

# 高中 英语

## 标准化同步测试精萃

中 册

(供高二学生用)

主编：刘 永 科

审订：吕 志 士



学 苑 出 版 社



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## 前 言

从八九年开始, 高考英语标准化考试在全国范围内施行。为了帮助应考者熟悉英语标准化考试, 提高应试能力, 我们刻意编写了这套测试题。

本书以现行中学英语教学大纲为依据, 紧扣新编中学英语教材, 力求试题与标准化考试题相吻合; 兼顾知识的系统和培养学生灵活运用语言的能力, 注意测试的难度、信度和效度, 增强学生在学习、复习英语时的计划性和科学性。本书按课文的顺序编排, 每课编写一套知识新旧联系、份量适度的练习。每课练习分为语音(音素、重音、语调)、单项填空、完形填空和阅读理解四部分。每单元后有单元测试题, 每册之后附有一套综合测试题, 所有练习均附有参考答案。

本书《高中英语标准化同步测试精萃》上册供高一学生用。本册有助于高中学生、自学英语者、准备参加高考的青年, 全面学习、掌握和运用高中英语每册中语音、词汇、短语、语法和课文等项基础知识, 培养其综合运用语言的能力。本书也可作为教师考查学生的试题。

本书在编写过程中, 注意吸收最新信息, 参考了国内外最出版的有关书刊, 由于太多, 恕不一一列出书目。谨在此致以谢意!

参加本书编写的还有王守义、李培宗等, 由于时间紧迫, 成书匆促, 疏略舛谬, 在所不免, 敬请广大读者和专家匡所不逮, 以便臻于完善。

编者

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## LESSON ONE

### PORTRAIT OF A TEACHER

#### I. 语音知识:

A) 观察所给单词划线部分的发音, 从答案 A、B、C、D 划线部分找出与其读音相同的。

- |                  |                     |                     |                     |                    |
|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. <u>living</u> | A. <u>lively</u>    | B. <u>alive</u>     | C. <u>ride</u>      | D. <u>feverish</u> |
| 2. <u>should</u> | A. <u>schoolroo</u> | B. <u>droop</u>     | C. <u>shoulder</u>  | D. <u>trouble</u>  |
| 3. <u>murmur</u> | A. <u>permit</u>    | B. <u>recognize</u> | C. <u>curiously</u> | D. <u>bird</u>     |
| 4. <u>grown</u>  | A. <u>though</u>    | B. <u>tough</u>     | C. <u>through</u>   | D. <u>thought</u>  |

B) 下列对话的划线句子中, 哪些单词在一般情况下要重读?

5. —Where did he put the package?

——He put it in a closet.

A. closet B. put, closet C. put D. he, closet

6. —Was Mr Crossett an engineer?

——No, but he was a teacher.

A. teacher B. No, teacher C. a, teacher D. but, was

7. —I can't find my glasses.

——They're right on your nose.

A. They're B. right, on C. right, your D. right, nose

C) 指出下列每组中的三个句子在一般情况下应该用什么语调。

8.1) —Did you go for a walk after supper yesterday?

2) —No, I didn't.

3) —What did you do?

A.1) 升调 2) 降调 3) 升调 B.1) 升调 2) 降调 3) 降调

C.1) 升调 2) 升调 3) 降调 D.1) 降调 2) 降调 3) 升调

9.1) —Now what's the trouble?

2) —Do you think you could help me to move the table?

3) —Where do you want it moved to?

A.1) 升调 2) 升调 3) 降调 B.1) 降调 2) 降调 3) 降调

C.1) 降调 2) 升调 3) 降调 D.1) 升调 2) 降调 3) 降调

10.1) —Is there anything you want?

2) —Will you please show me a pair of shoes?

3) —What about this pair?

