

高中英语知识与能力训练

English

写

完形填空 短文改错 书面表达

主编 李应兰

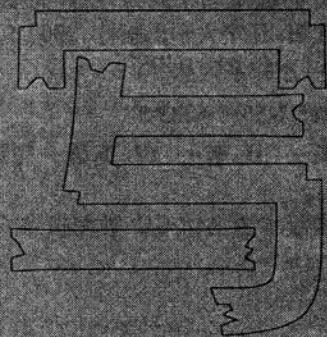


辽宁大学出版社



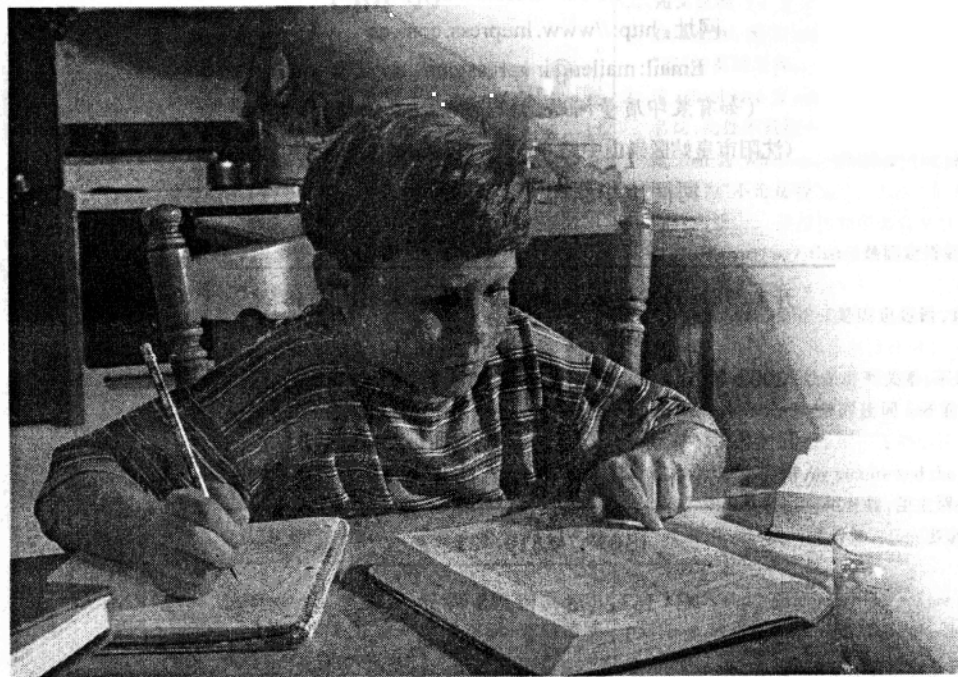
高中英语知识与能力训练

**完形填空
短文改错
书面表达**



English

李应兰 主编



辽宁大学出版社

高中英语知识能力训练·完型填空·短文改错·书面表达

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

高中英语知识与能力训练·完型填空·短文改错·书面表达./李应兰主编.

—沈阳:辽宁大学出版社,2002.5

(名师杰作系列丛书)


ISBN 7-5610-4283-3

I. 高… II. 李… III. 英语—完形…高中—教学参考资料 IV. G634.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2002) 第 013426 号

版权所有 翻印必究

本书封面贴有辽宁大学出版社,激光防伪标志,

凡无  此标志者均为非法出版物。

辽宁大学出版社出版

网址: <http://www.lnupress.com.cn>

Email: mailer@lnupress.com.cn

(如有装订质量问题,请与印刷厂家调换)

(沈阳市皇姑区崇山中路 66 号 邮政编码 110036)

河间市华新印业有限公司

全国各地书店发行

开本: 787×1092 毫米 1/16 字数: 368 千字 印张: 18

印数: 1 — 30000 册

2002 年 5 月第 1 版 2002 年 5 月第 1 次印刷

责任编辑: 张琢石

封面设计: 刘桂湘

责任校对: 齐 月

版式设计: 王俊良

ISBN 7-5610-4283-3

G·1631 定 价: 18.00 元



编写说明

听·读·写·练·词是高考英语的必考项目,是教师教学,考生学习、备考的重要方面。为此我们组织了部分英语教学专家针对这五个专项编写了《高中英语听力训练》、《高中英语阅读理解》、《高中英语完形填空·短文改错·书面表达》、《高中英语语法应用指南》、《高中英语同义词近义词辨析》共五本专项工具书,旨在为广大师生提供一整套高质量的高中学习、高考备考的教学辅助资料。

