



中职教材同步训练丛书

ZHONGZHI JIAOCAI TONGBU XUNLIAN CONGSHU

# 英语同步训练

YINGYU TONGBU XUNLIAN

(第1册)

大连教育学院职业学校教师教育中心 编



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(第1册)

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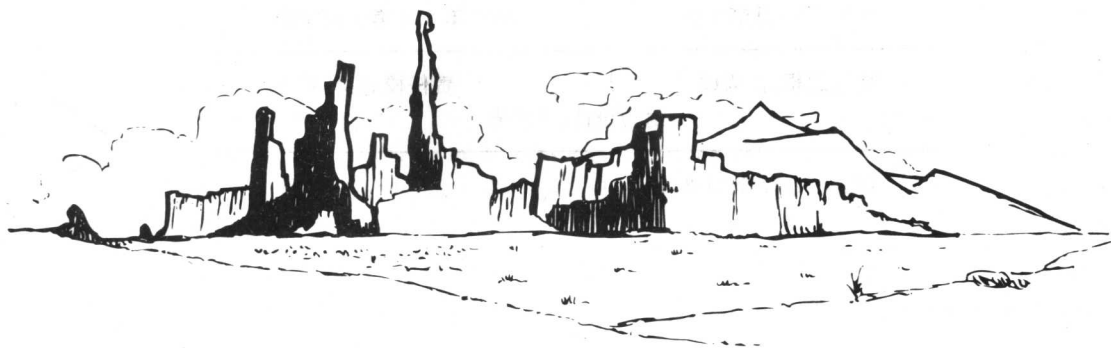
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# 编写说明

根据国务院提出的大力发展中等职业教育的要求,践行教育部提出的“以能力为本位,以就业为导向”的职业教育理念,针对大连市中等职业学校学生英语学习的实际情况,依据现行的大连市中等职业学校英语地方教材并结合其特点,我们编写了这本与教材《英语(第1册)》相配套的训练册,供大连市中等职业学校一年级学生使用。旨在为了帮助广大中等职业学校学生充分了解和掌握英语教材中的语言基础知识,培养良好的学习习惯,训练其实际运用语言知识的能力,进而提高其英语水平。

本练习册具有以下特点:

## 一、紧扣教材,精编习题

本训练册与现行教材同步,练习题精编、详解。涵盖教材中全部语言基础知识,充分检验每单元的教学效果和学习效果,起到及时反馈、巩固所学基础知识和查漏补缺的作用。

## 二、覆盖面广、信息量大

本训练册的练习题面宽、代表性强,注重规律性和典型性,起到举一反三的作用。完型填空与阅读理解两大练习模块,还向学生提供了与本单元话题相关或与语言文化背景相关的大量信息,从而起到了引人注目、发人深省的作用。

## 三、题型全面、内容有梯度,实用性强

本训练册包括词汇、语法、情景交际、完型填空、阅读理解、写作、翻译等七大题型,综合、全面。习题的内容既有对语言基础知识的考查,又有对语言实际运用能力的考查,难、易相间、梯度分明,适用于不同层次与基础的学生。

## 四、使用范围广

本训练册不仅适用于课堂训练、课后巩固,也适用于教学检查与考前训练。可供教师备课参考,是教师的助手;也可供学生自练、自测,是学生的良师益友。

参加本书编写的有(以姓氏笔画为序):于红(大连教育学院)、车霞(大连烹饪中专)、王颖(大连长海职教中心)、刘岩(大连金融中专)、纪遆(大连金州职教中心)、邹梅丽(大连铁路卫校)、姜君(大连电子学校)、赵文华(大连教育学院)。

由于时间与水平有限,本练习册中难免出现缺点和错误。诚请广大师生提出宝贵意见,以便再版时更正。

编者

2007.8

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## Unit 1 Greetings and Introductions

### I. Vocabulary (词汇)

Fill in the blanks with the help of the first letter given below.

