

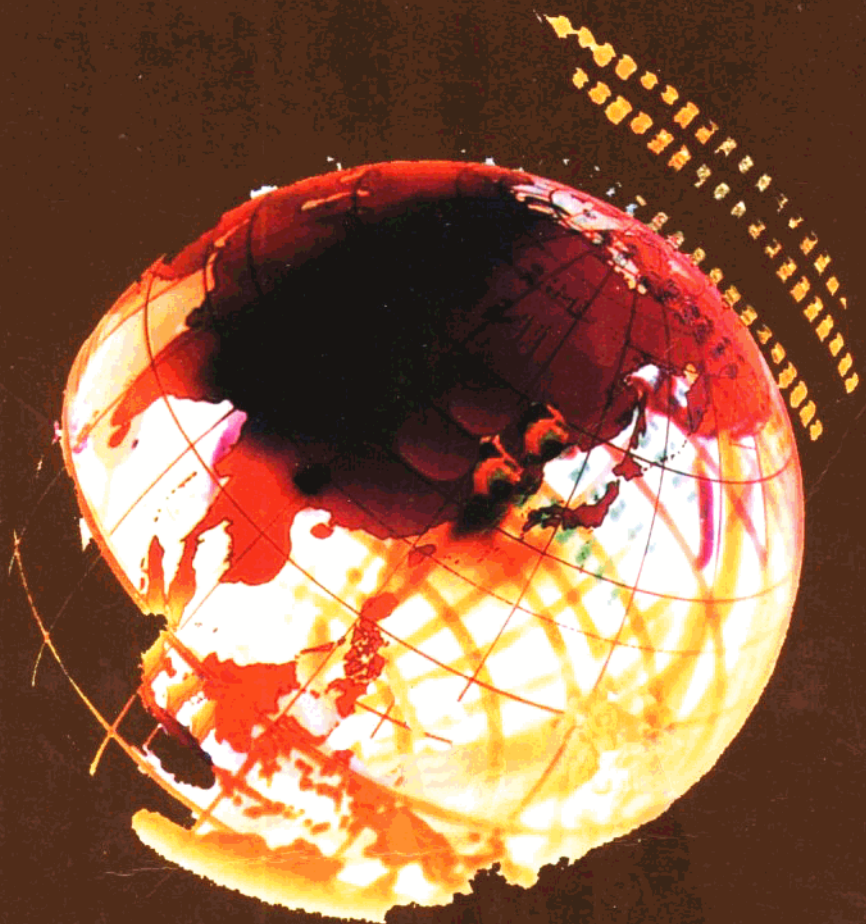
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奥赛英语

教程

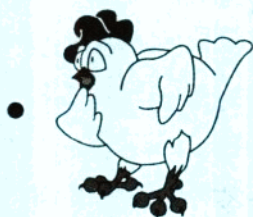
· 高二年级 ·

主编 周金苓



华东师范大学出版社

奥赛英语



教 程

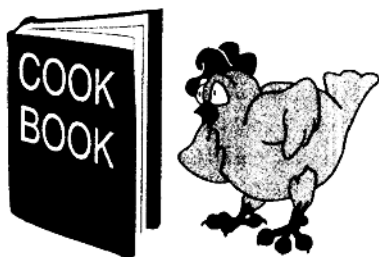
高二年级

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主编介绍

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前 言

《奥赛英语教程》系列丛书是根据国家教育部和上海市最新中学英语教学大纲、最新考纲、最新教材以及英语竞赛要求,在充分研究近几年北京、天津、上海、江苏等地中、高考试题及竞赛试题的基础上,由全国各地优秀特、高级教师和命题教师按国内外最新题型编写的,旨在提高学生英语语言的综合能力、考试实战能力以及创新意识的实用性极强的教辅用书。

本系列丛书的编写充分体现了“同步”、“竞赛”和“中、高考相关链接”三者的有机结合。

同步:以现行大纲和人教版最新教材为基础,融上海、江苏等地教材为一体,吸取多种版本教材的精华,同步延伸,面向全体学生,强化基础知识和解题技巧,使课本知识和课外知识相互渗透。

