

黄

冈

难点

课课练

高一英语 上册

吕 琴 主编

- ◆ 名师精心打造
- ◆ 同步随堂练习
- ◆ 难点全部囊括



机械工业出版社  
CHINA MACHINE PRESS



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班 级: \_\_\_\_\_

姓 名: \_\_\_\_\_



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### 图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

黄冈难点课课练. 高一英语. 上册 / 吕琴主编. —北京: 机械工业出版社, 2004. 5

ISBN 7-111-01872-9

I. 黄… II. 吕… III. 英语课—高中—习题 IV. G634

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2004) 第 041289 号

机械工业出版社 (北京市百万庄大街 22 号 邮政编码 100037)

责任编辑: 郑文斌 封面设计: 饶 薇

责任印制: 洪汉军

北京中加印刷有限公司印刷·新华书店北京发行所发行

2004 年 5 月第 1 版第 1 次印刷

850mm×1168mm 1/16·5.5 印张·120 千字

定价: 8.00 元

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# 前 言

本套丛书全部是由湖北黄冈中学的一线教师来编写的，同时它也是一套中高定位的教学辅导及课后作业用书，适用于成绩中等及以上的学生。它有以下几个特点：

## 一、教改和考试“双吃透”

所谓的这两个“吃透”是指：一要“吃透”当前新课标改革的进展情况；二要“吃透”高考的新动向和新要求。本套丛书在编排上不仅精选了历年高考的优秀题目，同时还将所有的题目均贴近应试真题，能给学生以更有效的指导。另外，本套丛书在初中部分还配备了相应的新课标版本，可以满足不同学校和教师的各种要求。

## 二、突出重点，强调难点

本套丛书没有强行和刻意地去全面反映考纲和教材的内容要求，也就是说，一些简单的、学生应知应会的内容，本套丛书很少涉及。中等及中等以上难度题目的内容占全书90%左右。基础（重点）：中等（巩固）：难题（提高）=1：3：6——这是本套丛书在习题难度设定上依照的原则，这一点是本书习题编排区别于一般的同步辅导用书、课后练习、作业本等的关键之处。

## 三、知识的灵活应用

为了适应新课标培养学生灵活运用知识的教学目标，本套丛书在强调难点的同时，也引入了很多综合类的题目，帮助读者在同步学习的过程中就能养成综合考虑问题和解决问题的习惯，完全适用于教改在素质提高方面的要求。

## 四、面向日常，注重提高

这套丛书中的习题均有“期中测试题”、“期末测试题”，绝大多数还有“单元测试题”，考虑到部分学科和年级的特殊性，还有新颖题赏析、课外创新题、点击中高考题目等相关的内容，学生可以在课上或课后在老师的辅导下进行练习，也可以单独进行测试。参考我们精心设计的题目，相信同学们能在平时的作业练习中逐步地提高自己的能力。

总的来说，这套丛书是从中高定位出发，为各省市区重点中学中等程度以上的学生精心策划和编写的，完全能够满足广大学生和中学教师教与学的需求。

由于时间仓促，书中难免有所疏漏，诚请广大教师和学生批评指正。

丛书编委会

2004年2月

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# Unit 1 Good friends

## I. 单项选择

1. Cooking is great fun for me, \_\_\_\_\_ when we have guests.  
A. specially      B. especially      C. usually      D. naturally
2. —Hey. Taxi!  
\_\_\_\_\_  
—I want to go to the city museum.  
A. So he has; So have you      B. Good luck to you, sir.  
C. What on earth are you doing, sir?      D. Where do, sir?
3. —Robert has made great progress in Chinese recently.  
—\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. So he has; so have you      B. So he has; so do you  
C. So has he; so you have      D. So has he; so have you
4. My brother had me \_\_\_\_\_ the house the whole morning yesterday.  
A. cleaning      B. to clean      C. cleaned      D. to be cleaned
5. Can you make sure \_\_\_\_\_ the gold ring?  
A. where Alice had put      B. where did Alice put  
C. where Alice has put      D. where has Alice put
6. They \_\_\_\_\_ a lot. That is, they have a lot in common.  
A. have      B. get      C. spare      D. share
7. —How did you got to London?  
—By air.  
—What do you think of your \_\_\_\_\_?  
—Exciting and pleasant.  
A. ride      B. voyage      C. flight      D. drive
8. He is not open-minded and active. In other words, he always keeps everything \_\_\_\_\_ himself.  
A. to      B. for      C. in      D. on
9. I'm very overjoyed to learn that my husband \_\_\_\_\_ the fire that broke out in the Friendship University in Moscow. He was only slightly injured.  
A. ran away      B. survived      C. missed      D. caught
10. I'm not interested in football, nor \_\_\_\_\_ I fond of basketball.  
A. do      B. does      C. can      D. am
11. Chuck is businessman who is so busy that he has \_\_\_\_\_ time for friends.  
A. few      B. little      C. a little      D. a few
12. The balloon floated for a while and then \_\_\_\_\_ on a sharp stone and crashed.  
A. landed      B. dropped      C. felt      D. jumped



