

黄 网 难点

课课练

高三英语 上册

伍峰 等编著

- ◆ 名师精心打造
- ◆ 同步随堂练习
- ◆ 难点尽数囊括

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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 Madame Curie

I. 单项选择题

- Her son, to whom she was so _____, went abroad ten years ago. (上海 2001)
A. loved B. cared C. devoted D. affected
- Radium can go _____ into the human body _____ its powerful radioactive rays.
A. deep; because B. deep; for C. deep; because of D. deeply; as
- _____ by his death, his wife was determined _____ on working.
A. Deeply shocked; to go B. Deeply shocked; going
C. Deep shocked; to go D. Shocking deeply; going
- How did you find the performance tonight?

A. No, I don't like it B. I haven't decided
C. Not very interesting D. Yes, I'm interested in it
- Boris has brains. In fact, I doubt whether anyone in the class has _____ IQ.
A. a high B. a higher C. the higher D. the highest
- To his shock, he was not _____ the club as an excellent football player.
A. received by B. taken to C. admitted to D. joined
- The old naturalist was devoted to bringing out _____ secret of _____ nature all his life.
A. the; the B. the; / C. /; the D. /; /
- Did you go Dutch after that meal, I mean, with the other five friends?

A. Yes, they did B. Yes, they paid for the meal
C. No, they didn't D. No, because it was my treat that day
- It's obvious that smoking has a bad _____ on people's health.
A. thing B. result C. effect D. affect
- Washington, a state in the United States, was named _____ one of the greatest American presidents.
(上海 1999)
A. in honour of B. instead of C. in favour of D. by means of
- Sandy could do nothing but _____ to his teacher that he was wrong. (上海 2001)
A. admit B. admitted C. admitting D. to admit
- Due to the careless plan, try as he did, he returned to _____ he started.
A. that B. where C. at which D. the place
- There was a time _____ all scientists were willing to share their results.
A. as B. then C. when D. for
- I don't doubt _____ Mary will devote all her spare time _____ her lessons.
A. that; to go over B. that; to going over
C. if; to go over D. whether; to going over



15. It seems to me that she is not the same person _____ she used to be.

- A. who B. as C. like D. whenever

II. 完形填空

Is it difficult for you to get up in the morning? Do you sometimes oversleep? Yes. Then Hiroyuki Sugiyama of Japan has a 16 bed for you. His bed will 17 you up in the morning! Here is how it works.

The bed is connected to an alarm clock. First, the alarm clock rings. You have a few minutes to 18. Next, a tape recorder in the bed plays 19 music or other pleasant sounds. The tape recorder in Hiroyuki's then says in a 20 voice. "Wake up, darling, please." A few minutes later, a second recording plays. The second recording can be loud music of 21 sounds. Hiroyuki hears a recording of his boss. His boss 22. "Wake up immediately, or you will be late!"

If you don't get up 23 the second recording, you'll be sorry. A mechanical "foot" is in the bed. The mechanical foot 24 you in the head. Then the bed waits a few more minutes. 25! You're still in bed! Slowly the 26 of the bed rises higher and higher. The foot of the bed goes lower and lower. Finally, the bed is vertical (垂直的). You slide off the bed and onto the 27. You are awake and out of bed.

Hiroyuki made his bed 28 he wanted to win a competition. He works for Honda Motor Company. Once every two years Honda has a contest—the "All Honda Idea Contest". The employees think of 29 ideas. If their ideas win, the employees win 30. In 1996 Hiroyuki won a prize for his bed.

Hiroyuki not only wanted to win a prize, he also wanted to deal with a 31. "Getting up in the morning is difficult for me." He said, "Often I am almost late for work. Maybe this bed will solve my problem."

His bed is not in 32. There is only one bed—the bed Hiroyuki made for the contest. Maybe some day a 33 will make Hiroyuki's bed and sell it in shops. Maybe people will buy millions of beds. Then Hiroyuki will be 34. If the bed makes him rich, it certainly will solve his problem. He will have a lot of money and he 35 to get up early!

