

SENIOR  
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中学英语



考点实战突破 **练习**

按新课程·新考纲·新课标要求编写

听说读写

ERROR CORRECTION & WRITING

短文改错与书面表达

中学英语教学  
与考试命题研究组编写

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·高中·

三年级 全一册

中学英语专项分册练习丛书

# 英语考点实战突破练习

短文改错  
与  
书面表达

## Error Correction & Writing

高三◎全

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# EXERCISE

## 前言

正值花季的中学生,如海绵吸水一样吮吸着知识的营养。那孜孜不倦的执著,那伏案疾书的劳碌,还有那求知若渴而又茫然的惶惑,让人感动又心酸。Why? 因为手头缺少一套方便快捷的考点实战突破系列英语教辅丛书。

为了使莘莘学子及时有效地巩固和运用平时所学知识,增强英语实力,从而能够事半功倍地顺利通过各类大小考试,并进一步了解、认识、备战中高考,《英语考点实战突破练习》系列丛书应运而生。本丛书将带给你全新的理念:摸同步性和梯度于一体,集综合性与连贯性于一身,教你学会梳理知识,学会归纳重点、学习探究,学会建立自己的知识网络,你将在提高智能的基础上,调动潜能,赢得金榜题名的捷足先登之机。

本丛书依据最新《中学英语教学大纲》和《英语课程标准》,按现行全国通用教材的单元序列编写,分初中部分、高中部分,共计30本。它紧扣教材、逐步升级、知识序列、同步性强,使用极为便利。

### 一、阵容强大,名师荟萃

这里拥有全国的重量级名师、学科带头人为你领衔主编,骨干教师为你亲自主笔,一线教师为你量身订做。他们曾多次参加中、高考阅卷的工作,有丰富的教学经验和科研成果,有极强的责任感和使命感。

### 二、理念前卫,定位科学

本丛书以中高考题为模板,涉及初、高中英语学习的方方面面,依据考试中出现的主要题型分为几大专项训练板块:1.听力,2.语法,3.完形填空,4.阅读理解,5.综合填空和短文改错(初中),6.短文改错与书面表达(高中)。每个板块既独立成书,又与其他板块相互联系,既体现了专项训练的循序渐进,又体现了知识间的相互渗透,定位于培养你的听、说、读、写、译五项技能,让你在学习中游刃有余,得心应手。

### 三、模式新颖,点拨精要

本丛书模式新颖,实用性强,选例典型新颖,点拨精要独到,知识梯度适中,层次分明,贯通自然,衔接有致。既有学科内知识的综合迁移,又有学科间知识的相互渗透。选择它,不仅可以在平时的练习中不知不觉提高自己的英语水平,可以获得中高考的最新信息,而且更足以强化你的备考意识,丰富你的实战经验——还犹豫什么?

丛书编委会

2004年6月



# EXERCISE

## 使用说明

《英语考点实战突破练习》根据考试中的几大主要题型设置分册,由优秀一线教师倾力编写。对中学生来说,有了该套书,有效全面提高自己的听、说、读、写、译能力不再是无章可循;还可以针对自己弱项对症下药,目标明确地选择训练;同时更可以进一步强化自己的备考意识,丰富自己的实战经验,增强自己的应试实力,提高自己的考试成绩。

### 题型丰富全面

各分册依据考试的考查内容、形式选取各种不同题型的题,题型的选择、安排特别注重由易到难、循序渐进。如:《综合填空与短文改错》分册设有基础的单词拼写、单项选择、单句改错到难度较大的句型转换、短文改错等形式,《语法》分册设有基础的单项选择、补充句子到难度较大的句型转换、补充短文等形式……这些题型是集中检验和体现中学生英语水平和实力的主要形式,更是中学生最容易失分的红灯区。因此,我们特别设置了专门针对这些题型的强化训练,目标明确,逐个击破,力求从多角度再现和巩固知识内容。

### 题目精挑细选

本丛书出题紧扣考试中出现频率最高的知识点、语法点,全方位覆盖英语教学中的重点、难点、考点。所有试题都是经过名校资深一线教师精心挑选、组织的,注重新、精、全,能够真实地检验和有效地提高你的语言功底和实力。

丰富足够的题量是本丛书的一个特色;练习是手段,不是目的,是学生对所学知识的巩固和灵活运用的一个过程。通过大量练习,学生可以不断总结解题规律,归纳解题技巧,提高解决实际问题的能力,这是学生在学习过程中不可回避的一个环节。

