

名师杰作系列丛书

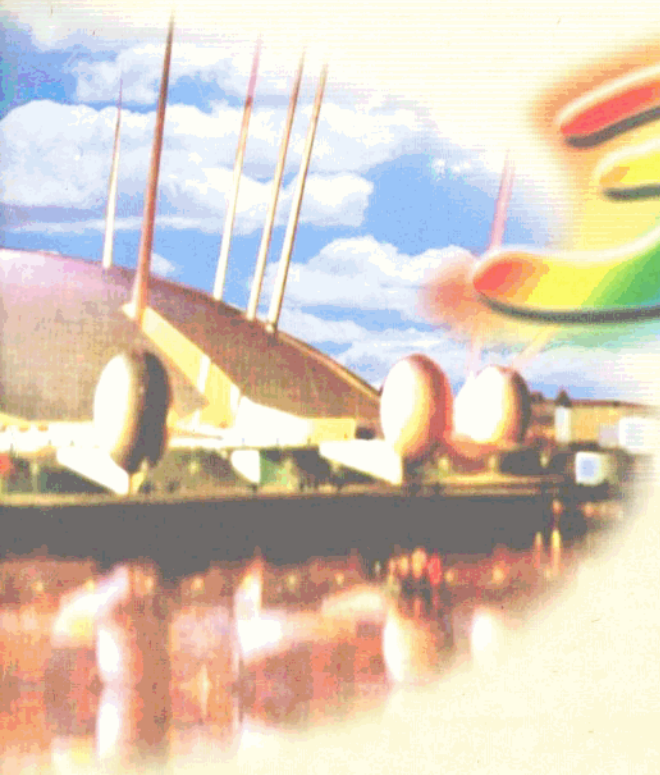
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依据教育部最新《考试说明》编写

高中英语知识与能力训练

(第一册·下)

主编：李应兰



配有原声磁带

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基础学科

辽宁大学出版社

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编写说明

《名师杰作·高考英语知识与能力训练》第一册(下)是国内部分名校名师的又一精心之作。它以服务于教学,服务于广大高一师生为基本出发点,以务实、求精的态度,编写了这本同步教学辅助用书,供高一学生使用。

本书从教学实际需要出发,每单元设置了如下栏目:一、名师指要——简述每单元教学目的和要求,供学生学习时把握标准,有的放矢。二、名师点拨——主要针对部分典型知识和题目进行指导,以拓宽学生解题思路,起抛砖引玉之作用。三、名师纠错——对每单元的易错知识点进行正误辨析和练习。四、名师训练——它属于单元基础知识练习,是课后复习巩固课上知识,培养基本技能的必要手段。它包括:Ⅰ.句型(词类)转换;Ⅱ.动词填空;Ⅲ.单元语法专练;Ⅳ.单元知识点练习;Ⅴ.易混易错词语练习。五、名师验收——是最新高考题型能力测试题。它包括:Ⅰ.听力理解;Ⅱ.单项选择;Ⅲ.完形填空;Ⅳ.阅读理解;Ⅴ.短文改错;Ⅵ.书面表达。

另外,根据教程安排我们还有针对性地编写了阶段性训练题,以帮助学生强化记忆,确保学习扎实有效。

由于时间关系和编者水平所限,缺点和疏漏之处在所难免,望广大师生在使用时提出宝贵意见,以便再版时进一步修订。

编者

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高中英语知识与能力训练

Unit 15 Healthy eating

名师指要

1. 交际用语

- (1) What was the matter?
- (2) I've got a pain here.
- (3) There's something wrong with my back.
- (4) I don't feel well./I feel terrible.
- (5) And I advise you not to do...

2. 单词与词组

advise, cause, contain, discuss, examine, hurt, be low/high in..., burn up, lose weight, put on weight, make a suggestion, a bit, as a result, as much as, at a early age, because of, by the age of, in (the) future, in the first, few days, in the form of, scores of, have a good rest

3. 句型

- (1) advise sb. to do/not to do sth.
- (2) had better do/not do sth.
- (3) I suggest that you (should) do sth.
- (4) Why not do...?
- (5) Why don't you do...?
- (6) There's something wrong with...

4. 语法

学习英语中提出建议或忠告的句型。(详见前面的句型)

名师点拨

【例1】I suggest that he _____ some weight.

