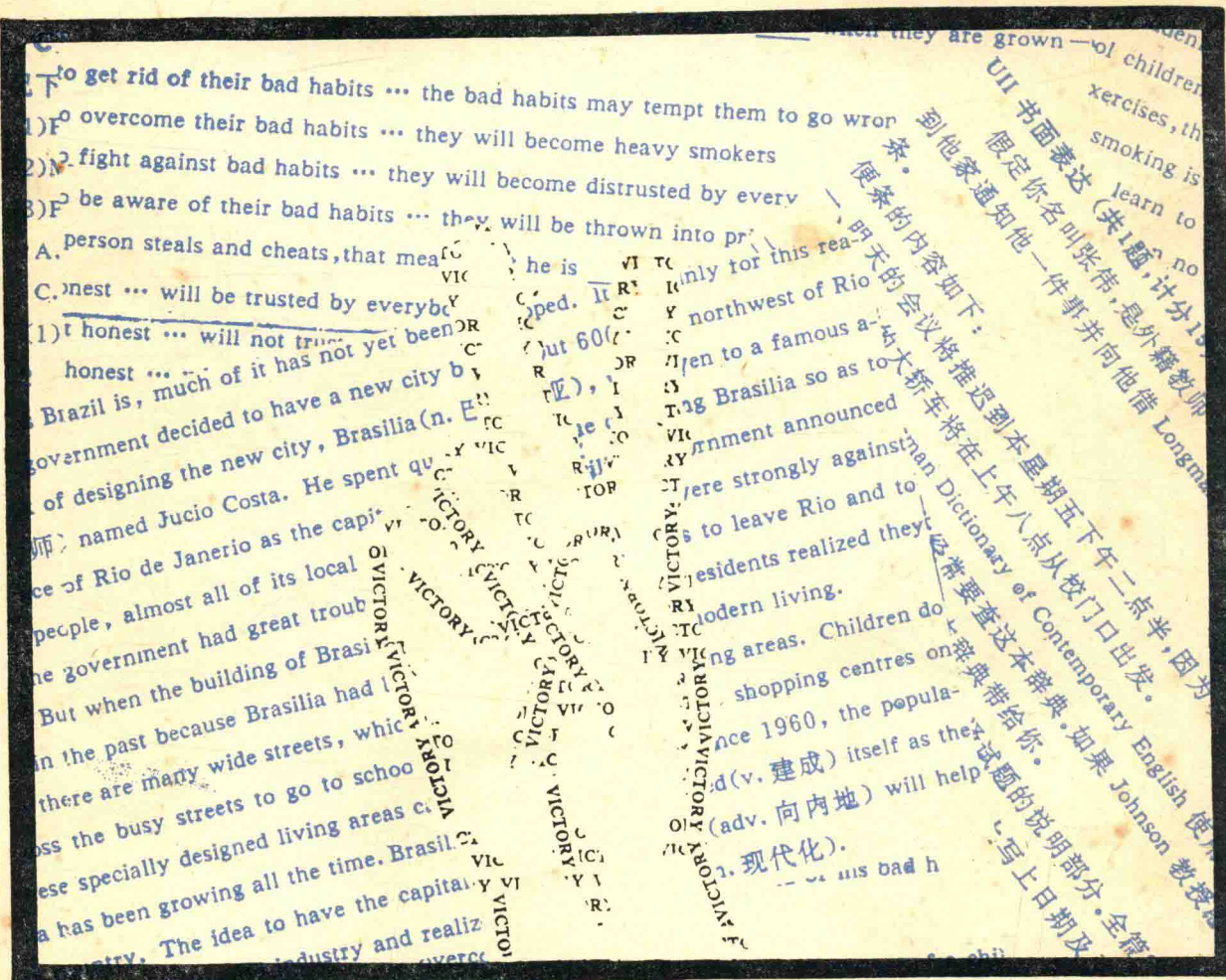


高中英语课本

单元标准化自测题及答案

顾中行 钱乐明 编



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内 容 提 要

本书共包括十四份英语标准化自测题。其中有十一份单元自测题，三份高考模拟训练题。单元自测题中，高中一年级占四份；高中二年级占四份；高中三年级占三份。这些单元自测题是根据高中各年级的英语教材设置的。