### 答案透彻详细

答案分析详略得当。应该简练的地方解决问题即可,绝不拖沓冗长。精选重点题、难点题、易考题、易错题作详细的答案讲析,不仅提供了全面、规范而精练的解题思路,教你掌握解题模式套路,减少因答题技巧不熟而造成的茫然和困惑;同时必要时还进一步巩固和拓展了该题知识点。仔细阅读答案讲析,不仅可以巩固该知识点在特定语境下的运用方法,还可以举一反三,做到会做该题,而又不仅仅局限于会做该题。

# EXERCISE

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# EXERCISE

## Error Correction

### 短文改错

## E 考试要求 R

短文改错是全国统一高考 NMET 第二卷中的一种试题。该题型主要测试考生的观察能力、判断能力、纠错能力、语言基础知识及语言的综合运用能力。短文改错不同于单句改错,因为单句改错多是语言形式的错误,包括相当比率的语法形式的错误。单句改错一般情况下不必参照语境,不必考虑行文逻辑,而短文改错中的错误则需要借助语境及行文逻辑加以判断。这是由单纯考语言语法向考综合运用和综合理解的过渡,故我们说这是一种对语篇的语言评价能力的考查。

短文改错题综合性强,从某种程度上讲,是单句改错、单项填空、阅读理解和书面表达的综合,与其它题型相比较,增大了测试难度,考查的知识面广,对考生提出了更高的要求。历年的 NMET 短文改错题都是考生失分率较高的题型之一。为了提高解答短文改错题的准确率,了解和掌握该题型的作答要求、特点及考查的范围是十分必要的。

### 一、短文改错的作答要求

该题型的作答要求是严格的,操作也较复杂,作答时一定要讲究规范化、准确性,考试说明上对短文改错有文字说明:此题要求对一段文章改错。先对每一行作出判断是对还是错,如果是对,在该行右边的横线划一个勾(√);如果有错误(每行不会多于一个错误),则按情况改错如下:

此行多一个词:把多余的词用斜线(/)划掉,在该行右边横线上写出该词,并用斜线划掉;

此行缺一个词:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(∧),在该行右边的横线上写出该加的词;

此行错一个词:在错词下划一横线,在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

注:原行没有错的不要改。

由此可见,短文改错的改错原则为“一对一”,无论是多词、缺词还是错词,只能改动一处。

### 二、短文改错的特点及考查范围

NMET 短文改错的材料内容均为与学生学习和生活有关的话题,所选短文一般难度适中,体裁多为记叙文和说明文,意思并不难理解,要求考生判断各行是否有错,若有错即将其改正。错误的类型包括词法、句法、行文逻辑等。短文改错题考查的范围包括:(1)主语谓语是否一致;动词的时态是否一致;代词前后指代的是否一致;(2)动词时态、语态是否误用;名词前的冠词是否误用;名词的单复数、可数与不可数是否误用;形容词、副词是否误用;定语从句中关



系代词、关系副词是否误用;状语从句中从属连词及并列句中的并列连词是否误用;名词性从句中连接代词、连接副词是否误用;非谓语动词是否误用;(3)名词前的冠词是多还是少;动词后的介词、副词是多还是少;不定式的小品词 *to* 是多还是少。

观察这几年来短文改错题,我们可以发现,短文改错中错词、多词、少词或无错在高考改错题中所占比例变化不大,通常为 6:2:1:1 或 6:1:2:1。我们推测 2004 年高考试卷的短文改错题依然以难度不大的记叙文或说明文为主,考查重点为动词、名词、形容词、副词、代词、连接词等。

## 应该解题技巧

### 一、语法错误

在短文改错中涉及到的语法错误很多,几乎包括中学语法的全部,特别是时态、语态、主谓一致、代词、名词单复数、可数名词与不可数名词、冠词、非谓语动词、介词、关系词、连接词等用法。

#### (一)错一词

##### 1. 动词的时态和语态

根据上下文的特定语境、特定时间状语或时态的提示,判断动词时态是否误用。根据句意分析主语和动作的“执行”与“承受”关系,使用正确的语态。

A. They did not want me to do any work at home. (NMET 2001) 此句中的 did 应改为 *do*。

But his parents think going to college is more important than playing sports and college was the only place for a smart boy like their son. (2003 年北京春招) 此句中的 was 应改为 *is*。因为这二篇短文写的是通常的情况,短文中的其余动词都用的是一般现在时,这里用过去时态明显与全文不符。