- A. lose B. loses C. will lose D. lost

解析 suggest 意为“建议”时,宾语从句中谓语应用 should + 动词原形,但 should 可省略,故选 A。

【例2】He couldn't sleep well last night _____ the green peach.

- A. because B. because of C. since D. as

解析 because, since 和 as 表示“因为”时,必须跟句子;而 because of 可以跟短语,故选 B。

【例3】There is _____ about the Chinese food.

- A. real special something B. something real special
C. something really special D. really special something

●同步训练·Unit 15

解析 不定代词 something, anything, nothing 和 everything 受形容词修饰时,应将形容词后置;这里副词 really 修饰形容词 special,故选 C。

【例4】We go to school every day _____ on Sunday.

- A. besides B. except C. except for D. beside

解析 因为我们在星期天不上学,因此星期天不应包括在上学的时间内,故选 B。

【例5】Why not _____ exercise every morning?

- A. to take some B. take any C. take some D. taking some

解析 why not, why don't you 以及 had better 都只能接动词原形;再因这里是表示提建议,并不是真正的疑问,不要用 any,故选 C。

名师纠错

【例1】误:He had a fall yesterday. Today his right leg still hurt.

正:He had a fall yesterday. Today his right leg still hurts.

说明: hurt 有两种不同用法,一种是作及物动词,意为“弄伤,弄疼,使疼痛”,be hurt 作“受伤”解;它还可作不及物动词用,意为“疼痛”。

【例2】误:This kind of men are difficult to get along with.

正:This kind of men is difficult to get along with.

说明:“kind(s)/form(s)/type(s) of + 名词(单数或复数)”结构作主语时,谓语单复数由 kind, form, type 的单复数而定。

【例3】误:Don't be late in the future.

正:Don't be late in future.

说明: in the future = in the time yet to come,侧重指“将来的某个时刻”;in future = from now on,侧重指“从现在起以后的所有时间”。

【例4】误:We raise three scores of hens on the farm.

正:We raise three score hens on the farm.

说明: one score = twenty,是个数词,和具体数字连用,不能用复数,且后面一般不加介词 of, scores of = a number of (几十,许多),但不能用具体数字修饰。

改错练习:

1. All the people stood up and sang in the end of the evening party.

2. I suggest him to try a second time.

3. At the age of ten he had learned to play the piano.

名师训练

I. 词性转换

1. As a child, he had several _____ (ill).

2. The doctor told me to take some _____ and have a rest. (medical)

3. Do you think they are _____ foods? (health)
4. Many of them have _____ problems. (weigh)
5. Lie down and let me _____ you. (exam)

II. 用正确的动词形式填空

1. He suggested that we _____ a plan. (make)
2. What _____ the accident? (cause)
3. The house _____ before the firemen got there. (burn up)
4. I want you _____ me for a new suit. (measure)
5. How much does this bottle _____? (contain)

III. 单元语法专练(建议和忠告)

1. We advise him _____ us here, but so far he hasn't arrived.
A. having met B. to meet C. meeting D. meet
 2. — Shall we start at once?
— Yes, _____.
A. let us B. let's C. let me D. let's to
 3. I have written a letter to him and suggested _____ it to the manager.
A. his sending B. for him to send C. he sends D. he'll send
 4. His comrades advised _____ immediately.
A. to set off B. his starting C. to set out D. for him to
 5. You had better _____ late tomorrow evening.
A. not be B. not to be C. being not D. to be not
 6. — Why not stay a little longer?
— What did he say?
— _____ you to stay a little longer.
A. He wondered if B. He regretted for C. He asked D. He suggested
 7. The boss told every worker, "_____ early next time."
A. To be B. Being C. Do be D. Be do
 8. It's better _____ weight when you are young.
A. to lose B. lose C. losing D. lost
 9. Did the manager suggest _____ for the next trip?
A. a plan B. for a plan C. to make plans D. making plan
 10. Make sure you _____ the door when you leave.
A. close B. to close C. closing D. will close
- ## IV. 单元知识点练习
1. The farmer raised two _____ of hens and got _____ of eggs each day.
A. scores; scores B. score; score C. score; scores D. scores; score
 2. — I don't feel well, doctor.
— I advise _____.
A. you to lose some weight B. to lose some weight
C. you losing some weight D. you lost some weights