每份标准化自测题均分为三部分：一、英语知识(其中包括语音知识、语法及各课中语言的重点和难点)。二、英语知识综合应用(即完形填空)。三、英语知识的运用(阅读理解和书面表达)。

为了使各年级的高中生熟悉标准化试题，本书后附有一九八八年全国普通高等学校招生统一考试英语科试题。

高中英语课本 单元标准化自测题及答案

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前 言

高中学生在学习英语的过程中,做必要的练习是必不可少的。英语标准化练习题排除了检测的主观性,突出了客观性,卓有成效地扩大了检测面。因此这种练习形式为许多重要的英语试题所采用,如美国的“托福”试题和我国国家教委对出国人员所做的“英语水平考试(EPT)”均采用了标准化测试题型。标准化练习题既可有效地了解学生对所学英语知识的掌握情况,又可准确地检测出学生对英语的运用能力。根据这些优越性,一九八八年全国高等院校统一招生的英语试题也采用了这种标准化的考试方式,并取得了一定的效果。从1989年起将进一步推广这一考试形式。

我国高中英语教材是分单元进行的,各单元均有其语法和语汇知识中的重点和难点,但是在教材中每课及每个单元后的练习并没有采用标准化的方式,亟待予以补救。

本书正是为适应这种需要,并根据我国高中英语教材分单元进行教学的特点,采用了标准化形式,为高中各年级的学生,尤其是准备参加高考的学生,编写了高中课本各单元的标准化练习题和三份高考模拟练习题,这将有助于他们及时准确地自测出自己在各个阶段的英语学习中取得的进步和存在的问题。

本书各个单元的练习不但注意了对各单元知识中的重点和难点的检测,而且极为重视对学生英语知识运用能力的测试,因此本书共选编了七十篇短文(十四篇完形填空、五十六篇短文阅读),内容涉及政治述评、特写报道、人物传记、故事和科普小品等。同时,本书根据各年级高中生应具备的运用英语书面表达的能力,还为他们设计了十四份书面表达练习题。为了读者使用方便,书后附有练习的答卷纸和参考答案。

在本书的编写过程中,人民教育出版社刘道义同志做了认真地审定工作,在此,特致谢意。

因为时间短促,编写中不免有错漏之处,请读者提出意见,以利修订。

编者

1988年11月

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高中英语课本第一册第一单元

(Lesson 1— Lesson 5)

标准化自测题

第一部分(K)英语知识

KI 语音知识(共 10 小题, 计分 5%)

A) 观察所给单词划线部分的发音, 从答案 A, B, C, D 划线部分中找出与其读音相同的。

1. grasp

A. homeland B. grammar C. examine D. grant

2. pretty

A. telescope B. debt C. object D. sense

3. break

A. lean B. breathe C. great D. reasonable

4. improve

A. progress B. lose C. suppose D. phone

5. encourage

A. trouble B. south C. ground D. loud

6. forehead

A. horse B. honest C. hammar D. however

B) 根据下列对话的情景, 划线句子中哪些单词一般要重读?

7. — Where was Karl Marx born?

— He was born in Germany.

A. born, Germany B. Germany C. was, born D. he, born

8. — Did Galileo take Aristotle's theory for granted?

— No, but he did experiments instead.

A. but, instead B. did, instead C. No, experiments D. No, instead

C) 以下每组对话由句子(1)、句子(2)、句子(3)三个句子组成。指出这三个句子在一般情况下应该用什么语调。

9. (1) Henry: Did Mathilde have any jewellery of her own?

(2) Tom: No, she didn't.

(3) Henry: How did she get a diamond necklace then?

