



教育改变人生

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说 明

2003年秋季开始,我省使用根据《全日制普通高级中学课程计划(试验修订稿)》和各科新教学大纲编写的新教材。新教材进一步体现了新的课程理念,突出对高中学生创新意识和实践能力的培养。为了帮助教师更好地指导学生学习新教材,我室组织各学科教学经验丰富的骨干教师编写了本套供高中各年级使用的《目标测试》。

本套《目标测试》紧扣教学大纲和新教材,结合我省高中教学实际,既有学习目标要求,又有基础知识、基本技能和基本方法的训练,着重加强学生的综合运用能力,激发学习兴趣,倡导探究性学习。同时面向全体学生,练习题编排难易适当,分量适中,可与新教材配套使用。

因我们接触新教材的时间有限,本套《目标测试》若有考虑不周的地方,欢迎广大师生提出意见,以便我们今后做好修订、完善工作。

本册由余金娇、梁萍、刘玉芝、方晓华、王建平、余彩霞、赵卫红、余冲编写,赵卫红、许可佳修改,周传联统稿。

本册听力部分由 Barrie Sims, Judi Hodgson 朗读。购买听力录音带请与江西教育出版社营销部联系。

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Unit 1

Good friends

Studying aims (学习目标)

1. 本单元以“好友”为话题展开。通过听、说、读、写练习,学会用英语简单地描述自己和一位好友,并学会发电子邮件。
2. 学会谈论喜欢和不喜欢以及表示道歉的交际功能用语。
3. 学习直接引语和间接引语在陈述句、疑问句中的用法。
4. 掌握以下重点句型:

I don't enjoy singing, nor do I like computers.

Rock music is OK, and so is skiing.

One day Chuck is on a flight across the Pacific Ocean when suddenly his plane crashes.

He also learns that he should have cared more about his friends.

Listening Part (听力部分)

I. Listen to the dialogues and choose the right answers (听对话录音, 选出正确答案).

1. What can we learn from the dialogue?
A. They are strangers.
B. They used to be friends.
C. They saw each other three years ago.
2. Mary is here in California _____.
A. on holiday B. on business C. for further studies
3. What made them surprised?
A. Both of them didn't have dinner.
B. They didn't expect they would stay at the same hotel.
C. They didn't expect both of them would be free that night.
4. Where does the dialogue take place?
A. In a restaurant. B. At David's. C. Outside the police station.
5. How will Li Min go to the cinema?
A. He'll go there by taking a lift.
B. He'll go there in his friend's car.
C. He'll walk there.

II. Listen to the passage and choose the right answers (听短文录音, 选出正确答案).

1. What happened to John?
A. He got caught in the heavy traffic.
B. He had an accident.
C. His car broke down.

2. How did Mr Brown learn this news?
 - A. One of his friends told him the news.
 - B. He learnt it in the newspaper.
 - C. His wife told him by telephone.
3. What did Mr Brown do when he learned the news?
 - A. He went to see John.
 - B. He asked his wife to visit John.
 - C. He telephoned John.
4. When was Mr Brown knocked down by a car?
 - A. On his way home.
 - B. On his way to the hospital.
 - C. On his way to John's home.
5. Where did Mr Brown and John meet?
 - A. In the street.
 - B. On their way to the hospital.
 - C. In a hospital ward.

Written Part(书面部分)

III. Translate the following into English or Chinese(英汉互译).

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. 扮演一个角色 _____ | 2. 从飞机失事中生还 _____ |
| 3. 寻找食物 _____ | 4. 与某人分享快乐和忧伤 _____ |
| 5. 上网 _____ | 6. 世界各地 _____ |
| 7. 与某人发展友谊 _____ | 8. 对某人说谎 _____ |
| 9. 关心, 担心 _____ | 10. 把……牢记在心 _____ |
| 11. 为了, 以便 _____ | 12. 把某人当作……对待 _____ |
| 13. be fond of _____ | 14. be into sth. _____ |
| 15. all alone _____ | 16. drop sb. a line _____ |
| 17. such as _____ | 18. a deserted island _____ |
| 19. argue with sb. about sth. _____ | 20. be quick in mind and action _____ |