A.1) 升调 2) 升调 3) 降调 B.1) 降调 2) 升调 3) 降调

C.1) 降调 2) 升调 3) 升调 D.1) 升调 2) 升调 3) 升调

II. 单项填空: 在 A、B、C、D 四个答案中, 选出可以填入空白处的正确答案。

11. He was \_\_\_\_\_ a magazine when I came in.  
A. seeing B. looking C. looking through D. looked up
12. Tom suddenly \_\_\_\_\_ when he caught sight of a big snake.  
A. was in surprise to hear his cry  
B. was surprised by a cry  
C. let out a cry of surprise  
D. could not help to cry in surprise
13. He told me that he had handed in his exercise-book \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. two days ago B. after two days C. two days before D. in two days
14. You should practise writing English articles \_\_\_\_\_ once a week.  
A. at last B. at first C. at most D. at least
15. We firmly \_\_\_\_\_ that they will succeed in doing the experiment.  
A. believe B. belived C. believe in D. believed in
16. I wonder whether my first teacher is still \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. live B. lively C. in life D. living
17. He was praised at the meeting \_\_\_\_\_ having done the work.  
A. for B. because C. since D. with
18. On \_\_\_\_\_ the news, the man began to cry.  
A. hear B. heard C. to hear D. hearing
19. \_\_\_\_\_ by our Party, we have won one victory after another.  
A. Led B. Lead C. Leading D. To lead
20. \_\_\_\_\_ made the whole family very happy.  
A. My brother came back B. My brother's coming  
C. My brother to come back D. My brother's come back
21. If you don't \_\_\_\_\_ smoking, you'll never get well again.  
A. give off B. give out C. give in D. give up
22. The place, where he lives, is only about \_\_\_\_\_ from the school.  
A. an hour ride B. a hour ride C. hour's ride D. an hour's ride
23. With the help of our teachers, we \_\_\_\_\_ the problem.  
A. took no trouble in solving B. had no trouble at solving  
C. kept no troubles to solve D. had no difficulty in solving
24. We are old friends. We \_\_\_\_\_ each other for ten years.  
A. have recognized B. recognized C. have known D. know
25. We haven't seen for ages. I could hardly \_\_\_\_\_ him when I met him in the street yesterday.  
A. recognize B. remember C. know D. see
26. Will you \_\_\_\_\_ them to attend your class meeting?  
A. allowed B. permit C. let D. have
27. I'll never forget the year \_\_\_\_\_ I joined the army.  
A. in that B. which C. that D. in which

28. He spoke slowly, his hand \_\_\_\_\_ terribly.  
A. trembling B. tremble C. to tremble D. have trembled
29. In his letter she \_\_\_\_\_ them of her journey to Shanghai.  
A. said to B. told C. talked D. spoke
30. John stopped to shake \_\_\_\_\_ with his teacher in the street.  
A. hand B. a hand C. hands D. the hand
31. \_\_\_\_\_ his hard work, Mr Smith was soon given a rise.  
A. On the account for B. On the account of C. Because of D. In the course of
32. Hurry up, \_\_\_\_\_ you'll be late.  
A. so that B. but C. otherwise D. then
33. \_\_\_\_\_ by date and year, it's easier for you to remember these historical events.  
A. To mark B. Marked C. Marking D. to have marked
34. I didn't catalogue the magazines myself. I \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. have catalogued them B. did them catalogued  
C. have them catalogued D. had them catalogued
35. He \_\_\_\_\_ the story in "The Arabian Nights" when we studied Lesson Sixteen.  
A. said B. talked of C. spoke D. told
36. I met him \_\_\_\_\_ my first day at school.  
A. in B. on C. at D. for
37. The boy was reading something. He didn't \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. notice me to come B. notice me come in C. notice he comes in D. notice he has got in
38. \_\_\_\_\_ their stay in China, the foreigners visited many places.  
A. In B. While C. In course of D. During
39. Xiao Wang made a face in class. The other students couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ help \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. laugh B. to laugh C. laughing D. laughed
40. The soldier \_\_\_\_\_ the enemy on account of anger.  
A. stared at B. glared at C. looked at D. shouted
41. After a short break, we \_\_\_\_\_ our work.  
A. went on B. went on for C. went on to D. went on with
42. This matter was only decided \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. with words B. by the word C. with these words D. in a word
43. We \_\_\_\_\_ what our soldiers have done for our country.  
A. proud of B. are pride of C. take pride in D. take pride of
44. The headmaster read out the list of names \_\_\_\_\_ who came out \_\_\_\_\_ first in the competition.  
A. to announce B. announcing C. announced D. announce
45. Class was over. The students went out of the classroom one \_\_\_\_\_ one.  
A. in B. by C. with D. after
46. The teacher patted \_\_\_\_\_ gently and said, "Be a good boy!"  
A. on my shoulders B. my shoulders C. me on the shoulder D. me the shoulder



