



海淀考王

HAIDIAN KAOWANG

八周年纪念版



高中英语

2 年级
上册

北京市海淀区重点中学特级高级教师 编写

总主编 蒋大风 邓 均

东北师范大学出版社

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Unit 1

Making a difference

提高成绩与能力的秘诀,第一是做题,第二是做题,第三还是做题。

★ 基本题型,及时消化课堂学习内容,提高学习水平!

考王及时练

一、单词拼写。

1. They are d _____ (辩论) what we are not interested in, let's go first.
2. We mustn't think he is an i _____ (不可救药的) boy.
3. Do you know the difference between "be e _____ (与……订婚) to sb." and "be engaged in"?
4. All of us have known about the e _____ (探险) into space.
5. It's hard to p _____ (预言) what will happen in future.
6. The baby watched c _____ (好奇地) as I put on this T-shirt.
7. Sought is the past participle of s _____ (寻找).
8. We're s _____ (惊讶) to learn about the fact.
9. The engineer and professor e _____ (解释) why this machine stopped.
10. They did o _____ (注意到) you enter the dark room.
11. The woman's skirt and boots are quite m _____ (相配).

二、单项选择。

- () 1. I'm leaving for Japan tomorrow. Have you anything _____ to your friends?
A. to buy B. to be bought
C. to take D. to be taken
- () 2. Will you permit me _____ to your birthday party?
A. going B. to go
C. go D. to going
- () 3. I meant _____ him, but I was so busy.
A. to call on B. to call at
C. calling on D. calling at
- () 4. The doctor said that Mr Green had _____ at once.
A. to operate B. to be operated
C. operated D. to be operated on
- () 5. Do you expect the gift _____?
A. to give B. to be given
C. given D. giving
- () 6. The policeman risked his life _____ the boy from drowning.
A. to save B. pulling
C. saving D. dragging
- () 7. His wish is _____ a famous piano player.
A. becoming B. become
C. to become D. being come

- () 8. I don't like _____ this morning.
A. to go to swimming B. going and swimming
C. to going to swim D. to go swimming
- () 9. The shy girl doesn't like _____ at in public.
A. laughing B. to laugh
C. laughed D. being laughed
- () 10. George still remembers the hospital _____ he visited last year.
A. which B. there
C. where D. when
- () 11. He has got used _____ in the small village.
A. live B. to live
C. to living D. living
- () 12. To answer correctly is more important than _____.
A. a quick finish B. to finish quickly
C. finishing quickly D. you finish quickly
- () 13. The soldiers often helps _____ and he _____ a good example to us all.
A. another, sets B. each other, makes
C. others, sets D. others, puts
- () 14. Little Tom should like _____ to the cinema tomorrow evening.
A. to be taken B. to take
C. being taken D. taking
- () 15. For the first time I noticed my classmate _____ a white T-shirt.
A. wearing B. having on
C. dressing D. putting on

三、将下列句子译成英文。

1. 我们祝贺他荣获了一等奖。

2. 医生的工作是预防和治疗疾病。

3. 我们到澳大利亚时虽然很累,但是仍感觉很兴奋。

4. 为了提高发音水平,她每天早晨朗读英语。

5. 我确实觉得绝大多数欧洲国家是友好的。

单元测试

★★ 综合题型, 能力提升, 考试必然会有好成绩!

考王综合练

一、单项选择。

- () 1. The house _____ last week is our new school library.
A. building B. built