竞赛:参照奥林匹克英语竞赛、全国英语竞赛以及上海、北京、天津、江苏等地的英语竞赛要求和最新题型,对相关教材内容进行延伸和拓展,对竞赛范围的知识进行有针对性的题型专项讲析和训练,以做到举一反三、融会贯通、启发思维、拓宽视野,从而使综合能力有所突破。

中、高考相关链接:根据全国各地中、高考要求、最新考纲和最新考试题型,对中、高考名题和题型专项进行讲析和训练,相信对提高中、高考的实战能力大有帮助。

本书是系列丛书的高二年级。全书由“竞赛样题”、“同步延伸”、“竞赛/高考题型专项应试技巧与能力突破”、“竞赛模拟试题”和“参考答案及音带文字”5个部分组成。**竞赛样题**选自“2001年全国中学生英语能力竞赛(NEPCS)初赛和决赛”各一套,以使学生了解最新竞赛题型以及题型难易程度,做到心中有数,有的放矢。**同步延伸**以现行人教版最新教材高二年级上下册为依据,以Unit为单位,每个Unit由“重点、难点和热点”、“思维延伸”、“典型题例解”、“基础训练题”和“能力提高题”组成。“重点、难点和热点”涉及词汇、语法和交际用语三个方面,“思维延伸”对本单元的重点和疑点等精析和延伸,以切实提高学生的思维开发。“典型题例解”选择有指导意义的名题、高考题和竞赛题,简要剖析解题思路,使学生真正地掌握本单元的知识点,做到融会贯通,以提高洞察力。“基础训练题”用来检测学生的基础知识,“能力提高题”用以培养和提高实际运用英语的综合能力。**竞赛/高考题型专项应试技巧与能力突破**分析近几年的竞赛/高考题型,对每一题型的特点、要求、命题方式、解题步骤和技巧等作科学性的说明,给出典型题进行精析,通过“综合能力突破”加以巩固,以强化训练、开阔视野,提高综合能力。**竞赛模拟试题**既用以检测对以上同步知识及竞赛知识的掌握情况,也为参加竞赛提供实战演练。**参考答案及音带文字**附有以上所有训练题、样题及模拟题的答案及音带文字,以便学生自我核对。

我们衷心希望,本书能够对提高你的英语综合能力及参加竞赛和高考的实战能力有所帮助。果能如此,我们深感欣慰。

华东师范大学出版社

2002年9月

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第一部分 竞赛样题

2001 年全国中学生英语能力竞赛 (NEPCS) 初赛 高二组试题

(时间: 120 分钟 总分: 150 分)

听力部分 (共四大题, 计 30 分)

I. 听辨单词 (Words) (共 5 小题, 计 5 分)

请听句子, 然后从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出你所听到的句子中所含的单词。每个句子只读一遍。(答案涂在答题纸上)

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. A. email | B. imagine | C. engine | D. improve |
| 2. A. change | B. pronounce | C. chance | D. cheese |
| 3. A. pollution | B. permission | C. position | D. poison |
| 4. A. woollen | B. aeroplane | C. home | D. telephone |
| 5. A. honour | B. honest | C. owner | D. hour |

II. 句子理解 (Sentences) (共 5 小题, 计 5 分)

请听句子, 然后从 A、B、C、D 中选出一个与你所听到的句子意思一致的选项。每个句子只读一遍。(答案涂在答题纸上)

6. A. Both quality and quantity are important. B. Neither quality nor quantity is important.
C. Quantity is less important than quality. D. Quantity is more important than quality.
7. A. His family was rich, so he didn't like to study.
B. Poor as he was, he studied better than the others in his class.
C. He did not study hard, for his family was poor.
D. His parents forced him to work hard.
8. A. You should work hard when you are young.
B. You needn't work hard while you are seven years old.
C. Working hard is what you should do if you are old.
D. You should work hard at the age of fifty.
9. A. Her friend bought a pair of shoes suitable for her birthday party.
B. She borrowed a dress suitable for the evening.
C. She wouldn't attend the party because she didn't have a dress.
D. She bought a dress which was suitable for a party.
10. A. Neither he nor I can pay for a new car.
B. Only he can buy a new jeep.
C. Both he and I can spend much on a new truck.
D. Either he or I like the train.