在编写过程中,我们从教学实际出发,注重了高考题型的练习,又适当编制了部分提高素质的非高考题型。《听力训练》涵盖了高考题型和传统听力题型。《阅读理解》则选编了最近部分报刊的资料,使其具有新鲜感和可读性。《完形填空·短文改错·书面表达》则以编组形成出现,每组安排一篇完形填空,一篇短文改错和一道话题作文题或看图作文题,这样避免了只做一项专项的单一性。《语法应用指南》、《同义词近义词辨析》则是这五本专项书籍的重头戏,编写此书需要丰富的学识,大量的相关资料,实不容易。但是在广大编者的共同努力下,终于脱稿了,但我们的任务并没有彻底完成,因为这一套书还需要再进一步地补充、修订,以使其更趋完善。

《名师杰作系列丛书》编写组

目 录

Unit 1	1	Unit 52	103
Unit 2	3	Unit 53	105
Unit 3	5	Unit 54	107
Unit 4	7	Unit 55	109
Unit 5	9	Unit 56	111
Unit 6	11	Unit 57	113
Unit 7	13	Unit 58	115
Unit 8	15	Unit 59	117
Unit 9	17	Unit 60	119
Unit 10	19	Unit 61	121
Unit 11	21	Unit 62	123
Unit 12	23	Unit 63	125
Unit 13	25	Unit 64	127
Unit 14	27	Unit 65	129
Unit 15	29	Unit 66	131
Unit 16	31	Unit 67	133
Unit 17	33	Unit 68	135
Unit 18	35	Unit 69	137
Unit 19	37	Unit 70	139
Unit 20	39	Unit 71	141
Unit 21	41	Unit 72	143
Unit 22	43	Unit 73	145
Unit 23	45	Unit 74	147
Unit 24	47	Unit 75	149
Unit 25	49	Unit 76	151
Unit 26	51	Unit 77	153
Unit 27	53	Unit 78	155
Unit 28	55	Unit 79	157
Unit 29	57	Unit 80	159
Unit 30	59	Unit 81	161
Unit 31	61	Unit 82	163
Unit 32	63	Unit 83	165
Unit 33	65	Unit 84	167
Unit 34	67	Unit 85	169
Unit 35	69	Unit 86	171
Unit 36	71	Unit 87	173
Unit 37	73	Unit 88	175
Unit 38	75	Unit 89	177
Unit 39	77	Unit 90	179
Unit 40	79	Unit 91	181
Unit 41	81	Unit 92	183
Unit 42	83	Unit 93	185
Unit 43	85	Unit 94	187
Unit 44	87	Unit 95	189
Unit 45	89	Unit 96	191
Unit 46	91	Unit 97	193
Unit 47	93	Unit 98	195
Unit 48	95	Unit 99	197
Unit 49	97	Unit 100	199
Unit 50	99	参考答案	201
Unit 51	101		





Unit 1

一、完形填空

(2002 年春季高考题) Tim Becker and his neighbors are doing something to make their neighborhood a trouble-free area.

When Tim Becker gets in his car to go shopping, he doesn't 1 drive to a store and back home. He always looks 2 up and down the streets of his neighborhood. He looks for anything 3 such as strange cars, loud noises, 4 windows, or people gathering on street corners.

Tim 5 to a neighborhood watch group in Stoneville, Indiana, USA. The neighborhood watch group 6 on the third Wednesday of every month. That's 7 Tim gets together with about ten of his neighbors to discuss community 8. Members of the neighborhood watch group want to help the police 9 their homes, streets, and families safe.

Tina Stedman, president of 10 neighborhood watch group, agrees with Tim. "People seem to think that crime(犯罪) happens to other people but not 11 them. Well, it's never happened to me," she said, "but I don't think anyone has the 12 to steal from other people or to make them feel 13 sitting in their own homes."

