



复旦卓越·全国学前教育专业系列

学前英语 1

综合练习

总主编 姚丹

本册主编 姚丹 李章华 黄芳



复旦大学出版社

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全国教育
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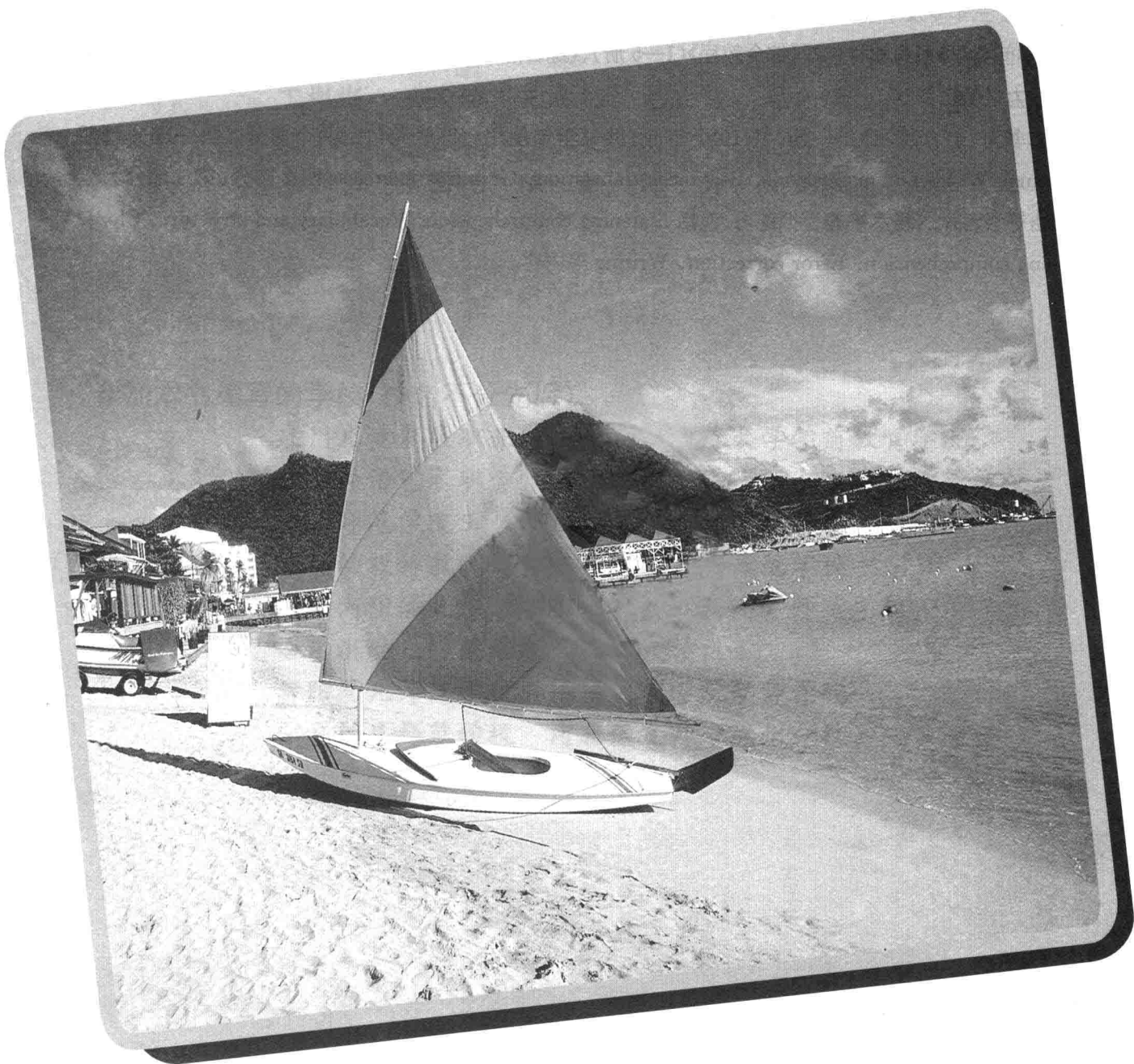
、“十一五”规划
育师资培训研究”成果