III. 对话理解 (Dialogues) (共 5 小题, 计 10 分)

请听对话, 然后根据你所听到的对话内容, 选择能回答所提问题的正确选项。每组对话和问题均读两遍。第一段对话回答第 11 题。

- C. He drove him off. D. He was shocked.
26. Whom did the young man meet as he was leaving the office?
A. A classmate. B. A friend. C. A manager. D. A clerk.
27. How did the clerk feel for the honest young man?
A. Happy. B. Excited. C. Sorry. D. Sad.
28. What did the clerk ask the young man to do?
A. Not to be rich. B. To be handsome.
C. Not to be honest. D. To be open-minded.
29. This time the young man told the manager that his mother died at the age of _____ and his father died at the age of _____.
A. 93 : 98 B. 90 : 95 C. 89 : 90 D. 98 : 93
30. What was the result after the young man took the clerk's advice?
A. He was turned down for a second time. B. He knew that honesty is the best policy.
C. He had his life insured. D. He became a manager of an insurance office.

笔试部分 (共七大题, 计 120 分)

I. 选择填空 (Multiple choice test) (共 20 小题, 计 20 分)

A) 从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。(答案涂在答题纸上)

1. Don't worry. I'll show _____ the machine.
A. you operating B. you how to operate
C. operating D. you to operate
2. I would gladly pay _____ for the book because it is quite useful to me.
A. twice as much B. twice so much C. as much twice D. so much twice
3. People like to read the _____ news in the newspaper.
A. last B. near C. latest D. late
4. Mr Cox enjoys learning about new things _____ politics _____ sports and music.
A. between; and B. both; and C. either; or D. from; to
5. They telephone people and tell them when they will have a(n) _____ interview with them.
A. eye to eye B. face to face C. hand in hand D. neck to neck
6. At first I had some trouble with my car but finally I managed _____.
A. to get starting it B. it to get started C. to get it started D. getting it started
7. I, who _____ your Chinese teacher, will try my best to help you with your study.
A. be B. are C. is D. am
8. There _____ a serious flood last year, many crops were badly damaged.
A. are B. were C. being D. to be
9. The films made by Disney _____ all over the world.
A. is used to show B. is used to showing
C. used to be shown D. used to show
10. He received a letter with an unusual stamp on it from his friend, which _____ his collection.
A. added up to B. added to C. was made up of D. made up
11. It _____ to me that he wouldn't come to the meeting.
A. appeared B. expected C. provided D. respected
12. Look, the firefighters are fighting against the fire. You must _____ the way.
A. keep out of B. keep in touch with C. stand up D. keep on
13. The _____ paragraphs are very important.

- A. one third B. first one C. one three D. last three
14. Tom has worked for the firm, man and boy, for forty years.
The underlined phrase above means _____.
- A. as a man B. with his father C. with all men D. since boyhood
15. From his talk one would think his pictures were going to set the river on fire.
The underlined phrase above means _____.
- A. be burnt B. do something surprising
C. make trouble D. be unknown
- B) 下面是一篇小短文, 根据短文内容, 从所给的四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。
16. When Elvis Presley started to play music in the mid-1950s he was very _____.
- A. careless B. old C. popular D. happy
17. _____ in America and Britain loved his rock "n" roll music.
- A. Teenagers B. Old men C. Only girls D. The young and the old
18. This new type of music came from the rhythm and blues music _____ many black musicians played in America.
- A. so B. that C. before D. though
19. The USA was the main place for popular music (often called "_____ music") until 1962 when four musicians from Liverpool started to perform. They were the Beatles, and they created a new type of rock "n" roll called the "Mersey Sound".
- A. soft B. light C. Jazz D. pop
20. The _____ comes from the river Mersey in Liverpool. The Beatles became one of the most successful bands of all time.
- A. name B. band C. music D. performance

II. 阅读理解 (Reading comprehension) (共 30 小题, 计 30 分)

A) 阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的四个选项 (A、B、C 和 D) 中, 选出最佳选项。(答案涂在答题纸上)

(A)

Americans were invited to sample the food, the golf and the cultural achievements of Scotland at a meeting held in New York yesterday to promote the tourism opportunities created by films set in Scotland. The move came as the Scottish Tourist Board announced a seven per cent growth in tourist spending in Scotland last year.

