

高中分级

主 编/郑兴国

同步练



总策划/翁钟贵

高一
英语



湖北教育出版社

GAOZHONG
FENJI
TONGBULIAN

高中分级同步练

【高一英语】

夏新平 曾 山 秦开栋/编写

湖北教育出版社

(鄂)新登字 02 号

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

高中分级同步练. 高一英语 / 郑兴国主编; 夏新平等编写. —武汉:
湖北教育出版社, 2004

ISBN 7-5351-3938-8

I. 高… II. ①郑…②夏… III. 英语课—高中—习题 IV. G634

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2004) 第 077381 号

出版 发行:湖北教育出版社
网 址:<http://www.hbedup.com>

武汉市青年路 277 号
邮编:430015 电话:027-83619605

经 销:新 华 书 店
印 刷:孝感市三环印务有限责任公司
开 本:787mm×1092mm 1/16
版 次:2004 年 8 月第 1 版
字 数:259 千字

(432100·孝感市城站路 43 号)
9.5 印张
2004 年 8 月第 1 次印刷
印数:1-8 000

ISBN 7-5351-3938-8/G·3245

定价:13.00 元

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前言

部颁的高中“新课标”、“新教材”启动后,国家及各省均组织了部分知名的重点高中的骨干教师进行培训,学习领会“新课标”、“新教材”的理念和精髓,科学地指导教学实践。湖北教育出版社特邀华中地区使用“新课标”、“新教材”最早经实践总结又卓有成效的部分重点高中的知名专家,经过近两年的策划、学习、交流,汇编成了这套“高中分级同步练”丛书,分为高中一、二、三年级,语文、数学、英语、物理、化学、生物六科共18本。在编写的过程中,除强调本学科的重点、难点、特点外,各科均遵循统一的宗旨:吸取“新课标”的理念,明确目标,掌握“新教材”的内容体系,知识脉络,立新之处,及其内涵外延。倾各专家之长精心打造,望能赢得读者欢迎,成为与新教材同步的助学精品。

在编写过程中,我们争取各科各册均能体现以下特点:

一、节节同步基础练:紧扣教材,同步练习。旨在夯实基础。万丈高楼平地起。各科的基础知识,是综合素质和能力的提高之源。强调同步,明确基础,在编写进程中,节节同步练的题目争取涵盖全面不遗漏,突出重点有层次,突破难点有坡度,强调由“知识立意”转化为“能力立意”,使节节同步练与新教材达到有机融合。

二、阅读拓宽创新练:文理各科均有阅读材料,理科还有家庭实验、社会调查、最新科技信息。这些鲜活的阅读教材,充分体现了标新立异内容。以理科为例,就反映出了当今世界的新科技、新发明、新工艺、新材料的最新成果。这些新内容,无疑拓宽了学生的知识视野,大大激发了学生的学习兴趣,激励学生探究知识的积极性和主动性。但是,这些新内容,缺乏现存的足量的参考辅导资料,编写有难度,我们特邀这些专家,历经两年的辛劳,收集、整理编写了与阅读教材有机衔接的“创新练”的习题,这些习题突出“新、巧、活、实”的特点,展示了社会的热点、焦点、新科技、新发明的亮点,给人以智慧和动力,让学生立志成才,做勇攀科技高峰的尖兵。

三、章节过关应试练:把平时各种类型的考试当作高考实践来练,以提高“考商”,是本内容的灵魂。要把每节的重点难点,常见的错点、漏点,高考的热点、亮点,教师有心点拨的巧点,均要融进一套套的试题中,不仅内容丰富,信息量大,更突出综合性、灵活性、实用性,从而培养学生严谨思维、敏捷审题、迅速解题的综合素质。

四、为了省时省力,为了让学生自测自评,教师检测考评,各科各题均做到:难度小的直接给答案,难度适中的有提示,难度偏大的有解析过程,少数难而巧的题目还有一题多解,目的是使习题例题化,使学生习惯的聚焦思维引向发散思维,让思维过程得到飞跃和升华。