A. (1) 降调 (2) 降调 (3) 升调 B. (1) 升调 (2) 降调 (3) 升调

C. (1) 升调 (2) 降调 (3) 降调 D. (1) 降调 (2) 升调 (3) 降调

10. (1)Where did the story "The Blind Men and the Elephant" take place?
 (2)In India.
 (3)Did the six blind men trust their own sense of touch very much?
 A. (1)降调(2)降调(3)升调 B. (1)升调(2)降调(3)升调
 C. (1)降调(2)升调(3)升调 D. (1)升调(2)降调(3)降调

KII 单项填空(共 30 小题, 计分 15%)

A)从每小题的 A,B,C,D 四个答案中, 选出与句中划线部分意思最接近的答案。

11. The government wants very much to improve our living conditions.
 A. make... better B. think... more important
 C. prove... to be true D. test if... are better
12. The famous scientist chose some bright students from that school.
 A. picked up B. picked out C. picked off D. searched for
13. Charlie's birthday is one week and a half away.
 A. after one and a half week B. in one and a half weeks time
 C. in one and a half weeks' time D. one and a half weeks far away
14. About 400 years ago there lived in the city of Pisa a young Italian man named Galileo.
 A. who's name was B. his name was
 C. the name of who was D. whose name was
15. The necklace that Jeanne lent Mathilde was worth five hundred francs at the most.
 A. costed B. costs C. cost D. had the price of
16. How much does the expensive car cost?
 A. What B. How many money
 C. What price D. What is the price
17. I have made up my mind. I want to have the party here.
 A. drawn a conclusion B. made a decision C. to decide D. concluded
18. The second blind man said, "The elephant is more like a spear than anything else".
 A. looks best like a spear among anything else
 B. looks like nothing else but a spear
 C. likes a spear more than anything else
 D. has the same look as a spear

B)在 A,B,C,D 四个答案中选出可以填入空白处的正确答案。

19. The doctor gave the sick man _____.
 A. three advices B. three advice
 C. three pieces of advice D. three pieces of advices
20. No matter how many times he failed, the young scientist _____ the same experiment in order to prove that his theory was correct.
 A. went on to do B. went on doing C. went on to D. went on for

21. After the medical examination, the doctor _____ to Charlie's mother why he thought that her son had just caught a little cold.
- A. went on explaining B. went on to explain
C. went on speaking D. went on to speak
22. Yesterday it was _____ weather that all the people stayed indoors.
- A. such cold B. so cold C. such a cold D. terribly cold
23. Their failure(n. 失败) _____ most of them.
- A. disappointing B. was disappointed
C. disappointed D. was disappointing
24. The U. S. astronaut _____ is leaving for the Soviet Union(苏联) next autumn.
- A. the old scientist is talking with him B. whom the old scientist is talking
C. the old scientist is talking with D. who the old scientist is talking
25. In _____ Lu Xun passed away(v. 逝世) in _____.
- A. the thirties... his fifties B. his thirties... the fifties
C. the thirties... the fifties D. his thirties... his fifties
26. The doctor did all _____ to save the wounded soldier.
- A. what he could B. he could
C. everything which he could D. for which he could do
27. The sports meet was put off _____ the heavy rain.
- A. because B. because of C. since D. as
28. The poor lady loved the diamond necklace so much that she _____ it at such a low price.
- A. would not rather sell B. would rather not to sell
C. would rather not sell D. would not rather to sell
29. Though I had attended different kinds of dinners _____, I was invited to the national banquet(n. 国宴) held in the Great Hall of People _____ Last October.
- A. for many times... the first time B. many times... for the first time
C. much time... the first time D. a lot of times... the first time
30. Beihai Park is one of the most beautiful parks _____ built about 300 years ago in Beijing.
- A. which was B. where were C. that were D. that was
31. In modern times, scientists have built powerful telescopes _____ they are able to study the movements of the skies.
- A. throught them B. through that C. through which D. using them
32. They went to see their teacher during those days _____ he stayed in hospital.
- A. when B. which C. that D. on that
33. Have you ever visited the house _____ Tan Tsitong used to give advice to Emperor(n.

皇帝) Guang Xu?