Alex, a member of the group, said that all the neighbors 14 out for one another. "We 15 each other's homes. We keep watch on the neighborhood at night and on weekends. Usually a 16 of four or five of us goes out together. If something doesn't look right, then we call the 17. For example, if we notice a group of teenagers who seem to be looking for 18, or someone destroying property(财产), we report to the police."

Alex feels the neighborhood watch groups 19 a lot in keeping crime down. Her husband Jim agrees, "Police are good people, but they can't do 20."

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. yet | B. still | C. just | D. rather |
| 2. A. carefully | B. clearly | C. nervously | D. coldly |
| 3. A. familiar | B. unusual | C. expensive | D. interesting |
| 4. A. curtained | B. open | C. old | D. broken |
| 5. A. attends | B. belongs | C. goes | D. turns |
| 6. A. meets | B. quarrels | C. sings | D. searches |
| 7. A. where | B. why | C. when | D. how |
| 8. A. politics | B. wealth | C. health | D. safety |
| 9. A. keep | B. hold | C. let | D. protect |
| 10. A. its | B. his | C. their | D. your |
| 11. A. round | B. on | C. about | D. to |
| 12. A. right | B. chance | C. courage | D. mind |
| 13. A. unlucky | B. unsafe | C. disappointed | D. discouraged |
| 14. A. set | B. let | C. hold | D. look |
| 15. A. care | B. enter | C. watch | D. manage |
| 16. A. group | B. set | C. number | D. crowd |
| 17. A. judges | B. police | C. firemen | D. doctors |
| 18. A. work | B. burden | C. service | D. trouble |



Unit 2

一、完形填空

After graduation from Harvard Medical School, Dr. William Thomas never thought he'd work in a nursing home. Then, 1, he became a medical director of a nursing home in New York, and his ideas began to 2. "For the first time in my career, I was 3 for the answer to the question, 'What does it mean to 4 another person?'"

5 the biggest trouble facing nursing - home residents are helplessness, 6 and boredom, he ordered laughter, usefulness and love as 7.

8 Thomas calls it, he began the "Edenization" of the nursing home in 1992. At last he founded the Eden Alternative.

Lazy moments and loud television programmes were 9 with lovely children, playful pets, 10 plants and music in the lobby. These living things are 11 into life. Residents(居住者)are 12 to tend to the animals, water the plants, weed outdoor gardens and do crafts with the children.

The Eden Alternative changed the 13 of the residents at this 80 - bed nursing home. In a three - year study, the nursing home was 14 with a nursing home of equal size. The Eden Alternative had 26 percent less nurse - aide turnover, 15 percent 15 resident deaths and 38 percent lower medication costs.

In 1995 Dr. Thomas 16 his full time to the promotion of the Eden Alternative. More than 200 nursing homes throughout the country have 17 the Edenization process. Thomas receives queries from as 18 away as Turkey, Japan, Brazil and the Netherlands. He hopes that his idea of filling "19" into nursing homes and inviting the community in will to "break conventional practice in long term 20."

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. unexpectedly | B. surprisingly | C. unhappily | D. suddenly |
| 2. A. wonder | B. struggle | C. shake | D. change |
| 3. A. asking | B. answering | C. caring | D. searching |
| 4. A. make fun of | B. drop in on | C. take care of | D. look up for |
| 5. A. Recognizing | B. Hoping | C. Regarding | D. Including |
| 6. A. loneliness | B. poverty | C. timelessness | D. excitement |
| 7. A. food | B. reference | C. treatment | D. introduction |
| 8. A. When | B. As | C. Unless | D. Since |
| 9. A. going | B. replaced | C. beginning | D. met |
| 10. A. man - made | B. plastic | C. alive | D. live |
| 11. A. changed | B. mixed | C. divided | D. made |
| 12. A. got | B. helped | C. encouraged | D. required |
| 13. A. lives | B. habits | C. customs | D. methods |
| 14. A. compared | B. covered | C. dealt | D. equipped |
| 15. A. more | B. less | C. worse | D. fewer |
| 16. A. sent | B. led | C. devoted | D. used |
| 17. A. begun | B. developed | C. prevented | D. invented |
| 18. A. long | B. much | C. far | D. soon |
| 19. A. homeness | B. homelessness | C. plants | D. pets |
| 20. A. relation | B. education | C. match | D. care |