IV. Complete the following sentences, filling each blank with one proper word(完成下列句子, 每空一词).

1. 作为朋友, 我们不仅要互相忠诚, 而且要分享快乐和痛苦。
As friends, we should not only _____ to each other, but also _____.
2. 我不喜欢踢足球, 也不喜欢玩电脑游戏。我对音乐很感兴趣。
I don't enjoy _____, _____ do I like playing computer games.
I'm very _____ music.
3. 如果你想和别人交朋友, 你不能老想着自己。
If you want to _____ others, you mustn't always _____ yourself.
4. ——你知道怎么用因特网交友吗?

——对不起,我对此没兴趣。

—Do you know _____ the Internet to make friends?

—I'm sorry I have _____ it.

5. 他认识到他本该多关心他的朋友。

He _____ that he _____ cared more about his friends.

V. Turn the following sentences into Direct Speech or Indirect Speech (把下列句子改成直接引语或间接引语).

1. She asked me if I would go to the cinema that evening.

2. The teacher asked what we were doing in her office.

3. She said Tom knew a little French.

4. "I'm going to buy a new shirt," my husband said to me.

5. "Have you received my letter?" he said to me.

6. "How did you get to the airport yesterday?" asked Uncle Li.

VI. Multiple choice(选择填空).

1. _____ improve his English, he does more and more reading and writing now.

A. So as to B. In order to C. So that D. For

2. If you don't go to the party, _____.

A. so do I B. so will I C. nor do I D. neither shall I

3. I was just about to speak _____ Jack stood up and began his long talk.

A. while B. but C. however D. when

4. The Americans and British not only speak the same language but also _____ a large of social customs.

A. join B. take C. share D. make

5. —The captain left yesterday morning.

—I _____ that, as he mentioned his leaving the day before.

A. must have thought about B. should have thought of
C. must think about D. should think of

6. How does it _____ that he is so poor when he earns quite a good salary?

A. come about B. come up C. come out D. come along

7. If we say someone is smart, we mean that he is _____ in mind and action.

A. fast B. quick C. rapid D. soon

8. When the market economy is introduced, many factories will not _____.

A. live B. share C. survive D. keep

9. Is it possible to be best friends _____ you are thousands of miles apart?

A. even if B. but C. because D. only if

10. She has three part-time jobs and they _____ about 13,000 yuan a year.
A. bring in B. bring about C. bring out D. bring up
11. Living _____ on the _____ island, Chuck had to learn many necessary skills.
A. lonely, lonely B. alone, alone C. alone, deserted D. lonely, desert
12. —Don't forget to come to my birthday party tomorrow.
_____.
A. I don't B. I won't C. I can't D. I haven't
13. He asked _____ we had made any plan for New Year's Day.
A. whether B. what C. how D. where
14. —You've promised to go, so why aren't you getting ready?
—But I _____ that you _____ us to start at once.
A. don't realize, want B. don't realize, wanted
C. haven't realized, want D. didn't realize, wanted
15. —I'm sorry that I shouldn't have got so angry with you.
—You _____ but that's OK.
A. have been B. are C. had got D. did

Ⅶ. Cloze test(完形填空).

It was in the autumn that I saw the long-haired sitting at the end of the station. Her eyes 1 with a special good 2 and trust. She was 3. "Hi," I said. She came over, 4 her tongue over my hand carefully, 5 herself to be scratched(抓) for a time, waved her tail and lay down again. I remembered thinking there are times God puts a 6 in front of you. I took the dog.

She was 7 when she understood the news, 8 up to kiss my face. To get her home safely, I had to 9 her like a baby. She lay in my arms, eyes calmly 10 on mine as if to say, "Hey, this is a nice idea. Why didn't you think of it before?"

I named the dog Elizabeth. Height: about 30 inches. Weight: 35 pounds. Eyes: brown. Tongue: red. Tail: rich. She never barked(吠叫). In 14 years, I heard her voice 11 three times.