13. Since you are friends. You should often \_\_\_\_\_ each other and \_\_\_\_\_ each other.  
 A. think of; care of                      B. think about; care about  
 C. think over; care for                  D. think out; take care of
14. I have \_\_\_\_\_ while I am doing my homework.  
 A. troubled              B. troubling              C. interrupting              D. being interrupted
15. The farmers were made \_\_\_\_\_ long hours.  
 A. work                  B. to work                  C. working                  D. worked

## II、完形填空

It interests me to watch the way children so often act against their parents' ideas, while at the same time 16 their parents' characteristics (特征). That is to say, the children grow up to 17 views different from their parents', yet to have 18 personalities. There is a quarrel 19 on in the toy world at present 20 whether children should be 21 to have war toys. I don't believe in encouraging war toys, but I do not see 22 point in forbidding them when I think of the 23 of my friend Harry.

Harry is the 24 of a pair of strict parents who were totally against war. He was never allowed toy soldiers 25 a boy, never allowed toy guns. Harry grew up and went into the army, becoming a first-class soldier and 26 all sorts of military honors in rather fierce unit. He became the opposite in every 27 of what his parents might have 28 of their son. And yet there is a gentleness about Harry which shows a 29 personality. There is a sympathetic element (富于同情心的秉性) about the man which, I can see, 30 have come from his family. In spite of 31 things differently from our parents, a lot of the spirit gets passed on.

Parents certainly have to 32 their children what they believe to be right, but it is not so much your ideas that children 33 as your example. Perhaps the 34 way to teach one's child gentleness is not to 35 toy guns, but to be gentle in one's own everyday life.

- |         |                |               |               |               |
|---------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| ( ) 16. | A. keeping     | B. leaving    | C. continuing | D. enjoying   |
| ( ) 17. | A. accept      | B. receive    | C. hold       | D. like       |
| ( ) 18. | A. equal       | B. similar    | C. good       | D. bad        |
| ( ) 19. | A. putting     | B. calling    | C. going      | D. getting    |
| ( ) 20. | A. over        | B. with       | C. by         | D. on         |
| ( ) 21. | A. discouraged | B. limited    | C. controlled | D. encouraged |
| ( ) 22. | A. any         | B. some       | C. one        | D. another    |
| ( ) 23. | A. experiment  | B. experience | C. stories    | D. family     |
| ( ) 24. | A. one         | B. son        | C. daughter   | D. nephew     |
| ( ) 25. | A. as          | B. for        | C. since      | D. like       |
| ( ) 26. | A. accepting   | B. defeating  | C. winning    | D. receiving  |
| ( ) 27. | A. world       | B. way        | C. corner     | D. field      |
| ( ) 28. | A. wanted      | B. thought    | C. believed   | D. expected   |
| ( ) 29. | A. rude        | B. different  | C. brave      | D. quiet      |
| ( ) 30. | A. will        | B. must       | C. should     | D. can        |



- |                    |            |             |            |
|--------------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| ( ) 31. A. doing   | B. taking  | C. drawing  | D. setting |
| ( ) 32. A. ask     | B. require | C. teach    | D. advise  |
| ( ) 33. A. have    | B. learn   | C. set      | D. follow  |
| ( ) 34. A. best    | B. better  | C. valuable | D. better  |
| ( ) 35. A. collect | B. play    | C. forbid   | D. allow   |

### III、阅读理解

Let children learn to judge their own work. A child learning to talk does not learn by being corrected all the time; if corrected too much, he will stop talking. He notices a thousand times a day the difference between the language he uses and the language those around him use. Bit by bit, he makes the necessary changes to make his language like other people's. In the same way, children learning to do all the other things they learn to do without being taught to walk, run, climb, whistle, ride a bicycle—compare their own performances with those of more skilled people, and slowly make the needed changes. But in school we never give a child a chance to find out his mistakes for himself, let alone correct them. We do it all for him. We act as if we thought that he would never notice a mistake unless it was pointed out to him, or correct it unless he was made to. Soon he becomes dependent on the teacher. Let him do it himself. Let him work out, with the help of other children if he wants it, what this word says, what the answer is to that problem, whether this is a good way of saying or doing this or not.