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

学前英语综合练习. 第一册/姚丹等主编. —上海:复旦大学出版社,2010.8
(复旦卓越·全国学前教育专业系列)
ISBN 978-7-309-07363-8

I. 学… II. 姚… III. 英语课-学前教育-习题 IV. G613.2

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2010)第 113356 号

学前英语综合练习第一册

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出品人/贺圣遂 责任编辑/查莉

复旦大学出版社有限公司出版发行

上海市国权路 579 号 邮编:200433

网址:fupnet@fudanpress.com <http://www.fudanpress.com>

门市零售:86-21-65642857 团体订购:86-21-65118853

外埠邮购:86-21-65109143

上海浦东北联印刷厂

开本 890×1240 1/16 印张 7.25 字数 213 千

2010 年 8 月第 1 版第 1 次印刷

印数 1—6 000

ISBN 978-7-309-07363-8/G·894

定价:15.00 元

如有印装质量问题,请向复旦大学出版社有限公司发行部调换。

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内容提要

《学前英语》系列教材是一套专为学前教育专业和学前英语或双语教育专业设计的英语综合教材。本教材以教育部颁发的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求(试行)》和《全国英语等级考试(PETS)考试大纲》为依据进行编写,以“培养实用性人才”、“应用为目的、实用为主、够用为度”为基本原则;以学前教育五大领域为主线,主题鲜明,突出教学内容的实用性、针对性和可操作性,强化学生语言运用实践能力的培养。教材包括 A、B 两大板块:A 板块程度较浅,适用于五年专的学前教育专业学生;B 板块程度较深,适用于三年专及学前英语或双语教育专业的学生。本套教材也可作为本科相关专业的辅助教材。

《学前英语》系列教材包括《综合教程》(1—5 册)、《综合练习》(1—5 册)、《教学参考书》(1—5 册)及配套的听力音像资料。

本书为《综合练习》第一册,共 10 个单元,供一学年使用。每单元包括两个部分。第一部分包括 Speaking, Words and expressions, Sentences translation, Grammar exercises 四个部分;第二部分为全国英语等级考试二级水平的模拟练习,包括 Listening comprehension, Vocabulary and structure, Cloze, Reading comprehension, Error correction, Writing 等内容。

《学前英语综合练习》(第一册)

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前 言

《学前英语》系列教材是一套专门为学前教育专业和学前英语或双语教育专业设计的英语综合教材。全套教材包括《综合教程》(1—5 册)、《综合练习》(1—5 册)、《教学参考书》(1—5 册)及配套的听力音像资料。

21 世纪是我国在各领域发生深刻变革的时代。随着我国加入世贸组织,与国际接轨日益紧密,外语教育也受到广泛重视。在学前教育领域开展英语教育已成为一种趋势,这是新时期教育改革的一个重要组成部分,也是社会、经济发展的需要。学前教育专业的学生学习专业英语,既对学生进行语言和文学素质的培养,又为今后工作的实际运用储备能量。为了把学前教育和英语教育有机地融合起来,体现学前教育与英语教育相结合的特色,《学前英语》教材编写组进行了充分的调研,组织了参与全国教育科学“十五”和“十一五”规划课题“学前双语教育师资培训研究”的子课题研究单位以及国内重点幼师院校的一线教师编写了本套教材。在编写过程中改革了学前教育和英语教育的课程内容,整合两者的综合知识,强化了学生从事学前英语教育的能力,填补了我国学前英语教育领域的空白。

《学前英语》系列教材以教育部颁发的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求(试行)》和《全国英语等级考试(PETS)考试大纲》为依据进行编写,以“培养实用性人才”、“应用为目的、实用为主、够用为度”为基本原则;以学前教育五大领域为主线,主题鲜明,突出了教学内容的实用性、针对性和可操作性,强化了学生语言运用实践能力的培养。