American tourism accounts for a quarter of the overseas visits to Scotland and visitor numbers are expected to increase greatly this year as a result of the large number of "scenic" films shot there. At the Scottish Travel Fair in Glasgow, it was said that the films could have an effect on Scottish tourism for the next 15 years.

21. What was the reason for the meeting in New York?
- A. To advertise films made in Scotland. B. To make Scottish food more popular.
C. To encourage people to visit Scotland. D. To persuade people to make films in Scotland.
22. Why might members of the Scottish Tourist Board be feeling pleased?
- A. Few tourists visited Scotland last year. B. They had an increase in their salaries.
C. Visitors spent more money in Scotland last year. D. They spent more money on visitors last year.
23. This year it is expected that _____.
- A. more people will come to visit Scotland
B. there will be an increase in "scenic" films made here
C. the films will have little effect on the number of visitors
D. a quarter of all visitors will come from America

(B)

Father was in the army all through the war — the First War, I mean — so, up to the age of five, I never saw much of him, and what I saw did not worry me. Sometimes I woke and there was a big figure looking down at me. Sometimes in the early morning I heard the closing of the front door and the sound of boots walking down the lane. These were Father's entrances and exits.

Each time he went away, he left me lots of presents — model tanks, knives and all sorts of military equipment which he put in a long box on top of the wardrobe as he felt that they could be handy sometime. When he was not there, Mother let me get a chair and search through his treasures. She did not seem to think so highly of them as he did.

The war was the most peaceful period of my life. Every morning I awoke as soon as it was light and felt myself to be like the sun, ready to shine and rejoice. Life never seemed so simple and clear and full of possibilities as then. I got up, went into Mother's room and climbed into the big bed. She woke and I began to tell her of my plans. I talked but then fell asleep and woke again only when I heard her below in the kitchen, making the breakfast.

I often wondered what Mother and I should do all day, what present I would get for Christmas and what I should do to brighten up the home. There was that little matter of the baby, for instance. Mother and I could never agree about that. Ours was the only house in the street without a new baby, and Mother said we could not afford one until Father came back from the war as they were very expensive. That showed how simple she was. The Geneys who lived nearby had a baby, and everybody knew that they had hardly any money at all. Admittedly(不可否认地) it was probably a cheap baby, and Mother wanted something really good, but I felt this did not really matter. The Geneys' baby would have been fine for us.

24. Until the age of five, the writer _____.
- A. did not worry about his father B. never saw his father
C. often annoyed his father D. saw his father occasionally
25. When Father was away, Mother asked the writer to _____.
- A. put the presents aside B. go over the presents carefully
C. get everything ready D. throw the presents away
26. The writer's father kept his presents because he thought _____.
- A. they could be put inside the wardrobe B. they were very valuable
C. Mother did not seem to value them D. they might be useful
27. When the writer woke up, he felt that _____.
- A. life was good B. he was simple C. life was uninteresting D. he was funny
28. What happened as soon as the writer got into his mother's bed?
- A. She went to make breakfast. B. He told her all his plans.
C. She asked him about his plans. D. He went to sleep.
29. The writer's mother said they could not have a baby because _____.
- A. there was a war on B. there were too many babies in the street
C. they cost a lot of money D. Father was ill in the army
30. Why did the writer think that his mother would not have wanted the Geneys' baby?
- A. It was probably not of very good quality. B. The price would have been too high.
C. The Geneys were too poor. D. She probably thought it was too good for her.

B) 阅读下列短文,然后回答问题或完成句子。(答案写在答题纸上)

(C)

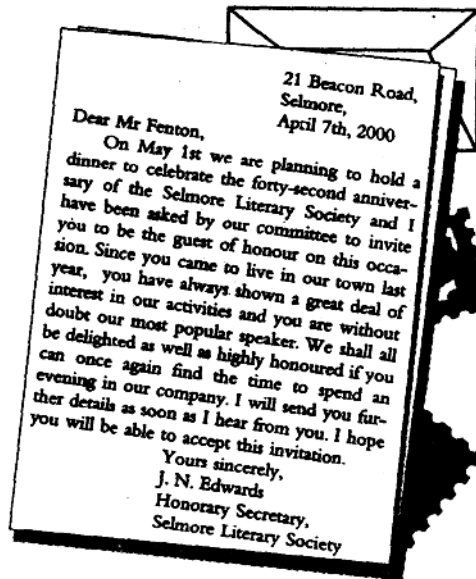
In 1577 Queen Elizabeth I of England sent for the famous Francis Drake, a daring sea captain. He was