If it is a matter of right answer, as it may be in mathematics or science, give him the answer book. Let him correct his own papers. Why should we teachers waste time on such tiring work? Our job should be to help the child when he tells us that he can't find the way to get the right answer. Let's end all this nonsense of grades, exams, marks. Let us throw them all out, and let the children learn what all educated persons must some day learn, how to measure their own understanding, how to know what they know or do not know.

36. What does the author think is the best way for children to learn things?
  - A. By copying what other people do.
  - B. By making mistakes and having them corrected.
  - C. By listening to explanations from skilled people.
  - D. By asking a great many questions.
37. What does the author think teachers should not do?
  - A. They give children correct answers.
  - B. They point out children's mistakes to them.
  - C. They allow children to mark their own work.
  - D. They encourage children to copy from one another.
38. The passage suggests that learning to speak and learning to ride a bicycle are \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. not really important skills
  - B. more important than other skills
  - C. different from learning adult skills
  - D. almost the same as learning other skills
39. Exams, grades and marks should be got rid of because children's progress should only be decided by \_\_\_\_\_.





- A. educated persons                      B. the children themselves  
C. teachers                                  D. parents
40. Why should children learn to judge their own work?  
A. Because most children don't like their teachers.  
B. Because their parents ask them to do so.  
C. Because they can learn much more things in this way.  
D. None of the above.

#### IV、短文改错

May I have your attention, please? I have a few	41. _____
things to tell you. When you have a class here in the	42. _____
language lab, please be here a little early. Change your	43. _____
shoes before enter the lab. Don't bring anything here	44. _____
except your text books. When you are into, please	45. _____
don't touch these machine without permission.	46. _____
Always do as the teacher tell you to. In class you	47. _____
should only speak the English, not Chinese. Recorders	48. _____
can be used make a copy of the listening materials. When	49. _____
class over, turn off your machines and leave the lab one by one.	50. _____

#### V、书面表达

假设你叫劳拉。你的朋友苏林在网上给你写了下面的一封信，他说他把音乐会的票丢了，向你表示歉意。你看后，给他写了封回信，向他说明他已把票给你了，你好好地放在你的包里，如不想看第二次就不必再买票了。你还向他说明音乐会七点半的，你七点一刻在上海音乐厅门口等他。来信的日期是2002年4月28日，你的回信日期是2002年4月29日。

28 April, 2002

Dear Laura,

I'm afraid we can't go to the concert on Tuesday. I've lost the tickets. I looked for them everywhere, but they simply disappeared. I must apologize for being so careless. I'll try to get hold of two tickets again for some other nights. Which date will be suitable for you?

I'm sorry for causing all this inconvenience. I hope you are not too angry.