参加编写的还有喻建焱、胡双娇、周永福、黄玮、邹宏华、周霄庆、赵君清、台小红、曾山、朱芬、潘金辉、秦毅等。

尽管这套丛书历经两年策划编写,精雕细刻,毕竟是“新课标”、“新教材”的探索之作,加之水平有限、实践不足、时间仓促、错漏难免,恳请读者斧正,日后再版,日臻完善。

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2004年8月

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Unit 1 Good friends

单元同步基础练

高一英语(上)

I. 单项选择。

- The doctor asked Jenny to open her mouth, _____.
A. so did Jenny B. Jenny did so
C. Jenny so did D. did Jenny so
- My friend, Jack, is _____ honest man.
A. a B. an C. the D. ×
- I am fond _____ in winter.
A. for swimming B. of swimming
C. of to swim D. in swimming
- The old lady lives in a _____ village far away from the city. She lives _____ but she doesn't feel _____.
A. lonely; lonely; alone B. alone; alone; lonely
C. lonely; alone; lonely D. alone; lonely; alone
- Noise is unpleasant. _____ when you are trying to sleep.
A. probably B. exactly C. especially D. only
- The teacher told the students that there _____ a meeting at three o'clock.
A. were going to have B. are going to be
C. will have D. was going to be
- He is really a friend of mine. He would _____ his last penny with me.
A. cost B. lend C. support D. share
- The teacher told us that practice _____ perfect.
A. makes B. made C. has made D. had made
- When I miss you, I will call you and talk with you on the phone.
—You can also _____. It is a cheap and fast way for communication.
A. drop me a line B. write a letter to me
C. send me Emails D. leave me a message
- I'm sorry I may be a little late.
—_____.
A. That's right B. It doesn't matter
C. It's terrible D. You are welcome

II. 单词拼写。

- She prefers popular music and jazz to c _____ music.
- There were no people in the street. The young lady was afraid to walk alone down such a d _____ street at night.
- Swimming is my favourite sport. It is one of my h _____.
- The headmaster gave a s _____ about good manners to the whole school.
- Unfortunately the plane c _____ west of Denver last night. All the passengers were killed.

III. 完成句子。

- 他待我像兄弟,我们是同甘共苦的好朋友。
He _____ me _____ his brother, we are good friends to _____ and _____.
- 我的朋友是诚实的,他从不撒谎。
My friend is _____. He never _____.
- 如果你对交友感兴趣,那么就给我写一封信吧。
If you're _____ in making friends with me, _____.
- He asked, "How are you getting along with your English study?"
He asked her how _____ with _____ English.
- "Can I borrow your bike?"
She asked me _____ borrow _____ bike.

IV. 单句改错 下列各句均有一处错误,请找出并改正。

- She is such tall for her age that her friends often make fun of her.
- He asked us don't telephone him after eight o'clock.
- You'll have to help her for she doesn't know to write the composition.
- There are few people in the room, aren't there?
- Don't touch anything unless your teacher will tell you to.

I. 单项填空。

- I'm sorry I can't go to the cinema with you this evening.
—If you don't, _____.
A. so do I B. so will I
C. neither will I D. neither do I
- A person should be _____ to his own country. He should not do anything against his country.
A. kind B. loyal
C. honest D. brave
- What he said is _____. We are _____ at his words.
A. bored; boring B. boring; bored
C. bored; bored D. boring; boring
- _____?
—He is kind, and tall in height, with big eyes.
A. What is he like B. How is he
C. What is he D. What does he do
- I am surprised that you have been fooled by such a(n) _____ trick.
A. ordinary B. easy
C. smart D. simple
- The captain _____ an apology to the passenger for the delay caused by bad weather.
A. said B. made
C. put D. passed
- I don't feel very well. Mum asked me _____ this morning.
A. what the matter is B. what is wrong
C. what was the matter D. what wrong was
- He sent me an e-mail, _____ to get further information.
A. hoped B. hoping
C. to hope D. hope
- In order to survive on the island, he had to _____ food.
A. look for B. hunt for
C. find for D. look up
- Hi, Lucy, you look very tired.
—I'm tired. I _____ the living room all day.
A. painted B. had painted
C. have been painting D. have painted