47. Can you imagine \_\_\_\_\_ the work all by hand?  
A. do B. to do C. did D. doing
48. Miss Mary promised us \_\_\_\_\_ here at seven today.  
A. to be B. be C. are D. is
49. He spoke \_\_\_\_\_ soft voice that we could hardly hear him.  
A. such a B. in such C. in so D. in such a
50. The \_\_\_\_\_ to him is a science fiction.  
A. book giving B. given book  
C. giving book D. book given

### III. 完形填空:

先通读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从下边四个答案中选择可以填入相应空白处的最佳答案。

(AΦ)

One day Albert was reading an evening paper. To his (51) he found his first teacher was (52) alive, but (53) a medal for having (54) for sixty years. So he drove over (55) a visit.

The teacher was (56) to teach now, but the school and students were still in his (57). When they met, (58) they were! They talked about things and people (59) they remembered. Later, When he saw his papers still kept at the teacher's, Albert was moved (60).

- |                    |             |                   |               |
|--------------------|-------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 51. A. surprise    | B. excite   | C. surprising     | D. excited    |
| 52. A. really      | B. still    | C. only           | D. not only   |
| 53. A. to gain     | B. winning  | C. had been given | D. gave       |
| 54. A. completed   | B. taught   | C. shaked         | D. lived      |
| 55. A. there       | B. to       | C. for            | D. and pay    |
| 56. A. very old    | B. much old | C. so old         | D. too old    |
| 57. A. thoughts    | B. hearts   | C. ideas          | D. minds      |
| 58. A. the happier | B. happy as | C. how glad       | D. what a day |
| 59. A. what        | B. that     | C. which          | D. whom       |
| 60. A. to cry      | B. to tear  | C. to tears       | D. by tears   |

(B)

Professor Brown is not only absent-minded (61) short-sighted as well. His mind is always busy (62) learned thoughts and he (63) notices what is going on around him.

(64) fine day recently he went for a walk in the countryside, but, as always, he had a book in his hand. he had no sooner set out for his walk (65) he was engaged (66). He hadn't gone far when he bumped into (撞倒) a massive (巨大的) cow and fell down. He had lost his glasses in the fall, and he thought he (67) over a fat lady. "I beg your pardon, madam," he said politely before (68) his glasses. As soon as he had (69), he realized his mistake.

Soon he was concentrating (集中精力于) his book again and paying (70) attention to (71). He had hardly been walking for five minutes (72) he fell over again, (73) both his book and his

glasses. This time he became very angry. (74) his umbrella, he struck the "cow" in anger. Then, after finding his glasses, he realized with horror that he had made (75) second mistake. A large fat woman was fleeing from him in terror.

- |                        |                   |                  |                  |
|------------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 61. A. and             | B. also           | C. but           | D. or            |
| 62. A. filling with    | B. filled with    | C. with          | D. in            |
| 63. A. often           | B. seldom         | C. usually       | D. always        |
| 64. A. On              | B. A              | C. One           | D. The           |
| 65. A. than            | B. when           | C. and           | D. for           |
| 66. A. to read         | B. to reading     | C. in reading    | D. reading       |
| 67. A. stumbled (跌, 绊) | B. was stumbling  | C. has stumbled  | D. had stumbled  |
| 68. A. searching       | B. searched for   | C. searching for | D. found         |
| 69. A. had them on     | B. put it on      | C. warn them     | D. put them on   |
| 70. A. no              | B. much           | C. any           | D. more          |
| 71. A. something else  | B. else something | C. anything else | D. else anything |
| 72. A. than            | B. then           | C. while         | D. when          |
| 73. A. losing          | B. lost           | C. having lost   | D. being lost    |
| 74. A. Seized          | B. To seize       | C. Being seized  | D. Seizing       |
| 75. A. the             | B. one            | C. a             | D. for the       |

