



ZOUXIANG DAXUE CONGSHU

走向大学丛书

# 新编英语

A  
B  
C

(人教版必修1)

《英语ABC》编写组 编



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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。

本册顾问俞骥，主编桑美娟，黄全裕。

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## Unit 1 Friendship

## 基础训练

## 一、重点句型

1. You will tell your friend that you've got to go to class.

你会告诉你的朋友你去上课。

... have got to; 与 ... have got 的区别:

1) ... have got to = have to

He has got to attend a meeting.

2) ... have got = have

She has got an English book now.

2. She said, "I don't want to **set down** a series of facts in a diary as most people do, but I want this diary itself to be my friend, and I shall call my friend Kitty."

她说:“我不愿像大多数人那样在日记本上记一系列事例,我要把这本日记当作我的朋友,我要把我这个朋友称作凯蒂。”

1) ... set down = write down = note down 写下来

Why don't you set your idea down on paper?

2) ... set sb. down 停车让人下车

The bus stopped to set down an old lady.

3. I wonder if it's **because** I haven't been able to be outdoors for so long that I've grown so crazy about everything to do with nature.

我不知道这是不是因为长久无法出门的原因,我对一切与大自然有关的事物都无比狂热。

... it is because... 在 it is ... 之后表原因或回答 why 的句子只能用 because.

Why were you punished by the teacher?

It was because I was late for school.

Why were you late for school?

Because my alarm clock didn't work.

4. For example, when it was so warm, I stayed **awake on purpose** until half past eleven one evening in **order to** have a good look at the moon for once by myself.

比如,有天晚上天气很暖和,为了独自好好看看月亮,我故意不睡直到 11 点。

1) ... stay awake = be awake

The weather stayed very hot.

2) ... on purpose 有意地;故意地

When he saw a friend in the street, he didn't say hello on purpose.

3)...in order to... 为了加强语势,突出目的,可将 to do 或 in order to do 放在句首,so as to do 不能放在全句的前面。

不定式作目的状语表达否定的目的时,一般采用 so as not to 或 in order not to 这两种句式。如:

We took a taxi so as not to be late. 我们是搭出租车去的,以免迟到。

He worked slowly in order not to make any mistake. 他干得很慢,目的是不出错。

I got up early so as not to miss the first train. 我大清早起床,目的是不误第一班火车。

5. But as the moon gave far too much light, I didn't dare open a window.

但是因为月光太亮了,我不敢开窗。

**dare** 有情态动词和实义动词两种用法:

1) dare 在肯定句中是实义动词用法,后加 to do。

She always dares to go out alone in the evening.

Mr. Black dared to give his own idea to be discussed at the meeting.

2) dare 在疑问句和否定句中常是情态动词用法,后加 do。

We can see John dare not tell the truth to us.

How dare you say that?

6. The dark, rainy evening, the wind, the thundering clouds held me entirely in their power, **it was the first time** in a year and a half that I'd seen the night face to face. 漆黑的夜晚,风吹雨打,雷电交加,我全然被这种力量镇住了,这是我一年半以来第一次目睹夜晚。

It's the first time that... 某人第一次做某事。这一句型用 have done 的时态。

It's the 6<sup>th</sup> time that he has come to this village to give classes to the students.

## 二、基础训练

### 1. 短语填空

1. make a \_\_\_\_\_ 作调查
2. a \_\_\_\_\_ of 一系列
3. in \_\_\_\_\_ to 为了,目的
4. be \_\_\_\_\_ about 沉迷于;为……发狂
5. set \_\_\_\_\_ 记下
6. he \_\_\_\_\_ about 关心……;挂念……
7. on \_\_\_\_\_ 故意
8. \_\_\_\_\_ to do 碰巧
9. \_\_\_\_\_ away 关起来
10. he \_\_\_\_\_ 被抓
11. \_\_\_\_\_ away 躲藏
12. \_\_\_\_\_ up to 合计
13. face to \_\_\_\_\_ 面对
14. \_\_\_\_\_ the army 参军
15. get \_\_\_\_\_ with sb. 与……相处
16. go \_\_\_\_\_ 经历

17. \_\_\_\_\_ the dog 遛狗  
 18. \_\_\_\_\_ to 按照  
 19. \_\_\_\_\_ down 平静下来  
 20. \_\_\_\_\_ in love with sb. 爱上某人