1. We say "Good morning.", "Good afternoon.", "How are you?" as g\_\_\_\_\_.
2. —Is this your new classmate? Would you like to i\_\_\_\_\_ him to me?  
—My pleasure. He is David, from California, U. S. A..
3. Lisa is a good n\_\_\_\_\_. She always looks after her patients (病人) carefully.
4. "How are you d\_\_\_\_\_?" is another way of saying "How are you?".
5. If you k\_\_\_\_\_ a person well, you can just say "Morning" instead of "Good morning".
6. "Hi, I'm Linda. I'm 16. I come from UK..." This is my self i\_\_\_\_\_.
7. In that s\_\_\_\_\_, I don't know how to greet those VIPs (大人物).
8. I enjoy delicious food, so I want to be a c\_\_\_\_\_ when I grow up.
9. When two persons meet for the first time, they usually greet each other with "How d\_\_\_\_\_ you do?"
10. People usually wear clothes a\_\_\_\_\_ to the weather.

### II. Choose the best answers to fill in the blanks (选择填空)

- ( ) 1. —How are you?  
—\_\_\_\_\_  
A. I'm hungry. B. I'm fine.  
C. I'm beautiful. D. I'm eleven.
- ( ) 2. —Nice to meet you.  
—\_\_\_\_\_  
A. Thank you. B. How do you do?  
C. Me, too. D. Hello.
- ( ) 3. —How do you do? —\_\_\_\_\_  
A. How are you? B. Nice to see you.  
C. Very well, thank you. D. How do you do?
- ( ) 4. Hello, Alice. \_\_\_\_\_ Tom and that is Jack.  
A. He is B. She is C. They are D. This is
- ( ) 5. Excuse me, Lucy. Would you like to tell me \_\_\_\_\_ the man is?  
A. whose B. which C. who D. why
- ( ) 6. —\_\_\_\_\_ is your sister? —She is a nurse.  
A. Who B. What C. Whose D. Which
- ( ) 7. I would like to introduce \_\_\_\_\_ friend \_\_\_\_\_ you.  
A. my, to B. mine, to C. my, for D. I, to

- ( ) 8. Would you like to introduce me to \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. she            B. her's            C. hers            D. her
- ( ) 9. Allow me to introduce \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. my            B. mine            C. myself            D. I
- ( ) 10. "Good morning!", "Good afternoon!", "Good evening!" and "Hello!" are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. answers    B. time            C. places            D. greetings
- ( ) 11. We often go to school \_\_\_\_\_ the morning.  
A. on            B. in            C. at            D. for
- ( ) 12. People say "Good morning!" to each other \_\_\_\_\_ the middle of the day.  
A. after            B. in            C. before            D. for
- ( ) 13. They are good friends. They often help \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to each other            B. each other  
C. to others            D. one after another
- ( ) 14. "\_\_\_\_\_" is usually used when two persons are introduced to each other.  
A. How are you?            B. How do you do?  
C. Nice to see you again.            D. Good day.
- ( ) 15. We must work and rest \_\_\_\_\_ the schedules (时间表).  
A. because of            B. according to  
C. depend on            D. except for
- ( ) 16. "Hello!" is used \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in the morning            B. in the afternoon  
C. in the evening            D. A, B and C
- ( ) 17. People usually say "\_\_\_\_\_" before they go to bed.  
A. Good evening!            B. Good night!  
C. Goodbye!            D. See you later!
- ( ) 18. —How are you doing? —\_\_\_\_\_  
A. Thank you.            B. How do you do?  
C. OK, thanks.            D. How are you?
- ( ) 19. Can you tell \_\_\_\_\_ your name?  
A. we            B. ours            C. us            D. our
- ( ) 20. Do you know \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. what is she            B. how is she  
C. where is she            D. who she is

### III. Grammar (语法专练: be 动词)

Complete the following sentences with the words given in each bracket.

- A good teacher \_\_\_\_\_ (be) always patient with his kids.
- Australia \_\_\_\_\_ (be) the home of kangaroos.

- walk.

## IV. Finish the following dialogues (情景交际)

- ( ) 1. When Jack introduces Mary to you, you should say "\_\_\_\_\_".  
A. How are you? B. What are you like?  
C. How do you do? D. How do you like it?
- ( ) 2. When you are leaving someone in the evening, you say "\_\_\_\_\_".  
A. Good night B. Good evening  
C. Hello D. Good-bye
- ( ) 3. —Hi, I'm Rose. I live on this floor.  
—Hi, Rose, \_\_\_\_\_ My name is Tom.  
A. how are you? B. glad to meet you.  
C. thank you. D. good-bye.
- ( ) 4. —May I have your name?  
—\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. No, you can't B. You are impolite  
C. OK D. Call me Tom
- ( ) 5. —Hello. Tom. How is it going?  
—\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. It is going fast B. Hello  
C. Not too bad D. I don't know
- ( ) 6. —Glad to meet you.  
—\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. How do you do B. Fine, thank you  
C. I'm Peter D. Glad to meet you, too
- ( ) 7. —Would you like to introduce me to him?  
—\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Yes, I'm B. I'll be glad to  
C. Never mind D. No, I'm not
- ( ) 8. —Nice to meet you.  
—\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Thank you. B. How do you do?  
C. Me, too. D. Hello.



