

● 新课标高中英语泛读教程 ●

# 社会热点

## 聚焦

Focus on  
Social Hot Issues

郑秋秋 主编



## 社会热点聚焦

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# 前言

“高中英语课程与课堂教学模式发展的构思与实践”是浙江省基础教育规划课题的立项课题,《新课标高中英语泛读教程》就是该课题的核心项目——开发高中英语泛读课程,编制泛读教材。《新课标高中英语泛读教程》是依据《普通高中英语课程标准》的选修课模块而设计的,属于语言知识与技能类模块。该套教程按英语语言涉及领域,划分为两册:《社会热点聚焦》和《英语国家文化掠影》。依照高中英语课程标准要求,在相应的阅读文章后分别标出级别(六、七、八级,分别对应于高一、高二、高三)和字数,教师可以根据学生的具体水平选用。

本套教材内容选材贴近现代生活,话题广泛,富有时代气息,有利于激发学生学习英语的兴趣、增强语感,也有利于提高学生的人文素养。该套教材的编写思路基于任务型阅读活动课堂教学实践。书中许多文章经过课堂教学实践及学生问卷调查等方面的验证,说明该书使用价值高,操作性强,具有一定的科学性、知识性和趣味性。

为了培养学生创新精神,提高实践能力,本套教材在遵循英语语言学习与掌握规律的前提下,为学生提供了大量的语言实践活动,并注明了相应的活动形式(如:个体、双人、小组等)。课内许多活动可延伸到课外,为学生自主学习和探究能力的形成创造了有利的条件,也为拓宽学生知识面、提高语言实际应用能力开辟了广阔的空间。该册书按话题涉及领域分为5个部分,每部分都有6个单元(Part 5为5个单元)。每单元的编写体例及说明如下:

## 一、体例:

Unit Title	(单元话题)
Before You Read	(读前活动)
Reading	(阅读文章)
Notes	(背景知识,生词解释)
While You Read	(阅读时的任务)
I. Reading for understanding (Individual Work)	
II. Reading for vocabulary (Cooperative Work)	
III. Reading for development (Pair Work)	
After You Read	(阅读后的活动)

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# Chapter 1 Protecting the innocent

## Language and Grammar

### I. Words and expressions

<b>admit</b> /əd'mɪt/ <i>v.</i>	承认	<b>alone</b> /ə'ləʊn/ <i>adv.</i>	单独
<b>carpet</b> /'kɑ:pɪt/ <i>n.</i>	地毯	<b>cheat</b> /tʃi:t/ <i>v.</i>	欺骗
<b>clue</b> /klu:/ <i>n.</i>	线索,端倪	<b>commit</b> /kə'mɪt/ <i>v.</i>	犯……(罪行)
<b>conclusion</b> /kən'klu:ʒən/ <i>n.</i>	结论	<b>crime</b> /kraɪm/ <i>n.</i>	罪恶,罪行
<b>criminal</b> /'krɪmɪnl/ <i>n.</i>	罪犯	<b>dark</b> /dɑ:k/ <i>adj.</i>	暗的,黑色的
<b>deal</b> /di:l/ <i>v.</i>	对付,应付	<b>deny</b> /dɪ'naɪ/ <i>v.</i>	否认
<b>detective</b> /dɪ'tektɪv/ <i>n.</i>	侦探	<b>earring</b> /'ɛərɪŋ/ <i>n.</i>	耳环
<b>fake</b> /feɪk/ <i>adj.</i>	假的;虚伪的	<b>guilty</b> /'ɡɪltɪ/ <i>adj.</i>	有罪的
<b>innocent</b> /'ɪnəsnt/ <i>adj.</i>	无罪的	<b>insurance</b> /ɪn'fʊərəns/ <i>n.</i>	保险
<b>jail</b> /dʒeɪl/ <i>n.</i>	监狱	<b>mud</b> /mʌd/ <i>n.</i>	泥
<b>muddy</b> /'mʌdɪ/ <i>adj.</i>	泥泞的,沾满烂泥的	<b>necklace</b> /'nekls/ <i>n.</i>	项链,项圈
<b>pearl</b> /pɜ:l/ <i>n.</i>	珍珠	<b>proof</b> /pru:f/ <i>n.</i>	证据,证物
<b>purchase</b> /'pɜ:tʃəs/ <i>v.</i>	购买	<b>question</b> /'kwɛstʃən/ <i>v.</i>	询问,审问
<b>recent</b> /'ri:snt/ <i>adj.</i>	新近的,最近的	<b>safe</b> /seɪf/ <i>n.</i>	保险箱
<b>spotless</b> /'spɒtlɪs/ <i>adj.</i>	无污点的	<b>spotlessly</b> /'spɒtliʃli/ <i>adv.</i>	无污点地
<b>succeed</b> /sək'si:d/ <i>v.</i>	成功	<b>suspect</b> /'sʌspekt/ <i>n.</i>	嫌疑犯
<b>theft</b> /θeft/ <i>n.</i>	偷窃,失窃	<b>thief</b> /θi:f/ <i>n.</i>	小偷,窃贼
<b>deal with</b>	处理,对付	<b>purchase something for...</b>	花……钱买
<b>jump to conclusions</b>	草率下结论	<b>no longer</b>	不再
<b>break into</b>	闯入	<b>admit doing something</b>	承认做了某事
<b>behind bars</b>	在监狱服刑	<b>as well as</b>	除……之外(也),而且
<b>in the end</b>	最后	<b>make sure</b>	查明;弄清楚
<b>deny doing something</b>	否认做某事	<b>instead of</b>	代替,而不是
<b>live alone</b>	独居	<b>go to jail</b>	入狱
<b>make up one's mind</b>	下决心,决定		