At night Liz and I stayed up 12 dawn, watching TV. She liked 13 better than to sit at my 14.

After a while, my place became a dog's room. She kept herself 15. She also ran away 16. If you opened a door or window, she was out of it. It was a good thing. I lived on the 17 floor.

Liz loved to run, that was it. I would take her to a 18 sports ground, and she would run at full speed. Then I'd 19 her in the back of the car, 20 she'd sleep. It was a dog's car, too.

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|------------|-----------|
| 1. A. showed | B. appeared | C. flashed | D. glowed |
| 2. A. nature | B. ability | C. habit | D. look |
| 3. A. lazy | B. beautiful | C. alone | D. kind |
| 4. A. touched | B. passed | C. handed | D. spat |

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| 5. A. asked | B. gave | C. allowed | D. seated |
| 6. A. pity | B. mistake | C. present | D. girl |
| 7. A. glad | B. mad | C. surprised | D. strange |
| 8. A. coming | B. looking | C. going | D. standing |
| 9. A. hold | B. take | C. treat | D. bring |
| 10. A. making | B. checking | C. resting | D. taking |
| 11. A. no more than | B. at least | C. maybe | D. at worst |
| 12. A. during | B. till | C. from | D. into |
| 13. A. no | B. it | C. nothing | D. much |
| 14. A. chair | B. bed | C. desk | D. side |
| 15. A. lazy | B. clean | C. singing | D. running |
| 16. A. all the time | B. at times | C. at a time | D. often |
| 17. A. ground | B. wooden | C. smooth | D. second |
| 18. A. close | B. near | C. nearby | D. closely |
| 19. A. put | B. pile | C. send | D. keep |
| 20. A. that | B. which | C. where | D. what |

VII. Reading comprehension(阅读理解).

A

The other day in school, we were discussing jobs. Our teacher, Mrs Bolt said that career was very important and that it was never too early to think about your life's work. Most of the young boys really were not too sure about what they wanted to be. But I knew exactly what I wanted to be, and when Mrs Bolt asked me, I replied: "A truck driver."

"A truck driver?" repeated Mrs Bolt. "Why do you want to be one, Tom?"

"Because truck drivers are always on the move. They do not have to sit at desks all day. They are out on the road and they see a lot of the country. The pay is good, too. And you never have any homework."

The class laughed.

"Well, Tom," answered Mrs Bolt. "You certainly sound quite enthusiastic(热情的). I guess that you don't like sitting at a desk or doing homework. Is that correct, Tom?"

"Yes, I guess so," I said.

"Well, since you are so interested in becoming a truck driver, I think you should look into the field a little further. I want you to go to the library and take out a book on truck driving. And I want you to write a paper on it and hand it in at the end of the month."

That's the last time I'll never tell anybody my secret ambition(雄心).

1. Mrs Bolt suggested Tom write a book report because _____.

- A. she was angry with him
- B. she wanted him to learn about the other side of truck driving
- C. she was making fun of him
- D. she wanted the whole class to follow him

2. Which of the following is not true?

- A. The writer thinks that truck drivers are well paid.
 - B. What Tom said made his classmates laugh.
 - C. It seemed as if Tom did not enjoy doing his homework.
 - D. Mrs Bolt didn't want Tom to become a truck driver.
3. Tom wouldn't tell about his ambition any more because _____.
- A. he didn't think his ambition could come true
 - B. he just got more homework to do
 - C. he was laughed at by the whole class
 - D. he would not be able to become a truck driver
4. What can we infer about Mrs Bolt?
- A. She was unkind to her students.
 - B. She was unfit for her position.
 - C. She was a teacher with ripe experience(经验).
 - D. She always did something strange.

B

Dear Editor,

I'm a Senior 1 student in a middle school. This term, my favorite teacher, Miss Mao, no longer teaches us. I want to see her, but I'm afraid that she no longer likes me and I don't want to trouble her. I really miss her. What should I do?

