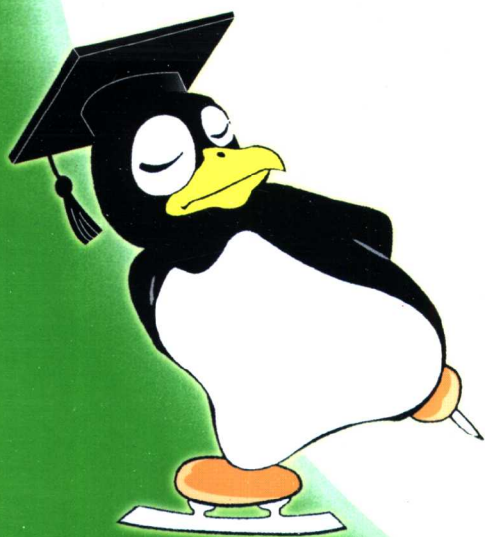


新概念英语

# 同步互动习题集

(第三册)

周洁主编



 商务印书馆

# 新概念英语同步互动习题集

( 第 三 册 )

主 编 周 洁  
编 委 李玉技 李 俊 刘 玲  
Alice 孟 彬 柴伯梁  
周 涵 黄培辰 付 欣  
薛彩萍

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# 前 言

为了帮助《新概念英语》学习者巩固和加深对教材内容的理解，加强实践练习，我们组织编写了这套《新概念英语同步互动习题集》。

本习题集共4册，分别与《新概念英语》1—4册对应。针对广大英语学习者的学习特点和习惯，本习题集以课文为单元，采取一课一练、同步互动的形式进行编排，习题涵盖了课文中所有需要掌握的重要语法、词汇和语音知识，以及相关的阅读写作知识。不仅有助于学习者对教材内容进行理解，还可以有效地衡量学习者对重要知识点的掌握程度。

本书的主编是北京新东方学校的资深名师，编委也具有多年新概念英语教学经验，他们从应试和应用的角度出发，把教材的精华和英语学习的难点、重点全部融入习题中，从而有效地帮助学习者巩固课文知识、加深记忆、训练技能，最终达到全面提高英语听、说、读、写能力的目的。

编 者

2002年12月

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# Lesson 1 A puma at large

## 逃遁的美洲狮

### 一、选出与给定音标发音相符的单词

- [ju:] 1. ( ) (a) human (b) hunt (c) construct (d) but  
[ə] 2. ( ) (a) somehow (b) oblige (c) spot (d) object  
[ŋ] 3. ( ) (a) print (b) convince (c) hunt (d) cling  
[ei] 4. ( ) (a) blackberry (b) accumulate (c) human (d) puma  
[e] 5. ( ) (a) evidence (b) oblige (c) somehow (d) blackberry

### 二、词汇与语法

- Mike's uncle insists \_\_\_\_\_ in this hotel.  
(a) staying not (b) not to stay (c) that he would not stay (d) that he not stay
- Another argument with his boss \_\_\_\_\_ him that he should find a new job.  
(a) convinced (b) fixed (c) believed (d) agreed
- The manager of the hotel requests that their guests \_\_\_\_\_ after 11:00 p.m.  
(a) not to play loud music (b) shouldn't play loud music  
(c) don't play loud music (d) couldn't play loud music
- It is recommended that the project \_\_\_\_\_ until all the preparations have been made.  
(a) is not started (b) will not be started  
(c) not be started (d) is not to be started
- She has a small machine for \_\_\_\_\_ coffee beans.  
(a) breaking (b) smashing (c) grinding (d) crushing
- Living in the central Australian desert has its problems, \_\_\_\_\_ obtaining water is not the least.  
(a) for which (b) to which (c) of which (d) in which
- The goals \_\_\_\_\_ which he had fought all his life no longer seemed important to him.  
(a) after (b) for (c) with (d) at
- He finally \_\_\_\_\_ to find the reference book that he had been looking for.  
(a) tried (b) attempted (c) ran (d) managed
- I hit my knee \_\_\_\_\_ the corner of the table.  
(a) in (b) at (c) round (d) by
- He managed \_\_\_\_\_ to pay off his debts.  
(a) anyhow or other (b) anyhow or another  
(c) somehow or other (d) somehow or another
- It is essential that these application forms \_\_\_\_\_ sent back as early as possible.  
(a) must be (b) will be (c) are (d) be
- It is vital that enough money \_\_\_\_\_ to fund the project.  
(a) be collected (b) must be collected  
(c) is collected (d) can be collected
- She will be angry if you \_\_\_\_\_ her while she is sleeping.  
(a) distress (b) disturb (c) district (d) distribute
- He liked living \_\_\_\_\_, so he moved to a \_\_\_\_\_ mountain village.  
(a) lonely, lonely (b) alone, alone  
(c) lonely, alone (d) alone, lonely
- At the party we found that shy girl \_\_\_\_\_ her mother all the time.