### II. Language points

1. purchase=buy. 例如: He purchased a vase for two million yuan. 他花2百万元买了一只花瓶。



purchase something for some money; 花……钱买某物, 可与 pay... for..., spend... on... 及... cost some money 进行句型转化。例如:

He purchased the oil painting for \$ 1,000 in 1950.

He paid \$ 1,000 for the oil painting in 1950.

He spent \$ 1,000 on the oil painting in 1950.

The oil painting cost him \$ 1,000 in 1950. 他在 1950 年花了一千美元买了这幅油画。

2. no longer = not ... any longer; 不再, 已不。例如:

He no longer lives here. 他不再住这儿了。

I can't wait any longer. 我不能再等了。

3. to protect 为动词不定式作表语。例如:

My job is to protect the innocent as well as find the guilty. 我的工作是不但发现有罪的人, 并且保护无辜的人。

Her lifelong ambition is to be a hostess. 她毕生的愿望是做一个空姐。

His job is to organize the school sports meeting. 他的工作是组织校运动会。

4. as well as: 除……之外(也), 而且。例如:

She is clever as well as beautiful.

= She's not only beautiful but also clever. } 她不但美丽而且聪明。

He speaks French as well as English.

= He speaks not only English but also French. } 他不但会说英语还会说法语。

注意主谓语一致。例如:

The driver as well as the passengers was taken to the hospital at once. 司机及乘客立刻被送进医院。

另外, as well = too 放在句尾。例如:

He can read and write as well. 他会读还会写。

### III. Grammar

1. 可接动词不定式的动词: agree, promise, decide, refuse, fail, seem, hope, manage, want, offer, wish, plan, expect, happen, need, help, etc.。例如:

I agreed to go with them. 我答应与他们一起去。

They offered to help me with my maths. 他们答应帮我辅导数学。

2. 可接动名词的动词: admit consider, deny, mind, enjoy, practise, finish, go, suggest, give up, stand, put off, avoid, miss, risk, imagine, keep, dislike, can't help, etc.。例如:

They finished doing their homework. 他们完成了家庭作业。

3. 既可接动词不定式又可接动名词的动词, 且意思区别不大的动词: like, begin, start, continue。

4. 有的动词后既可接动名词也可接动词不定式, 但意义有所不同。例如: forget, remember, stop, try。

### IV. Difficult sentences

1. My job is to protect the innocent as well as find the guilty. 我的工作是不但发现有罪之



人,并且保护无辜的人。

2. That's why I like working as a detective. 这就是我为什么喜欢当侦探的原因。

## Test 1

### Paper 1 Listening (25%)

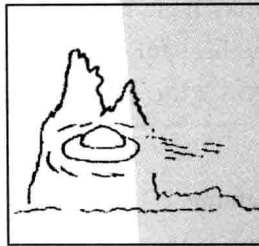
I. Listen and choose the right picture. (5%)