Wu Jing

Dear Wu Jing,

It's bad luck that you have lost your favorite teacher. But, if she is still in your school, nothing can stop you going to see her. When she isn't busy, ask her if she minds having a quick chat. You can then tell her she was your favorite teacher. Everyone is happy to know they are liked!

If she has left the school, it will be more difficult to meet her. It will be hard, but remember people always come and go in our lives. We can't rely on them being with us all the time.

You may be sad to say goodbye to her, but we can remember and learn from her. Think of her best qualities.

You could also try looking for similar qualities in your other teachers. Study hard and give your new teacher a chance. In time, you might start to see that he or she has different qualities to learn from.

Finally, you can not completely rely on other people getting you through your studies, or even your life.

5. Wu Jing _____.

- A. is a troublemaker
- B. likes Miss Mao very much
- C. is happy these days
- D. doesn't like to tell her secret to anyone

6. Which of the following does the editor advise Wu Jing not to do?

- A. Find a time to see Miss Mao.
 - B. Have a short chat with Miss Mao.
 - C. Tell Miss Mao she likes her.
 - D. Keep quiet about the thing.
7. The expression "in time" in this passage means "_____".
- A. over a period of time
 - B. on time
 - C. at the right time
 - D. a long time ago
8. According to the passage, students can make progress in their studies _____.
- A. completely by their favorite teachers
 - B. completely by their favorite classmates
 - C. mainly by their parents
 - D. mainly by themselves

IX. Correct the mistakes(改错).

1. I don't think the answer of the problem is right.
2. He fond of English and teaches himself it all the time.
3. The daughter told her father that Mum has gone to the supermarket.
4. Computer can help those who don't share the same language talk to each other.
5. In my opinion, good friends should be loyal for each other.

X. Writing(书面表达).

请你根据下面的提示内容,写一篇 100 个词左右的短文,谈谈如何交友。

1. 交友是门艺术。要出去,不要闭门不出;
2. 有人与陌生人交谈时紧张,总以为别人在议论他们,其实不对;
3. 交友时要有自信心(confidence),遇到某些人,就主动与之打招呼。

Unit 2

English around the world

Studying aims (学习目标)

1. 本单元围绕“世界英语”这一话题展开。重点介绍了英国英语和美国英语。通过听、说、读、写活动,了解它们的异同,认识并掌握这些异同的重要性。
2. 学会谈论语言交际困难的功能用语。
3. 学习直接引语和间接引语在祈使句(请求和命令)中的转换用法。
4. 掌握以下重点句型:

With so many people communicating in English every day, it will become more and more important to have a good knowledge of English.

For a long time the language in America stayed the same, while the language in England changed.

Except for these differences in spelling, written English is more or less the same in both British and American English.

However, most of the time people from the two countries do not have any difficulty in understanding each other.

Listening Part(听力部分)

I. Listen to the dialogues and choose the right answers(听对话录音,选出正确答案).

1. Where are the two speakers now?
A. At the doctor's. B. In a shop. C. In an office.
2. What is the relationship between the two speakers?
A. They didn't know each other before.
B. Good friends.
C. Brother and sister.
3. What is the woman here for?
A. To ask some questions. B. To see a doctor. C. To make a report.
4. What did the man do yesterday evening?
A. He went to the concert.
B. He watched TV.
C. He visited a friend.
5. Whose birthday is it?
A. Tom's. B. Mary's sister's. C. Mary's.

II. Listen to the passage and choose the right answers(听短文录音,选出正确答案).

1. The lift is used to _____.
A. raise heavy things B. carry people C. put clothes in

2. When the two friends came back one Sunday night _____.
 A. it was early
 B. the liftman had already left
 C. there was no electricity
3. The two friends left their coats downstairs because _____.
 A. they wanted to give them to the liftman
 B. they were too hot
 C. the coats were too heavy
4. It took the two friends _____ to get to the floor where their room is.
 A. the whole night
 B. two minutes
 C. a long time
5. What happened when they reached their floor?
 A. They sang a song.
 B. They found that they had left the key downstairs.
 C. They found the door of their room was open.