A. that B. which C. where D. on which

34. All the students found _____ the difficult physics problem.

A. it is impossible to work B. it impossible to work out
C. impossible to work out D. it is not possible work out

35. I'll take _____ wants to go.

A. anyone B. the person C. whoever D. during

36. Was it during the First Revolutionary Civil War Period _____ Yang Chengwu became a general?

A. in which B. while C. that D. then

37. This factory will not take on anyone _____ eyesight is weak.

A. of whom B. whom C. of that D. whose

38. The Russians, led by Lenin, _____ socialism _____ realities quite a long time before the Second World War broke out.

A. turned... onto B. turned... into
C. had turned... onto D. had turned... into

39. The word "deer" has the same pronunciation _____ the word "dear".

A. of B. as C. to D. like

40. Let's think of a situation _____ this idiom _____

A. that... can use B. which... can be used
C. where... can use D. where... can be used

第二部分(KU)英语知识综合应用

KU 完形填空(共 25 小题, 计分 25%)

先通读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从下边四个答案中选择可以填入空白处的最佳答案。

Many stories about famous people are not based on facts. They are like some of the stories which people (41) about their friends, (42) are passed from a friend to a (43) friend. Some of the most exciting stories (44) are passed from mouth to mouth in this way may be (45) in the end than they (46) in the beginning, but probably they will end up (47) a very different stories. Each storyteller (48) something or leaves something out or changes something, so by the time the story (49) in a book it is very different (50) any basis (n. 基础, 根据) in fact.

A man (51) tells a story does not always try to be accurate (adj. 精确的). He may not believe that facts are necessary in the story. He may want to (52) people laugh or cry; he may even want to (53) people to think.

A good story is often told (54) many different languages. It may live through (55), and millions of people may be (56) of telling or listening to it. It is not the accuracy (n. 精确性) of a

story (57) makes it live. The value (n. 价值) of a story does not come from its accuracy but from its human interest or the way it is told.

An English writer wrote a new book, and month after it (58) his publisher told him that a thousand copies (59). That evening the writer had a dinner with his publisher and (60) American friend. They talked about the new book, and the writer told the American that 10,000 copies had been sold. Later the publisher asked him (61) more accurate. "(62) an American," said the writer, "a thousand is nothing. I multiplied (v. 使...与...相乘) the number by ten is to give him a true (63) of the success (n. 成功) of the book". The writer was not famous (64) his accuracy but for his stories; he knew very well (65) stories. His best stories will probably live for a long time.

41. A. say B. tell C. speak D. talk
42. A. who B. that C. which D. they
43. A. another B. other C. the other D. friend's
44. A. who B. that C. which D. they
45. A. well B. good C. bad D. better
46. A. is B. will be C. were D. became
47. A. as B. like C. such as D. being
48. A. adds B. adds up to C. add D. adds to
49. A. tells B. is told C. will tell D. will be told
50. A. from B. with C. to D. for
51. A. which B. who C. whom D. whose
52. A. force B. allow C. make D. cause
53. A. force B. allow C. make D. cause
54. A. in B. of C. using D. uses
55. A. many hundreds years B. many hundred year
C. many century D. many centuries
56. A. like B. fond C. interested D. love
57. A. for that B. this C. as D. which
58. A. publishes B. published C. is published D. was published
59. A. is sold B. has been sold C. was sold D. had been sold
60. A. the B. a C. an D. that
61. A. how had he not been B. why had he not been
C. how he had not been D. why he had not been
62. A. For B. To C. With D. Like
63. A. idea B. thought C. knowledge D. thinking
64. A. for B. to C. from D. with
65. A. how he tells B. how can tell C. how about telling D. how to tell

第三部分(U)英语运用

UI 阅读理解(共 20 小题, 计分 40%)

阅读下列短文, 并做每篇后面的题目。在四个答案中, 选出能回答所提问题或完成所给句子的最佳答案。

A.

During the Second World War it was very difficult for ordinary people to travel by plane, because the seats were needed for important government and army people.

Mr. Brown worked for the government during the War. He acted as an ordinary cook but in fact he was doing very secret (adj. 秘密的) work, so nobody was allowed (v. 允许) to know how important he was except a few very top people.