(a) depending on

(b) coinciding with

(c) adhering to

(d) clinging to

### 三、用下列短语或词语的正确形式填空

concern, convince, at large, take seriously, claims

1. Essex country police are still searching for the madman who is \_\_\_\_\_ in the forest.
2. A: What do you think about Mary? She \_\_\_\_\_ to be the cleverest student in class.  
B: I don't think she is highly intelligence.
3. A: A magazine had been stolen from the reading-room and Tom was suspected of the theft.  
B: But I'm still \_\_\_\_\_ of his honesty.
4. Harry: How was the examination, Dick?  
Dick: Well I think I passed in maths, but failed in English. Some of the questions were too difficult for me.  
Harry: I'm sure they \_\_\_\_\_ you.
5. These pieces of evidence are extremely important. They should \_\_\_\_\_.

### 四、课文填空

The hunt 1 the puma began in a small village where a woman 2 blackberries saw 'a large cat' only five yards 3 from her. It 4 ran away when she saw it, and experts 5 that a puma will not attack a human being 6 it is cornered. The search proved 7 for the puma was often observed at one place in the morning and at 8 place twenty miles away in the evening. 9 it went, it left behind it a 10 of dead deer and small animals like rabbits. Paw prints were seen in 11 places and puma fur was found 12 bushes. Several people complained 13 'cat-like noises' at night and a businessman on a 14 trip saw the puma up a tree. The experts were now fully convinced that the animal 15 a puma, but where had it come from? As no pumas had been reported 16 from any zoo in the country, this one must have been in the 17 of a private collector and somehow managed 18. The hunt went on for several weeks, but the puma was not 19. It is disturbing to think that a dangerous wild animal is still 20 in the quiet countryside.

### 五、阅读理解

Large companies need a way to reach the savings of the public at large. The same problem, on a smaller scale, faces practically every company trying to develop new products and create new jobs. There can be little prospect (前景) of raising the sort of sums needed from friends and people we know, and while banks may agree to provide short-term finance, they are generally unwilling to provide money on a permanent basis for long-term projects. So companies turn to the public, inviting people to lend them money, or take a share in the business in exchange for a share in future profits. This they do by issuing stocks and shares in the business through the Stock Exchange. By doing so they can put into circulation the savings of individuals both at home and overseas.

When the saver needs his money back he does not have to go to the company with whom he originally placed it. Instead, he sells his shares through a stockbroker (证券经纪人) to some other saver who is seeking to invest his money.

Many of the services needed both by industry and by each of us are provided by the Government or by local authorities. Hospitals, roads, electricity, telephones, equipment and new development, if they are to serve us properly, require more money than is raised through taxes alone. The government, local authorities, and nationalised industries therefore frequently need to borrow money to finance major capital spending, and they too, come to the Stock Exchange.

There is hardly a man or woman in this country whose job or whose standard of living does not depend on the ability of his or her employers to raise money to finance new development. In one way or another this new money must come from the savings of the country. The Stock Exchange exists to provide a channel through which these savings can reach those who need fi-



nance.