- We _____ last night, but we went to the concert instead.
A. must have studied B. might study
C. should have studied D. would study
- Can you believe that in _____ a rich country there should be _____ many poor people?
A. such; such B. such; so
C. so; so D. so; such
- When I was a child, my teacher told me that the earth _____ round.
A. was B. had been
C. has been D. is
- I was surfing the internet _____ there was a knock on the door.
A. while B. however
C. when D. and
- Would you please give us a talk on modern science?
—_____, but I'm leaving for London tomorrow.
A. I doesn't matter B. Not at all
C. Best wishes D. I wish I could

II. 完形填空。

I can never remember feeling good about myself. From the time I was a little child I always felt nobody 16 me—not my parents, my brothers, my sisters, nobody. I never had any friends, 17 I could tell everything to. I liked to 18 friends, but nobody seemed to care for me.

I also had a lot of problems with my 19. Until grade nine I was 20 than everybody else. My classmates always called me names like Pole or Long-legs. I felt the others were 21 me.

Things 22 much better at home. The only way I could 23 my problems when I was a little child was to cry a lot. My mother didn't quite 24 my feelings and the 25 annoyed(使生气) her and made her nervous.

Nobody in the family 26 made an effort to understand me or even to talk to me. My family isn't exactly 27 you'd call warm. There's never any expression of 28. I'm sixteen and I 29

remember my mother or father ever 30 us.

Things started getting really 31 in high school. I changed schools. In the old school 32 I didn't have any friends, I still had classmates to go out with; in the new school I had 33. At that age everybody's in groups. I felt out of it. I tried, but I couldn't 34 with the others. I didn't like them. I thought something was wrong with me. They thought I was 35.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 16. A. talked to | B. liked |
| C. spoke to | D. told |
| 17. A. someone | B. nobody |
| C. everybody | D. anyone |
| 18. A. have | B. make |
| C. find | D. meet |
| 19. A. weight | B. name |
| C. height | D. study |
| 20. A. a head taller | B. a little fatter |
| C. a head shorter | D. a little thinner |
| 21. A. shouting to | B. playing with |
| C. agreeing with | D. laughing at |
| 22. A. were | B. weren't |
| C. looked | D. became |
| 23. A. look at | B. deal with |
| C. work out | D. meet with |
| 24. A. understand | B. hear |
| C. learn | D. like |
| 25. A. shouting | B. laughing |
| C. talking | D. crying |
| 26. A. even | B. never |
| C. ever | D. still |
| 27. A. what | B. that |
| C. which | D. who |
| 28. A. smile | B. voice |
| C. anger | D. love |
| 29. A. wasn't | B. can't |
| C. don't | D. mustn't |
| 30. A. talking to | B. beating |
| C. shouting at | D. kissing |
| 31. A. good | B. well |
| C. bad | D. better |
| 32. A. even though | B. since |
| C. because | D. as though |
| 33. A. anyone | B. no one |

C. anything

D. nobody

34. A. study

B. speak

C. walk

D. get on

35. A. strange

B. wrong

C. mad

D. ill

III. 阅读理解。

A

It is the duty of every man to work. The life of a lazy man is of no use to himself and to others. The man who is too lazy to work is the man who is generally most ready to beg or to steal. Every boy, when he is young, should learn how to do some useful work.

But it is not enough that a boy should learn some kind of work. He should put his heart and soul completely into his work, and not waste his spare time. "Work while you work and play while you play" is as good a rule for young people as for the old!

There is no better help to diligence(勤奋) than the habit of early rising, and this, just like all other good habits, is most easily formed in youth. There is an English saying "Lost time never returns". This means that everybody must be diligent and make good use of his time. One must study hard when one is young so that one may make great progress, succeed in life and become useful to one's country. Those who are diligent will never become beggars. Therefore, we can say that diligence is the mother of success.