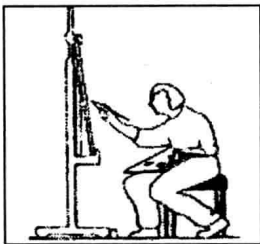
A



B



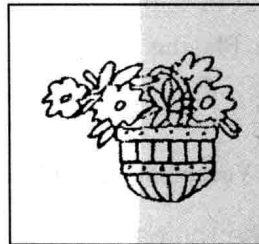
C



D



E



F

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_

II. Listen and choose the best response to sentence you hear. (5%)

- |                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1. A. Yes, I'd like to.          | B. No, I've just had.                            |
| C. No, thanks.                   | D. Please have it yourself.                      |
| 2. A. I'd love to.               | B. Yes, I will.                                  |
| C. Are you sure?                 | D. I'm afraid you have to.                       |
| 3. A. I'd like to buy two books. | B. I'm sorry to hear that.                       |
| C. I have lost my earrings.      | D. I won the first prize in the reading contest. |
| 4. A. To be a detective.         | B. To the Palace Museum.                         |
| C. To do some washing.           | D. Yes, I want to be a doctor.                   |
| 5. A. I like reading, too.       | B. I don't like reading, either.                 |
| C. So is speaking.               | D. Neither is speaking.                          |

III. Listen to the dialogue and choose the best answer to the question you hear. (5%)

- |                             |                              |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. A. He has got a new job. | B. He is hard-working.       |
| C. His new job is tiring.   | D. His boss didn't like him. |
| 2. A. By bus.               | B. By plane.                 |
| C. By train.                | D. By car.                   |
| 3. A. In a cinema.          | B. In a book shop.           |
| C. In a library.            | D. In the hospital.          |

4. A. Spring.                      B. Summer.                      C. Autumn.                      D. Winter.  
5. A. 10.                              B. 16.                              C. 20.                              D. 26.

IV. Listen to the passage and tell whether the following statements are true or false. (5%)

1. Sam had an interview for a summer job at Jimmy's Supermarket.
2. First, he thought about wearing a T-shirt and jeans to the interview.
3. Finally, he went to the interview in his three-piece suit.
4. He thinks he is right.
5. It's the best for him to choose the three-piece suit to the interview.

V. Listen to the passage and fill in the table. (5%)

Personal information				
Name: Liming				
Birthplace: 1. _____.				
Job: A 2. _____ teacher.				
Hobbies: Playing 3. _____ 4. _____ foreign 5. _____				

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_

**Paper 2 Vocabulary and Grammar (30%)**

I. Choose the best answer. (12%)

1. Who else know the number \_\_\_\_\_ the safe in your company?  
A. of                      B. for                      C. to                      D. in
2. A: \_\_\_\_\_ did she interview Miss Wang?  
B: To get more information about the case.  
A. What                      B. Why                      C. How                      D. When
3. The police are questioning the \_\_\_\_\_. If he admits that he did the case, he will surely be sentenced to death.  
A. guilty                      B. innocent                      C. suspect                      D. lawyer
4. The girl can paint as well as \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. dance                      B. a dancer                      C. singing                      D. a singer
5. I can't give you the book. I have promised \_\_\_\_\_ Susan the book.  
A. giving                      B. to give                      C. gives                      D. gave
6. Would you mind \_\_\_\_\_ me your dictionary?  
A. lending                      B. to lend                      C. borrowing                      D. to borrow
7. Let me \_\_\_\_\_, will you?  
A. to stay lonely                      B. stay lonely                      C. stay alone                      D. staying alone
8. John denied \_\_\_\_\_ anything about their plan.  
A. to know                      B. knowing                      C. knows                      D. knew
9. We use computers \_\_\_\_\_ useful information.