Written Part(书面部分)

III. Translate the following into English or Chinese(英汉互译).

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 1. 一路上 _____ | 2. 我失陪一会儿。 _____ |
| 3. 在回来的路上 _____ | 4. 大多数人 _____ |
| 5. 除……之外 _____ | 6. 把英语作为第二语言来学 _____ |
| 7. 工作语言 _____ | 8. 与某人沟通 _____ |
| 9. 熟知, 通晓 _____ | 10. 熬夜 _____ |
| 11. 收拾房间 _____ | 12. come about _____ |
| 13. stay the same _____ | 14. end up with _____ |
| 15. more or less _____ | 16. have difficulty in doing sth. _____ |
| 17. bring in foreign words _____ | 18. replace A with B _____ |

IV. Try to give American English words for the following(写出下列单词的美式英语).

- | | | |
|--------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. bill— | 2. certainly— | 3. tin— |
| 4. football— | 5. post— | 6. cinema— |
| 7. works— | 8. traffic light— | 9. corn— |
| 10. ill— | 11. fridge— | 12. petrol— |
| 13. queue— | 14. match— | 15. underground— |

V. Complete the following sentences, filling in each blank with one proper word(在下列空格中填入适当的词, 完成句子, 每空一词).

1. Old granny said to us, "Never speak to strangers."
 Old granny _____ us _____.
2. The policeman said, "Would you show me your license?"
 The policeman _____ me _____.
3. "Please take care of yourself and don't catch cold!" Mother said to me.
 Mother _____ me _____ and _____.
4. "Work hard and you will be successful in learning a foreign language some day," our

teacher said.

Our teacher _____ us _____ and _____
in learning a foreign language some day.

VI. Multiple choice(选择填空).

1. _____ I saw you, you were still a baby.
A. For the first time B. The first time C. First time D. When the first time
2. —Oh, I have never seen such a grand party.
—Come here, Jane. _____.
A. Help yourself B. Make yourself at home
C. It doesn't matter D. Take your time
3. I know nothing about the young lady _____ she is from London.
A. except B. except for C. except that D. besides
4. If we want to keep up with the developed countries, we should _____ a lot of new technology.
A. bring out B. bring down C. bring up D. bring in
5. Do you know the difficulty he had _____ the work?
A. finished B. to finish C. finishing D. on finishing
6. It is necessary for us to have _____ English since China is now a member of WTO.
A. a knowledge B. knowledge of C. the knowledge D. a knowledge of
7. Thompson is the person who has _____ shoulders.
A. wide B. broad C. large D. big
8. —I could see you feel very nervous.
—Yes, with so many people _____ by me.
A. stood B. standing C. to stand D. stand
9. I can hardly hear the radio. Would you please _____?
A. turn it on B. turn it down C. turn it up D. turn it off
10. The number of people invited to the party _____ fifty, but a number of them _____ absent for different reasons.
A. were, was B. was, was C. was, were D. were, were
11. Why don't you put the meat in the fridge? It will _____ fresh for several days.
A. be stayed B. stay C. be staying D. have stayed
12. The two brothers are so different _____ each other that you can easily tell the differences _____ them.
A. from, between B. to, from C. from, to D. between, from
13. It is almost five years _____ we saw each other last time.
A. before B. since C. after D. when
14. —Have you finished writing your composition?
—_____ finished but there's still something to correct.
A. Sooner or later B. More than
C. Or so D. More or less

15. How did it _____ that you failed in the examination?

- A. come up B. come about C. come out D. come along

Ⅶ. Cloze test (完形填空).

Todd was working at his gas station(加油站) at night when he heard over the radio that a bank in Long Island had been 1 and robbed of \$150,000 by an armed man.

"One hundred and fifty thousand," Todd whistled(低语). Here's a fellow who just 2 into a bank and helps himself 3 so much money. Todd thought of the 4 with which he managed to get the amount(数量) of money he 5 to start his gas station. So many papers to 6 so much money to pay back.