#### IV. 阅读理解:

阅读下面短文并做每篇后的题目, 给所提问题选出最佳答案或完成所给句子。

#### (A)

Just how important is school nowadays? Teachers often complain (抱怨) that homework is not done properly and that pupils are constantly arriving at school red-eyed and yawning (打呵欠) through lack of sleep.

There are, it appears, two main explanation for this phenomenon. First, many young children stay up late to watch the television. Programmes suitable for them may finish as late as eight o'clock. No child wants to be an exception in an age of conformity (一致) and admit not having seen what everybody else has. Secondly, a growing number of older children, particularly those approaching school-leaving age, are taking up part-time employment mainly involving evening or weekend work. They feel that working experience, not academic qualifications, will help them find jobs on leaving school. One can sympathize with both groups of children but it doesn't make a teacher's life easier.

76. Pupils arrive at school red-eyed and yawning because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. they sleep too much    B. they do too much homework  
 C. they go to bed too late    D. there's something wrong with their eyes
77. Teachers recognize that school \_\_\_\_\_ for many children.  
 A. is no use    B. is not important    C. is very important    D. must be built
78. \_\_\_\_\_ older children are taking up part-time employment.

- A.Less and less B.Few C.More and more D.No more than half of
- 79.Many older children do part-time job in order to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A.get academic qualification B.save time for study  
C.rest their brain D.gain working experience
- 80.An increasing number of older children do part-time \_\_\_\_\_ jobs \_\_\_\_\_.  
A.often on Saturday and Sunday B.every day C.often at night D.between classes  
(B)

In the United States, "old age" begins at 65. There are 22 million men and women aged 65 and over in the United States. Many of these men and women are healthy and strong. They want to work. They want to be useful. They want to enjoy their golden years. Twenty-two million people have a powerful voice. Groups of old people are taking action. As a result there are more laws now to help old people in America. The government is giving more attention to their needs. The Gray Power movement is a success.

- 81.In America, "old age" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A.younger than 65 B.older than 65 C.much older than 22 D.75
- 82.Many of these old people are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A.powerful B.sad C.healthy D.happy
- 83.The Gray Power movement means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A.Black movement B.old people's movement  
C.powerful movement D.successful movement
- 84.Old people want to be \_\_\_\_\_.  
A.useless B.useful C.rich D.powerful
- 85.The number of men and women aged 65 is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A.22 million B.more than 22 million C.less than 22 million D.20 million

## LESSON TWO

### THE TALLEST GRASS

#### I. 语音知识:

A) 观察所给单词划线部分的发音, 从答案 A、B、C、D 划线部分找出与其读音相同的。

- |                  |                 |                     |                     |                    |
|------------------|-----------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. <u>g</u> ass  | A. <u>v</u> ase | B. <u>t</u> asty    | C. <u>sh</u> ade    | D. <u>a</u> nkle   |
| 2. <u>l</u> ook  | A. <u>r</u> oot | B. <u>b</u> loom    | C. <u>b</u> amboo   | D. <u>w</u> ood    |
| 3. <u>s</u> aid  | A. <u>s</u> ays | B. <u>s</u> ways    | C. <u>w</u> aist    | D. <u>r</u> ays    |
| 4. <u>r</u> each | A. <u>a</u> che | B. <u>b</u> ranch   | C. <u>m</u> echanic | D. <u>s</u> tomach |
| 5. <u>s</u> lim  | A. <u>p</u> ipe | B. <u>e</u> ntirely | C. <u>p</u> oem     | D. <u>k</u> ind    |
| 6. <u>p</u> ot   | A. <u>p</u> oet | B. <u>p</u> ulp     | C. <u>b</u> rush    | D. <u>h</u> ollow  |

B) 下列对话的划线句子中, 哪些单词在一般情况下要重读?