One day Mr. Brown had to fly to London to make a report to some important people in the government and army. So he placed an order for a seat in a plane. But when Mr. Brown was about to get onto the plane, an important army officer came to the airport at the last minute, and Mr. Brown's seat was given to the officer, so Mr. Brown had to wait for the next plane which was to fly to London two days later.

It was not until he reached London that the high rank officer discovered that the man whose seat he had taken was the very one whose report he had flown to the city to listen to!

66. During the Second World War, seats on the plane were in great need because _____.
- A. there were only a few civilian(民用的) planes
 - B. they were needed for thousands of people
 - C. they were mostly taken by the top people who were thought to be very important
 - D. so many spies had to travel by plane
67. Only a few top people were allowed to know how important Mr. Brown was because _____.
- A. he worked as an ordinary cook
 - B. he did secret work for the government
 - C. he was too proud
 - D. he didn't want to be famous
68. Mr. Brown's seat was given to a high rank officer because _____.
- A. Mr. Brown was late for the plane
 - B. the officer would make an important report in London
 - C. the officer was thought to be much more important than Mr. Brown.
 - D. Mr. Brown was not able to pay some more money for the seat
69. _____ of Mr. Brown's listeners knew the reason why Mr. Brown was late.
- A. Only one
 - B. Most
 - C. All the few
 - D. None

B.

The story is told about two old people named David and Rosy Jackson. Both of them had very bad memory. For example, Rosy would forget to cook dinner, or David would show up for

work on Sunday, thinking it was Monday. One winter they were to take a long plane trip. When they arrived at the airport (n. 机场), there were ten minutes left. In that situation anyone would get onto the plane right away. But Mr. and Mrs. Jackson did not do so. They went to buy some flight insurance (n. 飞行保险) first. Immediately after they put a two-pound note into a machine, their insurance policy (n. 保险单据) came out. "Who would get the money if the plane crashed (v. 坠毁), I wonder?" asked Rosy. "My mother, of course," her husband replied. "We'll post the policy to her, now quick, give me a stamp, will you?" he said. "The plane is going to take off in another minute." David put the stamp on the envelope (n. 信封), dropped it into a postbox, and suddenly let out a cry. What do you suppose happened to him? He had posted their plane tickets to his mother!

70. Rosy was David's _____ .
A. friend B. mother C. sister D. wife
71. This passage (n. 短文) tells us that David and Rosy _____ .
A. were always short of time B. always did everything in a great hurry
C. were very forgetful D. usually broke their word
72. After dropping a two-pound note into a machine, they got _____ .
A. two tickets B. an envelope (n. 信封)
C. a stamp D. some flight insurance
73. David meant to post his mother _____ .
A. two plane tickets B. a two-pound note
C. an empty envelope D. the flight insurance
74. Mr. Jackson made such a foolish mistake because _____ .
A. his memory was poor and he posted the letter in a great hurry
B. he had forgotten to bring a stamp for his mother's letter
C. he was worried about his mother
D. it was the first time for him to take a long plane trip, and he was worried about it

C.

Light travels at a speed (n. 速度) which is about a million times faster than that of sound. In one second, light travels about 300,000 kilometres, but sound travels only 344 metres. You can get some idea of this difference by watching the start of a running match. If you stand quite far away from the starter (n. 发令员), you can see smoke come from his gun before the sound reaches your ears.

The fast speed of light produces (v. 产生) some strange facts. Sunlight takes about 8 minutes to reach us. If you look at the light of the moon tonight, remember that the light rays (n. 射线) left the moon 1.3 seconds before they reached you. The nearest star is so far away that the light which you can see from it tonight started to travel to you 4 years ago at a speed of nearly 2 million kilometres every minute. The light from some of tonight's stars started on its journey (n.

旅程) towards you even before you were born.

Thus, if we want to be honest, we cannot say, "The stars are shining brightly tonight." We have to say, "The stars look pretty. They were shining four years ago but their light has just reached our earth."