二、短文改错

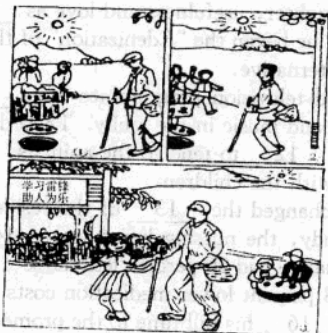
Jack London was famous American writer. He was born in January 12th, 1876. His family was very poor, and he had to leave school in order make

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____



4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

假定你是图中一学生。请根据下列图中所发生的事写一篇 100 词左右的短文, 记述当时的情况。



高中专项训练

教师评语

- | | | | | |
|-----|----------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. | A. unexpected | B. surprising | C. unhappy | D. suddenly |
| 2. | A. wonder | B. afraid | C. shake | D. change |
| 3. | A. asking | B. answer | C. giving | D. seeing |
| 4. | A. make fun of | B. drop in on | C. take care of | D. look up for |
| 5. | A. recognize | B. know | C. recognize | D. introduce |
| 6. | A. loneliness | B. poverty | C. homelessness | D. excitement |
| 7. | A. food | B. restaurant | C. treatment | D. introduction |
| 8. | A. When | B. as | C. Unless | D. Since |
| 9. | A. going | B. refused | C. beginning | D. met |
| 10. | A. man - made | B. plastic | C. alive | D. new |
| 11. | A. changed | B. fixed | C. divided | D. made |
| 12. | A. got | B. helped | C. encouraged | D. returned |
| 13. | A. lives | B. habits | C. customs | D. methods |
| 14. | A. covered | B. covered | C. dealt | D. equipped |
| 15. | A. mine | B. last | C. worse | D. fewer |
| 16. | A. join | B. led | C. devoted | D. used |
| 17. | A. begin | B. developed | C. improved | D. increased |
| 18. | A. less | B. much | C. far | D. soon |
| 19. | A. common | B. appearance | C. spirit | D. part |
| 20. | A. action | B. action | C. hand | D. care |



Unit 3

一、完形填空

It was a cold wet March day and the train travelled north. The trees, not yet green, 1 past the windows. Inside the train all the 2 felt sleepy. There was 3 air in any of the carriages. Inside one carriage, a young man sat 4 knitting(编织). 5 him was a young lady quietly reading a novel. On 6 the young man first take 7 his two knitting needles, she 8 wanted to 9, but feeling that it would be rude she turned her head to 10.

In the end she felt she wanted to say something. She asked him what he was 11. He told her that it was a pair of fingerless 12. He was going to the mountains and would 13 them useful for climbing.

They spoke no more. Before the train arrived at the next station the young man 14 away his knitting. He took down his luggage from the rack and carried it to the door. The train 15 and stopped, and the young man jumped off. 16 then did the young lady look up again from 17. She watched the young man walk across the 18. A ball of wool fell out of his pocket and rolled 19 a pool of water. It was still 20.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|---------------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. raced | B. left | C. interrupted | D. headed |
| 2. A. people | B. conductors | C. passengers | D. crowd |
| 3. A. very little | B. no | C. some | D. fresh |
| 4. A. still | B. quietly | C. happily | D. lonely |
| 5. A. Beside | B. To | C. Opposite | D. With |
| 6. A. having | B. playing | C. seeing | D. passing |
| 7. A. off | B. away | C. out | D. up |
| 8. A. hardly | B. really | C. even | D. almost |
| 9. A. smile | B. laugh | C. say something | D. have a look |
| 10. A. go on knitting | B. glare at him | | |
| | C. read her book | D. look out of the window | |
| 11. A. doing | B. operating | C. making | D. climbing |
| 12. A. trousers | B. gloves | C. shoes | D. socks |
| 13. A. let | B. think | C. find | D. use |
| 14. A. put | B. threw | C. took | D. left |
| 15. A. speeded up | B. slowed down | C. moved on | D. marched out |
| 16. A. And | B. Only | C. But | D. Just |
| 17. A. her book | B. her knitting | C. the window | D. her seat |
| 18. A. tracks | B. train | C. road | D. platform |