- C. to build
D. being built
- () 2. There _____ no doubt about our win in the game.
A. seems to have
B. seems to do
C. seems to be
D. seem
- () 3. Michelle asked me over the phone to _____ you of the interview.
A. remind
B. think
C. forget
D. leave
- () 4. —John hasn't come home yet.
—Well, where _____ on such a cold day?
A. must he have gone
B. would he have been
C. could he have gone
D. ought he have been
- () 5. She was beginning _____.
A. get angry
B. to get angry
C. getting angry
D. anger
- () 6. He is the most exciting speaker _____ I have ever heard.
A. who
B. that
C. whose
D. which
- () 7. I was sorry for _____ the homework on time.
A. having not finished
B. having finished
C. not having finished
D. not finishing
- () 8. The teacher said that we were _____ at the gate at eight o'clock.
A. to meet
B. meet
C. to be meeting
D. to meeting
- () 9. Did your mother want this matter _____?
A. to be dealt
B. to be dealt with
C. to deal with
D. to deal
- () 10. The police forbid _____ here.
A. park
B. parking
C. to park
D. to be parked
- () 11. The missing dog was last seen _____ near the Rose Street.
A. playing
B. to be playing
C. play
D. to play
- () 12. Do what you've been told; _____ you'll be punished.
A. and
B. otherwise
C. yet
D. unless
- () 13. The supervisor _____ to have an important business _____.
A. supposed, finished
B. supposes, finished
C. is supposed, to do
D. supposed, done
- () 14. _____ many flowers, the children are waiting for the foreign guests from England.
A. Hold
B. Holding
C. Held
D. To hold
- () 15. My little sister said that she didn't want _____ in class.
A. to laugh at
B. to be laughed at
C. to be laughed
D. to be laughing

二、完形填空。

Richard Nixon was president of America in 1972. In order that Nixon would not be beaten by the Democratic Party (民主党) and continue to be 1, Nixon's men hired five spies to break into the Democratic Party headquarters in an office building called the Watergate. The spies' 2 was to put hidden microphones in the telephones of a few 3 people, so that Nixon's men could listen to their conversations from across the street.

One night the five men went 4 into the Watergate. One of 5 picked the locks on the doors and put heavy tape over the bolts to keep the 6 from locking again. The five men kept in touch with their lookout who was 7 for the police from a hotel across the street.

After the five spies had taped one of the locks, a young guard 8 the tape. He took the tape off and relocked the door. After he left, the spies came back, picked the lock again, and put the tape back 9. A few minutes later the guard 10 the door again. When he 11 that the tape had been put back again. He called the 12.

The police sent two detectives, 13 workmen. The lookout saw them go in, but he didn't 14 they were detectives.

When the detectives turned 15 all the lights and started to search, the lookout tried to 16 his friends. But he couldn't 17 them because they had turned 18 their radio to save the 19! A few minutes later the police rushed into the headquarters with their guns 20 and caught the five spies.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| () 1. A. president | B. teacher | C. boss | D. chairman |
| () 2. A. question | B. interest | C. job | D. talk |
| () 3. A. happy | B. poor | C. tall | D. important |
| () 4. A. peacefully | B. immediately | C. secretly | D. quickly |
| () 5. A. us | B. them | C. the detectives | D. the guards |
| () 6. A. doors | B. windows | C. gates | D. walls |
| () 7. A. waiting | B. looking | C. watching | D. searching |
| () 8. A. mended | B. noticed | C. realized | D. recognized |
| () 9. A. on | B. up | C. down | D. over |
| () 10. A. checked | B. judged | C. observed | D. struck |
| () 11. A. saw | B. see | C. sees | D. seen |
| () 12. A. spy | B. spies | C. police | D. polices |
| () 13. A. feeling like | B. dressed like | C. known as | D. acting as |
| () 14. A. mind | B. warn | C. prove | D. guess |
| () 15. A. off | B. over | C. on | D. down |
| () 16. A. find | B. deliver | C. radio | D. phone |
| () 17. A. support | B. reach | C. serve | D. discover |
| () 18. A. off | B. over | C. on | D. down |
| () 19. A. power | B. money | C. time | D. spy |
| () 20. A. pulled | B. fixed | C. set | D. drawn |

三、阅读理解。

(1)

George was a slave who was not afraid to say what he thought. His master did not like him and decided to send him to a slave-breaker.

Masters sent those who did not listen to them to slave-breakers. These men were very strong and they were very bad to their slaves. They often worked and whipped those slaves who did not listen to them until they were completely broken. So George was sent to the farm of Edward Covey, who was now his new master, and

who was known as a man at breaking young slaves.

Covey made George do the heaviest and the dirtiest work on the farm day and night and whipped him at least once a week. His back was covered with long red marks. He did not sleep well during the night. He often cried because of pains all over his body at night. But in the daytime he went to work on the farm as other slaves did. He did not cry or beg Covey to stop when Covey whipped him.