《综合教程》每册 10 个单元,每单元包括 A、B 两大板块:A 板块程度较浅,适用于五年专的学前教育专业学生;B 板块程度较深,适用于三年专及学前英语或双语教育专业的学生。每单元包括语音(Phonetics),听说(Listening & Speaking),阅读(Reading),语法(Grammar)和开心一刻(Fun Time)。全书以学前教育五大领域(健康、语言、社会、科学和艺术)为主线进行编写。

《综合练习》每册 10 个单元,每单元包括两个部分。第一部分紧扣单元主题,为单元主要内容的拓展练习;第二部分为全国英语等级考试模拟练习,旨在帮助学生进行全国英语等级考试过级训练。

《教学参考书》每册 10 个单元,每个单元根据《综合教程》的相关内容配有教学建

议、背景知识、课文译文、课文逐段详解、生词和词组例句及译文、习题答案及讲解、英语游戏教案等。

本套教材具有以下特点:

1. **体例规范, 题材新颖。** 教材以学前教育五大领域(健康、语言、社会、科学和艺术)为主题,材料选自权威文章,题材新颖,题型以信息输入与知识输出练习相配套。使学生学了就能练习,熟练之后即能掌握。教材共分为5册,每册10个单元,每单元包括语音、听说、阅读、语法、开心一刻,兼顾英语学习的听、说、读、写、译五个方面的综合技能训练。

2. **规范语音, 注重听说。** 根据学前教育的特点,突出语音和听说。教材的语音部分从基本的音素开始,逐步过渡到单词、句型和歌曲、童谣等。每单元末的英语儿歌与单元的语音练习相呼应,既体现了学前教育的特色,又能对语音语调作进一步的训练;Listening & Speaking 充分训练学生的英语听说能力;Speaking 环节配有与主题相匹配的图片,形象生动,能帮助学生更好地理解 and 完成口语练习的任务。

3. **立足学前, 生动活泼。** 教材的Fun Time 由英语游戏、英语儿歌和智慧之语三个部分组成。英语儿歌和英语游戏是学前英语教育不可或缺的两个重要部分,通过Fun Time 的教学,能更好地培养学生从事学前英语教育的能力;同时,Fun Time 也为学生今后从事学前英语教育提供了丰富的教学素材。

4. **讲练结合, 学以致用。** 教材注重实用性,认真贯彻“学一点、会一点、用一点”的原则,以学生为主体,充分发挥教师和学生的主体作用,让学生在互动中学习英语,在快乐中学习英语。教材中的chant, nursery rhymes, games 和 reading 都能让学生在课堂上开展说、唱、演等实践活动,有利于提高学生的实践教学能力。教材旨在通过教师的“精讲”和学生的“多练”,做到学中有练,练中有学;教材配备了练习册,通过听、说、读、写、译全方位的各种形式的课堂内外的实践,培养学生具有扎实的英语语言基础和较强的英语综合运用能力。

5. **由浅入深, 循序渐进。** 教材对内容的难度、梯度都进行了较为科学合理的设置。文章以一般性阅读材料为主,在文章的长度和生词量的设计上梯次递进。在课文长度的安排上,Text A 的课文阅读量分别约为:第一册200字,第二册250字,第三册300字,第四册350字,第五册450字;Text B 的课文阅读量约为:第一册250字,第二册300字,第三册350字,第四册400字,第五册500字。在练习册中,教材配备了全国英语等级考试(PETS)相关题型,以满足部分学生参加英语水平等级考试的训练需要。

6. **立体教学, 新颖便捷。** 我们充分运用现代教育技术,制作了与课本相配套的多媒体助学光盘,包括学生用书和练习册的听力朗读、经典英语儿童歌曲等有声资料,使课堂教学更加生动、直观、便捷。同时,全国教育科学“十一五”规划课题“学前双语教育师资培训研究”评选出的优秀双语示范课及说课光盘,可作为学生将来从事幼儿园教学的参考资料。