Yours sincerely,  
Sulin



## Unit 2 English around the world

### I. 单项选择

1. \_\_\_\_\_ doctors believe smoking is harmful to health.  
A. Many a            B. A large number    C. The majority of    D. A good many of
2. \_\_\_\_\_ total, there must have been 20,000 people there.  
A. On                  B. At                    C. In                    D. For
3. None of us can \_\_\_\_\_ her, either in beauty or as a dancer.  
A. fight                B. beat                  C. defeat                D. equal
4. He is so busy with his studies this semester that he has formed the habit of \_\_\_\_\_ at night.  
A. staying put        B. staying asleep      C. staying awake      D. staying up
5. —Come in and \_\_\_\_\_, Bill. What would you like, tea or coffee?  
—Either will do. Thanks.  
A. don't worry                                  B. be free  
C. make yourself at home                      D. help yourself to some drinks
6. Jimmy offered to marry her again, but she has \_\_\_\_\_ three times.  
A. turned him in      B. turned him up      C. turned him over    D. turned him down
7. He has too many interests. I'm afraid he will \_\_\_\_\_ no gains.  
A. work out            B. turn out            C. end up with        D. live up to
8. With new technology \_\_\_\_\_, they have doubled their output this year.  
A. brought in          B. brought on          C. brought up          D. brought down
9. —How did it \_\_\_\_\_ that the classroom is so dirty?  
—I've no idea.  
A. come about        B. come up            C. come off            D. come out
10. —Excuse me, but I want to go to the city library. Is this the very bus?  
—No. You can \_\_\_\_\_ at the corner \_\_\_\_\_ the No.18 bus. It will take you right there.  
A. turn; for            B. turn; into           C. change; to           D. change; for
11. He promised to come but hasn't \_\_\_\_\_ yet.  
A. turned up          B. turned down        C. turned away        D. turned down
12. Bruce has \_\_\_\_\_ good knowledge of chemistry, so he feels completely at home in it.  
A. 不填                B. the                  C. a                    D. little
13. Your composition is well written \_\_\_\_\_ a few spelling mistakes.  
A. besides            B. except there are    C. except              D. except for
14. —Are you short of hands? I'm always \_\_\_\_\_ your service.  
—No. Thank you all the same.  
A. at                    B. for                   C. in                    D. on
15. Can a dog's barking \_\_\_\_\_ any information?



A. offer

B. supply

C. communicate

D. send

## II、完形填空

The first man who cooked his food, instead of eating it raw, lived so long ago that we have no idea who he was or where he lived. We do know, however, that 16 thousands of years, food was always eaten cold and 17. Perhaps the cooked food was heated accidentally by a 18 fire or by the lava (熔岩) from an erupting (爆发的) 19. When people first tasted food that had been cooked, they found it tasted better. However, 20 after this discovery, cooked food must have remained a rarity (奇事, 奇物) 21 man learned how to make and light 22.

Primitive (原始的) men who lived in hot regions (places) could depend on the heat of the sun 23 their food. For example, in the desert 24 of the southwestern United States, the Indians cooked their food by 25 it on a flat 26 in the hot sun. They cooked pieces of meat and thin cakes of corn meal with this 27. We surmise (推测) that the earliest kitchen 28 was a stick 29 which a piece of meat could be attached and held over a fire. Later this stick was 30 by an iron rod (杆, 棒) or spit which could be turned frequently to cook the meat 31 all sides.

Cooking food in water was 32 before man learned to make water containers that could not be 33 by fire.

The 34 cooking pots were reed (芦杆) or grass baskets in which soups and stews (炖过的食物) could be cooked. As early as 166 B.C., the Egyptians had learned to make 35 permanent (永久的, 持久的) cooking pots out of sandstone. Many years later, the Eskimos learned to make similar pans.

- |                         |                |               |                 |
|-------------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| ( ) 16. A. in           | B. on          | C. through    | D. for          |
| ( ) 17. A. raw          | B. alive       | C. man-made   | D. fresh        |
| ( ) 18. A. forest       | B. cooked      | C. kitchen    | D. lightning    |
| ( ) 19. A. volcano (火山) | B. cave        | C. mountain   | D. valley       |
| ( ) 20. A. through      | B. since       | C. soon       | D. even         |
| ( ) 21. A. when         | B. which       | C. until      | D. as           |
| ( ) 22. A. food         | B. fire        | C. himself    | D. it           |
| ( ) 23. A. to cook      | B. cooking     | C. cooked     | D. cook         |
| ( ) 24. A. places       | B. kingdoms    | C. areas      | D. domains (领地) |
| ( ) 25. A. beating      | B. frying      | C. drying     | D. placing      |
| ( ) 26. A. stone        | B. board       | C. table      | D. plate        |
| ( ) 27. A. zone         | B. sector      | C. method     | D. fashion      |
| ( ) 28. A. utensil (器皿) | B. instrument  | C. tool       | D. equipment    |
| ( ) 29. A. by           | B. over        | C. on         | D. to           |
| ( ) 30. A. supported    | B. replaced    | C. changed    | D. turned       |
| ( ) 31. A. by           | B. on          | C. over       | D. at           |
| ( ) 32. A. incapable    | B. unavoidable | C. impossible | D. unpopular    |
| ( ) 33. A. broken       | B. destroyed   | C. done       | D. controlled   |
| ( ) 34. A. newest       | B. latest      | C. first      | D. worst        |



- ( ) 35. A. stronger      B. better      C. more      D. longer

### III、阅读理解

Not long ago, Richard Denniston found himself suffering the same pain that millions of other pet owners have faced.