B. The time passes quickly. (NMET 2002) 此句中的 passes 应改为 *passed*。

She liked it very much and reads it to the class. (NMET 2003) 根据连词 *and* 的对称性原则,此句中的 reads 应改为 *read*。因为这二篇短文都是记叙文,叙述过去发生的事,故应改用过去时态。

C. Charles and Linda were seeing near the top of the building. 此句意为 Charles 和 Linda 在靠近楼顶的地方被看到,故 seeing 应改为 *seen*, 构成被动语态。

##### 2. 代词

根据上下文判断代词前后指代是否一致,人称代词的格是否误用,不定代词用法是否准确。

A. I think I liked those classes because I felt that it helped me understand. . . . . (2001 年北京、内蒙、安徽卷) 此句中的 it 应改为 *they*, 因为前面的名词为复数 *classes*。

B. The three of them were very excited. (NMET 2002) 此句中的 them 应改为 *us*。因为短文叙述“我”和父母去峨眉山旅游的情形,代词应为第一人称复数的宾格形式。

C. But his parents think college is the only place for a smart boy like his son. (2003 年北京春招) 此句中的 his 应改为 *their*, 主语是 *parents*, 父母亲为二人, 应说 *their son*。

D. I always thought in Chinese and tried to translate anything into English. (NMET 2003) 此句

中的 anything 应改为 everything, anything 多用于疑问句和否定句中,有否定概念,根据语境“我”总是用汉语思维,试图把什么都翻译成英语,应用 everything 表示肯定。

### 3. 名词

判断句中名词该用单数还是复数,是可数名词还是不可数名词,名词作主语的主谓一致问题。

A. . . so that I'll get good marks in all my subject. (NMET 2001) 此句中的 subject 应改为 subjects。可数名词被 all 所修饰应用复数。

B. On the way up I was busy taking picture. . . (NMET 2002) 此句中的 picture 应改为 pictures。如果单纯考虑句子结构,可以在 picture 前加一冠词 a,但从上下文语境来看,“我”不可能只拍一张照片,故用复数 pictures。

C. But then there is always more mysteries to look into. (2001 年北京、内蒙、安徽卷) 此句中的 is 应改为 are,因为主语是复数名词 mysteries。

### 4. 冠词

名词前的冠词是否误用,该用 a 还是 an 或者是用 the。

A. . . my first visit to a American family. 此句中的 a 应改为 an, American 一词的第一个音素是元音。

B. We may be one family and live under a same roof. (NMET 2001) 此句中的 a 应改为 the。形容词 same 前应用定冠词 the。

### 5. 非谓语动词

根据上下文判断现在分词、过去分词、动名词、不定式是否误用。

A. After learn the basics of the subject, nothing else seemed practical to me. (2001 年北京、内蒙、安徽卷) 此句中的 learn 应改为 learning。After 在此为介词,后面应跟动名词短语作宾语。而且下一行还有一完整的句子,谓语动词为一般过去时。

B. We fed monkeys, visiting temples and told stories. (NMET 2002) 此句中的 visiting 应改为 visited, 此处不能用现在分词作状语,而应用谓语动词,与 fed、told 相并列。

C. It was very kind of them to meet me at the railway station and drove me to their home. 此句中的 drove 应改为 drive。drive 和 meet 是由 and 连接的两个平等的<sub>不定式</sub>,第二个 to 省去。

### 6. 形容词、副词

判断句中形容词、副词是否误用,形容词、副词的原级、比较级及最高级是否误用。

A. . . nothing else seemed very practically to me. (2001 年北京、内蒙、安徽卷) 此句中的 practically 应改为 practical, 此处需要形容词作 seemed 的表语。

B. . . but now I am interesting in football. 此句中的 interesting 应改为 interested, interesting “有趣的、令人感兴趣的”,表示(人)对……感兴趣,应用 interested。

C. Unfortunate, there are too many people in my family. 此句中的 Unfortunate 应改为 Unfortunately, 因为修饰整个句子需要的是副词。

### 7. 连接词

判断状语从句中的从属连词的使用是否得体,名词性从句中的连接词和定语从句中的关

系词是否误用。

A. . . ,but it didn't matter that I would win or not. (NMET 2000) 此句中的 that 应改为 whether,that 引导宾语从句时没有词义,且不能与 or not 搭配,此处用 whether,构成固定搭配,whether. . . or not,词义为“是否……”。