36. From the passage, we know that those who are too lazy to work will _____.

A. waste their time

B. help others

C. become beggars or thieves

D. make progress some day

37. If a boy wants to be of any use to himself and to other people, he should _____.

A. learn some useful work

B. do something in his spare time

C. put his heart and soul into everything he does

D. try hard to learn to do a certain kind of work well

38. In order to learn to be diligent, it's important for young people to _____.

- A. form the habit of getting up early
 - B. learn some good habits
 - C. work while they work and play while they play
 - D. work all the time without playing
39. One can't be successful in life unless he _____ when he is young.
- A. is diligent in his study
 - B. loves life
 - C. spends some time leaning something
 - D. makes up for his lost time
40. Which of the following may be the best title for the passage?
- A. Lazy Boy Can Learn to Be Diligent
 - B. Young People Should Rise Early
 - C. Lost Time Never Returns
 - D. Diligence, the Mother of Success

B

The United States has many different kinds of climates. On the west coast, the temperature changes very little between summer and winter; but the north central states have a very different kind of climate. In those states, people wear light clothing in summer, and they need heavy wool or fur clothing in winter.

In the southwest, the climate is pleasantly warm during the winter, but the summer is unpleasantly hot.

In the eastern part of the United States, summer temperatures are very different from winter temperatures. Summer is usually hot, and winter is usually cold. Spring temperatures are comfortably warm, and fall temperatures are pleasantly cool.

Years ago, people in the cold parts of the United States didn't often get fresh vegetables and fresh fruits during the winter. Today, however, trucks and trains carry fruits and vegetables very quickly to all parts of the United States. In this way, Americans "send their climates" to people in other states.

41. The summer and winter temperatures are almost the same _____.
- A. on the west coast
 - B. in the north central states
 - C. in the western states
 - D. in the eastern states

42. We can learn from Paragraph 2 that in the southwest _____.
- A. the summer is not hot
 - B. the summer is very hot
 - C. the winter is as warm as the summer
 - D. the winter is cold

43. Today, people _____ can get fresh vegetables and fruits.
- A. in every part of the US
 - B. in the cold parts of the US
 - C. in the southwest part of the US
 - D. in the north central states

44. From this passage, we know that the climate of the United States _____.
- A. changes very little between summer and winter
 - B. is always very cold
 - C. is pleasantly warm in winter
 - D. is widely different

45. The climate of _____ of the US is quite different in different seasons.
- A. the west coast
 - B. the southwest
 - C. the northern central states
 - D. the eastern part

C

Lillian Hanson, a college student, expects to graduate in about two years. What makes Mrs. Hanson different from her classmates is her age—73 years old. She has been studying at college, a few courses at a time, for 27 years. When Lillian Hanson graduated from high school, she went to the bank to borrow money for further education. The banker gave her no encouragement. He didn't think that a country girl should borrow money to go to college. He thought she should be at home doing work in the house or on the farm. So Lillian Hanson went home and raised a family of nine children instead of going to college. But Mrs. Hanson never forgot the dream of getting a high education. When her children were grown up, she tried again. She finds that it is the hardest part of going back to school at her age to be sitting in class for long periods of time. Because she is not as quick as she used to be, Mrs. Hanson often

gets up and walks around between classes to keep from getting *stiff* (僵硬的). At the beginning of a course in using the computer, the other students all stood to give her a warm welcome when she introduced herself and explained why she was here and what her aims were.

46. Which of the following is the difference between Lillian Hanson and her classmates?
- A. She works hardest at her lessons.
 - B. She is eager to graduate from college.
 - C. She is much older.
 - D. She is a countrywoman.
47. Lillian Hanson _____, so she didn't go to college after she graduated from high school.
- A. wanted to teach herself
 - B. had got married
 - C. had to look after her children
 - D. wasn't rich enough
48. The writer wrote the passage in order to show us that _____.
- A. a friend in need is a friend indeed
 - B. one is never too old to learn
 - C. Lillian Hanson was a great mother
 - D. Lillian Hanson realized the importance of education
49. How did Lillian Hanson get higher education?
- A. She borrowed money to get it.
 - B. The passage doesn't tell us about it
 - C. Her husband and children helped her get it.
 - D. Her classmates encouraged her to get it.
50. The best title for the passage may be
- A. An Unusual Student
 - B. A Kind-hearted Mother
 - C. A Cruel Banker
 - D. A Strange Woman

D

We are all busy talking about and using the Internet, but how many of us know the history of the Internet?