7. ———May I borrow your knife?

———Certainly. Here you are.

A. Here B. Here, are C. you, are D. Here, you

8. ———Do you know if he has finished the job?

———No, I do not know whether he has finished the job.

A. not, know B. know, whether, finished, job

C. not, whether, finished D. No, not

C) 指出下列每组中的三个句子在一般情况下应该用什么语调。

9. 1) ———Have you got everything ready?

2) ———How could I?

3) ———Let me help you, shall I?

A. 1) 升调 2) 降调 3) 升调 B. 1) 升调 2) 降调 3) 降调

C. 1) 升调 2) 升调 3) 升调 D. 1) 升调 2) 升调 3) 降调

10. 1) ———What day of the week is it?

2) ———It's Saturday.

3) ———Is it Saturday again?

A. 1) 升调 2) 降调 3) 升调 B. 1) 升调 2) 降调 3) 降调

C. 1) 降调 2) 降调 3) 升调 D. 1) 降调 2) 升调 3) 升调

#### II. 单项填空:

在 A、B、C、D 四个答案中, 选出可以填入空白处的正确答案。

11. Three days ago I saw him \_\_\_\_\_ with his neighbour.

A. talking B. talked C. to talk D. was talking

12. Although bamboo is really a kind of grass, it looks \_\_\_\_\_ a tree.

A.as B.like C.more like D.X

13.The pen \_\_\_\_\_ belongs to me.

A.which it is on the desk B.is on the desk

C.lying on the desk D.which on the desk

14.Many artists often paint bamboo \_\_\_\_\_ pictures.

A.with B.in C.by D.through

15.Not all bamboo grows tall.This sentence means \_\_\_\_\_.

A.All bamboo doesn't grow all B.None of the bamboo grows tall

C.Any bamboo doesn't grow tall D.Bamboo doesn't grow tall at all

16.There are 50 students in our class \_\_\_\_\_.

A.together B.whole C.all D.altogether

17.We can meet many \_\_\_\_\_ in the streets in San Francisco.

A.Chinese B.Chinese C.Chineses D.Chinesemen

18.There are more than 500 different kinds of bamboo. The underlined parts mean "\_\_\_\_\_ " and "\_\_\_\_\_ ".

A.over / various B.about / many C.or so / much D.only / groups of

19.His brother is \_\_\_\_\_ his sister.

A.no tall than B.no taller than C.not taller as D.no as taller as

20. \_\_\_\_\_ bamboo bloom and have seeds every year.

A.Some kinds of B.All kinds of C.No D.50 percent of

21.Bamboo grows \_\_\_\_\_ in warm places \_\_\_\_\_ it rains often.

A.bad / which B.worse / that C.better / there D.best / where

22.The leaves gently brushed my face when I walked by the West Lake. The underlined part means "\_\_\_\_\_ ".

A.passed lightly over B.touched on C.blew softly D.swayed

23.However, new shoots of bamboo will come up from around the roots of the old ones. "Come up" here means "\_\_\_\_\_ ".

A.come over B.doesn't put C.appear above the soil D.begin to bloom

24.How do people do with bamboo after it is cut down? "Do with" in the sentence means "\_\_\_\_\_ ".

A.want B.make use of C.think of D.get on with

25.Shanghai is more populous than \_\_\_\_\_ in China.

A.others B.any city C.any other city D.any cities

26.Some bamboo is as \_\_\_\_\_ as a little finger.

A.thin B.thiner C.thinner D.thinnest

27.They turned out 3,000 color TV sets, \_\_\_\_\_ are of good quality.

A.most of them B.most of which C.most which D.most them

28.This is a difficult problem, at the same time, it is very interesting. The underlined phrase means "\_\_\_\_\_ ".