His little Scottish dog had a brain tumour (瘤) and would soon die. Like other who faced the problem before him, Dennison just wanted to end his pet's suffering.

However, he took one step further.

Denniston, an expert who studies animals that have breasts to nurse their young, collected a tiny skin sample (样本) from the dog and took it to his laboratory at Louisiana State University. There he cultured (培育) it and froze it in liquid nitrogen (氮).

From that idea, Denniston started a new technology. Denniston's company will save pet's DNA for US \$ 500, plus a monthly storage fee of US \$ 10, until cloning (克隆) becomes a reality.

Thanks mostly to the contribution of a California multimillionaire, that day may not be so far off.

"It could happen extremely soon if everything went on well," says Mark Weshusin, a professor leading a dog cloning team. Most experts put successful dog cloning a year to five years down the road. The cost is bound (肯定的) to be expensive at first, but it would drop to a few thousand dollars.

Since Dolly, the sheep which was first cloned in 1997, cattle, goats, mice and monkeys have been cloned in labs. Pets are likely to be next.

"I really believe that the technology is going to become available (可用的) for many species in the near future," Denniston says.

36. After his pet died, Richard Denniston \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. did something more than the ordinary pet owners  
B. did as other pet owners  
C. did nothing but feel very sad at heart  
D. could not help feeling lonely without his dear pet
37. Richard Denniston \_\_\_\_\_ in liquid nitrogen.  
A. was a doctor and put his dog  
B. was an animal specialist and put a piece of his dog's skin  
C. was expert at collecting any skin samples and then put them  
D. took great interest in freezing things
38. If you put your pet's DNA in Richard Denniston's company for six months, you'll have to pay \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. \$ 500.      B. \$ 60.      C. \$560.      D. \$ 440.
39. Most experts believe people will be able to clone a dog \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in a year      B. in five years  
C. in six years      D. in something between one to five years
40. Cloning will cost people \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a lot of money in five years  
B. much in the beginning and then will be reduced to hundreds of dollars

- C. much and then will surely be reduced to thousands of dollars  
D. much at first and then might be reduced to a few thousand dollars

#### IV、短文改错

If you take notice of in some places, you will 41. \_\_\_\_\_  
see the fact most smokers are young people and even 42. \_\_\_\_\_  
some are middle school student. It is said that in 43. \_\_\_\_\_  
China, the number of the people smoked is about 44. \_\_\_\_\_  
45 percent. Why do so much people smoke? Some 45. \_\_\_\_\_  
think smoking is pleasure. Some believe they can 46. \_\_\_\_\_  
refresh (使精神振作) themselves by smoking. In 47. \_\_\_\_\_  
fact smoking is a bad habit, that does great harm to 48. \_\_\_\_\_  
people's healthy. The study of smoking shows that 49. \_\_\_\_\_  
many diseases have nothing to do with smoking. 50. \_\_\_\_\_

#### V、书面表达

为了丰富外国留学生的生活, 你校学生将举行一次音乐周活动。请你以组织者的身份写一个书面通知。有关内容如下:

时间: 5 月第一周

活动: 1. 演唱歌曲: 流行歌曲

2. 器乐演奏: 古典民间音乐

3. 音乐比赛: 听歌曲片段, 然后猜出处

地点: 届时通知

参加者请于 4 月 20 日前报名

注意: 1. 词数: 100 左右

2. '生词: 古典—classical 民间—folk 比赛—contest

3. 通知格式已为你写好

April 10, 2003

Dear students,

Come to the great fun!