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|------------|
| 16. A. extra | B. usual | C. special | D. nice |
| 17. A. dress | B. ring | C. get | D. take |
| 18. A. sleep | B. wake up | C. rest | D. work |
| 19. A. soft | B. long | C. short | D. strange |
| 20. A. hard | B. low | C. common | D. sweet |
| 21. A. nice | B. wonderful | C. unpleasant | D. loud |
| 22. A. says | B. smiles | C. whispers | D. shouts |
| 23. A. after | B. before | C. while | D. as |
| 24. A. touches | B. kicks | C. feels | D. holds |
| 25. A. How | B. Which | C. Whether | D. What |
| 26. A. top | B. foot | C. back | D. middle |
| 27. A. field | B. floor | C. room | D. roof |
| 28. A. after | B. since | C. because | D. if |
| 29. A. happy | B. necessary | C. important | D. new |
| 30. A. prizes | B. presents | C. beds | D. flowers |
| 31. A. question | B. trouble | C. problem | D. fact |



- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|--------------|---------------|
| 32. A. shops | B. offices | C. rooms | D. houses |
| 33. A. hospital | B. company | C. shop | D. farm |
| 34. A. healthy | B. famous | C. popular | D. wealthy |
| 35. A. mustn't | B. can't | C. shouldn't | D. won't need |

III. 阅读理解

A

If Catlin was the painter of the American Indians and Bierstadt the portrayer (painter) of the Rocky Mountains, the artist of the Western cowboys and settlers was Remington. Born in New York, the son of a wealthy publisher, Remington was a boxer and a football player at Yale University—the last man would expect to become the artist of the Old West. But as a boy he loved horses and fed on the journals of some famous writers.

At the age of nineteen, he left college to look for adventures. He traveled from Montana to Texas as a prospector (勘探者). Remington had always been interested in journalism. Now he began to write about and to paint and draw what he saw. The subject of the "Winning of the West" attracted the East. Magazines and newspapers were filled with account of prospectors' adventures, and of battles with cattle thieves and other outlaws—all the tales that were then news and have since become legends. There were also stories by many other writers. Often these were presented by drawings and paintings from Remington's hand, but it was as a successful journalist that Remington was a great artist.

36. In his pictures, Remington often painted _____.
- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. the prospectors' stories | B. mountains and rivers |
| C. horse races | D. American Indians |
37. From the text, we can learn that Remington based his art on the _____.
- | |
|--|
| A. stories he had read in the newspaper |
| B. things he had seen and experienced |
| C. ideas he had learned at Yale University |
| D. paintings he had copied from early settlers |
38. During his youth, Remington _____.
- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| A. showed his gift as an artist | B. was influenced by his father |
| C. enjoyed sports and reading | D. learned journalism at Yale University |
39. The paragraphs before this passage most probably discussed _____.
- | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| A. cowboys in American art history | B. works of Catlin and Bierstadt |
| C. the problem of "Winning the West" | D. magazines about the west |

B

At sixteen Ron Mackie might have stayed at school, but the future called to him excitedly. "Get out of the classroom into a job," it said, and Ron obeyed. His father, supporting the decision, found a place for him in a supermarket. "You're lucky, Ron," he said, "It is almost impossible for every boy to have a job these days." So Ron joined the working world at twenty pounds a week.

For a year he spent his days filling shelves with tins of food. By the end of that time, he was looking back on his schooldays as a time of great variety and satisfaction. He searched for an interest in his work,

with little success.

One fine day instead of going to work Ron got a lift on a truck going south. With nine pounds in his pocket, a full heart and a great longing for the sea, he set out to make a better way for himself. That evening, in Bournemouth, he had a sandwich and a drink in a coffee house managed by an old man and his wife. Before he finished the sandwich, the woman had taken him off for the rest of the summer, at twenty pounds a week, a room upstairs and three meals a day. The ease (不费力) and speed of it rather astonished Ron. At quiet times Ron had to check the old man's arithmetic in the records of the business.

At the end of the season, he stayed on the coast. He was again surprised how straightforward it was for a boy of seventeen to make a living. He worked in shops mostly, but once he took a job in a hotel for three weeks. Late in October he was taken on by the sick manager of shoe shop. Ron soon found himself in charge there; he was the only one who could keep the books (帐本).