- A.and B.however C.exactly D.in the same moment
- 29.Ellen was absent this morning because she had her tooth \_\_\_\_  
A.filling B.to fill C.fill D.filled
- 30.These desks and chairs \_\_\_\_ wood.  
A.are made of B.are made from C.are made in D.are made by
- 31.Such kind of books can \_\_\_\_ children.  
A.use for B.be used of C.very younger D.much younger
- 33.A new bridge has been built \_\_\_\_ the river.  
A.to build B.build C.building D.built
- 35.The weather in Beijing is more like \_\_\_\_ in Shandong.  
A.it B.which C.that D.these
- 36.Farmers irrigate land every other day. The meaning of the word "irrigate" is \_\_\_\_.  
A.make richer B.put powder to C.add fertilizer to D.supply water to
- 37.Miss Joan not only teaches the students but also takes good care of them. I think she is \_\_\_\_ a teacher.  
A.only B.not more than C.more than D.more like
- 38.Mother had a \_\_\_\_ of soup to see if it was \_\_\_\_.  
A.taste / tasted B.taste / tasty C.tasty / taste D.tasty / tasted
- 39.The cans of bamboo are shipped all over the world. The underlined part means " \_\_\_\_".  
A.carried B.are in ship C.taken by ship D.are sent by sea
- 40.I saw a new \_\_\_\_ of cars in front of his house.  
A.kind B.pile C.piece D.type
- 41.The slim leaves of bamboo before the window of my room give plenty of \_\_\_\_ in summer.  
A.shadow B.cooler C.shade D.air
- 42.The rice fields are irrigated by water \_\_\_\_ from a pond through bamboo pipes.  
A.bringing B.brought C.to bring D.took
- 43.Coal can be used to \_\_\_\_ electricity.  
A.producing B.produce C.be produced D.being produced
- 44.Because bamboo stems are hollow, they can be \_\_\_\_ together and \_\_\_\_ for pipes to carry water.  
A.fit / used B.fitted / use C.fitted / used D.suitable / use
- 45.Animal skins can be made \_\_\_\_ coats, hats, and boots.  
A.into B.of C.from D.up of
- 46.I'll leave him a message. Would you please give me \_\_\_\_?  
A.papers B.some papers C.a sheet paper D.some paper
- 47.He has \_\_\_\_ to be a fine man.  
A.got up B.come on C.grown up D.set out

48. Before going \_\_\_\_\_, he took a \_\_\_\_\_ pole with him that morning.  
A. to fish / fishing B. fishing / fishing C. fishes / fishes D. fishing / fished

49. The more I read, \_\_\_\_\_ I felt.

A. how excited B. the more excited C. more excited D. so excited

50. Who can tell what will happen in the future?

The underlined word means "\_\_\_\_\_."

A. speak B. talk C. know D. point

### III. 完形填空:

先通读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从下边四个答案中选择可以填入相应空白处的最佳答案.

In West Africa (51) Australia grows a kind of tree (52) the baobab tree (猴面包树). It is a very strange-looking tree. (53) huge trunk sometimes measures (54) ten metres (55) diameter (直径). It is (56) at the bottom than at the top. The branches nearest the ground are very long; (57) near the top are very short. It (58) a strange-looking tree, (59) it is very useful. Its leaves are good to (60). Its white flowers turn into cool, juicy (多汁的) which tastes (61) cucumber. There are such strong fibres (纤维) (62) people can rope and cloth (63) them. When a baobab gets old, its trunk becomes hollow. An old (64) has such a huge, hollow trunk, that it can (65) many people. The people there often (66) their houses inside these (67). When it rains, water collects in the hollow. The tree has (68) leaves and branches that the water remains cool and clean. It is (69) useful tree that some people could hardly live (70) it.