- ( ) 9. —\_\_\_\_\_ My name is Fang Mei, a teacher here.  
—Thank you.  
A. May I speak to you? B. Could I say myself?  
C. Allow me to introduce myself. D. I want to talk with you.
- ( ) 10. —Hello, this is Jane speaking. Who's that?  
—\_\_\_\_\_  
A. Hello, I am John. B. Hello, John's listening to.  
C. This is John. D. John is speaking to you.

### V. Cloze (完型填空)

We live in a village and we have several children. We always get up early. My husband is a famous singer. 1 he is not working, he always comes down to breakfast at the same time. Some people think it is 2 that we choose to live in the village, but my husband 3 it a relaxation (休息) from the constant 4 when he is working. When he goes to foreign countries, we 5 go with him and rent (租) a house for the children. Perhaps 6 is wrong to take them everywhere but I remember 7 lonely I was in my childhood when my parents were 8 and I know my husband doesn't like being separated (分开) 9 the children because they are always his first thing, even when he is 10 in front of 11 of people. My husband wants me to 12 him in the group, but whenever he asks me, I always 13. The excitement of being a singer does not 14 much to me, but when I am in the village, I feel the wind blowing 15 my hair, I am very happy.

- ( ) 1. A. If B. Unless C. Though D. Whether  
( ) 2. A. good B. interesting C. strange D. comfortable  
( ) 3. A. says B. finds C. discovers D. believes  
( ) 4. A. talking B. singing C. walking D. travelling  
( ) 5. A. never B. seldom C. sometimes D. usually  
( ) 6. A. this B. that C. which D. it  
( ) 7. A. how B. why C. what D. very  
( ) 8. A. in danger B. unhappy C. away D. in trouble  
( ) 9. A. of B. with C. from D. off  
( ) 10. A. studying B. singing C. writing D. speaking  
( ) 11. A. a thousand B. thousand C. thousands D. several  
( ) 12. A. join B. please C. leave D. help  
( ) 13. A. agree B. accept C. refuse D. resist (抵制)  
( ) 14. A. mean B. do C. give D. bring  
( ) 15. A. through B. with C. off D. into

### VI. Reading Comprehension (阅读理解)

#### A

Mr. Day was on holiday. He was staying in a small town. One sunny morning he

went to the market, and saw a beautiful blanket there. The town was famous for blankets. The blanket Mr. Day saw was very big, and full of rich colors. He looked at it for a long time, but went away. The next day he passed and saw it again. He asked the price.

"This one, sir? This is a very special blanket." said the man.

"Yes, but how much is it?"

"It's a special one, sir, so it is not cheap. It's beautiful, isn't it?"

"Yes, it's very beautiful, but?"

"It's also very old. It belonged to a great man many years ago. So I can't sell it cheaply."

"No, how much is it?" Mr. Day asked again.

"A beautiful, old blanket, sir. And it is also a magic blanket. A magic flying blanket. A man came this morning and offered me five hundred pounds for it."

"Oh," said Mr. Day.

"But I like you, sir. You are a very nice gentleman. I will sell it to you. Five hundred and fifty pounds."

"No," said Mr. Day. "Here is my address. Fly over on the blanket. I'll pay you when you arrive."

- ( ) 1. When Mr. Day went to the market, the weather was \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. good                      B. bad                      C. terrible                      D. cloudy
- ( ) 2. Mr. Day had a strong wish to get the blanket because it was \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. expensive                      B. cheap                      C. beautiful                      D. magic
- ( ) 3. Mr. Day asked the price \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. once                      B. twice                      C. three times                      D. four times
- ( ) 4. He thought the price was \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. all right                      B. high                      C. low                      D. nice
- ( ) 5. From this passage, we know Mr. Day is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. an honest man                      B. a foolish man  
 C. a careless man                      D. a clever man

## B

Have you ever seen the man in the moon? If you look at the moon on some night, you can see the face of the man in the moon. Some people say that they can see an old man carrying a stick. Others see a girl reading a book. These pictures are made by the mountains and plains of the moon.