3. — Good morning, Can I help you?
— I'd like to have this package _____, Madame.
A. be weighted B. to be weighed C. to weigh D. weighed
4. — I can't see the words on the blackboard clearly.
— Why, your eyes need _____. Perhaps you need _____ glasses.
A. to examine; wear B. to examine; to wear
C. to be examined; to wear D. examining; wearing
5. I really have no idea _____ with her.
A. what was the matter B. what the matter was
C. what wrong was D. what wrong
6. My suggestion is that the patient _____ in no time.
A. needs no operation B. be operated on
C. operate on D. should operate on
7. — What's the matter? You look unhappy.
— _____.
— Better luck next time.
A. Why? It's nothing serious B. I've a bad cough
C. I failed the exam D. Me? I hurt here. Ouch
8. _____ one will burn up in a relay race?
A. Do you think how much energy B. How much do you think energy
C. How do you think much energy D. How much energy do you think
9. — What's the best way of losing weight?
— _____.
A. Why not playing games? B. Why don't you play games?
C. I advise you to playing games. D. You'd better to play games.
10. She was not _____ frightened; in fact, she was nearly frightened to death.
A. a bit B. at all C. a little D. much

V. 易混易错词语练习

A. 用 because 或 because of 填空:

1. My grandpa can only walk slowly _____ his old age.
2. He hasn't attended the meeting _____ it is raining heavily.
3. I did it _____ they asked me to do it.
4. He cried _____ the pain in his arm.

B. 用 advice, advise 或 suggest 填空:

1. They strongly _____ me not to do so.
2. If you take my _____ and study hard, you'll pass the exam.
3. I _____ his starting at once.
4. He _____ that we should come another day.
5. She was _____ to read carefully.

C. 用 diet 或 food 填空:

1. We must have _____ to eat and clothes to wear.
2. The sick man must not go without _____, but he must have a _____ without sugar.

3. Many animals prefer grass as _____.
4. Too many sweet _____, like cakes and pastry, may increase your weight.

5. She had stomach trouble and had to follow a strict _____.

D. 用 in future 或 in the future 填空:

1. Such would be our home _____.

2. You must be more careful _____.

3. I would like to be a teacher _____.

4. You'd better not go out alone _____.

E. 用 as much as 或 as many as 填空:

1. He has taken _____ ten courses.

2. I have not got _____ money _____ you think.

3. _____ twenty members have already left.

4. Drink _____ tea _____ you like.

5. He has only half _____ books _____ you.

6. The highest price of a jacket in the shop is _____ 500 yuan.

F. 用 examination, test 或 quiz 填空:

1. The entrance _____ to high school began yesterday.

2. We are going to have a _____ on the first lesson next Friday.

3. The _____ of the second term extends (包括) over the work of the whole year.

4. The professor showed them how to do a _____ in the chemistry lab.

5. He took part in a television _____ and won several prizes.

名师验收

I. 听力理解(20 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

第一节

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后,你都有 10 秒的时间回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. Why does the man go to the woman's?

A. He wants to see her brother.

B. He is invited.

C. He wants to see her house.

2. How long has the man been in Australia?

A. A day.

B. Three days.

C. A week.

3. What is the woman doing?

A. She's giving a surprising party.

B. She's preparing a birthday party.

C. She's giving Tom a surprise.

4. When will they meet?

A. At five this afternoon.

B. At four this afternoon.

C. At eight tomorrow morning.

5. When will the man be free the day after tomorrow?

A. 11:30.

B. In the morning.

C. Before 1:30 after lunch.

第二节

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题 5 秒。听完后,各小题将给出 5 秒的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6、7 题。

6. What does the boy call the girl for?

A. Inviting her to a tennis match.

B. Telling her that he would like to get up early.

C. Telling her that he would like to buy the tickets.

7. Where will the match be held?

A. At the city court.

B. At school.

C. In a stadium.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. When should he get up?

A. 5:00.

B. 8:00.

C. 6:30.

9. Why does the boy want to get up early?

A. He wants to get the tickets.

B. He wants to let the girl be happy.

C. He wants to spend more time together with the girl.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What does the man like to drink coffee with?