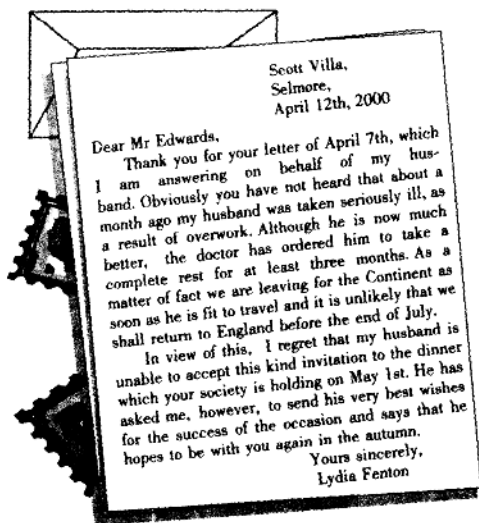
asked if he could help punish King Phillip of Spain. Drake suggested that he could sail round the tip of South America to attack the Spanish ships and ports on the west coast. The plan pleased the Queen and she provided Drake with money and ships for the long voyage. With five ships, the "Pelican", the "Elizabeth", the "Marigold" and two smaller supply ships, the "Swan" and the "Benedict", he set sail from Plymouth.

After many adventures (惊险) Drake was left with only the "Pelican" which he renamed the "Golden Hind". The "Marigold" was wrecked in a storm. The "Elizabeth" was also caught in a storm, seriously damaged and was forced to return to England. The two supply ships were in such poor condition that Drake had them destroyed. He surprised the Spaniards and got much silver, gold and jewels. The Spaniards left their ports unguarded, not expecting anyone sailing so far from England. Then he was faced with the long journey home. At first he sailed northwards along the coast of America and hoped to turn westwards along the coast of what is now Canada. The weather turned worse and the temperature dropped. He was forced, under these conditions, to turn back. Drake then decided against going round Cape Horn and crossed the Pacific Ocean instead. The "Golden Hind" almost foundered after hitting a reef near Java, which is now Indonesia. After sailing round the Cape of Good Hope, Drake and his men reached Plymouth after an absence of three years. They were the first Englishmen to sail completely around the world.

After resting for a few days, Drake took the "Golden Hind" up the River Thames to London. Queen Elizabeth came aboard. She was delighted to greet her favourite sea captain — especially after hearing that the "Golden Hind" was filled with booty (战利品) for her. As a reward she made Francis kneel. She tapped (轻拍) him on his shoulder with a sword and said, "Arise, Sir Francis Drake".

31. What nationality was the king whom Elizabeth I wanted to punish?
32. How many ships did Drake lose on the voyage?
33. Which word tells us the Spaniards did not protect their ports?
34. Near which country was Drake's last ship nearly wrecked?
35. What is the name of the river by both sides of which London is situated?
36. Near which present day country did Drake find the weather becoming cold?
37. Which word means "sank"?





(D)

38. Why did Mrs Fenton refuse the invitation on behalf of her husband?
39. When was the Selmore Literary Society founded?
40. On which day was the Selmore Literary Society planning to have a dinner?
41. Why was Mr Fenton asked to be the guest of honour?
42. How long had Mr Fenton been ill?
43. In what season would Mr Fenton be likely to be with Mr Edwards?

(E)

In the year 79 the volcano Vesuvius rumbled. This was followed by an eruption (爆发) of great violence. Streams of lava (熔岩) and hot mud poured down the mountain slopes and filled the port of Herculaneum. The people there were able to escape in boats from the small harbour. But in the nearby city of Pompeii many were not so lucky. Hot ashes and stones rained down and the air was filled with poisonous fumes (烟). The whole city was buried and hundreds of people who had not time to flee were killed.

As the years went by, the buried city of Pompeii was forgotten. A layer of arable (可耕种的) land formed over the city. Farmers ploughed the land and fine crops were grown. Then hundreds of years later some stones were dug up that were engraved (雕刻) with Roman writing. These stones were studied by scholars and historians who considered that the old city of Pompeii lay under this farming land. Digging began and continued for about a hundred years. The search concentrated on (集中在) important buildings and many relics (遗迹) were unearthed. Around 1860 it was decided to uncover the whole city.