40. Why did Ron Mackie leave school at sixteen?
 - A. His father made him leave.
 - B. He had reached the age when he had to leave.
 - C. He left because he was worried about the future.
 - D. He left because he wanted to start work.
41. It took about a year for Ron to realize that _____.
 - A. he worked well because he was interested in the job.
 - B. his work at the supermarket was uninteresting
 - C. being at work was much better than going to school
 - D. the store manager wanted to get rid of him
42. Why did Ron leave the supermarket?
 - A. He knew he would find a job in Bournemouth.
 - B. He took a job as a truck driver.
 - C. He gave up the job because he felt homesick.
 - D. He wanted to work at the seaside.
43. Ron was able to be in charge of the shoe shop because _____.
 - A. he got on well with the manager there
 - B. he knew how to keep the bills of the business
 - C. he had had experience of selling shoes
 - D. he was young and strong

IV. 短文改错

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| Marie was the discoverer of the radium. Her husband, | 44. _____ |
| Pierre Curie, join her in the search for the matter "radium". | 45. _____ |
| Radium can be used as a cure of cancer, however, | 46. _____ |
| radioactive matter is dangerous to work. Pierre and Marie | 47. _____ |
| noticed that after years of work with radioactive matter their | 48. _____ |
| body ached and hands suffered, too. The radium with | 49. _____ |
| what she worked for many years caused her blindness | 50. _____ |
| or illness and finally a disease of the blood, | 51. _____ |



even a great danger to her life.

52. _____

Marie received two Nobel Prizes for her lifetime.

53. _____

V. 书面表达

假定你是 Alice, 你本应该去机场接 Danial, 但是你不能不去医院接你妈妈回家。你的朋友 Mary 主动提出替你去机场接 Danial。你给 Danial 写了一封信, 说明情况并描述了 Mary 的外貌。请你根据表格中对 Mary 的描述提示, 用英语写封信。

注意: 1. 字数 100~120。2. 开头语已为你写好。

生词: 中等个 of medium height; 高跟鞋 high-heeled shoes; 性格 personality

Age	in her early twenties
Looks	slim, of medium height, wavy hair, with glasses
Clothes	a T-shirt and skirt
Shoes	high-heeled shoes
Personality	kind and cheerful



Unit 2 Captain Cook

I. 单项选择题

- In summer, the temperature sometimes _____ as high as 39°C.
A. rises B. rising C. raising D. raises
- It was _____ to see the animals and plants that are found nowhere else in the world.
A. astonishing B. astonished C. astonishment D. to astonish
- I prefer a street in a small town to _____ in such a large city _____ Shanghai.
A. that; as B. one; as C. that; like D. one; like
- _____ nothing worth _____ from the house, the thief left at once.
A. To find; to take B. Finding; taking
C. Finding; to be taken D. To find; being taken
- On a dark night, they _____ the enemy by surprise and _____ the town.
A. took; took B. took; seized C. seized; made D. seized; took
- Many of the graduates have insisted _____ to work in the western parts of China.
A. on sending B. on being sent C. to send D. to be sent
- They went to Australia _____ gold.
A. searching of B. in search of C. to reach D. to search of
- He reminded me of what I should _____ have forgotten.
A. otherwise B. even C. just D. also
- It's no use _____ to repair the ship. It will cost too much.
A. trying B. try C. to try D. tried
- The person _____ of the factory has _____ ill since last week.
A. in charge; been B. in the charge; fallen
C. taking charge; fallen D. in charge; fell
- The eighteen-storeyed building, when _____, will shut out the sun _____ up the rooms in my house.
A. completed; lighted B. completing; lighting
C. completing; lighted D. completed; lighting
- I hear that as many as 309 people were killed in the big fire in Luoyang, Henan province.
— Yes, _____ news came as _____ shock to us.
A. a; a B. the; a C. /; a D. /; /
- The sports woman _____ to break the national record for high jump.
A. set about B. set out C. looked forward D. devoted herself
- I try _____ the rule but I always forget.
— why don't you try _____ it down?
A. to remember; writing B. remembering; to write
C. to remember; to write D. remembering; writing
- They also hoped to find a new continent which they thought _____ in the Indian or Pacific Ocean.



A. existed

B. was existed

C. to exist

D. existing

II. 完形填空

Leonardo da Vinci began painting the Mona Lisa in 1503. He was working 16 a special painting for a church at that time, 17 the church painting was not 18 well. An Italian business man asked da Vinci to paint a picture of his second 19. This is the woman who 20 be seen in the Mona Lisa.

All in all, the Mona Lisa is a very good example of da Vinci's 21, and it satisfied the husband. Da Vinci used 22 and light in a clever 23 in the painting. Da Vinci loved science and 24. Right away a person can see that there is a lot of geometry (几何形状) in the Mona Lisa. The face of the Mona Lisa is made of many circles and 25 shapes like 26. Even her 27 can be seen as a small part of a large circle. The woman in the 28 is sitting on a balcony (阳台), and 29 can be seen behind her. Da Vinci loved to study rocks, so these can be seen 30 in his other paintings. The woman is sitting with her knees 31 the side. Her head is turned to look out of the painting. Her hands are 32 together in front of her. This way of 33 is now used by many 34 when 35. The Mona Lisa is a remarkable master.