A. Cream.

B. Brown sugar.

C. Powdered sugar.

11. How many bananas does he have?

A. One.

B. Two.

C. Three.

12. Why can't he stay longer?

A. He has to catch the last bus.

B. He has to get up early tomorrow.

C. He will go to work early tomorrow morning.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What's the relationship between the two speakers?

A. Friends.

B. Classmates.

C. Work-mates.

14. What is he going to do?

A. To hold a party for the woman.

B. To hold a party for their friend, Jane.

C. To see Jane off to China.

15. What is Jane going to do?

A. She's going to work in China.

B. She's going to study in China.

C. She's going to visit China.

16. What's the woman's decision?

A. She wants to attend the party.

B. She doesn't want to attend the party.

C. She's not decide, yet.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What are they talking about?
A. Their own country. B. Romance.
C. Happiness.
18. What is the Russian's ideas on "Happiness"?
A. Happiness is when you return home tired after work and find your slipper warming by the fire.
B. Happiness is when you go on a business trip and find a pretty girl who entertains you — then afterwards you part without regrets.
C. Happiness is when you are at home in bed and at 4 a. m. hear a hammering at the door and there stands the secret police, who say to you, "Ivan Ivanovitch, you are under arrest." And you say, "Sorry, Ivanovitch lives next door."
19. How many people are talking about this?
A. Two. B. Three. C. Four.
20. What does the Russian mean by saying that?
A. There are a lot of secret police in Russia. B. Safe is happiness.
C. The secret police often arrest people.

II. 单项选择(15 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入句中空白处的最佳选项。

21. There is as _____ sugar in hamburger as eight pieces of sugar.
A. many B. less C. more D. much
22. This computer _____ me _____ the one my brother bought last year.
A. spent; three times than B. cost; three times as much as
C. cost; as much as three times D. paid; more money than three times
23. It's about _____ walk from here to the centre.
A. two hour's B. two hours C. two hour D. two hours'
24. It is said that carelessness _____ the great forest fire.
A. brought in B. broke out C. made into D. caused
25. All these things _____ not a _____ diet.
A. are; healthy B. is; healthy C. are; health D. is; health
26. You have bad teeth _____ the sugar which you are always eating.
A. since B. because C. because of D. for
27. — Where is Sharon? I can't find her anywhere.
— She's _____.
A. at doctor's B. in the doctors' C. at her doctor's D. in doctor's
28. I didn't _____ last night because I was a little tired.
A. asleep well B. go to bed C. sleep well D. go to the bed
29. There was _____ snow on the ground, if you go _____ fast, you will fall over.
A. too much; too much B. much too; much too
C. too much; much too D. much too; too much
30. What do you think of the _____ that a meeting be held to discuss the tree-planting programme.
A. discussion B. suggestion C. opinion D. explanation

31. In the old days a lot of people died _____ hunger or diseases.
A. because B. for C. with D. of
32. I asked him _____ with him, but he kept silent.
A. what the matter is B. what is the matter C. what the matter was D. what was the matter
33. By the age of twelve, he _____ to play the piano and the violin as well.
A. learned B. had learned C. learns D. has learned
34. She doesn't speak _____ her friend, but her written work is excellent.
A. as well as B. so often as C. so much as D. as good as
35. In your homework exercise you made _____ twenty spelling mistakes.
A. plenty of B. as many as C. so many as D. a lot of

III. 完形填空(20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

阅读下列短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出一个能填入句中空白处的最佳选项。

Once a landlord (地主) wanted to plant garlic (大蒜) 36 his fields. He found a group of boys and 37 them to do the work for him.

At lunch time he 38 invite the boys to have lunch with his 39. The boys had to sit 40 the door and have lunch on the ground. The landlord was 41 that other people would see the bad food for the boys. So with a smile 42 his face he said to them, "Boys, go and eat in the house. This is for your good. If you eat here by the door, the dogs will 43 you." The boys were 44. But they said 45 and went 46 in the house. The landlord was quite pleased.

Supper time 47 and the boys went into the house again. When they walked 48 the landlord's room, they looked in 49 the window. What do you think they saw there? They saw a big table 50 white bread and all kinds of good food on it. The landlord and his family were sitting 51 the table and eating their dinner. But the food for the boys were bad. The boys were very angry. They wanted to 52 the landlord a lesson. So they decided to plant his garlic upside down (颠倒). And that was 53 they did the next day.