- A. storing      B. store      C. for store      D. to store
10. If you write a shopping list, you \_\_\_\_\_ all the things.  
A. remember to get      B. will remember to get  
C. remember getting      D. will remember getting
11. My father's job is \_\_\_\_\_ sick people better.  
A. making      B. to make      C. make      D. made
- B 12. Can the computer tell you \_\_\_\_\_ next?  
A. how to do      B. what to do      C. what to do it      D. to do what

II. Fill in the blanks with the words in their proper forms. (4%)

1. The insurance of his house costs forty pounds a year. (insure.)  
2. Recently, they've bought a new car. (recent)  
3. Prison is a place for punishing the criminals (crime).  
4. Have you any proof (prove) that you weren't there at 9:00 last night?

III. Choose a word or an expression in the box which is closest in meaning to the underlined part of each sentence. (4%)

- A. make up your mind too quickly  
B. things that help to solve a crime  
C. persons who have done something wrong  
D. persons who haven't done anything wrong  
E. said he didn't do something

1. Mr. Green denied doing anything illegal. E  
2. Be careful not to jump to conclusions before you find enough proof. A  
3. He promised to find the guilty and bring them to justice. C  
4. The police searched all the rooms but found no clues. B

IV. Fill in the blank with the right form of the verb. (4%)

1. Mr. Li is a very rich man who lives alone and enjoys collecting coins. (collect)  
2. Jane's ambition is to become a successful doctor. (become)  
3. A burglar who broke into the house drank three bottles of champagne and was arrested when he was still asleep. (break) *hardly when*  
4. We had have our picnic on the grass when suddenly it began to rain. (have) *were having*

V. Rewrite the sentence as required. (6%)

1. The thief will be put in prison for five years. (保持原句意思)  
The thief will be put in jail for five years. */behind bars*  
2. Fingerprints help the police find the guilty. (对划线部分提问)  
What helps the police find the guilty?  
3. You'd better read newspapers. You'd better not play computer games. (合并为一句)  
You'd better read newspapers instead of playing computer games.

**Paper 3 Reading and Writing (45%)**

**I. Reading comprehension. (15%)**

**A**

Once upon a time, there were three brothers living in a faraway land. Their names were Strong-Arm, Wise-Head and Good-Heart.

Strong-Arm spent all his time very happily running, jumping, throwing spears(矛,枪) and swimming. Wise-head, too, was very happy. He spent all his time reading, writing, learning and making things with hands. Good-Heart was the happiest of all. He spent all his time helping his brothers and cooking their food.

One day a girl was seen on the top branch(树枝) of a great tree, which no one could ever climb, calling "Help! Help!"

Good-Heart was always ready to help anyone in trouble. So he asked his two brothers for help. Wise-Head thought about the problem. He worked out the height of the tree, made a long piece of thin string(细绳), and tied a stone to one end of it. Then he told Strong-Arm to throw the stone over the highest branch. Then Wise-Head tied a long thick rope(粗绳) to the string, and pulled the other end of the string until the rope, too, went right over the branch and down again. So Strong-Arm climbed up the rope, and brought the little girl safely to the ground. The three brothers all felt wonderfully happy because they had saved the girl.

The girl was actually a fairy(仙女). She had come to teach the three brothers a lesson in cooperation(合作). "Look," the fairy said, "being only strong or only wise or only good is not enough. The best thing is to be strong, wise and good."

True or false:

- ☒ 1. Long time ago, the three brothers were not happy before meeting the fairy.  
☒ 2. Good-Heart was the happiest of the three because he was always ready to help people in trouble.  
☒ 3. Wise-Head was clever enough to work out the height of the tree.  
☒ 4. Strong-Arm saved the little girl alone.  
☒ 5. The best thing is to be only strong or only wise or only good.

**B**

I felt encouraged by his words and began to swim more calmly. But my clothes stuck to me like a heavy weight. I could hardly stay above the surface.

Counsel saw this. "Shall I cut them?" he asked.

With a knife he cut my clothes from top to bottom and took them off quickly while I swam for both of us.

Then I did the same for Counsel, and we continued to swim near each other.

But we were in serious trouble. The crew might not have noticed our disappearance. And if they had, they could not return because the rudder(舵) had broken. Counsel thought



of all this, and calmly made his plans. We decided to wait for the ship as long as possible, because we had no other hope of safety. I suggested that we save our strength so that both of us would not be tired out at the same time. This was how we did it: While one of us lay on his back, quite still, with arms crossed and legs stretched out, the other would swim and push him along. We changed every ten minutes or so. In this way we could swim for hours, perhaps till daylight. The crash of the ship and the whale had appeared at about eleven o'clock. We had about eight hours to swim before daylight. This seemed possible, if the sea remained calm.