## II. 单项填空

1. I will go home this weekend.  
 — Give my best wishes to your parents.  
 — \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. No, thanks B. The same to you  
 C. You are welcome D. I will, thank you
2. We'll begin the text when you \_\_\_\_\_ ready.  
 A. shall be B. will be C. are D. have been
3. Dressed in a peasant, she make \_\_\_\_\_ with the women in the village.  
 A. friend B. friends C. a friend D. some friends
4. A good friend is someone \_\_\_\_\_ makes you happy.  
 A. who B. whose C. what D. which
5. I'm very sorry I took your English book home.  
 — Oh, I see. You didn't do it \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. on purpose B. by chance C. by mistake D. on offer
6. — How did you come here, Mr Smith?  
 — \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. With Tom B. By car C. At three D. From London
7. There \_\_\_\_\_ an English evening party next Saturday.  
 A. will have B. is going to be C. is going to do D. is
8. Not only the students but also Tom \_\_\_\_\_ about the answer.  
 A. is sure B. are sure C. sure D. sures
9. Though the couple lived \_\_\_\_\_ in the countryside, they didn't feel \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. lonely; alone B. lonely; lonely C. alone; alone D. alone; lonely
10. He seems to \_\_\_\_\_ Jane. He knows her well.  
 A. introduce to B. introducing to  
 C. be introduced to D. have been introduced to
11. \_\_\_\_\_ improve her spoken-English, she has listened to the tape and practiced more for a long time.  
 A. For B. So as to C. In order to D. So that
12. — Do you remember \_\_\_\_\_ he came?  
 — Yes, I do, he came by car.  
 A. how B. when C. that D. if
13. Our publishing firm is planning to publish \_\_\_\_\_ exercise books for new English books.  
 A. a new series new of B. a series new of



- C. a series of new                      D. new a series of
14. The Whites are \_\_\_\_\_ holiday, but I don't know when they have gone  
\_\_\_\_\_ their holiday.
- A. in; for                  B. on; for                  C. for; in                  D. at; on
15. — I'm afraid I must be off now.  
— \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. No problem        B. Never mind        C. Step slowly        D. See you soon
16. — Bill sends his best wishes.  
— Oh, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. thank you                                  B. that's nice of you  
C. that's nice of him                      D. thanks him
17. — I'm glad \_\_\_\_\_ you. Goodbye.  
— Goodbye.
- A. to see                  B. seeing                  C. having seen        D. to have seen
18. My father \_\_\_\_\_ the party for more than twenty years.
- A. has joined        B. has been in        C. was                  D. joined
19. I'd like him \_\_\_\_\_ with me.
- A. go                  B. to go                  C. going                  D. gone
20. I remember I met him \_\_\_\_\_ last May. Perhaps it was on a Sunday.
- A. some time        B. sometime        C. sometimes        D. some times

### III. 完形填空

My friend Alice decided to be a nurse when she was four years old. She always wanted to play "doctors and nurses" with her playmates. When she 1 school last year, she still wanted to be a good 2. One day she found an advertisement in the newspaper.

## DO YOU WANT TO HELP PEOPLE?

STUDY NURSING

SEND THIS FORM TO US

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Alice 3 the coupon (广告上的附单) with her name and address. She got it out and  
4 it at once.

Last October she 5 her studies in a big hospital in New York. She had to work very hard. She went to 6 every day and studied late till night. Then a really important day came; her first 7 in a ward (病房). At last she was really helping 8 people, not just sitting in classes or learning from 9.

At first student nurses do lots of odd jobs (杂事) in the 10 . They help to serve meals or wash the patients. They also keep the ward tidy and make the 11 . They can't give injections (注射) or help the 12 .

One of Alice's first jobs was in a ward of 13 people. She was told to clean all the patients' 14 teeth. She collected all the teeth and took them to the bathroom. 15 cleaning each set of teeth one by one, she put all of them into one big 16.



"It'll be 17 this way," She said to herself, "then I can give back everyone's teeth 18 a few minutes. "

Give back everyone's teeth! Alice stood in the middle of the ward 19 a big bowl of teeth. She had no idea which teeth belonged to 20 old man.