本套教材共分为5册。五年制专科学校可每学年使用1册,五年内学完1至5册;三年制专科学校每学期完成1册,三年内完成5册,第三年下学期实习时可使用教材中相关的资料;中专学校每学年使用1册,三年内学完1至3册。使用时,各校可根据具体情况灵活掌握。

编者

2010年7月16日

使用说明

本书为《学前英语综合练习》第一册,全书共 10 个单元。每单元分为两大部分:第一部分紧扣单元主题,为单元主要内容的拓展练习;第二部分为全国英语等级考试模拟练习,旨在帮助学生进行全国英语等级考试过级训练。

第一部分包括 Speaking, Words and expressions, Sentences translation, Grammar exercises 四个板块。

Speaking 包含两部分:一是 2 人小组对话;二是多人小组讨论。对话或讨论的话题均紧紧围绕课文主题。

Words and expressions 包含三种题型:一是根据所给定义和所给首字母写出相应的单词,内容涵盖 A 课和 B 课;二是将汉语短语译成英语,内容针对 A 课和 B 课;三是用所给词的正确形式填空,本题只针对 B 课。

Sentences translation 根据 A 课的内容,要求学生把 5 个中文句子翻译成英文。

Grammar exercises 围绕单元语法,设计拓展练习,加强学生对单元语法的学习和掌握。总共有三个题型:单项选择、用所给动词的正确形式填空和句子改错。

第二部分为全国英语等级考试二级水平的模拟练习,共有六大题:Listening comprehension, Vocabulary and structure, Cloze, Reading comprehension, Error correction, Writing。

Listening comprehension(听力理解)由 5 个短对话和 3 个长对话构成,学生根据听到的内容做选择题;Vocabulary and structure(词汇和句型)共 10 小题,全面考查学生对本单元词汇、句型和语法的掌握;Cloze(完形填空)1 篇(20 个空格),考查学生阅读能力及掌握语言基础知识的能力;Reading comprehension(阅读理解)共 2 篇,后设单选题,考查学生对文章大意的把握及细节的观察;Error correction(短文改错)共 10 个空格,有 9 个错,每行一个错,还有一行是无错的。Writing(写作)根据单元主题练写各种文体的小短文。

在本册练习册的最后还附有练习答案和听力原文,供教师讲解或学生自学时使用。

《综合练习》主要是配合学生用书做进一步的拓展练习,为不满足于课堂练习的学

生提供更多的练习机会。第二部分的题型对于拟参加全国英语等级考试的学生是很好的应试训练,能培养学生较好的自学能力。

本书可由学生自主学习,也可由教师在课堂上择要讲解。如果使用本书的学校选择让学生自主学习本练习册,我们建议教师在学生初次使用本书时给予一定的指导。本书的听力朗读附在《综合教程》配套光盘中。

编 者

2010年7月16日

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Unit 1

Health

Part One

I. Speaking

1. Make a dialogue with your partner according to the instructions.

A asks B what he/she usually does on weekends. B tells that he/she is a couch potato and seldom does any exercise. A tells B he/she used to be in poor health and after keeping working out for 2 years, he/she is in good health now. B promises to start to do exercise but has no idea what kind of exercise to choose. B suggests jogging.

2. Discuss the following questions in groups.

Nowadays, many people suffer from over nutrition, especially young people. How much do you know about over nutrition and what people can do to prevent it?