1. Almost all companies involved in new production and development must \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) rely on their own financial resources  
(b) persuade the banks to provide long-term finance  
(c) borrow large sums of money from friends and people they know  
(d) depend on the population as a whole for finance
2. The money which enables these companies to go ahead with their projects is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) repaid to its original owners as soon as possible  
(b) raised by the selling of shares in the companies  
(c) exchanged for part ownership in the Stock Exchange  
(d) invested in different companies on the Stock Exchange
3. When the savers want their money back they \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) ask another company to obtain their money for them  
(b) look for other people to borrow money from  
(c) put their shares in the company back on the market  
(d) transfer their money to a more successful company
4. All the essential services on which we depend are \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) run by the Government or our local authorities  
(b) in constant need of financial support  
(c) financed wholly by rates and taxes  
(d) unable to provide for the needs of the population
5. The Stock Exchange makes it possible for the Government, local authorities and allied industries to \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) borrow as much money as they wish  
(b) make certain everybody saves money  
(c) raise money to finance new developments  
(d) make certain everybody lends money to them

## 六、英汉互译

1. However, as the evidence began to accumulate, experts from the Zoo felt obliged to investigate, for the descriptions given by people who claimed to have seen the puma were extraordinarily similar.
2. It is disturbing to think that a dangerous wild animal is still at large in the quiet countryside.
3. As no pumas had been reported missing from any zoo in the country, this one must have been in the possession of a private collector.
4. When reports came into London Zoo that a wild puma had been spotted forty-five miles south of London, they were not taken seriously.
5. 专家证实,美洲狮除非被逼得走投无路,否则是决不会伤人的。
6. 美洲狮是一种体形似猫的大动物,产于美洲。
7. 搜寻美洲狮的工作是从一座小村庄开始的。
8. 只有美国西部较小的一片地区降雨量有限,因而有沙漠。

## 七、改错

1. Even though Sedat has been studying English for three years before he came  
(a) (b)  
to the United States, it is still difficult for him to express himself.  
(c) (d)
2. He was standing quietly when presently a young woman, who had been combing her hair  
(a) (b)  
and watched him, approached and asked him for directions.  
(c) (d)

3. He can't hardly remember the accident because he was only a four-year-old boy when it occurred.  
(a) (b) (c) (d)
4. We gave him back his lost money. He thanked us and gave us no reward.  
(a) (b) (c) (d)
5. Being a college student, a good library is of primary importance to her.  
(a) (b) (c) (d)

#### 八、介词填空

1. The song I am listening \_\_\_\_\_ is composed by Wang Ruobin.
2. This is the kind of music I am fond \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The person Tom is speaking \_\_\_\_\_ comes from Canada.
4. Can you lend me a piece of paper to write \_\_\_\_\_?
5. What are you talking \_\_\_\_\_?

#### 九、作文

##### 申 请 信

目前我们生活中最实用的申请信是入学申请信和工作申请信，因此也是考试中最可能涉及的内容。

写工作申请信时，首先要强调“我非常想要这一工作”，其次要表明自己完全够格，最后还可展望一下自己对雇用方可能的贡献。措词时应注意，一方面，不要强调自己的困境，乞求雇主的同情；另一方面，要用具体的事实证明自己能胜任这项工作，突出自己的特长，切忌空谈。

假如你中学毕业，想去某所大学读书，请写封申请信给学校负责人。

## Lesson 2 Thirteen equals one

### 十三等于一

#### 一、选出与给定音标发音相符的单词

- [i:] 1. ( ) (a) expand (b) equal (c) aspect (d) exit  
[ei] 2. ( ) (a) anxious (b) disappear (c) raise (d) appear  
[ɔ:] 3. ( ) (a) torchlight (b) doctor (c) omit (d) open  
[i] 4. ( ) (a) magazine (b) light (c) vicar (d) like  
[ə] 5. ( ) (a) partner (b) particular (c) impart (d) depart