- |                       |              |               |            |
|-----------------------|--------------|---------------|------------|
| ( ) 1. A. began       | B. built     | C. left       | D. entered |
| ( ) 2. A. teacher     | B. nurse     | C. doctor     | D. worker  |
| ( ) 3. A. copied      | B. checked   | C. forgot     | D. filled  |
| ( ) 4. A. posted      | B. kept      | C. threw      | D. sold    |
| ( ) 5. A. finished    | B. used      | C. started    | D. made    |
| ( ) 6. A. offices     | B. work      | C. hospital   | D. classes |
| ( ) 7. A. time        | B. turn      | C. patient    | D. day     |
| ( ) 8. A. young       | B. old       | C. sick       | D. good    |
| ( ) 9. A. teachers    | B. books     | C. doctors    | D. radios  |
| ( ) 10. A. ward       | B. classroom | C. hospital   | D. school  |
| ( ) 11. A. money      | B. rooms     | C. beds       | D. peace   |
| ( ) 12. A. teachers   | B. patients  | C. poor       | D. doctors |
| ( ) 13. A. old        | B. young     | C. ugly       | D. kind    |
| ( ) 14. A. dirty      | B. bad       | C. good       | D. false   |
| ( ) 15. A. Because of | B. Before    | C. Instead of | D. when    |
| ( ) 16. A. bowl       | B. hatbroom  | C. bag        | D. box     |
| ( ) 17. A. faster     | B. cleaner   | C. quicker    | D. easier  |
| ( ) 18. A. in         | B. without   | C. after      | D. of      |
| ( ) 19. A. with       | B. in        | C. before     | D. beside  |
| ( ) 20. A. what       | B. that      | C. whose      | D. which   |

#### IV. 阅读理解

##### A

These day's experiences, like many other things, are becoming increasingly expensive. One has got to pay a lot to get them, even an ordinary one.

Not long ago, I wanted to invite my friends to a lunch. What we really needed was a good and quiet place for a talk, not a big meal. So I chose one and told my friends to go there.

After I ordered, I was asked whether I would eat a 100 *yuan* or 200 *yuan* lunch. I said, "200 *yuan*." I didn't realize until I was asked to pay after lunch that "200 *yuan*" means "200 *yuan* for each person".

There were five people that day, and all of us were surprised by the 200 *yuan* meal. The bill came at last; it was 1,260—1,000 for the five of us, plus the money for drinks, fruits and air conditioning (空调). I paid the bill without a word.

What could I say? It was not their fault (过失). It was my own fault that made me pay the largest bill in my life.

However, it was not bad; we had a good lunch at a quiet place. Besides, the experience



will help in later years.

To support my idea, I have developed my own way of thinking about the price: 200 yuan for the lunch and 1,060 for the experience. This paid experience has made me ten times wiser.

1. According to the passage, each one here has to pay \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. more for a lunch in a restaurant      B. more to get an ordinary lunch  
C. more for some experience      D. an increasingly high price
2. I thought I ordered a meal that would cost \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. me 100 yuan      B. me 200 yuan  
C. us 200 yuan each      D. me 1,260 yuan
3. This sentence "This paid experience has made me ten times wiser" expressed \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. my thanks to the restaurant      B. my happiness to be ten times wiser  
C. my anger at the experience      D. my pleasure to have a good lunch
4. I paid the largest bill in my life because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the restaurant was an extraordinary good one  
B. there was a misunderstanding between the restaurant and the customer  
C. I was unknown to the restaurant  
D. I knew little about the market prices

B

In a certain school there was a young fellow who caused all sorts of trouble. He talked back to his teachers, he refused to do his homework, and he was disrespectful to everyone.

Finally, the school master decided to call the young man's father.

The father came to the school to see the master and the two of them discussed lots of problems the young fellow was causing. As the master was talking, the telephone rang. He excused himself to the parent and answered it. The person on the other end wanted some information.

"Certainly," said the master. "I have it right here in my desk." He reached for the desk drawer and opened it. There, much to his surprise, was a big, red book with the name "The Dirty Joke Book".

The father of the student was astonished when he saw the book! "Well, sir," he said to the master, "I suggest you practise what you tell the students to do!"

As it turned out, the master had taken the book from a student, put it in his desk drawer, and he had completely forgotten about it!

Needless to say, the master had a lot of explaining to do.