Choose the best answer:

1. What happened to the man who told the story?
  - A. He and his companion got into the water to test their strength.
  - B. He jumped into the water to save the broken rudder.
  - C. He was knocked into the water by his enemy.
  - D. He was thrown into the sea when the ship struck a whale.
2. Why did the two men cut their clothes?
  - A. Because no people helped them to take off their clothes.
  - B. Because they couldn't take off their clothes on the sea.
  - C. Because they wanted to get rid of their clothes quickly.
  - D. Because they wanted to take lifebuoys(救生圈) with their clothes.
3. What does the word "still" in the last paragraph mean?
  - A. not moving.
  - B. even.
  - C. yet.
  - D. however.
4. In order to save their strength, \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. one of them pushed the other while swimming and then they changed
  - B. they both swam calmly
  - C. they crossed their arms and stretched their legs on the water
  - D. they lay on their backs instead of swimming
5. Which one of the following is **True**?
  - A. Neither of the two men was good swimmers.
  - B. The sea was calm before eleven o'clock that night.
  - C. The story took place at night.
  - D. The two men had to swim eight hours to catch up with the ship.

C

(Shortly after postage stamps were introduced by Britain in 1840, people began collecting them.) In 1841, a women placed an advertisement in *the London Times* newspaper. She wanted stamps so that she could completely cover a bedroom wall. *Where it is very old and one life*  
 (A stamp becomes valuable because there are fewer copies of it than there are people who want it.) The age of the stamp is only one reason. How many stamps were made is also important. There are some stamps that are 100 years old but a billion or more were printed. They will never be valuable. There are more than 10 stamps in the world where there is only

one copy left. The one-cent 1856 British Guiana was sold for US\$ 935,000 in 1980.

Only one country is allowed to issue stamps without including its name. This is Britain because it was the first country to issue postage stamps in 1840. (Remember that each country may use their own language on stamps, so you may not understand the words.)

There are lots of place where you can get stamps. The easiest and cheapest way to start is by taking stamps from envelopes and postcards that come to your house. You can also ask your friends to save the stamps from their mail for you. Another idea is to find a pen pal so that you can send each other letters with cool stamps. You can also buy stamps from nearby post offices and from other people.

Answer the questions:

1. When did people start to collect stamps?
2. When is a stamp worth a lot of money?
3. Which country first issued postage stamps?
4. How do you tell where a stamp is from?
5. How many ways of collecting stamps does the passage tell you?

II. Choose the words or expressions and complete the passage. (6%)

Michel is a young girl who works for the police \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_ a handwriting expert. She has helped catch many criminals by using her special talents.

When she was fourteen, Michel was already \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_ interested in the differences in her friends' \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_ that she would spend hours studying them. After finishing college she went to France for a special two-year class in handwriting at the School of Police Science.

Michel says that it is \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_ for people at hiding their handwriting. She can discover most of what she needs to know simply \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_ looking at the writing with her own eyes, \_\_\_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_\_\_ she also has machines that help her make out different kinds of paper and ink. This knowledge is often of great help to the police.

- |             |           |            |                |
|-------------|-----------|------------|----------------|
| 1. A. with  | B. by     | C. like    | D. as          |
| 2. A. so    | B. too    | C. quite   | D. extra       |
| 3. A. books | B. letter | C. tongues | D. handwriting |
| 4. A. main  | B. safe   | C. easy    | D. impossible  |
| 5. A. with  | B. by     | C. of      | D. about       |
| 6. A. so    | B. for    | C. thus    | D. but         |

III. Read the passage and fill in the blanks with proper words. (6%)

If you want to become a good speaker of English, you must do your best to learn it, and you must study hard. You will get tired after you study long and hard. Then you had better try to talk to yourself in English. This is a good way to speak it better. That though it is difficult for you to speak English well, this way will help you to feel it easy. So, if one of your friends is studying English, it is very useful to talk in English with him. Probably he needs an English speaker like you, too. Without



talking in English, you will not be able to speak it well. It is important for you to speak it as possible fast as you can.