The news continued twenty minutes later. The gunman had 7 a car for a ride, and then 8 out the driver. He was possibly 9 the Southern State Parkway in a white Ford License plate(车牌) number LJR 1939. The 10 of the announcer(播音员) continued: "11 out for white cars. Don't pick up 12, and all you folks in gas stations better not do 13 to a white Ford car."

Todd stood up and tried to see out into the cold night. It was dark but Todd 14 the Southern State Parkway was out there. Just 15, Todd saw the headlights(前灯) coming at him and a car pulled in for 16. There it was, a white Ford. He saw the number LJR1939.

"What should I do?" Todd had to make a quick decision.

"Yes, sir?" Todd 17 while making up his mind for sure.

"18 her up," the man said sounding like any other 19.

When the tank was full, Todd quickly turned round and pointed a gun at the man.

"Hands up 20 get out!"

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. searched for | B. held up | C. taken over | D. broken into |
| 2. A. walks | B. looks | C. marches | D. drives |
| 3. A. for | B. by | C. to | D. by |
| 4. A. satisfaction | B. difficulty | C. disappointment | D. spirit |
| 5. A. saved | B. made | C. offered | D. needed |
| 6. A. collect | B. prove | C. sign | D. write |
| 7. A. bought | B. borrowed | C. stolen | D. stopped |
| 8. A. sent | B. found | C. left | D. pushed |
| 9. A. calling from | B. fleeing from | C. heading for | D. looking for |
| 10. A. news | B. warning | C. advice | D. voice |
| 11. A. Look | B. Run | C. Call | D. Set |
| 12. A. guests | B. strangers | C. prisoner | D. passengers |
| 13. A. harm | B. favor | C. service | D. business |
| 14. A. considered | B. knew | C. recognized | D. learnt |
| 15. A. then | B. there | C. right | D. now |
| 16. A. direction | B. repairs | C. gas | D. parking |
| 17. A. wondered | B. stopped | C. waited | D. asked |
| 18. A. Fill | B. Cover | C. Check | D. Tie |

19. A. visitor

B. robber

C. driver

D. rider

20. A. or

B. and

C. but

D. to

V. Reading comprehension (阅读理解).

A

In order to know a foreign language thoroughly(完全地), four things are necessary. First, we must understand the language when we hear it spoken. Secondly, we must be able to speak it ourselves, correctly with confidence(自信) and without hesitation(犹豫). Thirdly, we must be able to write it. We must be able to make sentences that are correct in grammar.

There is no short way to succeed in language learning. A good memory(记忆) is a great help, but it is not enough only to memorize the rules from a grammar book. It is no much use learning by heart long lists(一览表) of words and their meanings, studying the dictionary and so on. We must learn by using the language. If we are pleased with a few rules we have memorized, we are not really learning the language. We must "Learn through use". Practice is important. We must practise speaking and writing the language whenever(无论何时) we can.

1. The most important things to learn a foreign language are _____.
A. understanding and speaking B. hearing, speaking, reading and writing
C. writing and understanding D. memorizing and listening
2. Someone hears and writes English very well, but he speaks it very badly. This is because _____.
A. he doesn't understand the language when he hears it spoken
B. he doesn't have a good memory
C. he always remember lists of words and their meanings
D. he often hesitates to practise speaking it
3. One can never learn a foreign language well only by _____.
A. much practice B. studying the dictionary
C. learning through use D. using the language
4. Which of the following is the most important in learning a foreign language?
A. A good memory. B. Speaking.
C. Practice. D. Writing.
5. "Learn through use" means "_____".
A. we use a language in order to learn it
B. we learn a foreign language in order to use it
C. we can learn a language well while we are using it
D. both B and C

B

If you ask people to name the one person who had the greatest effect on the English language, you will get answers like "Shakespeare" "Samuel Johnson" and "Webster", but none of these men had any effect at all compared to a man who didn't even speak English — William the Conqueror.