19. A. on

B. over

C. into

D. out

20. A. rolling

B. raining

C. there

D. running

二、短文改错

It was very fine when I got up early on last Sunday morning, 1. 空题答案
 SO I decided to go for a walk and took some photos in the 2. 空题答案
 beautiful country. After breakfast, I carried my camera with 3. 空题答案
 me and set off. Everything went smooth. I enjoyed my trip 4. 空题答案
 so much that I didn't realize the weather had been turned 5. 空题答案
 bad. I began to run and it was too late. I was caught 6. 空题答案
 by the rain and was wet through. I kept on running until 7. 空题答案
 I get to a bus stop. I stood there waiting a long time for the bus 8. 空题答案
 shivering(颤抖) in cold. Shortly after I got home, I 9. 空题答案
 had high fever, which made me stay in bed for a whole week! 10. 空题答案

三、书面表达

China Daily 有一“读者来信”专栏。现在你写信给此栏,反映学校图书馆把许多旧英文杂志都当废纸卖了,你觉得很可惜,你想呼吁学校不要这样处理这些杂志,而应以适当价格卖给学生阅读,这样对学校和学生都有益。(词限:80~120)



高中专项训练

教师评语	
1. A. forced	
2. A. people	
3. A. very little	
4. A. still	
5. A. Beside	
6. A. having	
7. A. all	
8. A. hardly	
9. A. only	
10. A. go on kneeling	
11. A. doing	
12. A. answer	
13. A. let	
14. A. own	
15. A. speeded up	
16. A. And	
17. A. far back	
18. A. tracks	

Unit 4

一、完形填空

Every year between February and April, when the southwest monsoon (季风) blows, a fever seizes the Thais (泰国人). It is the kite, and kite flying in Thailand 1 a strong feeling of interest that is nothing 2 of feverish.

During the summer, in the months of March and April, the skies 3 cities, towns and villages throughout the Kingdom are 4 with kites of all descriptions—long-tailed dragons, twisting snakes, beautiful butterflies, or familiar cartoon characters wheeling and weaving in the warm air.

One afternoon, a friend and long-time kite flier invited me to 5 him at the Pramane Ground. "What's the attraction?" I asked as he flew a huge kite. "Well, you can feel a bit of a 6 at first," he replied, "a grown man standing there holding the end of a string and 7 up into the sky. But once you forget yourself, you get caught up in the 8 of controlling something in the air where you cannot follow. You're on the ground: the kite's in the air but it's you that are making it all 9. Go on, go fly a kite."

I took his advice in the 10 it was meant and, holding the hand of my young daughter so that others would think I was only satisfying a child's 11, I bought a rainbow-coloured snake. After a few failed runs we got the kite into the air 12 greater ease than I expected. It was only my daughter's crying, "My go, my go" that I realized I'd been holding the string, completely 13 what I was discovering was a very pleasing pastime.

Like many other 14 of popular culture, the sport of kite flying in Thailand has been 15 down from generation to generation. Its origins (起源) are 16 probably in ancient China, although it seems likely that Thai kites are as old as the 17 itself. It is a craze 18 by everyone from the king-down.

"It's a great tradition (传统) that has the 19 of bringing generations together," says my friend. "What you see today at the King's Cup is the 20 as the people of the past would have seen more than two hundred years ago."

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. fires | B. fights | C. turns | D. keeps |
| 2. A. long | B. short | C. fond | D. proud |
| 3. A. on | B. over | C. around | D. in |
| 4. A. alive | B. ready | C. open | D. equal |
| 5. A. see | B. care | C. accept | D. join |
| 6. A. hero | B. fool | C. master | D. fireman |
| 7. A. flying | B. missing | C. staring | D. jumping |
| 8. A. match | B. comfort | C. excitement | D. movement |
| 9. A. happen | B. begin | C. attend | D. break |
| 10. A. way | B. while | C. language | D. need |
| 11. A. game | B. sport | C. request | D. best |
| 12. A. for | B. with | C. beyond | D. under |
| 13. A. tired of | B. fit for | C. helped with | D. devoted to |
| 14. A. laws | B. rules | C. forms | D. researches |
| 15. A. put | B. handed | C. sat | D. looked |
| 16. A. rooted | B. left | C. dated | D. hoped |
| 17. A. history | B. Kingdom | C. time | D. earth |
| 18. A. imagined | B. used | C. enjoyed | D. told |
| 19. A. effect | B. right | C. name | D. science |