IV. Choose the right sentences and complete the following dialogues. (10%)

A

- A. And it will make you strong.
- B. Don't forget to get up earlier tomorrow, Dad.
- C. It's good for you to walk.
- D. And it will make you happy.
- E. Can't you walk there this morning?
- F. But it's so far.

M: My goodness! It's too late.

W: Hurry up, Dad. I'm ready.

M: I will be late for work if I take you to school. 1 E

W: 2 F It will take me a quarter of an hour.

M: 3 Walking is as important as eating and sleeping.

W: But walking will make me tired.

M: 4 When I was at your age, I spent nearly an hour going to school every day. Off you go, Mary!

W: Bye! 5

1. E 2. F 3. C 4. A 5. B

B

- A. But I don't agree with you.
- B. That's nothing new.
- C. It's fun to swim in summer.
- D. How was your summer?
- E. Didn't you get bored?
- F. I haven't seen you for a long time.

M: Hey, Mary!

W: Hi, Tony! 1 D Did you have a good time? F

M: Of course. I slept until ten every morning, and every afternoon at the stadium.

W: That's all you did the whole summer? 2 B E

M: No, it was great. And I didn't read any books all summer.

W: 3 B You didn't read any books the last school year, either.

M: 4 C

W: Good. I worked all summer. I made money for college.

M: You are thinking about college already? I think this is the year to have fun.

W: 5 A

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_

V. Writing: Suppose you are a detective, and you like your job very much. Write a short passage about a recent case that you dealt with. Write at least 60 words. (8%)

Suggested outlines:

1. Why do you like your job?
2. What was the recent case that you dealt with?
3. How did you solve the case?

## Test 2

### Paper 1 Listening (30 分)

I. Listen and choose the right picture. (6 分)



A



B



C



D



E



F



D

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_

II. Listen and choose the best response to sentence you hear. (6 分)

- A. You'd better not go there alone.

B. It's very easy to find it.

C. Yes. Go down this street, then turn right at the third crossing.

D. Sorry, I cannot tell you. You should find it by yourself.
- A. We can get there on foot. We needn't go there by underground.

B. Just three o'clock.

C. About three kilometers.

D. I'm not quite sure.
- A. She likes dancing.

B. She is good at dancing.

C. She is liked by us all.

D. She is tall and thin.
- A. No, thanks.

B. Yes, you can do so.

C. Never mind.

D. Of course not.
- A. It's a sad story.

B. It was great.

- C. It is exciting. D. I didn't like it.  
 6. A. No, thanks. I will get one for myself. B. That's good.  
 C. That's a good idea. D. That's all right.

III. Listen to the dialogue and choose the best answer to the question you hear. (6分)

1. A. Because the scarf is badly made.  
 B. Because he is not able to pay for it.  
 C. Because his wife is not with him.  
 D. Because his wife doesn't like the colour.
2. A. Happy. B. Surprised C. Worried. D. Angry.
3. A. Mary. B. Rose. C. Susan. D. Their parents.
4. A. At the airport. B. On the plane.  
 C. On the top of Jinmao Tower. D. Beside the Huangpu River.
5. A. Doctor and nurse. B. Teacher and student.  
 C. Policeman and traveler. D. Seller and buyer.
6. A. The woman was visiting a friend.  
 B. The woman didn't hear the phone ringing.  
 C. The woman did not get home then.  
 D. Nobody was in the house at that moment.

IV. Listen to the passage and tell whether the following statements are true or false. (6分)

1. Jack's mother found eight broken umbrellas when she was doing some cleaning in Jack's room.
2. She thought they were too old to repair.
3. Jack repaired these umbrellas himself.
4. On the bus, Jack took a woman's umbrella by mistake and brought it home.
5. The next day, when Jack took the bus with so many umbrellas, she thought he had stolen them.
6. From the story we can see that Jack was a careless man.

V. Listen to the dialogue and fill in the table. (6分)

Person	Food	How
Betty	1. _____	cold
	2. _____	too well done
	French bread	very 3. _____
Robert	4. _____	weak
	the fish	not very 5. _____
	the potato salad and vegetables	not 6. _____

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_