A few days later the garlic was coming 54 but not in the landlord's field. The landlord was very surprised and asked the boys 55 this was so.

"The garlic is afraid that the dogs will bite it." The boys answered.

36. A. on B. in C. at D. for
37. A. asked B. let C. have D. make
38. A. did B. didn't C. haven't D. don't
39. A. son B. daughter C. family D. wife
40. A. by B. in C. at D. inside
41. A. happy B. worried C. pleased D. afraid
42. A. in B. on C. by D. with
43. A. carry B. give C. bite D. laugh at
44. A. satisfied B. glad C. surprised D. afraid
45. A. nothing B. something C. anything D. everything
46. A. eating B. to eat C. eat D. eaten

47. A. arrived B. reached C. got D. came
 48. A. passed B. past C. pass D. passing
 49. A. through B. across C. into D. over
 50. A. have B. had C. with D. having
 51. A. at B. around C. on D. under
 52. A. taught B. gave C. teach D. give
 53. A. that B. where C. which D. what
 54. A. nowhere B. anywhere C. somewhere D. everywhere
 55. A. how B. what C. why D. because

IV. 阅读理解(20 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 40 分)

阅读下列短文,掌握其大意,然后从各题所给的 A、B、C、D 中选出一个能完成所给句子或回答所提问题的最佳选项。

A

San Francisco has been called one of the most beautiful cities in the world. It is built on 14 hills with the Pacific Ocean on one side and San Francisco Bay on the other. Each hill has a view over the water. People in San Francisco are proud of their views. Everyone wants a house with a view.

Most big cities in the United States are built on flat (平坦) land. People can't see very far. They can only see tall buildings. When they choose their homes they look inside. They want a house with pleasant rooms. People in San Francisco, however, are different. They look outside. They want a house with a view.

56. The city of San Francisco is surrounded by _____.
 A. flat land B. tall buildings
 C. 14 hills D. water
57. The writer of this article looks on San Francisco as _____.
 A. the biggest city in the world B. the most crowded city in the world.
 C. the busiest city in the United States D. the most beautiful city in the United States
58. When they choose their homes, people in most big cities look for _____.
 A. a good view B. tall buildings
 C. pleasant rooms D. big windows
59. People living in San Francisco prefer a house _____.
 A. with a beautiful view B. with a large garden
 C. with nice rooms to look at D. with a tall building around
60. The best title for this passage should be _____.
 A. People in San Francisco B. House with a View
 C. How to Build a House D. A City over the Water

B

"Mr Going - to - do"

The Browns are the Smiths' neighbours. Mr Brown's name is John.

But when his neighbours talk about him, they call him "Mr Going - to - do". Do you know why? Mr Brown always says he is going to do something, but he never does it.

Every Saturday Mr Brown goes to the Smiths' back door and talks to Mr Smith. "I'm going to clean my house today," he says, or "I'm going to wash my car tomorrow," or "The trees in front of my house are too big. I'm going to cut them down next week."

Mr Smith usually says, "Are you, John?" He knows his neighbour is going to clean his house, or wash his car, or cut down any trees. Then he says, "Well, excuse me, John. I'm going to do some work in the houses." And so he does.

Mr and Mrs Smith often say to their only child Kick, "Are you going to do something? Then do it! Don't be another 'Mr Going-to-do'!"

61. Where is Mr Brown's house?
 - A. It is far away from Mr Smith's.
 - B. It is not quite near Mr Smith's.
 - C. It is just near Mr Smith's.
 - D. The story didn't tell us about it.
62. Which is true about John in this story?
 - A. He talks a lot and does a lot, too.
 - B. He talks a lot but does nothing.
 - C. He talks little and does little.
 - D. He talks little but does a lot.
63. Which is true according to this story?
 - A. Mr Smith becomes tired of John's empty talks.
 - B. Mr Smith is pleased to talk with John.
 - C. Mr Smith enjoys listening to John's talks.
 - D. Mr Smith wants his son to be a man like John.
64. What does the story tell us?
 - A. If you want to do something, you must do it.
 - B. You must tell the children to be hard-working.
 - C. Don't talk too much to your neighbour.
 - D. A friend in need is a friend indeed.
65. A Mr "Going-to-do" is someone who _____.
 - A. talks a lot and does a lot
 - B. always promises to do something, but never does it
 - C. usually needs help when he is going to do something
 - D. often talks much before he starts his work

C

We cannot feel speed. But our senses let us know that we are moving. We see things moving past us and feel that we are being shaken.