George worked from morning till night in rain, snow and heat. He grew silent and never smiled. Covey laughed, "At last I've broken him," he said.

Early one morning George went to the barn to feed the horse. Covey came up behind him quietly with a long rope. He was raising his arm to hit the boy when George turned round. George stood firm on his feet, his eyes shone like fire. He was at the age of seventeen now, tall and powerful. Covey looked at him. "You are going to resist me, aren't you?" "Yes, sir. I won't let you whip me this time. I can't bear you whipping me any more!" He was so angry he seemed to be someone else.

Covey threw himself at George like a tiger. But George was like a lion.

- () 1. The slave was sent to a slave-breaker, for _____.
A. he didn't express himself
B. he dared to say what he thought
C. he didn't work hard for his master
D. he thought too much
- () 2. Edward Covey was _____.
A. a slave
B. a farmer
C. a slave-breaker
D. worker
- () 3. George did the dirtiest work on the farm but he was whipped _____.
A. at least once a week
B. at least twice a week
C. at most once a week
D. many times a week
- () 4. What happened one morning? _____.
A. George threw himself at Covey like a tiger
B. The horses were not fed
C. George was beaten and given a lesson by Covey
D. Covey was beaten and given a lesson by George
- () 5. Which of the following statements is implied in the passage? _____.
A. From then on, George was not beaten again
B. George was sent to his first master.
C. where there is an oppression, there is a resistance (反抗)
D. George became a free man

(2)

Mr and Mrs Brown were going abroad for their holiday. They had a dog called Blackie which they liked much, but they could not take him abroad with them. They looked for a good place to leave him while they were away, and at last found a place which looked after dogs very well while their owners were away. They took Blackie there just before they left for their holiday, and sadly said good-bye to him.

At the end of their holiday, they got back to England very late at night. As they thought the place where Blackie was staying might be closed at that late hour, they decided to wait until the next morning before going to get him.

So the next morning Mr Brown got into his car and drove off happily to collect Blackie. When he reached home with the dog, he said to his wife, "do you know, dear, I don't think Blackie enjoyed his staying at that place very much. He barked all the way in the car as if he wanted to tell me something."

() 1. Mr and Mrs Brown were going to spend their holiday _____.

- () 2. Mr and Mrs Brown became _____ when they left Blackie for their holiday.

- () 3. They decided to collect Blackie the next morning because they thought _____.

- () 4. Mr Brown went to get Blackie _____.

- A. on foot B. by bus C. in a car D. by bike

- () 5. The dog Mr Brown brought home barked all the way as if he wanted to say _____.

- A. he hadn't enjoyed his stay at that place
B. he wouldn't return home with his owner
C. he had had a good time at that place
D. he was taken to Mr Brown's home by mistake

I remember when I was a child, my parents used to dictate many dos and don'ts to me. For example, when I kept on playing jazz records on the record's player, my father would replace them with records of some other music and said jazz was just noise. My father and mother were also very particular about the friends I went out with. They use to say that: " One rotten apple runs a whole basket of apples." Either just few examples of many of the things that I found my parents were unreasonable about.

() 1. What did the parent think of the jazz?

- A. Beautiful but noisy B. Only unpleasant sound
C. Just the music for boys D. Just the music for girls

- () 2. What did the son do when his father asked him to cut his hair short?

- A. He cut his hair later.
B. He promised to do so.
C. He refused his advice.
D. He promised to do later.

- () 3. What can we infer from the end of the story?

- A. The son should obey his father.
B. The writer would beat his son.
C. The writer would respect his son's choice.

D. The writer would tell his son what his father did.

(4)

As an astronaut, he should get some idea of the sense of "weightlessness", although this feeling can not be produced exactly on earth, the pull of the earth is the greatest near the face and it gets weaker and weaker further away. The further a man travels from the earth, the lighter his weight will get. In space, a man will weigh little or nothing, he can get out of his space-ship and walk in space, and he will not fall.