The Students' Union



## Unit 3    Going place

### I、单项选择题

1. —Have you considered\_\_\_\_\_a laptop computer?  
—No. I can't afford one at present.  
A. to buy            B. buying            C. buy            D. bought
2. What do you think is the most effective\_\_\_\_\_of transportation?  
A. ways            B. methods            C. manners            D. means
3. The Three Gorges Project will\_\_\_\_\_lots of people when completed.  
A. help            B. support            C. benefit            D. supply
4. I\_\_\_\_\_didn't want to put you to the trouble of changing a large note.  
A. simply            B. maybe            C. also            D. generally
5. Each time I left for school, my mother would\_\_\_\_\_until I was completely out of her sight.  
A. see off me            B. see me off            C. show me out            D. show me off
6. Try to\_\_\_\_\_your skin from the sun when you are on vacation in the south.  
A. stop            B. prevent            C. escape            D. protect
7. \_\_\_\_\_the money his uncle gave him, he bought an English dictionary.  
A. For            B. With            C. On            D. As
8. —Where will you go for your winter vacation?  
—Florida. I'll set off tomorrow.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
—Thank you. See you.  
A. How about you?    B. Where to?            C. Have a nice trip.    D. Be careful.
9. —\_\_\_\_\_! There comes a truck.  
—Thanks.  
A. Look there            B. Look on            C. Watch over            D. Watch out
10. It's better to\_\_\_\_\_the good apples from the bad ones.  
A. divide            B. tell            C. separate            D. cut
11. We didn't have enough money for the concert, so\_\_\_\_\_we took a walk in the park.  
A. for a change            B. by the way            C. instead of            D. instead
12. The students are busy going over their lessons, because the final examination\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. is coming            B. has come            C. will come            D. comes
13. You can go to school\_\_\_\_\_my car, if you like.  
A. in            B. by            C. on            D. at
14. It is\_\_\_\_\_and exciting to go skating on real ice in winter.  
A. a fun            B. funny            C. fun            D. of fun
15. —I'm not feeling well. I'm afraid I can't go to school this afternoon.





—Why \_\_\_\_\_ go to see the doctor?

A. you not

B. not you

C. don't you

D. do you

## II、完形填空

As she waited at the edge of the ice for her music to start, Peggy took a quick look at her father standing nearby with a group of parents and teachers. he smiled at her. Then she 16 out at the audience, 17 to see her mother. These two, albert and Doris Fleming, 18 all the way from California more than 2,000 miles away, to see their 19 compete in this sports meet in Cleveland, Ohio.

The music 20 and Peggy moved onto the ice, letting the music 21 her along into her turns, and she began skating with much 22 in herself. The cold fear she always had in the 23 seconds before skating onto the ice was 24. She was feeling the movement of the 25 and letting it carry her. She skated easily, 26 did some jumps, a final turn and her performance was 27.

The crowd loved it and cheered 28 she skated off the ice. "Nice job", said one of the other 29. It was the remark that 30 came after a free-skating performance. But what would the 31 say? Standing beside her father, Peggy 32 for the scoring to be finished. On all sides were other young skaters, some waiting 33 alone, others with a parent. Shortly before 10 o'clock the results were 34. The new United States Women's Skating Champion was Peggy Fleming of Pasadena, 35!

- |         |                |               |                   |                    |
|---------|----------------|---------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| ( ) 16. | A. looked      | B. watched    | C. found          | D. stepped         |
| ( ) 17. | A. tried       | B. hoped      | C. hoping         | D. looking forward |
| ( ) 18. | A. flew        | B. had driven | C. were traveling | D. had prepared    |
| ( ) 19. | A. friend      | B. children   | C. son            | D. daughter        |
| ( ) 20. | A. started     | B. played     | C. developed      | D. sang            |
| ( ) 21. | A. allow       | B. set out    | C. carry          | D. support         |
| ( ) 22. | A. thought     | B. belief     | C. success        | D. design          |
| ( ) 23. | A. last        | B. following  | C. recent         | D. past            |
| ( ) 24. | A. lost        | B. present    | C. strong         | D. gone            |
| ( ) 25. | A. ice         | B. fear       | C. music          | D. audience        |
| ( ) 26. | A. so          | B. or         | C. before         | D. then            |
| ( ) 27. | A. satisfied   | B. finished   | C. unsatisfactory | D. welcome         |
| ( ) 28. | A. because     | B. until      | C. as             | D. before          |
| ( ) 29. | A. skaters     | B. parents    | C. judges         | D. audiences       |
| ( ) 30. | A. seldom      | B. always     | C. again          | D. hardly          |
| ( ) 31. | A. players     | B. audience   | C. parents        | D. judges          |
| ( ) 32. | A. looked      | B. wished     | C. waited         | D. asked           |
| ( ) 33. | A. comfortably | B. anxiously  | C. hurriedly      | D. happily         |
| ( ) 34. | A. cried out   | B. let out    | C. declared       | D. announced       |
| ( ) 35. | A. California  | B. Cleveland  | C. Ohio           | D. England         |

## III、阅读理解 (每小题 2 分; 共 10 分)

Manners nowadays in metropolitan cities like London are practically nonexistent. It is nothing for a big,

strong schoolboy to elbow an elderly woman aside in the dash for the last remaining seat on the tube or bus, much less stand up and offer his seat to her.