5. The father went to the school because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. his son refused to do his homework  
B. a young fellow of this school was rude to him  
C. he had a lot of problems to discuss with the master  
D. his son had caused a lot of trouble at school

6. "The Dirty Joke Book" was \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. the master's B. the young fellow's  
 C. the father's D. some other student's
7. In the end, the master had to explain \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. what kind of book "The Dirty Joke Book" was  
 B. why children should not read such a book  
 C. that he had not read the book  
 D. when he took the book from a student

C

Dear Dad,

Well, it's over, but it wasn't easy. Moving into the farm I mean uncle dropped me at destination (目的地) just before noon. How the old car ever ran on those narrow roads! I'll know, we were sure a spring would break. Anyway, we reached the farm at last. To get to my room, I had to go through the kitchen (厨房), open a door, climb about five steps. I finally got to my little bedroom.

Now that I'm getting used to it. I'm growing fond of it. The little bedroom is comfortable. On the one side is a table for me to keep odds and ends (零碎堆物). A desk in front of the window looks out on a back-yard with some fine old trees around it. Off to the right, there is even a fish pond (鱼池).

You know something? I think I'm going to like it here. I'll tell you all about the animals on the farm next time. Please send my regards to all the Home.

Yours affectionately,

See Wah

8. The room where the writer stayed was \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. near the fish pond B. above the kitchen  
 C. below the level of the kitchen D. surrounded by old trees
9. How did See Wah get to the farm?  
 A. He got there on foot. B. He traveled in a car.  
 C. His father sent him there. D. He traveled alone.
10. It's clear that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. it was the first time that See Wah went to the farm  
 B. See Wah used to live on the farm  
 C. his uncle's house is near the city  
 D. the roads leading to the farm were wide and smooth

#### V. 单词拼写

- Tom, my friend, can he t \_\_\_\_\_. He never tells lies.
- We are good friends and we always c \_\_\_\_\_ with each other by telephone.
- Chuck has s \_\_\_\_\_ from ill health for some years.
- Some students are c \_\_\_\_\_ about the computer games and spend too much time on it.
- They have listed two s \_\_\_\_\_ of English novels for their students.



6. The old man went t\_\_\_\_\_ two world wars.
7. A professor will come to our school to make a s\_\_\_\_\_ on how the students learn English.
8. Mr White wrote a story a\_\_\_\_\_ to what her daughter said.
9. The baby's mother was very g\_\_\_\_\_ because this man saved her baby from the fire.
10. European keep little animals as pets, and they won't feel l\_\_\_\_\_.

#### VI. 短文改错

- One day last week I went a walk in the countryside. 1. \_\_\_\_\_
- In the morning the weather was well and the sun was 2. \_\_\_\_\_
- shining; the sky was blue and they were no clouds. 3. \_\_\_\_\_
- Soon a cool wind started hlow and black clouds 4. \_\_\_\_\_
- were covered the sun and then it started to rain. 5. \_\_\_\_\_
- There were no bouses in sight, but I got very wet. 6. \_\_\_\_\_
- After a hour or so, I managed to catch a hus which 7. \_\_\_\_\_
- took me home. But when I arrived I was shivering 8. \_\_\_\_\_
- and knew I had had a bad cold. I must have 9. \_\_\_\_\_
- taken my coat. I had nothing to do but to stay at home 10. \_\_\_\_\_
- and wait for a doctor.

### 综合拓展

#### I. 单项填空

1. Father asked Anne \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. when did she go to bed last night B. when she did go to bed last night  
 C. when she went to bed the night before D. when went she to bed the night before
2. This is the second time that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. he played the computer game B. he was playing the computer game  
 C. he had played the computer game D. he has played the computer game
3. Tom kept quiet about the accident \_\_\_\_\_ lose his job.  
 A. in not order to B. in order not to C. in order to not D. not in order to
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ until my parents came hack last night.  
 A. dared to go to bed B. dare not to go to bed  
 C. didn't dare to go to bed D. didn't dare go to bed
5. - Why was he punished by the headmaster?  
 - \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Because he cheated in the English exam  
 B. For he cheated in the English exam  
 C. As he cheated in the English exam  
 D. Since he cheated in the English exam