In a weightless condition, a man will not be able to control his arms or legs properly. He can't move about in the usual way. Besides this, there will be a lot of other strange phenomena (现象). Water will not come out of a cup, and the cup will stay in the air or move about freely.

- () 1. An astronaut can get to know what weightlessness is _____.
A. by walking on earth B. by producing an earth
C. by going into space D. by driving a car
- () 2. If a person is away from the earth, _____.
A. his weight will get lighter B. his weight will get heavier
C. he will keep up his weight D. he will change his shape and colour
- () 3. In space, an astronaut _____.
A. can walk B. will get heavier
C. will fall to the earth D. can't get out of his space-ship
- () 4. If man is in a weightless condition, he _____.
A. can move about as on the earth
B. can't move about as on the earth
C. will break his arms and legs
D. will be sleeping all the time
- () 5. A man can't drink from a cup in space because _____.
A. the water will disappear
B. the cup will be too heavy for a man to carry
C. the cup will become very dirty
D. the water will not flow into his mouth

四、在空格处填入适当的冠词 (包括零冠词)。

1. Salem doesn't like _____ talkative people.
2. It's true that _____ rich lead a different life from _____ poor.
3. Helmut lives in _____ Canada near _____ Lake Ontario.
4. The explorer crossed _____ Pacific Ocean in a canoe.
5. For breakfast we usually have _____ coffee and toast.
6. What time do you start _____ work in the morning?
7. Eileen hopes to go to _____ university next year.
8. We went on a cruise down _____ Nile and saw _____ Pyramids.
9. Sarah thinks _____ life is more difficult in a foreign country.
10. The judge sentenced the pickpocket to six months in _____ prison.
11. A volcano has erupted in _____ Philippines recently.
12. _____ examinations always make him nervous.

五、根据字母提示, 在横线上填入适当的词。

The best way of 1l _____ English is talking in English as much as 2p _____. Sometimes you'll get your words mixed up and people will not 3u _____ you. Sometimes people will say things too 4q _____ and you can't understand them. But if you keep your sense of 5h _____, you can always have a good laugh at the 6m _____.

_____ you make. Don't be unhappy if people seem to be laughing at your mistakes. It's better for people to laugh at your mistakes than to be angry with you, 7b _____ they don't understand what you are 8s _____. The 9m _____ important thing for learning English is: "Don't be 10a _____ of making mistakes because everyone makes mistakes."

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____
 6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____

六、根据提供的情景，写一段接续文字（不少于 50 词）。

Huahua goes to school by bike. She likes her bike and keeps it clean. This morning she said she was going to school on foot. She said ...

Unit 1 加 强 题

★★★ 灵活题型，强化训练，学习效果水平一目了然！

考王提高练

在空格处填入适当的单词，将下列句子译成英文（每空一词）。

1. 杰克曾经居住和工作过的地方离这里很远。

The place _____ is far away from here.

2. 儿子在战争中牺牲了的那位母亲给我们作了一场动人的报告。

The mother _____ gave us an exciting talk.

3. 我永远不会忘记和你们在日本友好相处的这些日子。

I'll never forget the days _____ in Japan.

4. 在那边哭的男孩丢了钱包。

The boy _____ lost his wallet.

5. 这是前天你们参观过的博物馆吗？

Is this the museum _____?



Unit 2

News media

提高成绩与能力的秘诀,第一是做愿,第二是做愿,第三还是做愿。

★ 基本题型,及时消化课堂学习内容,提高学习水平!

考王及时练

一、单词拼写。

1. The m _____ (大众传媒) have a lot of power today.
2. He is said to have an a _____ (机敏的) mind.
3. His r _____ (遗骨) was found in the deep river.
4. To be an i _____ (接受面试的人), she is well dressed.
5. Drinking black beer is a f _____ (特点, 特色) of life in Germany.
6. After illness, she is well b _____ (稳定的) at home.
7. What he said r _____ (反映) he was badly ill.
8. It's unwise to i _____ (忽视) education.
9. Your voice d _____ (吸引) attention of the students.
10. He said he couldn't t _____ (容忍) her bad manners.