Before 1066, in the land we now call Great Britain lived people belonging to two major language groups. In the west-central region in the Welsh, who spoke a Celtic language, and in the north lived the Scots, whose language, though not the same as Welsh, was also Celtic. In the rest of the country lived the Saxons, actually a mixture of Anglos, Saxons, and other Germanic and Nordic peoples, who spoke what we now call Anglo-Saxon (or Old English), a Germanic language. If this state of affairs had lasted, English today would be close to German.

But this state of affairs did not last. In 1066 the Normans led by William defeated the Saxons and began their rule over England. For about a century, French became the official language of England while Old English became the language of peasant. As a result, English words of politics and the law come from French rather than German. In some cases, modern English even shows a distinction (区别) between upper-class French and lower-class Anglo-Saxon in its words. We even have different words for some foods, meat in particular, depending on whether it is still out in the fields or at home ready to be cooked, which shows the fact that the Saxon peasants were doing farming, while the upper-class Normans were doing most of the eating.

When Americans visit Europe for the first time, they usually find Germany more "foreign" than France because the German they see on signs and advertisements seems much more different from English than French does. Few realize that the English language is actually Germanic in its beginning and that the French influences are all the result of one man's ambition.

6. The two major languages spoken in what is now called Great Britain before 1066 were

A. Welsh and Scottish

B. Nordic and Germanic

C. Celtic and Old English

D. Anglo-Saxon and Germanic

7. Which of the following groups of words are, by inference, rooted in French?

A. President, lawyer, beef.

B. President, bread, water.

C. Beard, field, sheep.

D. Folk, field, cow.

8. Why does France appear less foreign than Germany to Americans on their first visit to Europe?

A. Most advertisements in France appear in English.

B. They know little of the history of the English language.

C. Many French words are similar to English ones.

D. They know French better than German.

9. What is the subject discussed in the text?

A. The history of Great Britain.

B. The similarity between English and French.

C. The rule of England by William Conqueror.

D. The French influences on the English language.

IX. Complete the sentences with the proper words. The first letter has been given (根据下列句子及所给单词的首字母, 写出各单词的完全形式).

1. You speak very good English. Are you a n _____ of London?
2. In China a great many businessmen come from E _____ countries.
3. Let's go to the Grand Hotel. I heard it offers first-class s _____.
4. It is said that Australia became i _____ of Britain on the 1st of January, 1901.
5. I went over and e _____ greetings with everyone present at the party.
6. The company mainly p _____ books for children.
7. Air pollution has become a i _____ problem. We should take it seriously.
8. Schoolchildren must be taught to deal with dangerous s _____.
9. Sorry, I didn't catch the number. Could you r _____ that, please?
10. C _____ with her mother, she is tall.

X. Correct the mistakes when necessary in the passage (短文改错).

Dear Bob,

Hello, I learn about you from my English teacher, Miss Fang. I'd like to your pen friend, and get to know more about your country. First, let me tell you something more about myself. My name is Li Hua. I live in Beijing, where is the capital of China. I go to Jiuzhou Middle School. We study quite a few subject, such as maths, Chinese, English and physics. I use to play ping-pong a lot in my spare time, but now I'm interesting in football. Do you play any ball games? What your favorite sport? I look forward to hear from you soon.

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

XI. Writing(书面表达).

某英语报《求助》栏目中有一封求助信,全文如下:

Dear Helpful,

I'm a new senior middle school student. I have some trouble in learning English. When I entered this school, I made up my mind to learn English well. I spent much time reading and writing but I couldn't make much progress. I can't read the text smoothly. In class I unable to understand what the teacher is saying in English. I am in great trouble. I'm afraid I will not catch up with my classmates for ever. What should I do?

Troubled

假设你是李华,请你根据以下提示,用英语给该栏目写封回信,谈谈你是如何学好英语的。100个词左右。

1. 背诵课文,记忆有用词语或句子,养成用英语思维的习惯;
2. 掌握所学语法,规范使用英语;
3. 多听多说,锻炼听说能力;
4. 坚持写日记,锻炼写作能力。