Long ago, people in England used to tell their children that the moon was made of green cheese. Everyone knows that this is not true. The moon is a large round rock. It is completely bare. There are no trees or plants on the moon. There are no rivers or seas. There are no living things. It never rains on the moon, and everything is covered with dry, white dust. Not even a sound can be heard on the moon.

Where the sun shines on it, the moon is very hot. In the shade, however, it is as cold as ice. The moon is much smaller than the earth. It does not weigh as much as the

earth. If you went to the moon, you would weigh six times less than you do now. Even a fat man would be able to jump high off the ground.

- ( ) 6. There is (are) \_\_\_\_\_ on the moon.  
 A. a face of a man                      B. an old man with a stick  
 C. a girl who is reading                D. mountains and plains
- ( ) 7. The moon is made up of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. cheese                      B. rock                      C. living things            D. plants
- ( ) 8. What is (are) NOT mentioned in the passage? \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Air                      B. Rain                      C. Trees                      D. Seas
- ( ) 9. Which statement is NOT true according to the passage? \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. There is dry, white dust on everything on the moon  
 B. The earth is much larger than the moon  
 C. There is much more sound on the moon  
 D. It is hot in the day and cold at night
- ( ) 10. If you weigh 120 kilograms on the earth, you will weigh \_\_\_\_\_ kilograms on the moon.  
 A. 720                      B. 120                      C. 60                      D. 20

## VII. Translation (英汉互译)

1. 你近来如何?

2. 好久不见,你好吗?

3. 我可以做一下自我介绍吗?

4. 凯特是一名医生。

5. 他们不是厨师。

6. I'm pleased to meet you.

7. Let me introduce my friend, Mr. Yang.

8. It's my great honor to introduce myself to you here.

9. Mary is a worker.

10. Are you league members?

## Unit 2 Personal Information

### I. Vocabulary (词汇)

**A. Fill in the blanks according to the first letter and the information given beside.**

1. a \_\_\_\_\_ (119, Shanghai Road)                      2. a \_\_\_\_\_ (46 years old)  
3. w \_\_\_\_\_ (56 kilograms)                              4. h \_\_\_\_\_ (182 centimeters)  
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ (210202198602304836)

**B. Write the words according to the explanation on the right.**

6. \_\_\_\_\_ not easy to forget; impressive  
7. \_\_\_\_\_ to make better or become better  
8. \_\_\_\_\_ a person whose job is to show the tourists around  
9. \_\_\_\_\_ the power or the skill to do sth. well; being able to do sth.  
10. \_\_\_\_\_ a person who deals with money in a store, restaurant, hotel, etc.

### II. Choose the best answers to fill in the blanks (选择填空)

- ( ) 1. —Can I have \_\_\_\_\_, please?  
—My name is Tang Hui.  
A. my name    B. your name    C. his name    D. name
- ( ) 2. What's your date \_\_\_\_\_ birth?  
A. in    B. from    C. of    D. on
- ( ) 3. —May I know her \_\_\_\_\_?  
—She is seventeen.  
A. date    B. birthday    C. age    D. year
- ( ) 4. The man \_\_\_\_\_ England is teaching in Beijing now.  
A. in    B. for    C. at    D. from
- ( ) 5. \_\_\_\_\_ is my date of birth.  
A. On April 16, 1999                      B. in April 16, 1999  
C. From April 16, 1999                      D. April 16, 1999
- ( ) 6. —What's your height? —I'm 165 \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. kilograms    B. grams    C. meters    D. centimeters
- ( ) 7. —What's her \_\_\_\_\_?  
—It's 116023.  
A. address                                      B. room number  
C. zip code                                      D. telephone number
- ( ) 8. —Where do you live? —I live \_\_\_\_\_ Dalian.  
A. on    B. to    C. from    D. in