Today if you visit Pompeii in Italy you can walk in a Roman city as it was two thousand years ago. Not all of the old city has been uncovered but many of the temples and public halls are on view. There are deep tracks in the paved streets worn by carts. On the walls of many houses are beautiful pictures made with tiles (砖). There is a museum by the gates of the old city which contains many interesting relics such as pots, pans, tools and furniture used by the inhabitants of Pompeii. Even bodies have been found to be preserved in the hardened ash. By carefully pouring plaster (灰泥) into the shells, detailed copies have been made of the individuals, some even showing expressions of horror on their faces.

44. Was the city of Pompeii covered by ash or lava?
45. Was everybody in Pompeii killed?
46. Is the whole city of Pompeii on view today?
47. What did the Romans use on walls for making pictures?
48. How many cities are mentioned in the passage?
49. Which word indicates that the Romans used wheeled vehicles?
50. Which word means "run away" except the word "escape"?

III. 完形填空 (Cloze test) (共 20 小题, 计 20 分)

A) 阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后根据空白处所给单词的首字母, 写出各单词的完全形式, 使短文语义完整。(答案写在答题纸上)

Younger people and older people do not always agree. They sometimes have different (51) i _____ about life, work and play. But in one special program in New York State, adults and teenagers live together in peace. Each summer 200 teenagers and 50 adults live together for eight weeks as (52) m _____ of a special work group. Everyone works several hours each day. The aim is not just to keep busy but rather to find meaning and (53) e _____ in work. Some teenagers work in the woods or on the farms near the village. Some learn to make furniture and to build houses. The adults teach them these skills.

There are several (54) f _____ hours each day. (55) W _____ are free, too. During the free hours some of the teenagers learn (56) p _____ or painting. Others sit around talking or singing. Each teenager (57) c _____ his own way to spend his free time.

When people live together, rules are always (58) n _____. In this program the teenagers and the adults make the rules together. If someone breaks a rule, the problem goes before the whole group. The group discuss the problem. They ask, "Why did it (59) h _____?" "What should we do about it?"

One of the teenagers has this to say about the experience, "You stop (60) t _____ only about yourself. You learn how to think about the group."

B) 阅读下面短文, 在空白处填上适当的词, 使短文语义完整。每空一词。(答案写在答题纸上)

Israel Baline was the youngest child in a poor family that had moved from Russia to America in 1893. Money was (61) _____ scarce (缺乏) that even the small amount of money that Israel earned (62) _____ a child on the streets of New York by selling newspapers was important for the family.

One evening, (63) _____ sold all his newspapers. Israel was sitting on a bridge beside the East River (64) _____ a crane (起重機) which was unloading coal from a boat hit him and knocked him into the (65) _____. He would probably have drowned if it had not been for a man who (66) _____ into the river and rescued him. Israel was taken to hospital where the doctors found that he was still holding the few pennies he (67) _____ earned that day.

As he grew older, Israel discovered that he had a talent (才能) for writing songs. Realising that his name did not sound very American, he changed (68) _____ to Irving Berlin and went on to compose (创作) some of the most popular songs of the (69) _____ century. In spite of his poor beginnings, he was a rich and famous man when he (70) _____ in 1989, at the age of 101.

IV. 翻译 (Translation) (共 5 小题, 计 10 分)

阅读下面短文, 然后把划线处的句子译成汉语。(答案写在答题纸上)

(71) The airship lifted up from the ground. Men raised their hats and cheered.

"Good luck!" the crowd shouted. Alberto Santos Dumont leaned over the side of the basket. He smiled and waved at the thousands of people in the park below.

(72) Like a cloud of silk, the giant balloon moved up over the crowd. Under the balloon, the engine roared at full speed.

Standing in the basket, Alberto could feel the wind against his back. (73) It was a strong wind — as strong as the wind had been on his first try several months before. That day his balloon had crashed into a large tree.

But that crash had not been the worst. A month later, near the Eiffel Tower, the balloon had crashed into a hotel building and exploded.

However, on this day, his third try, he would not fail. He would win the prize.