51. A. or B. and C. but also D. than

52. A. called B. calling C. to be called D. is called

53. A. Its B. It's C. Whose D. His

54. A. as around as B. as much as C. as more as D. or so

55. A. with B. in C. on D. at

56. A. bigger B. taller C. thicker D. thinner

57. A. that B. those C. these D. they

58. A. maybe B. may be C. perhaps be D. can't be

59. A. but B. so C. and D. for

60. A. eat B. eating C. eaten D. be eaten

61. A. as B. rather like C. as same as D. more than

62. A. for B. which C. what D. that

63. A. of B. form C. in D. into

64. A. leaf B. tree C. trunk D. branch

65. A. help B. get C. hold D. seize

66. A. to build B. building C. builds D. build

67. A. trees B. trunks C. branches D. hollows

68. A. so a lot B. such many C. such a lot of D. many so

69. A.very B.so C.that D.such a

70. A.with B.without C.on D.in

#### IV.阅读理解:

阅读下面短文, 在 A、B、C、D 四个答案中选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案.

(A)

The bamboo is a kind of very useful plant. Its stems are very useful. They are very strong and they are divided by solid rings into sections (段). Between these rings are hollow.

In Guangzhou bamboos are used as props (支架) in house-building. Some are cut, and made into baskets, chairs and tables, etc. Some are also split (劈开) into their strips (篾条). These strips are fastened together to make blinds (帘子) for windows and doors in order to keep out flies and the glare of the sun. We can eat the young shoots of bamboo, too. It is quite delicious.

In Hangzhou, along the hill side we can find many bamboo trees. Some are green and some are yellow in colour. Their stems are long and their leaves are very small and pointed. The bamboo trees need not much water for them to grow.

So bamboos serve many uses. They are also found in India and Japan.

71. Bamboo stems are very \_\_\_\_\_.

A.tall B.good C.useful D.weak

72. Some \_\_\_\_\_ is made of bamboo.

A.shoes B.furniture C.food D.clothes

73. The bamboo blinds are used to keep out the \_\_\_\_\_ of the sun.

A.heat B.darkness C.shadow D.light

74. The young shoots of bamboo are eaten by people as a kind of \_\_\_\_\_.

A.vegetable B.meat C.bread D.flesh

75. We can find bamboos in \_\_\_\_\_.

A.Canada B.England C.China D.France

(B)

Bamboo is native to every continent except Europe and Antarctica and is found from sea-level tropics to 12, 000-foot mountains. Many of the nearly one thousand species (种类), however, come from Asia. India has about 25 million acres of bamboo, and China has as many as more than 300 species.

Bamboo has always been a material of great importance to Eastern cultures. It has been used to make a wide variety of products, including bows and arrows, fans, toys, musical instruments, umbrellas and handicrafts (手工艺品). The Japanese alone have discovered more than 1500 ways to use the bamboo that grows everywhere in their country.

Bamboo is slim enough to be made into phonograph needles (留声机唱针) yet strong enough to be used in bridge construction. In 1880, after spending nearly two years testing



hundreds of materials, Thomas Edison finally settled on charred fibers (炭化纤维) of species of Japanese bamboo for the filament (灯丝), in his first successful electric lamps. Remarkably there are bamboo filament lamps from the 1880s that can still be turned on today at America's Smithsonian Institution and the Edison National Historic Site.

76. According to the passage, bamboo \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. grows all over the world    B. only grows in Asia  
C. only grows in tropics    D. has many species

77. In which of the following is bamboo not used?

- A. Weapon-making    B. Handicrafts    C. Building    D. Plastic industry

78. Which of the following is true?

A. Many Species of bamboo are from the hot countries in Asia.    B. China has the most species of bamboo.

C. The Japanese use bamboo most successfully.    D. There are more bamboos in India than in other countries.

79. Which of the following statements is not true?

- A. Thomas Edison once used bamboo in his electric lamps.  
B. Bamboo is still used in electric lamps.  
C. One of electric lamps with bamboo filament is still kept in the museum.  
D. A kind of Japanese bamboo was once used in electric lamp-making.

80. The best title for this passage is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Bamboo    B. Bamboo——a Useful Plant  
C. The Importance of Bamboo    D. The Growth of Bamboo