- ( ) 9. —What \_\_\_\_\_ your father do? —He is a driver.  
A. do                      B. is                      C. does                      D. are
- ( ) 10. —How old is she? —She is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. beautiful      B. funny                      C. twelve                      D. late
- ( ) 11. Our Chinese teacher is a middle-aged man \_\_\_\_\_ thick glasses.  
A. on                      B. with                      C. of                      D. over
- ( ) 12. Li Dong is good \_\_\_\_\_ English.  
A. in                      B. at                      C. to                      D. for
- ( ) 13. Maths \_\_\_\_\_ our favourite subject.  
A. are                      B. were                      C. is                      D. be
- ( ) 14. My English teacher often tries her best to make her lessons \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. living                      B. live                      C. lives                      D. lively
- ( ) 15. Why not put your heart and soul \_\_\_\_\_ your study?  
A. onto                      B. into                      C. for                      D. on
- ( ) 16. He gave me a book, a pen, and some money \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. beside                      B. except                      C. besides                      D. except for
- ( ) 17. I saw him not long ago, \_\_\_\_\_ I saw him yesterday.  
A. in fact                      B. at last                      C. at first                      D. in the end
- ( ) 18. She likes \_\_\_\_\_ English, \_\_\_\_\_ maths.  
A. not only, but also                      B. either, but  
C. both, but also                      D. not only, both
- ( ) 19. He often \_\_\_\_\_ some beautiful Chinese \_\_\_\_\_ for us.  
A. sing, songs                      B. sings, songs  
C. singing, songs                      D. sings, singings
- ( ) 20. He always helps us \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in no way                      B. in a small way  
C. in many other ways                      D. in the family way

### III. Grammar (语法专练:代词)

Complete the following sentences with the words given in the brackets.

- Are the books on the shelf \_\_\_\_\_ (you)?
- Those aren't my magazines. \_\_\_\_\_ (I) are in my desk.
- Would you like to go for a picnic with \_\_\_\_\_ (we)?
- Please show \_\_\_\_\_ (I) your new photos.
- My uncle and aunt live in Los Angeles. They enjoy wearing \_\_\_\_\_ (they) trainers.
- Who is going to join \_\_\_\_\_ (you) birthday party?
- \_\_\_\_\_ (they) dormitory is nice and clean, but \_\_\_\_\_ (we) is small and dirty.
- Whose father works in a five-star hotel? —\_\_\_\_\_ (he) is.
- On \_\_\_\_\_ (she) way to the McDonald's, \_\_\_\_\_ (she) met a friend of

\_\_\_\_\_ (she).

10. Can we put \_\_\_\_\_ (I) armchairs here? OK. Put \_\_\_\_\_ (they) here.

#### IV. Finish the following dialogues (情景交际)

( ) 1. —How old are you?

—\_\_\_\_\_.

A. I'm Fine, thank you.

B. I'm sixteen.

C. I'm young.

D. How old are you?

( ) 2. —What's your address?

—\_\_\_\_\_.

A. I'm eighteen

B. It's far away

C. 108 Zhongshan Road

D. 0411-84567123

( ) 3. —How do you feel today?

—\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Thank you

B. I won't mention it

C. Much better

D. Please don't

( ) 4. —Do you mind if I ask you a few personal questions, Mr. Chong?

—Not at all, \_\_\_\_\_.

A. go ahead.

B. please say it.

C. you can.

D. what is it?

( ) 5. —\_\_\_\_\_, Bill?

— I fell off my bike and I hurt my legs.

A. What's the matter

B. What's going on

C. What did you do

D. What have you done

( ) 6. —Is this your first trip to Shenyang?

—\_\_\_\_\_.

A. I like the city very much

B. I'll have some good days again

C. This city is too beautiful

D. Yes, I've never been here before

( ) 7. —Where are you from?

—\_\_\_\_\_.

A. I from Dalian.

B. I am from Dalian.

C. I come Dalian.

D. I am coming to Dalian.

( ) 8. —Where are you travelling to?

—\_\_\_\_\_.

A. To Mount Tai

B. Perhaps 2 hours

C. I come from Beijing

D. A good idea

( ) 9. — May I ask you a question?

—\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Yes, you need

B. Yes, please

C. Yes, ask

D. Let me see

( )10. —Excuse me, could I know \_\_\_\_\_?

—Take a bus.

A. how will you go

B. how you will go

C. how you'd like go

D. how you want go

### V. Cloze (完型填空)

Daniel Boone was born in the United States in 1734. He didn't go to school and couldn't read, 1 he learned all about the forests and many other things around him. He loved to live 2 in the forests because nothing would 3 him there.