75. The best title(n. 题目) of this passage is _____.

- A. Light Travels Faster than Sound
- B. Stars Are Very Far Away from Us
- C. The Speed of Light
- D. It's Not Correct to Say "The Stars Are Shining Brightly Tonight"

76. If you stand 200 metres away from a man who is firing a gun to start a running match, you will find out that _____.

- A. light travels a million times faster than sound
- B. the smoke of the gun gets into your sight after the sound of the gun-shot
- C. sound travels less fast than light
- D. the sound of the gun will reach you at the same time with the light of the smoke

77. Sunlight obviously(adv. 明显地) _____ than the light of the moon.

- A. has to travel a greater distance
- B. moves less quickly
- C. travels much more quickly
- D. is less powerful

78. The scientific way of saying "The stars are shining brightly tonight" should be _____.

- A. the stars have been shining all the time
- B. the stars seen tonight will be shining four years later
- C. the stars were shining long ago but are seen tonight
- D. the starlight seen tonight could be seen four years ago

79. The light of the nearest star you see tonight has been _____ for years.

- A. on the earth
- B. on the moon
- C. away from the sun
- D. away from itself

D.

At a country house in Belgium, there once lived a young elephant which was a pet(n. 爱畜) to the people. It used to come into the dining room after dinner and asked for food from the visitors. One day, when a large party of visitors were sitting at the table, the elephant came round and put its trunk between the visitors, begging for fruit or bread. One gentleman, however, instead of putting any food into the trunk, took his fork(n. 餐叉) and sent the little elephant away with a stab(n. 刺, 戳). The animal left him quietly and went to other visitors, one after another, who treated it kindly, because they thought a gentleman should not treat an animal in such a rude way.

When it had finished its round of the table, it went out into the garden, broke a large branch(n. 树枝) off a tree, returned to the room again. The animal went straight to the gentleman who

had stabbed its trunk with a fork and shook the branch over his head. In a moment he was covered with ants which came down from the branch. The ants filled his hair, ran down his neck. Hard as he tried, he couldn't get rid of the ants. All the other visitors laughed heartedly when they saw the gentleman in such a difficult situation because they thought he had treated the animal so rudely and should be punished in this way.

80. From this story we should learn a lesson that _____.
- A. we should be friendly and polite not only to people but to animals as well
 - B. we can ill-treat(v. 虐待) animals in whatever way as we like
 - C. animals don't mind being treated rudely
 - D. people should make friends with all wild beasts
81. The young elephant used to come to the _____ to ask _____.
- A. living-room... for food from the visitors
 - B. dining-room... the visitors for food
 - C. living-room... its master for fruit or bread
 - D. dining-room... the visitors to play with it
82. The young elephant used _____ from the gentleman.
- A. its tusks to beg for fruit or bread
 - B. its trunk to ask for some food
 - C. its tusks to ask for a drink
 - D. its trunk to beg for a cup of coffee
83. The young elephant _____ immediately after the gentleman stabbed its trunk with a fork.
- A. showed its anger
 - B. showed its satisfaction
 - C. didn't show any strong emotions(n. 感情)
 - D. went out into the garden
84. In this story there are _____ the other visitors disliked what the gentleman had done to the elephant.
- A. one fact that shows
 - B. two facts that show
 - C. no facts that show
 - D. many facts that show
85. The elephant shook the branch over the gentleman's head because _____.
- A. it wanted to frighten the gentleman
 - B. it knew the ants hidden in the branch would fall all over him
 - C. it wanted to drive the gentleman away
 - D. it was a game that the elephant liked to play

UII 书面表达(共 1 小题, 计分 15%)

英国杂志 BBC English 有一专栏题为“*What do you think of it?*”专门征求读者对一些事物的看法并给他们提供解决问题的建议。专栏的编者是 Tony Barnstone (男)。该杂志的地址是: BBC English Magazine, PO Box 76, Bush House, London WC 2B 4PH, U. K.