II. Write the following words with the help of their first letters and the definitions right next to them. (for Texts A & B)

1. p_____ the father or mother of a person
2. s_____ cause to be surprised
3. p_____ a learner who is enrolled in an educational institution
4. h_____ by contrast; on the other hand
5. r_____ recall knowledge from memory; have a recollection
6. e_____ a person with special knowledge or ability who performs skillfully
7. n_____ a baby from birth to four weeks
8. t_____ a young child
9. n_____ a period of time spent sleeping
10. p_____ a child who attends a preschool or kindergarten

III. Translate the following expressions into English. (for Texts A & B)

Text A

1. 忙于 _____
2. 锻炼 _____

Text B

6. 关心;挂念;关于 _____
7. 睡眠障碍 _____

3. 越来越多 _____ 8. 因为;由于 _____
 4. 与...住在一起 _____ 9. 康乐,幸福 _____
 5. 以及;也 _____ 10. 增加;加到 _____

IV. Fill in the blanks with the proper forms of the given words or expressions. (for Text B)

as ... as	add to	concern with	regular	not until
nightmare	nap	pattern	due to	establish

- Your pen writes _____ smoothly _____ mine.
- He assisted us to _____ a new company.
- I hope nothing turned up to _____ your difficulties.
- The accident was _____ negligence.
- What was your Ph. D. thesis _____?
- What a splendid _____!
- Saturday is a _____ holiday.
- Do you want to take a _____?
- _____ noon did it stop raining.
- I had a _____ last night.

V. Translate the following Chinese sentences into English. (for Text A)

- 令我惊讶的是迈克又迟到了。
- 我没有大家想象的那么慢。
- 广告上说大家必须使用他们的器械进行锻炼才能保持身体健康。
- 我的同班同学中许多人喜欢踢足球。
- 他们花费在书上的钱越来越多。

VI. Grammar exercises

A. Choose the best answer for each blank.

- In spring, the days _____ longer and longer, the trees _____ green.
 A) get, turn B) gets, turns
 C) got, turned D) have got, have turned
- The teacher told us that the sun _____ bigger than the earth.
 A) is B) was C) has been D) will be
- Could you tell me where the railway station _____?
 A) was B) is C) will be D) would be
- You must study hard if you _____ want to fail the exam.
 A) won't B) don't C) haven't D) hadn't
- Mary _____ to school.
 A) never walks B) is never walking
 C) walk never D) never is walking

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

- Olga _____ (always, bite) her fingernails when she is nervous.

2. Sometimes I _____ (worry) about my grades at school. Sonya _____ (never, worry) about her grades. She _____ (study) hard.
3. This pen _____ (not, belong) to me. It _____ (belong) to Pierre.
4. I will tell her the news when she _____ (come) to see me next week.
5. It _____ (seem) that you are right.
6. Mike says he _____ (want) to be a worker after he _____ (finish) school.
7. Light _____ (travel) much faster than sound.
8. Can you tell me if it _____ (snow) tomorrow?
9. You _____ (be) late if you _____ (not hurry).
10. I don't know when the manager _____ (return), but when he _____ (come) back I _____ (let) you know.

C. Find the errors in the following sentences and then correct them. There is only one error in each sentence.

1. Is your father like reading newspapers?
2. My elder sister teaches English in a primary school.
3. Mr. Green seldom plaies basketball in his spare time.
4. I go with you if I am free tomorrow.
5. The man who lives next to me don't like sports at all.

Part Two

I . Listening comprehension

Section A Short conversations

Directions: Listen to the short conversations twice and choose the correct answer to each question.

1. What kind of drink does the man want?
A) Milk. B) Water. C) Juice.
2. What is the boy going to do?
A) Play football. B) Play computer games. C) Play table tennis.
3. When does the woman go jogging?
A) In the morning. B) In the afternoon. C) In the evening.
4. What does the woman want the man to do?
A) Show her the way.
B) Teach her how to use the machine.
C) Help her in the school.
5. Where is the blue button?
A) In the front. B) On the right. C) On the left.

Section B Long conversations

Directions: Listen to the long conversations three times and choose the correct answer to each question.

Conversation One

1. What does the man do?

- A) He works for an IT company.
 B) He works in a factory.
 C) He works in a museum.
2. What is the woman's job?
 A) A teacher. B) A tour guide. C) A news reporter.

Conversation Two

3. How long has Jennifer been in China?
 A) One month. B) One week. C) One day.
4. Does Jennifer like China?
 A) Yes, she does. B) No, she doesn't. C) I don't know.