B. What things are in other homes,I wonder. (NMET 2001) 此句中的 What 应改为 How。从文中可知“我”不知道别人家里的情况如何,how 引导宾语从句。

C. I live in Beijing,where is the capital of China. 此句中的 where 应改为 which。逗号后的从句是非限制性定语从句,where 是关系副词,不能在从句中作主语,故此处用关系代词 which,不可换成 that。

D. I'm the captain of our school so with my fellow players we've won several games. (2003 北京春招) 此句中的 so 应改为 and,这二句之间并无因果关系,只能用 and 表示并列。

### (二)多一词

这种类型的错误多出现在结构功能词方面,比如多了冠词、介词、副词、代词或连接词。在改正这类错误时要根据涉及到的名词、动词的特点、搭配和含义判断是否多了冠词、介词、副词或者小品词 to;不及物动词和短语动词没有被动语态,故助动词 be 要删去。还要纵观全文,根据上下文的句子结构和意义,判断是否多了连接词或否定词 not,注意定语从句中是否多了与关系词重复的语法成分。

A. When I was a child,the rain was a mystery. (2001 年北京、内蒙、安徽卷) 此句中的 the 应删去,rain 在此为抽象名词,前面不加 the。

B. The time passed quickly. Evening came down. (NMET 2002) 此句中的 came 为不及物动词,副词 down 为多余的,应删去。

C. The main problem was in that I always thought in English. (NMET 2003) 此句中介词 in 为多余应删去。in 不与 that 连用,that 引导表语从句。

D. . . the librarian will write to you, and let you to know when the book you want. . . (NMET 1994) 此句中不定式的符号 to 应删去,let 后不定式省略小品词 to。

### (三)缺一词

这种类型的比例少,但不易发现。这种现象多见于冠词、介词、副词、连词等虚词。如:名词前缺少应有的冠词;不及物动词后缺少相应的介词或副词;不定式中缺少了不该省的 to,被动语态中缺少助动词 be,主从句之前缺少连接词。

A. My parents love me dearly and will do all they can make sure that I get a good education. (NMET 2001) can 后应加上不定式的小品词 to,不定式短语作状语。

B. As everyone knows,it's famous mountain with all kinds of plants and animals. (NMET 2002) it's 后加不定冠词 a,famous mountain 在此为泛指,而且是第一次提到。

C. It was about noon we arrived at the foot of the mountain. (NMET 2002) 此句缺一连接词,在 noon 后加上 when,when 引导时间状语从句。

D. They eager to know everything about China. 此处受汉语影响,误把形容词 eager 当作动词使用。在 They 之后加上 were,与形容词一起构成系表结构。

## 二、搭配不当

此类错误涉及的大多是习惯用法、固定搭配。如：习惯用法中是否多了不该有的词，像“画蛇添足”之类的词，或者在习惯用法中漏掉了不可缺少的词。无论是多词还是少词，主要是考查介词、冠词、副词、连接词等虚词。搭配不当也会出现错词现象。如固定句型，固定短语，哪些动词后接不定式，哪些动词后接动名词等等。

A. My teacher advised me to keep my diary. (NMET 2003) 此句中的 my 应改为 a, keep a diary 为固定搭配，意为“记日记”。

B. Soon I began to enjoy talk to myself on paper. . . (NMET 2003) 此句中的 talk 应改为 talk-ing, enjoy doing sth. 为固定用法。

C. I was so tired that I fell asleep at the moment my head touched the pillow. (NMET 2002) 此句中的 at 应删去。at the moment 是习惯用语，意为“此刻”，在本句中不符合题意。the moment/minute 是固定短语，意为“一……就……”，在本句中符合题意，故删去介词 at。

D. But one of the best players in our team told me just then 79. \_\_\_\_\_  
 that he wouldn't play basketball once more. His parents 80. \_\_\_\_\_  
 asked him to spend in more time preparing for the 81. \_\_\_\_\_  
 college entrance examination. I feel sorry to him. 82. \_\_\_\_\_

(2003年北京春招)79题中 then 应改为 now, just now“刚才”为固定短语。80题中 once 应改为 any, not. . . any more 是固定短语，意为“不再做某事”，once more 也是固定短语，意为“再次”、“又”，在此不是固定句型。81题中的介词 in 为多余的词，spend + 时间 + (in) doing sth. 是固定句型。82题中的 to 应改为 for, feel sorry for sb. 是固定用法，意为“替某人感到难过”，be sorry to + 动词原形。