#### 二、语汇与语法

- He often sat in a small bar drinking considerably more than \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) he was in good health (b) his health was good  
(c) his good health was (d) was good for his health
- I tried to relax because I knew I would use up my oxygen sooner \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) the more excited I got (b) I got excited more  
(c) and more I got excited (d) and I got more excited
- The boy students in this school are nearly \_\_\_\_\_ as the girl students to say they intend to get a college degree in business.  
(a) as likely twice (b) likely as twice (c) as twice likely (d) twice as likely
- The bees will \_\_\_\_\_ you if you annoy them.  
(a) sting (b) prick (c) bite (d) stick
- She is \_\_\_\_\_ a musician than her brother.  
(a) much of (b) much as (c) more of (d) more as
- The company's employment policy makes it clear that men and women have \_\_\_\_\_ opportunities.  
(a) equivalent (b) identical (c) balanced (d) equal
- I was advised to arrange for insurance \_\_\_\_\_ I needed medical treatment.  
(a) so that (b) in case (c) although (d) nevertheless
- The squirrel was lucky that it just missed \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) catching (b) to be caught (c) being caught (d) to catch
- I appreciate \_\_\_\_\_ to your home.  
(a) to be invited (b) to have invited (c) having invited (d) being invited
- Five minutes earlier, \_\_\_\_\_ we could have caught the last train.  
(a) and (b) but (c) or (d) so
- I remember \_\_\_\_\_ to help us if we ever got into trouble.  
(a) once offering (b) him once offering (c) him to offer (d) to offer him
- At the party we found that shy girl \_\_\_\_\_ her mother all the time.  
(a) depending on (b) coinciding with (c) adhering to (d) clinging to
- He passed the examination \_\_\_\_\_ the satisfaction of his parents.  
(a) for (b) to (c) with (d) in
- I received my wages yesterday, \_\_\_\_\_ I can now pay what I owe you.  
(a) that (b) so that (c) in order that (d) in that
- \_\_\_\_\_ the cause, the hate between these men grew deeper and deeper.  
(a) What (b) What about (c) Whatever (d) What if

### 三、用下列短语或词语的正确形式填空

equal, catch sight of, as good as, damage, recognize, raise

1. A: How about going to see 'Star Wars' this afternoon?  
B: No, I honestly can't afford the time. Because we are going to \_\_\_\_\_ money for 'Project Hope' action to aid dropouts to return to school.
2. After a long period of heavy rain that river overflowed its banks, many lives were lost and a lot of houses \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Yesterday I was wandering through the street when I \_\_\_\_\_ Xiao Wang coming out of a restaurant.
4. A: How's Jimmy's father these days?  
B: He hasn't been very well recently.  
A: What's wrong with him?  
B: It looks as if it's lung cancer.  
A: Is there any hope of his recovery?  
B: No, he is \_\_\_\_\_ dead.
5. He \_\_\_\_\_ me in strength but not in intelligence.
6. Her handwriting has changed so much that I can hardly \_\_\_\_\_ it.

### 四、课文填空

Our 1 is always raising money 2 one 3 or another, but he has never 4 to get enough money to have the 5 clock 6. The big clock which used to 7 the hours day and night was damaged many years 8 and has been 9 ever since.

One night 10 our vicar 11 with a start the clock was 12 the hours! Looking at his watch he saw that 13 was one o'clock 14 the bell struck thirteen times 15 it stopped. Armed with a 16 the vicar went up into the clock tower to see 17 was going on 18 the torchlight, he caught sight of a 19 whom he immediately recognized 20 Bill Wilkins, our local grocer.

### 五、补全对话

1. How's your boy getting on at school?

- 
- (a) He usually gets on the 8 o'clock bus.  
(b) Quite well, but he's always getting into trouble.  
(c) He's very well, thanks.

2. I saw Peter picking blackberries yesterday.

- 
- (a) Yes, he always goes out picking blackberries at this time of year.  
(b) He's always picking up things, isn't he?  
(c) Yes, I saw them, too.

3. Why does Mary annoy you so much?

- 
- (a) Because it's such a noise.  
(b) Yes, she does—quite a lot.  
(c) Because she's constantly asking me for money.

4. Why's John going over to the shop this early in the morning?

- 
- (a) He's coming back soon.  
(b) Because he's coming back to meet the shopkeeper.  
(c) He always goes over at this time to buy some milk.