Many people are surprised when they find that the Internet was set up in the 1960s. At that time, computers were large and expensive. Computer networks didn't work well. If one computer in the network broke down, then the whole network

stopped. So a new network system had to be set up. It should be good enough to be used by many different computers. If part of the network was not working, information could be sent through another part. In this way computer network system would keep on working all the time.

At first the Internet was only used by the government, but in the early 1970s, universities, hospitals and banks were allowed to use it too. However, computers were still very expensive and the Internet was difficult to use. By the start of the 1990s, computers became cheaper and easier to use. Scientists had also developed software that made "surfing" (冲浪) the Internet more convenient.

Today it is easy to get on-line and it is said that millions of people use the Internet every day. Sending e-mail is more and more popular among students.

The Internet has now become one of the most important parts of people's life.

51. The Internet has a history of more than _____.
A. sixty years B. ten years
C. forty years D. twenty years
52. A new network system was set up to _____.
A. make computers cheaper
B. make itself keep on working all the time
C. break down the whole network
D. make computers large and expensive
53. At first the Internet was only used by _____.
A. the government
B. universities
C. hospitals and banks
D. schools
54. _____ made "surfing" the Internet more convenient.
A. Computers B. Scientists
C. Software D. Information
55. Which of the following is true?
A. In the 1960s, computer networks worked well.
B. In the early 1970s, the Internet was easy to use.
C. Sending e-mail is now more popular among students than before.
D. Today it's still not easy to get on-line.

IV. 短文改错。

Most things cannot enjoyed without friends, but
56. _____
reading can. While sit alone in our house we can
57. _____
travel around the whole world, and we can be
58. _____
understand the reason for thousands things. Living
59. _____
in this age, we can talk with those who lived
60. _____
long long ago. Although we may unwise, we can
61. _____
become the friends of wise man. Only books can
62. _____
give us the pleasure. Those that who cannot
63. _____
enjoy them are poor men; those who enjoys
64. _____
them obtain(获得) the most happy form them.
65. _____

V. 书面表达。

请以 Good friends 为题给 Peter (Peter@sohu.
com)发一封英文 e-mail, 介绍你的一些情况, such as

name, age, gender, likes and dislikes and so on 以及
你的交友态度。词数 100 左右。

发件人 _____
收件人 _____
主题 _____

Unit 2 English around the world

单元同步基础练

高一英语(上)

I. 单项选择。

1. He was _____ praised for his brave deeds at the meeting.
A. directly B. direct C. high D. highly
2. What other subjects do you learn at college _____ English and computer.
A. except B. but C. beside D. besides
3. They didn't know how the change had _____.
A. been taken place B. happen
C. come about D. broke out
4. Hearing that he ate twenty eggs _____, we were surprised.
A. at the same time B. at a time
C. at one time D. at once
5. " _____ " the landlady said to me as soon as I entered her house.
A. you're welcome B. Make yourself at home
C. Help yourself D. Don't be afraid
6. Can you tell me whom the play _____ in 1998?
A. was written by B. was written
C. is written by D. is written
7. Did you have difficulty _____ the post office?
A. to have found B. with finding
C. to find D. in finding
8. I wonder _____ that made him so angry.
A. what is it B. what was it
C. what it was D. what it is
9. —Would you like to go out for a walk now?
— _____ but I have no time.
A. With pleasure B. Sure
C. I'm sorry I can't D. I'd love to
10. _____ animals sleep under the snow.
A. A great deal of B. A great many
C. A plenty of D. A large amount of

II. 单词拼写。

1. You'd better put your bottles of wine in the c _____.

2. There are some d _____ between American English and British English.
3. He takes part in the o _____ of a new club.
4. She bought a cell phone so that she could c _____ with her family.
5. His n _____ language is not English but Chinese.