Conversation Three

5. Is Peter hungry?
 A) Yes, he is. B) No, he isn't. C) I don't know.
6. What is in the fridge?
 A) Some eggs. B) Some milk. C) Some water.
7. Does Peter want eggs?
 A) I don't know. B) No, he doesn't. C) Yes, he does.

II. Vocabulary and structure

Directions: Complete the sentences by deciding on the most appropriate choice.

- Henry is only _____ taller than his wife.
 A) slight B) slightly C) slighted D) regular
- A gunshot _____ from behind the building.
 A) out B) ring C) rang out D) add to
- The pupil _____ the door as soon as they heard the bell ring.
 A) made for B) come out
 C) came D) lifelong
- The moon _____ from behind the clouds.
 A) emerge B) emerged
 C) emerging D) due to
- I find it _____ to study and listen to the radio at the same time.
 A) distraction B) distracting
 C) distracted D) ring
- John is such a _____ man that no one likes to talk to him.
 A) boring B) bore C) bored D) nap
- Do you have any _____ that Charles stole the jewels?
 A) evidence B) kindly C) evident D) regular
- The old lady looked at her daughter with _____ pride.
 A) boredom B) evidence C) evident D) pattern
- The policeman treated the lost child very _____.
 A) kindness B) boss C) kindly D) establish
- All the children listened to the story with _____ attention.
 A) distracted B) means C) eager D) regular

III. Cloze

Directions: There are 20 blanks in this passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage.

Once the King of India was ill and sent for his doctor. The doctor came, ____ 1 ____ him and said, "You will be well soon in a few days if you take bull's milk." The King was ____ 2 ____, for he had never heard of a bull that gave milk. "How is it ____ 3 ____?" he asked.

"Order Gumbo to get it for you," answered the doctor, "He can do anything." Gumbo was a person with great knowledge and was ____ 4 ____ to the doctor. So the doctor thought this would be a way of making him ____ 5 _____. When the King told Gumbo what the doctor said and ____ 6 ____ him to get bull's milk, Gumbo ____ 7 ____ understood what the doctor was trying to do.

When he got home, he sat thinking how to get out of the ____ 8 _____. His daughter, seeing him worried, asked what was the ____ 9 _____. On hearing what the King had asked for, she said, "don't ____ 10 _____, Father, I will help you."

The next day she took some old clothes, went to the bank of the river near the palace, and chose a place ____ 11 _____ the King's bedroom window. In the middle of the night, she started to do her washing. She made so much noise ____ 12 _____ the King could not sleep. The King got very angry and sent a guard to ____ 13 _____ what was the matter. The soldier found the girl, and led her to the King. "Why do you wash your clothes here at night?" said the King.

The girl ____ 14 _____ to be afraid and said, "I had to wash clothes at night. This afternoon my father had a baby, I was ____ 15 _____ all day because of that. Then I found there were no clean ____ 16 _____ for the baby, so I had to come and wash them now."

"What!" cried the King, "Are you trying to make a ____ 17 _____ of me? I have never heard of man having a baby."

"Well, if the King himself orders someone to get bull's milk for him, ____ 18 _____ can't a man have a baby?"

The King smiled and said, "You must be Gumbo's ____ 19 _____. Go and tell your father that he may keep the bull's milk for his ____ 20 _____."

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A) checked | B) tested | C) judged | D) examined |
| 2. A) pleased | B) surprised | C) touched | D) moved |
| 3. A) possible | B) impossible | C) usual | D) unusual |
| 4. A) a friend | B) an enemy | C) a neighbor | D) a patient |
| 5. A) suffer | B) happy | C) angry | D) laugh |
| 6. A) begged | B) ordered | C) decided | D) demanded |
| 7. A) suddenly | B) certainly | C) immediately | D) directly |
| 8. A) chance | B) situation | C) position | D) difficulty |
| 9. A) matter | B) wrong | C) thing | D) problem |
| 10. A) frighten | B) worry | C) doubt | D) fear |
| 11. A) above | B) on | C) below | D) under |
| 12. A) but | B) when | C) as | D) that |
| 13. A) find out | B) get out | C) take out | D) bring out |
| 14. A) began | B) looked | C) became | D) pretended |