## 三、语境及逻辑错误

一些逻辑上的错误，从语法角度来看是正确的，但通过上下文的逻辑关系来看，就会发现错误。这就必须借助语境及行文逻辑加以判断，这是由单纯考语言语法向考综合运用和综合理解的过渡，考生应认真分析文意及逻辑关系，做到前后呼应。

涉及并列连词考点的是：“and”，“but”和“or”的混淆使用，导致句意出现逻辑错误。

A. . . as if my parents treat me as a visitor and a guest. (NMET 2001) 此句中的 and 应改为 or，在此 visitor 与 guest 不是并列关系，应用表示选择关系的 or 才符合题意。

B. She was smiling but nodding at me. (NMET 2000) 此句中的 but 应改为 and。因为做笑与点头在逻辑上并非转折关系，而属递进或并列关系。

C. The food was expensive and the service was good. (NMET 2002) 此句中的 and 应改为 but，此处“The food was expensive”与“the service was good”两个分句的意思在逻辑上不是并列关系，而应是转折关系。

## 四、用词错误

根据上下文语境判断句中反义词、同义词、近义词和易混词是否用得确切。

A. Maybe you could come during the winter holidays. Uncle Ben will also go back for Christmas. (NMET 1995) 此句中的动词 go 应改为 come，因为前句动词用 come，后句 go 前面的 also 表示“也”。

B. They did not want me to do any work at family. (NMET 2001) 此句中的 family 应改为 home。此题考查名词辨析, family 意为“家庭”、“家人”, home 意为“家”, at home 是固定短语, 意为“在家”。

C. By the way when you come, please take your sister here. 此句中的 take 应改为 bring。come 和 here 都表示由远及近, 故应用动词 bring (带来), take (带走) 表示动作由近及远。

### 五、无错

每年的高考试卷中短文改错题都要求判断出无错行, 无错为每篇一行。考生在做短文改错时, 只要联系上下文, 经过缜密思考, 如果认为某一行确实没有错, 就大胆放过去, 确定该行为无错行。

### 六、短文改错解题思路与方法步骤

1. 通读全文, 了解大意及篇章结构。首先把全文很快地看一遍, 了解文章的主旨大意, 确定短文的体裁, 为准确作出判断打下基础。如果一开始就看一行做一行, 看似节省时间, 由于没有形成整体印象, 心中无数, 就不可能全面准确地作出判断, 其结果是欲速则不达。

2. 先易后难, 逐行查改。遍读全文后开始做题, 仔细阅读各行, 分析判断时, 从最简单的项目, 如名词的数, 动词的时态、语态, 主谓是否一致, 代词前后指代是否一致, 冠词是否误用等最熟悉的项目入手, 对短文进行检查分析。要特别注意每行的开头和末尾处, 这些“拐弯抹角”的地方容易被人遗忘, 也可能是错误存在之处。

3. 密切注意上下文的联系。一篇短文, 并不是每行都自成一局, 做题时, 要注意每次必须看完一个完整的句子, 有时还要看下面的句子, 或者返回去看上面的句子。因为有时仅从一行不一定能看出错误所在, 必须根据上下文提供的信息来判断, 只有这样才能为我们的判断提供完整而又可靠的依据, 尤其是行文逻辑上的错误。

4. 根据不同错误, 分别进行解题。即按照考试要求, 分别进行改词、加词、删词等工作, 这时要特别注意答题的规范性。

5. 复读全文, 验证答案。改完后的全文要再读一遍, 同时审查语言和行文逻辑等方面是否正确。

总之, 作为考生, 只要平时学习打好基础, 在复习中重视对基础知识的记忆和掌握, 如谓语的动词的变化形式、常见不规则动词的过去式、过去分词形式、名词的单数变复数、固定搭配等。考生要掌握命题规律, 解题讲究思路 and 技巧, 从具体语境, 上下文行文逻辑, 从习惯用法等角度逐行逐句分析判断, 定能炼出一双“火眼金睛”, 提高短文改错能力。

## U 单元训练 T

### Unit 1

#### A

Last week I went to theatre. I had a very good seat.

1. \_\_\_\_\_



The play was very interested. But I did not enjoy it. A young man and a young woman were seating behind me.

They were talking aloud loudly. I got very angry. I could not listen the actors. I turned round. I looked at the man and the woman angry. They did not pay any attention. At the end, I could not bear it. So I turned round again. "I can hear a word!" I said angrily.

"It's none of your business," the young man said rudely. "That is a private conversation!"