假定你名叫 Tom Jackson, 是个高中生, 你的住址是 28 Carr Lane, Acomb, York, YO2 5HU, U. K. 现由你写信向该杂志反映电视节目的播放在客观上对你学习的影响, 并征求专栏编者的建议。

1. 你家人口多, 住在城里声音嘈杂地区一套房间 (flat) 里, 这套房间不大。你和你六岁的弟弟共住一间卧室。你家只有一间供你全家人一起用餐和看电视的起居室 (living-room), 你父母和你的两个姐姐通常看电视至十一点左右。所以起居室里噪音很大。

2. 由于你弟弟睡觉早 (通常是晚上九点), 而且开着灯他睡不着觉。因此你只好在起居室等候电视节目演完。往往在等候时, 你自己也跟着一起看电视节目。节目全部播放完毕后, 你由于太疲倦, 就不能正常学习了。

注意: ①只须用英语表达上述内容, 不必翻译试题的说明部分。全篇字数约为 220—250。

②不要在信中使用自己的真实姓名和地址。

高中英语课本第一册第二单元

(Lesson 6—Lesson 9)

标准化自测题

第一部分(K)英语知识

KI 语音知识(共 10 小题, 计分 5%)

A) 观察所给单词划线部分的发音, 从答案 A, B, C, D 划线部分中找出与其读音相同的。

1. earth

A. clear B. learn C. spear D. dear

2. design

A. majesty B. inspire C. invisible D. whisper

3. tower

A. owner B. sorrow C. row D. cow

4. examine

A. exist B. exhibition C. exercise D. expression

5. smooth

A. strengthen B. breathe C. tooth D. mouth

6. include

A. republic B. umbrella C. mulberry D. rule

B) 根据下列对话的情景, 划线句子中哪些单词一般要重读?

7. —When did the emperor realize that he had been cheated?

—The time he was in the procession.

A. time, was procession

B. time, procession

C. in the procession

D. was, in, procession

8. —What did the black people mainly do in the Civil War?

—They fought against slavery.

A. They, slavery

B. fought, against

C. They, against

D. fought, slavery

C) 以下每组对话由句子(1)、句子(2)、句子(3)三个句子组成。指出这三个句子在一般情况下应该用什么语调。

9. (1) Mike: Did Aqiao think of her brother one day?

(2) Jane: Yes, she did.

(3) Mike: What did she do then?

A. (1)降调(2)升调(3)升调

B. (1)降调(2)降调(3)降调

C. (1)升调(2)降调(3)降调 D. (1)升调(2)升调(3)降调

10. (1) Tom: How does Mary go to work?

(2) Kate: By bus.

(3) Tom: Always by bus?

A. (1)升调(2)降调(3)升调

B. (1)降调(2)降调(3)升调

C. (1)升调(2)降调(3)降调

D. (1)升调(2)升调(3)降调

KII 单项填空(共30小题, 计分15%)

A)从每小题的 A, B, C, D 四个答案中, 选出与句子中划线部分意思最接近的答案。

11. The American Civil War lasted four years.

A. continued for

B. after all the others

C. as enough for

D. went on with

12. We must strengthen our national defence.

A. give power to

B. make...stronger

C. make...be more powerful

D. get strength for

13. I don't really care for tea; I like coffee better.

A. look after

B. like

C. take care of

D. would like to have

14. This jacket doesn't fit him — he is so fat.

A. is the right size for

B. isn't in good health.

C. isn't the right size for

D. isn't unfit for

15. Don't whisper in the corner, say whatever it is out loud.

A. speak loudly

B. speak in a low voice

C. say noisily

D. tell in a loud voice

16. All the people in the house share this bathroom.

A. use...together

B. take part in...together

C. divide...into many parts

D. is used...together

17. It was Jack who started the song, and everyone took it up loudly.

A. went on to sing it again

B. added his voice to it

C. held the song up

D. liked to sing it

18. We were all afraid to excite the wild beast because it might become very dangerous if it got angry.

A. dared not to excite

B. were worried about exciting

C. didn't dare to excite

D. weren't brave enough to excite

B)在 A, B, C, D 四个答案中选出可以填入空白处的正确答案。

19. The captain said the war _____ before he _____ to the front.

A. had broken out...had got

B. had broken out...got

C. broke away from...got

D. had broken in...got