III. 完成句子。

1. 你们班总计有多少人? 有 45 人吧。
—How many students are there _____ in your class?
—The _____ the students in our class is 45.
2. 通过因特网我们可以了解到诸如体育、新闻和电影等其他很多东西。
_____ we can learn many things _____ sports, news, films and many other things.
3. 晚会在欢快的歌声中结束了。
The evening party _____ happy music.
4. 我们引进先进的技术,这就是为什么能提前完成今年的任务的原因。
We have _____ advanced technology, _____ we have completed this year's task ahead of time.
5. 我经常乘车上班。
I often go to work _____ a bus.

IV. 单句改错 下列各句均有一处错误,请找出并改正。

1. I don't want to eat apples now. I have been tired with them.
2. They said they have finished all their work ahead of plan.
3. —When did you get the news?
—I got it on radio.
4. He said he had been to Beijing three years ago.
5. She told her little son make sure the door was shut.

I. 单项填空。

1. "Did you have much _____ his home?" he asked Bill.
A. difficult in find out
B. difficulty in finding out
C. difficulty to find
D. difficulties to find out
2. When I went back last year, I found my hometown is no longer the same _____ it was.
A. like B. as C. that D. what
3. I'm very busy these days, I have _____ to do.
A. a good many work B. a great many things
C. lot of exercises D. a great deal of jobs
4. I meant _____ this morning, but I overslept.
A. going to walk B. to have gone for a walk
C. to go running D. to be going running
5. —What did the teacher say?
—He _____ Peter to _____ his homework in time.
A. said; finished B. advised; did
C. told; finish D. advised; completed
6. She is good at maths _____ I'm good at physics.
A. when B. as C. for D. while
7. —I wonder if I could use your telephone.
—_____.
A. I wonder how
B. I don't wonder
C. Sorry, it's out of order
D. No wonder, here it is.
8. —Would you do me the favour to give me a lift?
—_____.
A. Yes, quite right B. Never mind
C. Not at all D. With pleasure
9. —What did you find in the room?
—The room was empty _____ two tables.
A. except B. except for
C. except that D. besides
10. How much does that business _____ each month?
A. bring in B. bring out
C. bring up D. bring about
11. If you want to pass the next test, _____, you

must work harder than before.

- A. at all B. all in all
C. after all D. first of all
12. _____ students are standing on the playground.
_____ students there is at least over 3000.
A. A number of; A number of
B. The number of; The number of
C. A number of; The number of
D. The number of; A number of
13. Don't worry, the shop _____ open until midnight.
A. stays B. keep
C. remain D. becomes
14. —The light in the office is still on.
—Oh, I forgot _____.
A. turning it off B. turn it off
C. to turn it off D. having turned it off
15. You live next to Tom; you _____ know his telephone number.
A. may B. must
C. shall D. should

II. 完形填空。

One day a police officer managed to get some fresh mushrooms(蘑菇). He was so 16 what he had bought that he offered to 17 the mushrooms with his brother officers. When their breakfast arrived the next day, each officer found some mushrooms on his plate.

"Let the dog 18 a piece first," suggested one 19 officer who was afraid that the mushrooms 20 be poisonous.

The dog seemed to 21 his mushroom, and the officers then began to eat their meal, saying that the mushrooms had a very strange 22 quite pleasant taste.

An hour later, however, they were all astonished 23 the gardener rushed in and said 24 that the dog was dead.

25, the officers jumped into their cars and rushed to the 26 hospital. Pumps were used and the officers had a very hard time getting rid of the mushrooms that 27 in their stomachs.

When they returned to the police station, they sat down and started to 28 the mushroom poisoning. Each man explained the pains that he had felt and they agreed that 29 had grown worse on their 30 to the hospital. The gardener was called to explain the way 31 the poor dog had died. "Did it 32 much before death?" asked one of the officers, 33 very pleased that he had escaped(避免) a 34 death himself. "No," the gardener looked rather 35. "It was killed by a car."