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| 15. A) busy | B) free | C) surprised | D) anxious |
| 16. A) food | B) clothes | C) boxes | D) something |
| 17. A) trick | B) joke | C) friend | D) fool |
| 18. A) why | B) how | C) who | D) what |
| 19. A) girl | B) daughter | C) wife | D) friend |
| 20. A) daughter | B) son | C) girl | D) baby |

IV. Reading comprehension

Directions: Read the following passages. The passage is followed by questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE that best fits.

(A)

Americans eat breakfast and lunch quickly if it is not a social, business or family occasion. The evening meal is usually longer and a time for families to gather together. Rushing through daytime meals is part of the fast pace in America. Another reason for rushing through daytime meals is that many people eat in restaurants that are usually crowded with people waiting for a place so that they, too, can be served and return to work on time. So each one hurries to make room for the next person. As with busy people everywhere there is a real difference between meals that are eaten in a hurry and those that can be enjoyed slowly with friends.

- What is not mentioned in the passage?
 - What time Americans eat dinner.
 - Where Americans eat.
 - The reason why Americans eat in a hurry.
 - Which meal Americans eat slowly.
- Americans hurry at meals because _____.
 - they are not used to eating slowly
 - they do not like eating outdoors
 - they don't have enough time for meals in the daytime
 - they don't like to eat slowly during their work time
- According to the passage the least busy time to eat in a restaurant would probably be _____.
 - during the busy time
 - at lunch
 - at dinner
 - at either breakfast or lunch
- The passage suggests that the Americans _____.
 - like eating with friends
 - don't take a sleep after lunch
 - don't eat much at lunch
 - eat dinner less slowly than lunch
- According to the passage Americans _____.
 - often hurry in the evening
 - are always late for their work
 - eat slower for social and business reasons
 - never eat in restaurant in the evening

(B)

Cars are the most important part of life in the United States. Without a car most people feel that they are poor. And even if a person is poor he doesn't feel really poor when he has a car. Henry Ford was the man who first started making cars in large numbers. He probably doesn't know how much the car was going to affect American culture. The car made the United States a nation on wheels. And it helped to make the United States what it is today. There are many reasons that the car became so popular in the United States. First of all, the country was a large one and Americans like to move around in it. The car provides the most comfortable and cheapest form of transportation (交通). With a car people can go to any place without spending a lot of money. The second reason that cars are popular is the fact that the United States never really developed an efficient and inexpensive form of public transportation.

Long distance trains have never been as common in the United States as they are in the other parts of the world. Nowadays there is a good system of air service provided by planes. But it is too expensive to be used frequently. The third reason is the most important one. The American spirit of independence is what really made cars popular. Americans don't like to wait for a bus, or a train or even a plane. They don't like to have to follow an exact schedule (计划表). A car gives them the freedom to plan their own time. And this is the freedom that Americans want most to have. The gas shortage has caused a big problem for Americans. But the answer will not be a bigger system of public transportation. The real solution will have to be a new kind of car, one that does not use so much gas.

6. Most Americans feel they are poor when they _____.
 - A) are out of work
 - B) don't have enough food
 - C) have no money
 - D) have no cars
7. Henry was the first to _____ cars.
 - A) find out
 - B) find
 - C) sell
 - D) produce
8. "a nation on wheels" means _____.
 - A) the nation is producing the best cars in the world
 - B) everyone in this country owns a car
 - C) cars play a very important role in people's life
 - D) there are more cars than trains in the country
9. With a car people can go _____ easily.
 - A) any where
 - B) to any place
 - C) to anywhere
 - D) any place
10. The real solution to the gas shortage problem is _____.
 - A) to make fewer cars
 - B) to make gas-saving cars
 - C) to develop a good transportation system
 - D) to develop train service