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**B**

Waves are beautiful to look at, and they can destroy ships at the sea, as well as houses and buildings near the seashore.

What causes waves? Most waves are caused with winds blowing over the surface of the water. The sun heat the earth, causing the air to rise and the wind blow.

The winds blow across the sea, pushed little waves into bigger and bigger one.

The size of a wave depends on how strong the wind is. In small bay, big waves will never build.

But at sea the wind can build huge powerfully waves.

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**C**

A well-know old man was being interviewed and asked if it was correct that he hed just celebrated his ninety-nine birthday.

"That's right," said the old man. "Ninety-nine years old, and I haven't a enemy in the world. They're all dead."

"Well, sir," said the interviewer, "I hoped very much have the honour of interviewing you on your hundredth birthday."

The old man looked at the young man close, and said, "I can't see why that you shouldn't. You look fit and health to me.

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**D**

Ted Robinson has worried all the week. Last Tuesday

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he accepted a letter from the local police. In the letter he was asked to call on the station. Ted wondered why he was wanted by the polices, but he went to the station yesterday and now he is not worried any more. At the station he was told a smiling policeman that his bicycle has been found. Five days ago, the policeman told to him, the hicycle was picked up in a village four hundreds miles away. It is now being sent to her home by train.

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## Unit 2

### A

Peter was in the army for several months. He does well in everything except shooting. A day he and his friends were practising shooting. He shot the target a dozen times without hitting it even once. The officer was very angry. "You're just hopeful, Peter. Don't waste the bullet. If I am you, I'd go behind the wall and shoot myself with it!" A few minute later the officer and his men heard of a shot. They hurried around a wall and Peter was standing there, looked very sad. "I thought you were shooting yourself." said the officer. "Yes, I tried." said Peter, "But sorry, sir, I missed again."

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### B

Climbing is my most favourite sport. I am very fond of it, especially in later autumn. One day, early in the morning my friend and I put on our sports shoes and start off. After climbing for half an hour, we got the top of the mountain. There we had a very good view miles around. In the north, a big river crosses the city. There are many ships sailing busy. A lot of beautiful trees are there, too. The sun started to go down, for it was time for us to go back. On the way to home, we were laughing and talking all the times. We had a good

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time that day.

### C

Although the town was not very large, but there were a good many hotels on it because it was on a railway. One day a traveller entered into a hotel and asked the price for the simple room that he could sleep. The clerk told him, "Fifty dollars on the second and forty dollars the third." The man thinks for a moment, then starting to leave. "Don't you like our hotel?" asked the clerk. "No, it is beautiful." the man answered, "but it was not high enough."

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### D

The plane was late and detectives were waiting for the airport all morning. They were expecting the valuable parcel of diamonds from Africa. A few hours later, someone had told the police that thieves will try to steal the diamonds. When the plane arrived, some of the detectives were waiting inside the main building while others waiting on the airfield. Two men took the parcel off the plane and carried into the Customs House. While two detective were keeping guard at the door, two more others opened the parcel. To their surprised, the precious parcel was full of stones and sand.

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## Unit 3

### A

Harris was looking out of the window while he saw a woman come out from a house. The woman walked to a car that was parked besides the house. She climbed in and started to back the car. She had just begun when a small boy ran out of. The woman did not have

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time stop the car. The boy turned and saw the car, but it was very late. The woman came out and walked for the boy. She helped the boy get into the car and drove him to hospital right away.

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## B

Each year, more and more things are made from papers. We have had paper cups, plates and dishes for a long time. But now we hear that chairs, tables and still beds can be made of paper. Besides paper boots and shoes you can even dress paper hats, paper gloves and paper raincoats. If you have used them once, you throw them away and to buy new ones. The last things in paper seem to be paper houses. You can put up yourself in a few hours and you can use it for about five years.

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## C

I have two foreign friends, Kari or Vance, who come from USA. Now they are teaching English in the university in Nanjing. Last year they paid a visit to our school. I had never met some foreigners ago and wanted very much to know how I was getting on with my speaking English, so I went over to talk with them. All of them were surprised that a school student could speak English and suggested to taking a photo together. Since then we become good friends and now write English letters to each other often.

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## D

This is an extraordinary animal in every way. He is a fish, which people might think, but a mammal(哺乳动物). Of all the animals his brain comes closer to the human brain in both shape and size. He is also able to send out and imitate sounds, so some scientists declare that they can actually teach them to speak.

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