6. — Write to me when you get home.  
— \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. I must                      B. I should                      C. I will                      D. I can
7. — Don't make any noise, will you?  
— \_\_\_\_\_. I will be as quiet as a mouse.
- A. Yes, I will                      B. Yes, I won't                      C. No, I won't                      D. No, I will
8. — I believe we've met somewhere before.  
— No, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. it isn't the same                      B. it can't be true  
C. I don't think so                      D. I'd rather not
9. My name is Robert. \_\_\_\_\_ most of my friends call me Bob for short.
- A. then                      B. instead                      C. however                      D. but
10. — I'll fly to England on business tomorrow.  
— \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. See you later.                      B. Congratulations!  
C. Have a good trip!                      D. Not at all.
11. — We haven't heard from Jane for a long time.  
— What do you suppose \_\_\_\_\_ to her?
- A. was happening                      B. to happen                      C. has happened                      D. having happened
12. — May I speak to Mr Thomas, please?  
— I'm afraid he isn't in. Would you like to \_\_\_\_\_ a message?
- A. take                      B. write                      C. leave                      D. tell
13. Most of his classmates found \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. this easy to get along with him  
B. that easy to get along with him  
C. he easy to get along with him  
D. it easy to get along with him
14. — When are you leaving for Hawaii?  
— My plane \_\_\_\_\_ at 11:30.
- A. will take off                      B. is about to take off  
C. takes off                      D. are going to take off
15. I am crazy. I am \_\_\_\_\_ my work.
- A. having much trouble with                      B. have some trouble with  
C. having no trouble with                      D. have many troubles with

## II. 完形填空

Making friends is a skill. Like most skills, it improves 16 practice. If you want to meet people and make friends you must be 17 to take actions. You must first go to where there are people. You won't make friends 18 home alone.

To be admitted into a club or group, for talking with those who 19 the same things as you do is 20. Or join someone in some activity.



Many people are 21 when talking to people. After all, meeting strangers means facing the unknown. And it's human nature to feel a bit uncomfortable 22 the unknown.

23 of our fears about dealing with new people come from 24 about ourselves. We imagine other people are judging us, 25 us too tall or too short, too this or too that. 26 don't forget that they must be feeling the same way. Try to accept yourself 27 you are, and try to put the other person at ease. You'll 28 feel more comfortable.

Try to act self-confident (自信) even if you don't feel that way 29 you enter a room full of strangers, such as a new classroom, walk 30 and straight, look directly at other people and smile. If you find someone you'd like to 31, say something. Don't wait for the other person 32 a conversation.

Just meeting someone 33 doesn't mean that you will make friends with that person. Friendship is 34 on mutual (互相的) liking and "give and take". They take time and 35 to develop. And there are things that keep a new friendship from growing.

- |                     |                    |                 |                 |
|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| ( ) 16. A. with     | B. on              | C. of           | D. according to |
| ( ) 17. A. able     | B. sure            | C. certain      | D. willing      |
| ( ) 18. A. out of   | B. to remain       | C. staying      | D. left         |
| ( ) 19. A. is like  | B. have            | C. enjoyed      | D. like         |
| ( ) 20. A. happy    | B. easier          | C. simple       | D. easy         |
| ( ) 21. A. afraid   | B. fearful         | C. nervous      | D. familiar     |
| ( ) 22. A. about    | B. of              | C. on           | D. between      |
| ( ) 23. A. The most | B. Majority        | C. Most         | D. All most     |
| ( ) 24. A. doubles  | B. doubts          | C. wonders      | D. doubt        |
| ( ) 25. A. finding  | B. make sure       | C. make friends | D. think of     |
| ( ) 26. A. And      | B. Therefore       | C. But          | D. So           |
| ( ) 27. A. what     | B. who             | C. that         | D. as           |
| ( ) 28. A. all      | B. both            | C. exactly      | D. never        |
| ( ) 29. A. when     | B. while           | C. that         | D. in which     |
| ( ) 30. A. well     | B. friendly        | C. about        | D. tall         |
| ( ) 31. A. refer to | B. he in love with | C. speak to     | D. spoken to    |
| ( ) 32. A. to start | B. beginning       | C. for having   | D. to hold      |
| ( ) 33. A. stranger | B. new             | C. familiar     | D. tiresome     |
| ( ) 34. A. depend   | B. laid            | C. taken        | D. based        |
| ( ) 35. A. money    | B. trying          | C. effort       | D. trouble      |

### III. 阅读理解

#### A

Strange things happen to time when you travel, because the earth is divided into twenty-four time zones (时区), one hour separate. You can have days with more or fewer than twenty-four hours, and weeks with more or fewer than seven days.