We can feel acceleration (加速), an increase in speed. But we notice it for only a short time. For example, we feel it during the take-off of a plane.

We feel the plane's acceleration because our bodies do not get speed as fast as the plane does. It seems that something is pushing us back against the seat. Actually our bodies are trying to stay in the same place, while the plane is carrying us forward.

Soon the plane reaches a steady (稳定的) speed. Then, because there is no longer any change in speed, the feeling of forward motion stops.

66. We can tell that we are moving by _____.

- A. feeling ourselves being shaken B. feeling the speed
C. watching things move past D. Both A and C
67. Acceleration is the name for _____.
A. a steady speed B. an increasing speed
C. any kind of movement D. the movement of a plane
68. During the take-off of a plane, we feel that we are being _____.
A. lifted out of a seat B. pushed down on the seat
C. pushed back against the seat D. thrown forward
69. We feel the plane's acceleration because our bodies get speed _____.
A. before the plane B. faster than the plane
C. just as fast as the plane D. more slowly than the plane
70. This feeling stops when _____.
A. the plane stops climbing B. the plane lands
C. there is no longer change in speed D. we begin to feel speed
- Hans said to his friend Kurt, "I'm going to take my car and drive to London." Kurt said, "Driving to London is very difficult. You aren't going to find your hotel."
- But Hans was not afraid. He drove to Calais, put his car on the ship, took it off at Dover and drove to London.
- He stopped near the city and looked at his map. Then he drove into London, but he didn't find his hotel. He drove round and round for an hour, and then he stopped and got out of his car. A taxi came and Hans stopped it. "Take me to the Brussels Hotel," he said. But he did not get into the taxi, he got back into his car. The taximan laughed, but then he drove to the Brussels Hotel, and Hans followed him in his car. They reached the hotel in two minutes.
71. Kurt advised Hans _____.
A. to drive to London B. not to drive to London
C. to take a map of London with him D. not to take a map of London with him
72. In what order did Hans do the following things to reach the Brussels Hotel?
a. drove to London b. drove to Calais
c. stopped a taxi d. put his car on the ship
e. followed the taxi to the hotel f. took his car off at Dover.
g. drove round and round London
A. b, f, a, d, c, g, e B. d, c, b, g, a, e, f C. b, d, f, a, g, c, e D. g, c, e, b, d, f, a
73. Perhaps Hans _____.
A. hadn't been to London B. had been to London several times
C. had booked a room in the Brussels Hotel D. had been to the Brussels Hotel several times
74. Hans and the taxi driver reached the hotel _____.
A. and Hans paid the taxi driver B. but Hans didn't pay the taxi driver
C. in the same car D. in different cars
75. The hotel was _____ the place where Hans stopped the taxi at first.

A. far away from

B. quite near

C. two minutes' walk away from

D. two minutes' run away from

V. 短文改错 (10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

Plants are very important to alive things. Life could not go on unless there were no plants.

This is why plants can make food with air, water and sunlight. Animals and man can't make food out

from air, water and sunlight. Animals can get its

food by eat plants and other animals. Man gets

his food by eating plants and animals, either.

Therefore, animals and man need plants live.

This is why we find that there are so many

plants around us. Both human beings or animals need plants.

VI. 书面表达 (共 1 题, 满分 25 分)

下面是某外资企业刊登在 China Daily 上的一则招聘广告:

Office secretary, with experience in bookkeeping, typewriting

Public relations, operating PC(= Personal Computer)

Address, age, health and education

A 681 Charlie Office

请根据广告中所提出的招聘职位、应聘条件和你自己的简要情况, 用 100 词左右写一封自我介绍信。联系地址: A 681 Charlie Office。假定你的名字叫王路, 通信处是成都市 754 信箱 (P. O. Box 754)。注意书信格式。