5. You don't like Joan much, do you?

- 
- (a) So do I.

(b) But you don't always see her, do you?

(c) No, she's forever complaining about something.

## 六、英汉互译

1. The big clock which used to strike the hours day and night was damaged many years ago and has been silent ever since.
2. It's working all right, but I'm afraid that at one o'clock it will strike thirteen times and there's nothing I can do about it.
3. Armed with a torch, the vicar went up into the clock tower to see what was going on. In the torchlight, he caught sight of a figure whom he immediately recognized as Bill Wilkins, our local grocer.
4. Our vicar is always raising money for one cause or another, but he has never managed to get enough money to have the church clock repaired.
5. 13 下是不如一下好, 但总比一下也不敲强。
6. 一天夜里, 我们的牧师突然被惊醒了, 大钟已在“打点”报时了!
7. 他一看表, 才 1 点钟, 可是那钟一连敲了 13 下才停。
8. 几个星期了, 我天天夜里到钟楼上来。

## 七、改错

1. The transformation of the housewife's role from manufacture to service has begun before the end of the century.  
(a) (b) (c) (d)
2. In organizing the format of the questionnaire, care should be taken to make the instrument as appealed as possible.  
(a) (b) (c) (d)
3. A successful economy encourages new industries and absorbs the workers with varying skills.  
(a) (b) (c) (d)
4. Drinking would doubtless be more prevalent had the boys had ready access to liquor.  
(a) (b) (c) (d)
5. A typical computer terminal uses only 100 to 125 watts or less when it is under operation, and a phone line consumes only one watt or less while it is in use.  
(b) (c) (d) (a)

## 八、完形填空

It is important that the reader and the writer should have certain things in common, if communication between them is to take place. The minimum requirement is that they should protest the same code: that they should write and understand the 1 language. They should also have in common a command of that language that is not too widely different: 2 the reader has a far smaller vocabulary than the writer, for example, he will find the text hard to understand. In reading by 3 of foreign languages, this problem is basic and familiar.

A more interesting requirement is that the writer and reader 4 share certain assumptions about the world and the way it works. We saw that if the writer 5 his reader to have a basic understanding of chemistry, the text will not be readily understood by 6 who lacks this; the writer does not tell the reader what he assumes is already known. So problems in understanding 7 when there is a mismatch between the presuppositions of the writer and those 8 the reader.

Naturally there always is a mismatch of some kind; no two people have had identical experiences of 9, so the writer is always likely to leave something unsaid that he takes for 10, but that the reader does not.

- |                |           |             |             |
|----------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. (a) similar | (b) same  | (c) easy    | (c) alike   |
| 2. (a) since   | (b) so    | (c) if      | (d) though  |
| 3. (a) ways    | (b) means | (c) manners | (d) methods |
| 4. (a) may     | (b) might | (c) should  | (d) can     |

- |                 |             |             |              |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| 5. (a) hopes    | (b) thinks  | (c) waits   | (d) expects  |
| 6. (a) everyone | (b) on one  | (c) anyone  | (d) someone  |
| 7. (a) arouse   | (b) raise   | (c) rise    | (d) arise    |
| 8. (a) within   | (b) of      | (c) to      | (d) beyond   |
| 9. (a) lively   | (b) alive   | (c) live    | (d) life     |
| 10. (a) cared   | (b) noticed | (c) granted | (d) accepted |

## 九、作文

### 自荐信

在现代社会里，一个人若想获得自己喜爱的工作或单位，一定要学会推销自己。自荐信则是人们进行自我推销的重要手段之一。一封好的推荐信很可能达到事半功倍的效果。

假如你是一个美国公民，想进一所大学工作，请写一封自荐信。

## Lesson 3 An unknown goddess

### 无名女神

#### 一、选出与给定音标发音相符的单词

- |      |        |                |                 |             |              |
|------|--------|----------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------|
| [ɔ]  | 1. ( ) | (a) hotel      | (b) goddess     | (c) open    | (d) close    |
| [i:] | 2. ( ) | (a) answer     | (b) anxious     | (c) ant     | (d) Aegean   |
| [i]  | 3. ( ) | (a) explore    | (b) expectation | (c) inspect | (d) prospect |
| [ɔ]  | 4. ( ) | (a) prosperous | (b) accompany   | (c) compare | (d) propel   |
| [æ]  | 5. ( ) | (a) corner     | (b) report      | (c) worship | (d) form     |