When he grew up, he tried to live on a farm. But he wasn't very 4, and a year later he 5 to go into the unknown western lands. When he returned after two years, he became 6 for his long journey. He brought back many useful things and told stories about the Indians (印第安人).

After this he kept 7 to unknown places. Once he was taken away in a battle (战斗) by the Indians. The Indians liked him and became his 8. Daniel Boone 9 at the age of 86. He lived an interesting life in the early years of America and is remembered 10 an explorer (探索者) and a pioneer.

( )1. A. because

B. though

C. when

D. until

( )2. A. over

B. above

C. alone

D. along

( )3. A. trouble

B. help

C. ask

D. save

( )4. A. busy

B. tired

C. kind

D. happy

( )5. A. hated

B. decided

C. worried

D. forgot

( )6. A. famous

B. slow

C. terrible

D. interested

( )7. A. leaving

B. turning

C. travelling

D. hurrying

( )8. A. friends

B. soldiers

C. teachers

D. travellers

( )9. A. lived

B. stayed

C. began

D. died

( )10. A. to

B. for

C. as

D. of

### VI. Reading Comprehension (阅读理解)

#### A

A new law helps people with disabilities. The law says that people with disabilities must be able to get into and out of all public buildings. It also says that business must offer special services to people who have special needs. Companies cannot refuse to hire disabled workers.

Many businesses may have to change their buildings and services. Ramps (坡道) must be built so that people can get into buildings. Elevators (电梯) need floor numbers in Braille (盲文).

This law will help millions of people. One woman who has been in a wheelchair for many years said, "It's like a dream."

- ( ) 1. A new law has been passed \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. to help people with disabilities  
 B. to help the blind  
 C. to help the deaf  
 D. to help the people in wheelchairs
- ( ) 2. The new law shows that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. companies must hire millions of disabled people  
 B. the government wants to help the disabled  
 C. the government has paid no attention to the disabled  
 D. normal people show their kindness to the disabled
- ( ) 3. Ramps can help people \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. who don't like the stairs  
 B. who have difficulty in hearing  
 C. who have difficulty in using their legs or feet  
 D. who have difficulty in seeing
- ( ) 4. Elevators need floor numbers in Braille because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. all the blind know Braille  
 B. it can help people with weak eyes  
 C. it looks beautiful  
 D. it is helpful to the blind
- ( ) 5. How do you think the disabled would feel about the new law? \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. They feel it is a dream.  
 B. They will feel very excited and happy.  
 C. Some of them will be for the new law.  
 D. They will feel unhappy.

## B

A young man stole two diamond rings, three gold watches, four gold bars, five gold coins and some hundred-dollar notes from a shop in Kowloon (九龙). Soon afterwards the police caught him and found in his coat pockets all the things he had stolen except the money. He was taken to the Central Police Station, where four photos were taken of him—one from the left, one from the right, and two from the front. Then he suddenly hit the policeman who had taken the photos and got away. Several days later someone telephoned the police in Macao about the thief.

The next day they got a telephone call from the police in Macao. "We have caught two of the men in a hotel and one in a restaurant. We hope to catch the fourth one this evening."

- ( ) 6. Which of the following was not found in the thief's pockets?  
 A. bars                      B. rings                      C. money                      D. watches



- ( ) 7. The thief attacked the policeman \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in the shop                      B. in the street  
C. in the ship                      D. in the police station
- ( ) 8. Where did the thief steal those things? \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. From a hotel in Macao              B. From a shop in Kowloon  
C. From a ship                      D. From a restaurant
- ( ) 9. In fact, how many thieves were there altogether? \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. One              B. Two              C. Three              D. Four
- ( ) 10. We know from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the police in Hong Kong photoed four young men  
B. wrong photos were sent to Macao  
C. the police in Macao made a mistake  
D. the photos were stolen in Macao

## VII. Translation (英汉互译)

1. 请告诉我你的身份证号码好吗?

2. 你的母亲是做什么工作的?

3. 请问你多大?

4. 桌子上的那本书是我的。

5. 请给我一个苹果。

6. Where do you live?

7. Can you tell me your zip code?

8. What's your hobby?

9. His father is a bus driver.

10. Would you like to go shopping with us?