20. A. same B. kite C. invention D. relation
二、短文改错

Fred and I haven't much in common. I sometimes wonder that why we are friends at all. Fred is always busy make things. Everything he makes is so perfect that I always envy for him his skill. My trouble is that I'm one of those lazy peoples. Outside my work at the office, the only thing which interests me is listen to music. I have a big collection of records and all day along the only thing I can think is when I'm going to get home listen to a new piece.

三、书面表达

根据下面4幅图,写一篇题为“Good Wishes, But Not Good Results”的100字左右的短文。主语是Tom。

生词:过路人 passers-by 挪开 remove 井 well 盖 cover



教师评语



Unit 5

一、完形填空

When Sir Winston Churchill, the great British Prime Minister, reached his eightieth birthday in November, 1954, he was presented with his portrait by a well-known modern artist, Graham Sutherland. The painting had been ordered and paid for to 1 the Grand Old Man of World War II.

Sir Winston and Lady Churchill were deeply moved by this 2 of respect and affection. 3 of them, of course, allowed the others to see how much they both disliked the portrait. "It makes me look 4 — which I am not!" protested Churchill in private (私下). 5, he only remarked that it was "a fine example of modern art". His friends smiled; it was well known that Churchill didn't 6 modern art.

Churchill was so unhappy about the portrait that finally his wife had it 7. Churchill died at ninety in 1965. Lady Churchill 8 him in 1977. Shortly after her death, the public learned what had happened to the 9, and a heated argument broke out. The painter was 10 sad. The artist community, shocked and 11, said that the destruction of the picture had been a crime (罪行). Historians said that they regretted the disappearance of a(n) 12 document. All agreed that the Churchills didn't have the 13 to do what they had done.

Graham Sutherland had told Churchill that he would 14 him "as he saw him." Churchill never had a chance to see the work in 15 since the painter 16 to show it to him. He found out only 17 he received his present that Sutherland had seen him 18 a heavy, sick, tired old man. Since he hated old age, he was naturally 19.

Who has the right to a work of art—the owner, the donor, or the artist who created it? Was the portrait a good one, as many (including the painter) said? Or was it bad as others thought? None of these questions have been answered yet to everybody's 20.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. give | B. honor | C. paint | D. please |
| 2. A. mark | B. piece | C. prize | D. trade |
| 3. A. Neither | B. Both | C. Either | D. All |
| 4. A. wise | B. gentle | C. stupid | D. happy |
| 5. A. Fortunately | B. Obviously | C. Straight | D. Publicly |
| 6. A. care for | B. look like | C. turn down | D. make up |
| 7. A. hidden | B. hanged | C. destroyed | D. returned |
| 8. A. mourned | B. missed | C. followed | D. burned |
| 9. A. painting | B. man | C. woman | D. artist |
| 10. A. understandably | B. unexpectedly | C. unreasonably | D. unthinkingly |
| 11. A. afraid | B. regretful | C. curious | D. angry |
| 12. A. interesting | B. colourful | C. expensive | D. historical |
| 13. A. chance | B. right | C. power | D. courage |
| 14. A. help | B. obey | C. paint | D. show |
| 15. A. progress | B. place | C. need | D. sight |
| 16. A. agreed | B. promised | C. refused | D. hated |
| 17. A. until | B. when | C. before | D. though |
| 18. A. as | B. to | C. about | D. for |
| 19. A. moved | B. worried | C. tired | D. hurt |





20. A. surprise
C. delight

- B. disappointment
D. satisfaction

二、短文改错

One afternoon on April 1912, a new ship set off from England to America on it's first trip. It was one of the largest and finest ships at that time.

It was cold, but the trip was pleasant and people are enjoying themselves. The next day it was even cold. People could see icebergs here or there. It was night, suddenly the man on watch shouting "Look out, iceberg!"