This question of giving up seats in public transport is much argued about by young men, who say that, since women have claimed equality, they no longer deserve to be treated with courtesy (礼貌, 谦让) and that those who go out to work should take their turn in the rat race like anyone else. Women have never claimed to be physically as strong as men. Even if it is not agreed, however, that young men should stand up for younger women, the fact remains that courtesy should be shown to the old, the sick and the burdened. Are we really so lost to all ideals of unselfishness that we can sit there indifferently reading the paper or a book, saying to ourselves "First come, first served", while a grey-haired woman, a mother with a young child stands? Yet this is all too often seen.

Older people, tired and irritable (易怒的) from a day's work, are not angels, either—far from it. Many a brisk argument or an insulting quarrel breaks out as the weary (tired) queues push each other to get on buses and tubes. One cannot commend (praise) this, of course, but one does feel there is just a little more excuse.

If cities are to remain pleasant places to live in at all, however, it seems imperative (必须的), not only that communications in transport should be improved, but also that communication between human beings should be kept smooth and polite. All over cities, it seems that people are too tired and too rushed to be polite. Shop assistants won't bother to assist (help), taxi drivers growl (shout) at each other as they dash dangerously round corners, bus conductors pull the bell before their desperate passengers have had time to get on or off the bus, and so on and so on. It seems to us that it is up to the young and strong to do their small part to stop such deterioration.

36. From what you have read, would you expect manners to improve among people\_\_\_\_\_?
- A. who are physically weak or crippled
  - B. who once lived in a prison-camp during the War
  - C. who live in big modern cities
  - D. who live only in small towns
37. What is the writer's opinion concerning (about) courteous manners towards women?
- A. Now that women have claimed equality, they no longer need to be treated differently from men.
  - B. It is generally considered old-fashioned for young men to give up their seats to young women.
  - C. "Lady First" should be universally (widely) practised.
  - D. Special consideration ought to be shown to them.
38. On the tube or bus, according to the author, older people\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. often offer their seats to others
  - B. are treated better than younger people are
  - C. are no more considerate (体贴人) than younger people towards each other
  - D. from the Continent are more irritable
39. Communication between human beings would be smoother if\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. people were more considerate towards each other
  - B. people were not so tired and irritable
  - C. women were treated with more courtesy
  - D. public transport could be improved
40. What is the possible meaning of the word "deterioration" in the last paragraph?



- A. Worsening of general situation.
- B. Lowering of moral standards.
- C. Declining of physical constitution.
- D. Spreading of evilconduct.

#### IV、短文改错

I like music very much, especial pop songs. Every 41. \_\_\_\_\_  
 evening when I am doing homework and at weekends 42. \_\_\_\_\_  
 when I at home, I always play some of my favorite songs 43. \_\_\_\_\_  
 on tapes. The familiar patterns of notes attracts me into the 44. \_\_\_\_\_  
 colorful world of music. Now and then I stop to follow the 45. \_\_\_\_\_  
 songs. Much often than not, my mother comes in, urging (催促) 46. \_\_\_\_\_  
 me to concentrate (集中) my attention on my work. She does  
 not like pop music. Like the most grown-ups, she enjoys folk 47. \_\_\_\_\_  
 songs, because the peaceful music reminds her of their beautiful 48. \_\_\_\_\_  
 life when she was young. It is true which people of different 49. \_\_\_\_\_  
 age understand music differently and enjoy different music. 50. \_\_\_\_\_

#### V、书面表达

假如你叫王伟，毕业于北京新华旅游学校，有一年的业余导游经验。联系电话：65873290。请你根据下面这则广告用英语写一封求职信。

#### HELP WANTED

Friendship Travel Service looking for guides, aged between 20~35, height: 1.65 (female), 1.75 (male); good at spoken English and Putonghua; with a good knowledge of Chinese history, geography and culture; experience helpful but not a must. Write to 211 Minzu Road, Dongcheng District, Beijing 100062. Tel: 67273412

- 注意：1. 求职信必须符合广告要求，可以适当增加细节，使全文连贯。  
 2. 词数 100 左右。