#### 二、词汇与语法

- You are just the same as you were the day \_\_\_\_\_ I first met you.  
(a) that (b) which (c) when (d) how
- It's no use \_\_\_\_\_ me not to worry.  
(a) you tell (b) your telling  
(c) for you to have told (d) having told
- We didn't know his telephone number, otherwise we \_\_\_\_\_ him.  
(a) would have telephoned (b) must have telephoned  
(c) would telephone (d) had telephoned
- The match was cancelled because most of the members \_\_\_\_\_ a match without a standard court.  
(a) objected to have (b) were objected to have  
(c) objected to having (d) were objected to having
- I've already told you that I'm going to buy it, \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) however much it costs (b) however does it costs much  
(c) how much does it cost (d) no matter how it cost
- The reason \_\_\_\_\_ I'm writing is to tell you about a party on Saturday.  
(a) because (b) why (c) for (d) as
- The British are not so familiar with different cultures and other ways of doing things, \_\_\_\_\_ is often the case in other countries.  
(a) as (b) what (c) so (d) that
- The old lady is very \_\_\_\_\_ the Party's consideration.  
(a) grateful to (b) grateful for (c) gratified at (d) gracious to
- I asked the soldier what he was in \_\_\_\_\_ life.  
(a) ordinary (b) daily (c) common (d) civilian
- To improve the \_\_\_\_\_ is regarded as a good method to increase the farmer's income in the south part of the country.  
(a) sewage (b) drainage (c) aqueduct (d) archway
- His manual of botany has become a \_\_\_\_\_ among scientists.  
(a) masterpiece (b) classic (c) famous work (d) legend
- A \_\_\_\_\_ in the leg can be very serious in old people.  
(a) fracture (b) fragment (c) fixture (d) friction
- The streets are \_\_\_\_\_ with colourful flags.  
(a) masked (b) decorated (c) remedied (d) decreased
- The witness claimed \_\_\_\_\_ a man outside the house, but he was not sure whether this was the man.

- (a) to see            (b) to have seen            (c) that he saw            (d) that he has seen  
15. Tom \_\_\_\_\_ the bag as his by telling what it contained.  
(a) identified            (b) recognized            (c) showed            (d) said

### 三、用下列短语或词语的正确形式填空

date from, explore, equipped with, turn out to be, prosperous, storey, discovery

1. Since it recovered from the earthquake, Tangshan has been more \_\_\_\_\_ than it used to be.
2. A: Great changes have taken place in Shanghai since I was here last time.  
B: Yes, some of them are more than 20 \_\_\_\_\_ high.
3. It looked like raining this morning, but it has \_\_\_\_\_ a fine day.
4. The archaeologists discovered an ancient grave which \_\_\_\_\_ the Ming Dynasty.
5. In 1974, a group of scientists \_\_\_\_\_ an ancient village near Xi'an and found many clay warriors.
6. Geologists have made an important \_\_\_\_\_ of oil and natural gases in that rear.

### 四、课文填空

The temple which the archaeologists 1 was used as a place of 2 from the fifteenth century B. C. 3 Roman times. 4 sacred room of the temple, clay fragments of fifteen 5 were found. Each of these 6 a goddess and had 7 been painted. The body of one statue was found 8 remains dating from the fifteenth century B. C. Its 9 head happened to be among remains of the fifth century B. C. This head 10 have been found in Classical times and carefully 11. It was very old and 12 even then. When the archaeologists 13 the fragments, they were 14 to find that the goddess 15 to be a very modern-looking woman. She stood three feet 16 and her hands rested 17 her hips. She was wearing a full-length skirt which swept the ground. 18 her great age she was very 19 indeed, but, so far, the archaeologists have been unable to discover her 20.