It was too late, a ship hit the iceberg and came to a stop. There that was a very big hole in the ship and water began to come. Slowly the ship started to go down.

三、书面表达

假如你是个老侨胞,上个月有机会回到你已阔别 40 多年的老家(一个小山村)。你看到家乡的巨大变化,感慨万千。现在你准备给某家报社投稿,简单介绍你这次访问时的所见所闻,借以歌颂党和社会主义。(可简单描述一下山村的面貌和家乡人民的幸福生活。字数要求 150 个左右)。

教师评语





Unit 6

一、完形填空

People often say that the Englishman's home is his castle. They mean that the home is very important and 1. Most people in Britain live in houses 2 flats, and many people own their homes. This means that they can make them individual (个人的); they can 3 them and change them in any way they 4. In a crowded city the individual knows that he or she has a private space which is 5 for himself or herself and for 6 friends.

People usually like to 7 their space. Are you sitting now in your home or in a library or on a beach or a train? If you are on the beach you may have spread your 8 around you; on the train you may have 9 your coat or small bag on the seat beside you; in a library you may have one 10 or chair which is your own.

Once I was travelling on a 11 to London. I was in a section for four people and there was a table between us. The man on the 12 side to me had his briefcase on the table. There was no 13 on my side of the table at all, I was made rather 14. I thought he thought that he owned the 15 table. I took various papers out of my bag and put them on 16! When I did this he stiffened and his eyes nearly popped out of his head. I had 17 his space! A few minutes later I took my papers 18 his case in order to read them. He immediately 19 his case to his side of the table. (Of course, it is 20 that he just wanted to be helpful to me!)

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|--------------|
| 1. A. helpful | B. personal | C. necessary | D. useful |
| 2. A. rather than | B. as well as | C. as a result of | D. or rather |
| 3. A. buy | B. leave | C. paint | D. offer |
| 4. A. make | B. clear | C. like | D. prepare |
| 5. A. only | B. already | C. ever | D. even |
| 6. A. unwanted | B. close | C. sick | D. invited |
| 7. A. mark | B. decide | C. choose | D. keep |
| 8. A. towels | B. sands | C. papers | D. flags |
| 9. A. find | B. give | C. put | D. store |
| 10. A. book | B. corner | C. companion | D. meal |
| 11. A. plane | B. train | C. way | D. street |
| 12. A. opposite | B. back | C. wrong | D. good |
| 13. A. matter | B. weight | C. light | D. space |
| 14. A. angry | B. hurt | C. fearful | D. busy |
| 15. A. right | B. only | C. small | D. whole |
| 16. A. the table | B. his case | C. the seat | D. his side |
| 17. A. invaded | B. shut | C. separated | D. shared |
| 18. A. into | B. for | C. off | D. out of |
| 19. A. hid | B. set | C. moved | D. kept |
| 20. A. possible | B. true | C. wonderful | D. ordinary |

二、短文改错

Once, lately at night, an Englishman came out of his room into a passage of the hotel and ask the servant to bring her a glass of water. The servant did as she asked. The Englishman reentered his room, and a few minutes later he came into the passage again and once more asked the servant a glass of water.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____





Every a few minutes the Englishman would come out of his room and repeated his request. After a half hour the astonishing servant decided to ask the man what he was doing with the water. "Nothing," answered he calmly. "It's simply that the room is on fire."

7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

三、书面表达

一天,英语老师将下列几幅漫画拿给你,要你讲画的内容给同学们听。现在仔细观察下面图画,并用英语写出漫画的内容。100~120个字。



教师评语

1. A helpful	20. that he just wanted to be helpful to me)
2. A rather than	19. his case to his side of the table. (10)
3. A buy	18. his case
4. A make	17. his case
5. A only	16. his case
6. A unwanted	15. his case
7. A rank	14. his case
8. A novels	13. his case
9. A find	12. his case
10. A book	11. his case
11. A plane	10. his case
12. A opposite	9. his case
13. A matter	8. his case
14. A angry	7. his case
15. A right	6. his case
16. A the table	5. his case
17. A invaded	4. his case
18. A into	3. his case
19. A bid	2. his case
20. A possible	1. his case