16. A. up

B. in

C. on

D. about

17. A. but

B. thus

C. however

D. so

18. A. doing

B. going

C. making

D. working

19. A. servant

B. daughter

C. nurse

D. wife

20. A. must

B. should

C. might

D. can

21. A. works

B. jobs

C. novels

D. photos

22. A. heaviness

B. black

C. darkness

D. oils

23. A. way

B. picture

C. hand

D. eye

24. A. chemistry

B. maths

C. geography

D. biology

25. A. square

B. round

C. long

D. egg

26. A. balls

B. sticks

C. vases

D. boxes

27. A. smile

B. shout

C. cry

D. anger

28. A. church

B. painting

C. sofa

D. house

29. A. trees

B. buildings

C. mountains

D. flowers

30. A. by and by

B. here and there

C. over and over

D. up and down

31. A. on

B. by

C. to

D. beyond

32. A. caught

B. held

C. supported

D. hung

33. A. painting

B. living

C. smiling

D. sitting

34. A. women

B. actresses

C. girls

D. models

35. A. they are being painted

B. painting

C. being paint

D. they have painted

III. 阅读理解

A

I promised Michael I wouldn't mention this until the season was over. Now I think it's time.

Early last season, I wrote a column (专栏) about an act of kindness I had seen Jordan do to a disabled child outside the Stadium. After it ran, I got a call from a man in the western suburbs. He said, "I read what

you wrote about Jordan, but I thought I should tell you another thing I saw.”

Here it comes, I thought. It always does. Write something nice about a person, and people call you up to say that the person is not so nice.

A few weeks later Jordan and I were talking about something else before a game, and I brought up what the man had said. Was the man right? Had Jordan really been talking to those two boys in that poor and dirty neighborhood?

“Not two boys,” Jordan said. “But four.”

And he named them. He said four names.

And what did they talk about?

“Everything,” Jordan said. “Anything. I’ve asked to see their grades so that I can check to see they’re paying attention to their schoolwork. If it turns out one or two of them may need teaching, I make sure they get it.”

It’s just one more part of Michael Jordan’s life, one more thing that no one knows about, one more thing Jordan does right. The NBA season is over now, and those boys have their memories. So do I! When the expert reviewers begin to turn against Jordan, as they surely will, I’ll think about those boys under the streetlight, waiting for the man they know to come. For someone they can depend on.

36. The author wrote this story about Jordan and his young friends NOT because _____.
- A. he would like to keep the promise he had made
 - B. he hated to see Jordan become the target of ill-intentioned criticisms
 - C. he was impressed by Jordan’s deeds for the ordinary poor
 - D. he thought it was time to help the disabled children
37. That man called after reading about what Jordan did to a disabled child because he wanted to _____.
- A. offer another example to show that Jordan was a nice man
 - B. let the author know that Jordan was not that nice
 - C. know why Jordan stopped in a bad area
 - D. become famous himself
38. Jordan talked with the boys because _____.
- A. he had promised to do so
 - B. he wanted to teach them basketball
 - C. he would see to it that they all studied well
 - D. he needed their support
39. The passage implies that _____.
- A. Jordan is special as an extraordinary basketball player
 - B. Jordan is always ready to make friends with all young people
 - C. Jordan is not worthy of the admiration he had from others
 - D. it is typical of Jordan to do whatever he can for the good of society
40. In the sentence “After it ran, I got a call...”, the word “ran” can be replaced by “_____”.
- A. drove
 - B. finished
 - C. disappeared
 - D. spread



B

Lecture for English Language Teaching(ELT)Teachers

Topic: Learning a Language Through Texts of "New Concept English"

Co-organizers: the Foreign Language Teaching and Research Press, Longman and 21st Century.

Date: 4th November, 2000(Wednesday)

Time: 3: 00pm

Speaker: Alexander, the author of "New Concept English"

Place: Beijing Foreign Studies University

(This lecture is open to all ELT teachers, especially New Concept English teachers of middle schools and part-time vocational training schools. 21st Century has offered 300 seats for English teachers among its readers.)

Workshop (讲座) for "New Concept English"teachers

Date: 5th November, 200(Thursday)

Time: 2: 30pm

Speaker: Alexander, the author of "New Concept English"

Place: Beijing Foreign Studies University

(This workshop is open to New Concept English teachers of middle schools and spare time vocational training school only. Seating offered for 21st Century readers is 20, but a further 30 sittings (旁听) are allowed.)