16. A. sure of B. careless about
C. pleased with D. disappointed at
17. A. share B. grow C. wash D. cook
18. A. check B. smell
C. try D. examine
19. A. frightened B. shy
C. cheerful D. careful
20. A. must B. should C. might D. will
21. A. refuse B. hate C. want D. enjoy
22. A. besides B. but C. and D. or
23. A. until B. while C. before D. when
24. A. cruelly B. curiously
C. seriously D. finally
25. A. Immediately B. Carefully
C. Suddenly D. Slowly
26. A. animal B. biggest
C. plant D. nearest
27. A. stopped B. dropped
C. settled D. remained
28. A. study B. discuss
C. record D. remember
29. A. this B. these C. it D. they
30. A. road B. street
C. way D. direction
31. A. that B. in that
C. which D. for which
32. A. suffer B. eat
C. harm D. spit
33. A. to feel B. feeling
C. felt D. having felt
34. A. strange B. painful
C. peaceful D. natural
35. A. happy B. interested
C. surprised D. excited

III. 阅读理解。

A

Linda was a few minutes late. Wilson had left the office when she got there. His secretary told her he would be back in a few minutes. She had to sit down and wait for a few minutes in the outer office.

"I'll never get this job," she told herself. For a moment she wanted to run out of the building. Just then, Wilson came through the door and hurried into his office. A few seconds later his secretary took Linda in and introduced her.

Linda apologized for being late. Wilson did not seem to mind. They chatted casually for a few seconds and then got down to business. He took out her letter of application.

"You've never worked in radio or television before, have you?" he said. Now she was ever more sure that she would not get the job. Wilson asked her a few more questions. To her surprise, he seemed impressed (对……印象深) with her other qualifications (资格). She was even more surprised when he asked her if she could start soon, "I wonder if you'd mind starting next month?" he asked with a smile. It seemed she had got the job after all.

36. What did Linda intend to do? She wanted _____.

- A. to apply for a job
 - B. to visit Wilson
 - C. to have a talk with Wilson
 - D. to introduce herself
37. Why did Linda say she would never get that job?
- A. Because she was late.
 - B. Because she was tired of waiting.
 - C. Because Wilson didn't want to see her.
 - D. Because she did not like the job.
38. What made her more uncertain of the job?
- A. He asked her a few more questions.
 - B. He did not seem to mind if she was late.
 - C. They chatted casually(漫不经心).
 - D. She had never worked in radio or television before.
39. Which of the following sentences is true according to the passage?
- A. She didn't get the job at last.

- B. Linda had sent in a letter of application.
- C. Linda had never sent in a letter of application.
- D. She wasn't interested in the job at all.

40. From the passage, we can guess that _____.

- A. Linda lost the job at last.
- B. Linda hadn't got the job.
- C. Linda would start working the next month.
- D. Linda was disappointed at last.

B

Everyone bathes in a different way. Most Americans never take a bath. They soap and rinse off under the shower. The English always take a bath. First, they sit in a bathtub full of warm water. Then they soap themselves, and finally, they rinse off the soap in the shower, all in the same water. The Japanese, on the other hand, first wash with soap in the shower. Then they go and sit in a bathtub full of warm water for twenty minutes or more. Later, others in the family use the same water to sit and relax in.

The Thai do not get into a shower or a bathtub. They stand in a room or area of a house where there is a big jar full of water. With a bowl they pour water from the jar on themselves. In order that other people do not see their bodies, the Thai always wear a long piece of cloth called a pasin around their bodies. They wear this when they are bathing.

Everyone gets clean in a different way. We know that washing is good and healthy for us. But this was not true in the past. Up to 1800, most Americans did not bathe because they thought it was bad for them.

41. Everyone _____.

- A. takes a bath every day
- B. bathes in a different way
- C. takes a shower every night
- D. hates taking a bath

42. The Thai _____.

- A. have a shower
- B. have a bath
- C. do not have a bath or a shower
- D. take a bath or a shower every day

43. People _____.

- A. have different ways to get clean
- B. think it is bad to get clean

- C. always bathe
- D. never bathe

C

Wilma Rudolf was born in Clarksville, Tennessee, in 1940. There were twenty-two children in her family. Wilma was not a strong child. When she was very young, she got a disease called polio. Wilma's leg began to have problems. Wilma's family loved and helped her. Her mother and her sisters massaged her bad leg. The doctor put a brace on her leg for six years. One lucky day when she was twelve, the doctor took off the brace.