### 五、阅读理解

Is language, like food, a basic human need without which a child at a critical period of life can be starved and damaged? Judging from the drastic experiment of Frederick II in the thirteenth century, it may be. Hoping to discover what language a child would speak if he heard no mother tongue, he told the nurses to keep silent.

All the infants died before the first year. But clearly there was more than lack of language here. What was missing was good mothering. Without good mothering, in the first year of life especially, the capacity to survive is seriously affected.

Today no such serve lack exists as that ordered by Frederick. Nevertheless, some children are still backward in speaking. Most often the reason for this is that the mother is insensitive to the signals of the infant, whose brain is programmed to learn language rapidly. If these sensitive periods are neglected, the ideal time for acquiring skills passes and they might never be learned so easily again. A bird learns to sing and to fly rapidly at the right time, but the process is slow and hard once the critical stage has passed.

Experts suggest that speed stages are reached in a fixed sequence and at a constant age, but there are cases where speech has started late in a child who eventually turns out to be of high IQ. At twelve weeks a baby smiles and makes vowel-like sounds, at twelve months he can speak simple words and understand simple commands, at eighteen months he has a vocabulary of three to fifty words. At there he knows about 1, 000 words which he can put into sentences, and at four he knows his language differs from that of his parents in style rather than grammar.

Recent evidence suggests that an infant is born with the capacity of speaking. What is special about man's brain, compared with that of the monkey, is the complex system which enables a child to connect the sight and feel of, say, a toy-bear with the sound pattern "toy-bear". And even more incredible is the young brain's ability to pick out an order in language



from the mixture of sound around him, to analyze, to combine and recombine the parts of a language in new ways.

But speech has to be induced, and this depends on interaction between the mother and the child, where the mother recognizes the signals in the child's babbling, grasping and smiling, and responds to them. Insensitivity of the mother to these signals dull the interaction because the child gets discouraged and sends out only the obvious signals. Sensitivity to the child's non-verbal signals is essential to the growth and development of language.

1. What is the purpose of the drastic experiment of Frederik II in the 13th century?  
(A) To discover a language a child would speak without hearing any human speech.  
(C) To prove that a baby couldn't live without his mother.  
(C) To find out what role careful nursing would play in teaching a child to speak.  
(D) To prove that a child would be damaged without learning a language.
2. According to the passage, the reason that children of the Frederick II's experiment died is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) lack of language  
(B) lack of good mothering  
(C) without mother tongue  
(D) the nurses' careless nursing
3. If a child starts to speak later than other normal children, he will \_\_\_\_\_ in the future.  
(A) have a high IQ  
(B) be insensitive to verbal signal  
(C) be less intelligent  
(D) not necessarily be backward
4. A child can say "Mum" probably at the age of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) twelve weeks (B) twelve months  
(C) three (D) four
5. Which of the following can NOT be inferred from the passage?  
(A) The faculty of speech is inborn in man.  
(B) Mother plays an important role in child's learning language.  
(C) Without mothering the child will learn nothing about language.  
(D) The child's brain is highly selective.

## 六、英汉互译

1. When the archaeologists reconstructed the fragments, they were amazed to find that the goddess turned out to be a very modern-looking woman.
2. The temple which the archaeologists explored was used as a place of worship from the fifteenth century until Roman times.
3. The city was even equipped with a drainage, for a great many clay pipes were found beneath the narrow streets.
4. Despite her great age, she was very graceful indeed, but, so far, the archaeologists have been unable to discover her identity.
5. 不久之前, 在爱琴海的基亚岛上, 考古工作者有一项有趣的发现。
6. 一个美国考古队在阿伊亚·依时尼海角的一座古城里考察了一座庙宇。
7. 这座古城肯定一度很繁荣, 因为它曾享有高度的文明。
8. 我们带上雨衣吧, 很可能下雨。

## 七、改错

1. The simplicity that the violin presents with to the eye is singularly deceptive.  
(a) (b) (c) (d)
2. The functional relationship between the brain's two hemispheres has for over across a century been a major focus of research in neuropsychology.  
(a) (b) (c) (d)