41. According to the text we can infer that 21st Century is _____.
- A. a kind of newspaper in Chinese B. a kind of newspaper in English
C. a name of a middle school D. a name of a press
42. From the text we know _____ in China use New Concept English as their English textbooks.
- A. some middle schools
B. all the middle schools
C. none of the middle schools
D. some middle schools and spare time vocational training schools
43. The tickets of the lecture that the 21st Century offered will be given to those who are _____.
- A. ELT teachers
B. the 21st Century readers
C. middle school teachers
D. ELT teachers at the same time the 21st Century readers
44. The persons who are allowed to attend the workshop are _____.
- A. New Concept English teachers of middle schools and part-time vocational training schools only
B. All ELT teachers
C. Only the 21st Century readers
D. The students who are learning New Concept English

IV. 短文改错

A few days ago I saw a programme on TV. It is 45. _____
about the problem of traffic in your cities. It seems 46. _____
that a great deal of damages is done by traffic. All our 47. _____
cities are suffered from this. Some buildings are actually 48. _____
falling to pieces. It's often fast to walk than to go by 49. _____
car or bus. The problem has been getting worse for long 50. _____
time. This is only one problem among thousands for others in 51. _____
our cities. All sorts of terrible things were happening to 52. _____
our cities. The big question is, "What can we do about it?" 53. _____
Our roads were never designing for such a heavy traffic. 54. _____

V. 书面表达

根据下面给的提示, 以 A Man Of Independence 为题写一篇短文, 报道盲人阿普服务社会的事迹。

1. 十八岁生病, 双目失明;
2. 自强自立: 做家务, 养羊, 卖羊赚钱, 办广播站;
3. 播放节目: 农业知识, 故事, 音乐等等;
4. 结果: 村民富了, 村子有变化, 阿普享受快乐。

注意: 1. 不要逐条翻译; 2. 可适当增加细节; 3. 文长: 约 120 个单词。

A Man of Independence

Unit 3 Australia

I. 单项选择题

- Be careful! Don't throw your cigarette out of the window.
—Sorry. I _____.
A. didn't think B. wasn't thinking C. hadn't thought D. was to think
- If you are _____ about Australia cities, just read the book written by Dr. Johnson. (上海 96')
A. interested B. anxious C. upset D. curious
- Don't be discouraged. _____ things as they are and you will enjoy every day of your life.
(上海 2003 春)
A. Taking B. To take C. Take D. Taken
- At that time, education was intended _____ white settlers only.
A. for B. to C. with D. of
- He never speaks to me _____ to ask for something.
A. rather than B. other than C. more than D. or rather
- _____ the book, the writer tried _____ a publisher.
A. Finishing; finding B. Having finished; to find
C. To finish; to find D. Being finished; finding
- Could you give me a hand? The dictionary is _____ my reach.
A. on top of B. beyond C. too far to D. higher for
- She was frightened and, _____ what was wrong with him, at once rang up the doctor.
A. not knowing B. not know C. didn't know D. knowing not
- Please _____ up this chair for me. It's really comfortable to sit on.
A. put B. hand C. fix D. shut
- _____ area it is about the same size as the USA, which has more than thirteen times _____ many people.
A. In; as B. By; as C. In; for D. For; with
- We heard them _____ in the other room. They were getting very angry.
A. argue B. to argue C. arguing D. argued
- The old farmer had his left arm _____ when he had his tractor _____ day and night last summer.
A. harmed; working B. harmed; to work
C. harming; working D. harming; worked
- I met the boys caught _____ flowers in the garden.
A. to pick B. picking C. picked D. to have picked
- _____ I had expected, the number of the audience was well over two thousand.
A. As B. Which C. Whom D. That
- The illness can result in total blindness if _____ untreated.
A. left B. being left C. it were left D. leaving



II. 完形填空

A farewell (告别) party was going on. Sylvia Calver hated being the center of any public show where she didn't know anyone. It made her 16 hot and she always felt she wanted to go away somewhere. But on an occasion (场合) like this when she knew 17, there was no 18 to feel shy. 19 she had made up her mind to 20 people's attention for once in her life. Unlike others, Sylvia didn't have any sad feelings herself at leaving Palmeira Court Hotel or saying goodbye to its 21—she had left so many other 22, and known too many people in her life to get upset by such things now.