At high school Wilma started to run. Soon she won every race she ran. At age fifteen she prepared for the national races. She won all the races. The next year, 1956, Wilma was in the Olympic games in Australia. Wilma came back with a bronze medal. In 1960 Wilma went to the Olympic games in Italy. The weather was very hot just as it was in Tennessee. The Italians cheered her. Wilma won the 100 meter, 200 meter, and the 400 meter relay. Wilma Rudolf was the first American woman to win three Olympic gold medals.

In 1963 Wilma got her degree in education. That year she married her high school sweetheart, and now they have four children.

44. The doctor put a brace on Wilma's leg when she was _____.

- A. twelve
- B. six
- C. four
- D. ten

45. At high school Wilma _____.

- A. started to run and won every race
- B. started to run with a brace
- C. ran for Australia
- D. won the gold medal in the Australia Olympic games

46. In the Olympic games of 1960, Wilma won _____.

- A. a bronze medal
- B. three gold medals
- C. because she was a woman
- D. as the youngest sportswoman

47. Now people still remember her because

- A. she was a woman who won the Olympic medals

- B. she was an excellent sportswoman
- C. she overcame difficulty and succeeded in the final
- D. she won a medal when she was a high school student

48. What does the word "massaged" most likely mean in the text?

- A. succeeded
- B. rubbed on a body to increase the flow of blood
- C. gave a message
- D. tried to win

D

When we think of Hollywood, we think of movies and famous movie stars. They are part of Hollywood's history. Today People make movies in other places too. Not all famous movie stars live in Hollywood. But Hollywood is still a very special city in Los Angeles, California.

You can easily see where Hollywood is in Los Angeles. There is a big sign on the hills. It says "HOLLYWOOD". The white letters are fifty feet tall. You can see the sign from far away. The Hollywood sign is a famous landmark in Los Angeles. Many postcards show this famous Hollywood landmark.

In the hills of Hollywood, there is also the Hollywood Bowl. This is an open-air theater. It is one of the largest open-air theaters in the world. It has seventeen thousand seats and a very special stage. The design of the stage was by the great American architect Frank Lloyd Wright. You can listen to all kinds of concerts at the Hollywood Bowl.

49. Today Hollywood is ____.

- A. a special city in Los Angeles
- B. where all the movie stars live
- C. where they make all the movies
- D. a famous landmark in Los Angeles

50. You can see where Hollywood is in Los Angeles because ____.

- A. it is a hill
- B. postcards show you
- C. there is a big sign on the hills
- D. there is the Hollywood Bowl in the city

51. The Hollywood Bowl is ____.

- A. a place where you see movies
- B. one of the largest open-air theaters in the world
- C. a hill in Hollywood
- D. a very special stage

E

Doctors say anger can be an extremely harmful emotion, unless you learn how to deal with it. They warn that angry feelings can lead to heart disease, stomach problems, headaches, emotional problems and possibly cancer.

Anger is a normal emotion that we all feel from time to time. Some people express anger openly in a calm reasonable way. Others burst with anger, losing control of themselves. But other people repress their anger. They cannot or will not express it.

For years many doctors thought that repressing anger was more dangerous to a person's health than expressing it. They said that when a person is angry, the brain releases (释放) the same hormones (激素) that are produced during tense situations. They speed the heart rate, raise blood pressure, or sugar into the blood and narrow the blood vessels to the interstices (空隙). In general, the person feels excited and ready to act.

Doctors said that repressing these feelings only makes the feelings continue. And this can lead to many medical problems. Doctors thought a person could prevent these problems by letting the anger out by expressing it freely. But recently some doctors held a different view. They said that people who express anger repeatedly and violently did become, in fact, more and not less angry. They said this, too, can cause medical problems.

Some doctors say that both repressing and expressing anger can be dangerous. They believe that those who express anger intensely (激烈的) may be more likely to develop heart disease, and they believe that those who keep their anger inside may face a greater danger of high blood pressure.

Doctors say the solution is learning how to deal with anger. They say the first step is to admit that you are angry and to recognize the real cause of the