二、用括号内所给单词或词组翻译句子。

1. 当我告诉了他这个消息, 他很生气。(more than)

2. 抢劫犯迫使老人说出了他不想说的话。(more than)

3. 他们为正在发展的家乡感到骄傲。(developing)

4. 所有学生都很尊重这位资深教授。(experienced)

5. 我们知道这次事故与酒后驾驶有关。(related)

三、将下列词组或短语译成中文。

1. the hotel to be built next month

2. the hotel built last month

3. the hotel being built

4. the world on all sides

5. nine out of ten

6. one in twenty

7. five of the one hundred

Unit 2 单元测试

★★ 综合题型，能力提高，考试必然会有好成绩！

考王综合练

一、单项选择。

- () 1. Rather than _____ on a crowded bus, Michelle always prefers _____ a bicycle.
A. ride; ride B. riding; ride
C. ride; to ride D. riding; riding
- () 2. —Hello, can I speak to Professor Wang, please?
—Sorry there is no one _____ Wang here.
A. of B. called
C. calling D. is called
- () 3. Sarah is the only one of the youngest girls _____ football.
A. play B. who play
C. that play D. who plays
- () 4. The criminal will be _____ in public tomorrow because of his involvement in _____ his fellow countrymen in the civil war.
A. sentence to dying, killing B. sentenced to death, killing
C. sentence to dying, helping D. sentenced to death, cursing
- () 5. The film brought the hours back to me _____ I was taken good care of in that far-away village.
A. until B. that
C. when D. where
- () 6. I've been _____ to London for a long time.
A. looking forward to coming B. looked forward to coming
C. looking forward to come D. looked forward to come
- () 7. I have lost my bike again. It is the third time this _____.
A. happened B. is happened
C. has happened D. happens
- () 8. You can't _____ I was at that time.
A. imagine how anxious B. guess how worried
C. think what D. suppose what worry
- () 9. The man and the horse _____ fell into the river were drowned.
A. which B. who
C. of which D. that
- () 10. _____ do you think is likely to come to her birthday party?
A. Who B. Whom
C. What D. How
- () 11. _____ they _____ in the office in the building when the fire broke out last night?
A. Are, working B. Were, working
C. Do, worked D. Had, worked

- () 12. _____ of the teachers in The No. 22 Middle School are women.
A. There fifth B. Third fifths
C. Three fifths D. Third five
- () 13. —Hi! Allan, haven't seen you for weeks. What _____ recently?
—Working in a shop.
A. have been doing B. have you done
C. were you doing D. did you do
- () 14. The report was so _____ that they were all _____.
A. inspiring, exciting B. inspiring, excited
C. inspired, excited D. inspired, exciting
- () 15. The door remains _____.
A. locking B. locked
C. closing D. to lock

二、完形填空。

Socrates lived in Athens. He was one of the wisest and bravest teachers the world had ever known. He was not born 1 or rich, and 2 all his life he was poor, for he never asked his pupil to 3 for what he taught them.

He taught for the love of wisdom, not for 4. And what he said was always 5 hearing. He did not just tell his pupils what he thought they should do—in fact, he was 6 saying 7 he himself knew nothing.

No 8 all his pupils loved him. But he 9 some enemies by his 10 way of teaching and asking questions. Some of the rulers in Athens did not like people 11 to ask too many questions 12 fear they would begin asking questions about what their rulers were doing. 13 they accused (指控) him if teaching young men wicked (罪恶的) things and 14 them 15 their religion (宗教). At last his enemies had him arrested, and he 16 death.

During the thirty days that 17 between his trial and death, his friends and pupils 18 to spend some time with him in his prison. They were astonished to find he was 19 and seemed to have no fear of 20.