Yet this 23 was a particular occasion, and she hadn't had so many of those in her 24. She had put on her 25 black dress and her long earrings. She had wanted to enjoy being the center of 26 for one evening, but now they had 27 old Miss Hutton of all people to give the 28 speech, whom she disliked. Even so, she thought there was no sense (意义) in getting 29 about it, for it was the first rule her 30 had given her—avoid all anxiety, take things easy. So, surprising herself by enjoying her own well-rounded white arm as 31 showed through the sleeve (袖子) of her 32 dress, she took a taste of her drink and then sat back comfortably with her cigarette. And her doctor's orders worked! For 33 out slowly, she put Miss Hutton off the end of her 34 with a cloud of tobacco smoke, so that she smiled to herself at the old girl's funny expression. She 35 herself quite well that night, even to her own surprise.

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 16. A. face | B. show | C. room | D. dress |
| 17. A. nothing | B. nobody | C. everything | D. everybody |
| 18. A. chance | B. time | C. reason | D. use |
| 19. A. So | B. But | C. For | D. There |
| 20. A. pay | B. give | C. enjoy | D. offer |
| 21. A. guests | B. people | C. places | D. things |
| 22. A. houses | B. friends | C. hotels | D. parties |
| 23. A. morning | B. afternoon | C. evening | D. night |
| 24. A. life | B. work | C. school | D. home |
| 25. A. large | B. best | C. most | D. worst |
| 26. A. service | B. exhibition | C. group | D. attention |
| 27. A. ordered | B. chosen | C. wished | D. helped |
| 28. A. long | B. great | C. goodbye | D. welcome |
| 29. A. excited | B. anxious | C. puzzled | D. pleased |
| 30. A. teacher | B. friend | C. husband | D. doctor |
| 31. A. they | B. he | C. it | D. she |
| 32. A. black | B. white | C. red | D. green |
| 33. A. getting | B. putting | C. breathing | D. speaking |
| 34. A. action | B. speech | C. work | D. performance |
| 35. A. made | B. enjoyed | C. understood | D. thought |

III. 阅读理解

A

Started in 1636, Harvard University is the oldest of all the many colleges and universities in the United



the time, people are not completely honest. We do things that society expects of us and say things that help us get what we want. But laughing cannot be controlled. When we laugh, we tell the truth about ourselves.

By December 2001 over 10,000 jokes had been submitted (提交). This gave the scientists enough evidence(证据) to make early conclusions. It seems that men and women do have different senses of humour, for instance.

“Our findings show the major differences in the ways in which males and females use humour,” said Dr Wiseman. “Males use humour to appear superior (优越) to others. While women are more skilled in languages and prefer word play.”

Researchers also found that there really is such a thing as a national sense of humour. The British enjoy what is usually called “toilet humour”. But the French like their jokes short and sharp: “You’re a high priced lawyer. Will you answer two questions for \$500?” “Yes. What’s the second question?”

The Germans are famous for not having a sense of humour. But the survey found that German participants were more likely to find submitted jokes funny than any other nationality. Perhaps that proves the point. Is this joke funny? I don’t know, but let’s say yes, just to be safe.

Dr Wiseman and his workmates also submitted jokes created by computer. But none of those who took part in the survey found any of them amusing. Perhaps this is relief. Computers already seem like they can do everything. At least they should leave the funny stuff to us.

40. Scientist started “the laugh lab” project _____.
- A. to find the funniest joke in European countries
 - B. to know what funny people are from different nations and cultures
 - C. to find out the differences between the male and female sense of humour
 - D. to get more personal details about participants
41. What is the main idea of the 4th and 5th paragraph?
- A. Male and female have similar senses of humour.
 - B. Man and woman have different senses of humour.
 - C. Scientists have collected enough evidence to make conclusions.
 - D. About 10,000 jokes have been submitted from September 2001 to December 2001.
42. The writer gave the examples of the British, the French and the Germans _____.
- A. to prove that the Germans have no sense of humour
 - B. to prove the British people have a sense of “toilet humour”
 - C. to show people from different nations have different senses of humour
 - D. to show that the French people have a better sense of humour
43. Which statement is true according to the passage?
- A. Females like to use humour to show that they are superior.
 - B. The Germans cannot find the submitted jokes amusing.
 - C. Males are better at word play compared with females.
 - D. The jokes by computer are less funny than those by humans.

IV. 短文改错

- Japan is a beautiful country, covering with many _____ 44. _____
tiny rivers and high mountains. Japan is also a pleased _____ 45. _____

