 - C. Many people in Canberra work for the government.
 - D. Canberra has become a favourite place for tourists.
51. Do you know which of the following is correct?
- A. Canberra lies between Sydney and Melbourne and doesn't face the ocean.
 - B. Melbourne lies to the north of Canberra.
 - C. Sydney lies in the north of Canberra and faces the ocean.
 - D. Canberra, Sydney and Melbourne are all on the coast of the Pacific Ocean.

E

The most famous statue - the Sphinx, in Egypt has been damaged. The experts are going to find out the cause to protect it.

The Sphinx has the body of a lion and the face of a man. It was cut from limestone(石灰石) near Egypt pyramids about 4,600 years ago.

Not long before a large piece of stone fell from the Sphinx's right shoulder. To protect the statue from more harm, a computer was placed on it to measure(测量) rainfall, wind speed and air temperature. The computer also measures the amount(数量) of water and air pollution, the direction of winds and the temperature of the statue itself. The effects of age, wind, water and pollution have greatly weakened the Sphinx. Sunlight, wind, water and pollution have been eroding(侵蚀) the outside of the statue for centuries. The experts hope that the information from the computer will help them prevent it from more damage. They say that the more they know about what is destroying the Sphinx, the more they can do to protect it.

52. Not until a large piece of stone fell from the Sphinx's right shoulder did _____.
A. the Sphinx begin to be damaged
B. the experts take steps to protect the Sphinx
C. the polluted air begin to damage the Sphinx