- () 1. A. importance B. important C. real D. useful
() 2. A. instead B. instead of C. but D. yet
() 3. A. take B. spend C. pay D. cost
() 4. A. foolishness B. money C. knowledge D. life
() 5. A. new and worth B. old and reasonable
C. wide and worth D. useless and careless
() 6. A. fond of B. afraid of C. busy with D. never about
() 7. A. what B. which C. that D. it
() 8. A. problem B. why C. means D. wonder
() 9. A. met B. made C. knew D. saw
() 10. A. excellent B. helpful C. careful D. strange
() 11. A. to be encouraged B. encouraging
C. to encourage D. encouraged
() 12. A. of B. for C. in D. from
() 13. A. Yet B. Instead C. But D. So
() 14. A. letting B. supporting C. leading D. showing
() 15. A. to throw at B. throwing away C. throw out D. reject

- () 16. A. sentenced to B. was sentenced
C. was sentenced to D. sentenced
- () 17. A. laid B. lay C. placed D. put
- () 18. A. were asked B. were allowed C. permitted D. persuaded
- () 19. A. sad and brave B. disappointed and lonely
C. inspiring and interesting D. calm and brave
- () 20. A. dying B. die C. death D. dead

(1)

A person who believes that he is incapable will not make a real effort, because he feels that it would be useless. He won't go at a job with the confidence necessary for success, and he won't work hardest, even though he may think he is doing so. He is therefore likely to fail, and the failure will strengthen his belief in his lack of ability.

One day he became very angry at the teacher and other students because they laughed when he said he saw how to do a math problem which none of the other students had been able to solve.

This experience made him realize that many people have more ability than they think they have. And that lack of success is as often the result of lack of confidence and lack of determination as it is the result of lack of ability.

- () 1. What is the main idea of this passage?
- A. The basic laws in doing math problems.
- B. All successes are caused by purpose.
- C. Our ideas do not always have any influence on us.
- D. Our ideas about ourselves may have a negative influence.
- () 2. The word "justification" most probably means.
- A. rightness
- B. reason
- C. need
- D. demand
- () 3. What does Alfred Adler's story tell us?
- A. Math is actually very easy to learn.
- B. Anybody can become a mathematician, if he has determination.

- C. Many people have more ability than they think they have.
D. Most teachers are wrong when they evaluate their students.
- () 4. Why did he become angry one day?
A. Because he was very poor at math.
B. Because they challenged him to do a difficult math problem.
C. Because he couldn't solve the math problem.
D. Because the teacher and other students laughed at him.
- () 5. What idea did Alfred's teacher have?
A. he was slow in math.
B. he should work harder.
C. he should go to a special school.
D. he should not tell his parents that he was slow.

(2)

There was a time when the owners of shops and businesses in Chicago had to pay large sums of money to gangsters (暴徒) in return for "protection". If the money was not paid in time, the gangsters would quickly put a man out of business by destroying his shop. Getting "protection money" is not a modern crime. As long ago as the fourteenth century, an Englishman, Sir John Hawkwood, made the remarkable discovery that people would rather pay large sums of money than have their life work destroyed by gangsters.

Six hundred years ago, Sir John Hawkwood arrived in Italy with a band of soldiers and settled near Florence. He soon made a name for himself and came to be known to the Italians as Giovanni Acuto. Whenever the Italian city-states were at war with each other, Hawkwood used to hire his soldiers to princes who were willing to pay the high price he demanded. In times of peace, when business was bad, Hawkwood and his men would march into a city-state and after burning down a few farms, would offer to go away if protection money was paid to them. Hawkwood made large sums of money in this way. In spite of this, the Italians regarded him as a sort of hero. When he died at the age of eighty, the Florentines gave him a state funeral and had a picture painted brave soldier and most noble leader, Signor Giovanni Hawkwood.

- () 1. Why did the owners of shops and businesses in Chicago have to pay large sums of money to gangsters? Because _____.
A. they wanted to get "protection"
B. they were afraid of being destroyed
C. they wanted to run the business safely
D. all the above
- () 2. Getting "protection money" appeared _____.
A. in the ancient time
B. only in England
C. in recent years
D. only in Italy
- () 3. Sir John Hawkwood's Italian name, "Giovanni" was one which _____.
A. he gave himself in order to become better known to Italians
B. he earned through his sharp practice of selling his "protection"
C. he needed in order to hire his soldiers to Italian princes
D. was given him in recognition of his services to Italian princes
- () 4. In Italians' eyes Sir John Hawkwood _____.
A. was a gangster
B. was a criminal
C. was hero
D. was an ill man