If you make a five-day trip across the Atlantic Ocean, your ship enters a different time



zone every day. as you enter each zone, the time changed one hour. Traveling west, you set your clock back; traveling east, you set it ahead. Each day of your trip has either twenty-five or twenty-three hours.

If you travel by ship across the Pacific, you cross the international date line. By agreement, this is the point where a new day begins. When you cross the line, you change your calendar (日历) one full day, backward or forward. Traveling east, today becomes yesterday; traveling west, it is tomorrow.

36. The difference in time between zones is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. seven days  
B. twenty-four hours  
C. one hour  
D. more than one hour
37. From this passage it seems true that the Atlantic Ocean \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. is in one time zone  
B. is divided into less than five time zones  
C. is divided into five time zones  
D. cannot be crossed in five days
38. If you cross the ocean going east, you set clock ahead \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. one hour in each new time zone  
B. one hour for the whole trip  
C. one full day for each time zone  
D. by twenty-three hours
39. The international date line is the name for \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the beginning of any new time zone  
B. any point where time changed by one hour  
C. the point where a new day begins  
D. any time zone in the Pacific Ocean
40. The passage mainly tells us \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a trip across the atlantic  
B. a travel around the world  
C. crossing the international date line  
D. how time changes around the world

B

I have been in England three months now. I hope you don't think I've forgotten you. There have been so many things to do that I have not had much time for writing letters.

I shall soon be starting my studies at King's College. So far I've been learning about English and British ways of living. I won't tell you about London. There are plenty of books you can read and a lot of pictures you can look at. I'm sure you'll be more interested to know what I think about life here.

I find some of the customs (习俗) new and interesting. People here do not shake hands as much as we do in Europe. During the first few weeks I was often surprised because people did not pour out their hands when I met them. Men raise (扬起) hats to women but not to each other.

41. This passage is taken from \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a European's diary  
B. an American's diary  
C. a European's letter  
D. an American's letter
42. The writer \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. has forgotten her friend  
B. is busy with her studies



- C. has nothing to do    D. is busy with sightseeing
43. The writer came to London in order to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. learn about British ways of living      B. visit many places of interest  
C. learn about London                                  D. study at King's College
44. From the text we can see \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Englishmen raise their hats to all his friends  
B. Englishmen don't often shake hands when they meet  
C. people in England don't like to shake hands with strangers  
D. the writer is not interested in life there
45. In the passage the writer mainly tells his friends \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. his life in England    B. some customs in England  
C. the beautiful sight in London                          D. Both A and B

C

The first newspaper was written by hand and put up on walls in public places. The earliest daily newspaper was started in Rome in 59 BC. In the 700's the world's first printed newspaper was published. Europe didn't have a regular published newspaper until 1609, when one was started in Germany.

The first regularly published newspaper in England was printed in Amsterdam in 1620. In 1621, an English newspaper was started in London and was published once a week. The first daily English newspaper was the Daily Courant, which came out in March 1702.

In 1690, Benjamin Harris printed the first American newspaper in Boston. But not long after it was first published, the government stopped the paper. In 1704, John Campbell started the Boston Newspaper, the first newspaper published daily in the American Colonies (殖民地). By 1760, the colonies had more than thirty daily newspaper. There are now about 1,800 daily papers in the United States.

Today, as a group, English language newspapers have the largest circulation (发行量) in the world. But the largest circulation for a newspaper is that of the Japanese newspaper Asahi Shimbun. It sells more than eleven million copies every year.

46. The first regularly printed European newspaper started in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Rome in 59 BC  
B. Germany in 1609  
C. Amsterdam in 1620  
D. England in 1621
47. The first daily newspaper in English started in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. 1620  
B. 1621  
C. 1590  
D. 1702
48. From the article, we know that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. newspapers have the longest history in the United States  
B. one English language newspaper has the largest circulation in the world  
C. the first daily newspaper was printed in Rome in 59 BC  
D. there are all kinds of newspapers all over the world today
49. Which of the following is true?  
A. Newspapers started in 59 BC.