(74) To win the prize, he had to fly the 7 mile trip around the Eiffel Tower in 30 minutes. But the prize itself — 20,000 dollars — was not important to him. Alberto was a rich man. What was important to him was the flying.

In 1898 he had been the first man to fly a motor driven airship. (75) On this day, October 19, 1901, he would prove man could pick on a course and fly it.

V. 短文改错 (Error correction) (共 15 小题, 计 15 分)

此题要求改正所给短文中的错误。

对标有题号的每一行作出判断: 如无错误, 在该行右边横线上画一个勾(✓); 如有错误(每行只有一个错误), 则按下列情况改正:

该行多一个词: 把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉, 在该行右边横线上写出该词, 并用斜线(\)划掉。

该行缺一个词: 在缺词处加一个漏字符号(∧), 在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

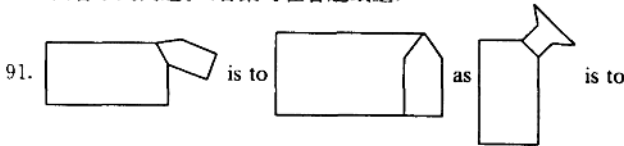
该行错一个词: 在错的词下划一横线, 在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

(答案写在答题纸上)

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Quite different from plants, animals are living being | 76. _____ |
| that have the ability to move about searching food. | 77. _____ |
| Scientists divide animals as two groups, the first is those | 78. _____ |
| with backbones and the second includes those without backbones. | 79. _____ |
| Birds, fish and mammals belongs to the first group. | 80. _____ |
| In them, mammals are considered the most remarkable | 81. _____ |
| animals. Mammals have no hair or fur. They nurse their young. | 82. _____ |
| Many people use the word "mammals" to refer animals | 83. _____ |
| such as dogs, cats, cows, horses and monkeys. | 84. _____ |
| Most of the animals of the second group lives in water. | 85. _____ |
| The pull of gravity makes them difficult to move about on land. | 86. _____ |
| The largest animal on earth is the blue whales. The | 87. _____ |
| whale often grows more than the 30 metres long and | 88. _____ |
| weights more than 100 tons. The elephant is the | 89. _____ |
| largest land animal and the ostrich (鸵鸟) is the largest bird one. | 90. _____ |

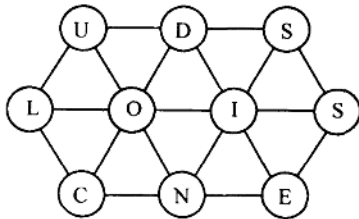
VI. 智力测试 (Intelligence test) (共 5 小题, 计 5 分)

回答下列问题。(答案写在答题纸上)



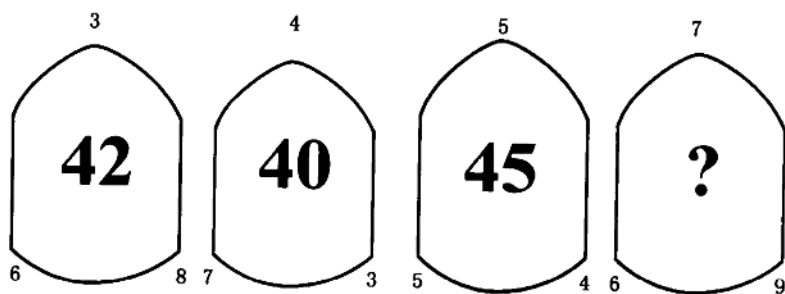
Answer: _____

92. Find a 10-letter word using adjoining (邻近的) letters once each only



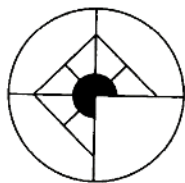
Answer: _____

93. What number should replace the question mark?



Answer: _____

94. One of the boxes is missing in the following pattern.
Draw the box that can complete the pattern.



Answer: _____

95. Take four letters from B R E A D - V A N to make a vegetable. Answer: _____

VI. 写作(Writing)(共1题,计20分)

下列图画描述的是六月一日晚,一夜贼(burglar)闯进巴黎一房中行窃的过程。

注意:

1. 短文必须包括图画所表现的主要内容,可以适当增减细节,使其连贯、完整。
2. 词数 120 左右。

生词: 冰箱 — fridge *n.* (答案写在答题纸上)

