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中学暑假作业

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(高一英语)

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练习一

一、语音，选出下列划线部分发音不同的词：

- () 1. A. cloth B. clothes C. clothing D. clothe
 () 2. A. invisible B. wise C. husband D. possible
 () 3. A. thread B. cheat C. weave D. leader
 () 4. A. empire B. inspire C. diamond D. care
 () 5. A. ought B. hall C. along D. forward

二、单词释义 根据所给英语释义写出英语单词，第一个字母已提示。

6. a large room in which meetings, dances can be held h _____
 7. material made from wool, cotton, etc. c _____
 8. care for l _____
 9. a dishonest person c _____
 10. to hold out a finger in a direction p _____

三、选择填空：

- () 11. In our country girls like to be _____.
 A. well dressing B. well dressed
 C. good dressing D. beautiful dresses
- () 12. She said she would have ____ her friend at the station.
 A. to meet B. met C. meet D. met with
- () 13. The student often asks questions that have nothiog ____ his lessons.
 A. do with B. done with C. to do with D. to do for
- () 14. Cloth ____ with gold thread looks beautiful.
 A. weaves B. wove C. is woven D. woven
- () 15. He has no one _____.
 A. helping B. helps C. to help D. to be helped
- () 16. ____ Will you please tell me ____ you'll finish the work?
 ____ In about two weeks.
 A. how long B. how soon C. when D. how far
- () 17. I'm very pleased ____ the good news.
 A. at B. with C. to D. in
- () 18. I'm very pleased ____ have had the talk with you.
 A. at B. with C. to D. in
- () 19. Are you pleased ____ yourself?
 A. at B. with C. to D. in
- () 20. How ____ to join the League!

- A. happy am I B. eager I am C. anxious am I D. exciting I am
- () 21. She always wears beautiful ____.
- A. dress B. cloth C. clothing D. clothes
- () 22. Her English is good, but she is ____ an English teacher.
- A. fit to be B. unfit to be C. fit for D. unfit for
- () 23. The speaker raised his voice ____ he might be heard by all the audience in the hall.
- A. in order to B. in order that C. so as to D. that
- () 24. When the teacher came into the classroom, some students stopped talking and ____.
- A. pretended to read B. pretend to read
C. pretending to read D. pretended to be reading
- () 25. I wonder how ____ your work.
- A. are you getting along B. are you getting on
C. are you getting along with D. you are getting on with
- () 26. His ____ will be ____ at the meeting.
- A. suggests... discussing B. suggesting... discussed
C. suggestion... discussion D. suggestion... discussed
- () 27. Parents should ____ their children to take part in all kinds of ____.
- A. courage... active B. encourage... activities
C. discourage... action D. encouragement... act
- () 28. The president's ____ to our country is ____.
- A. visiting... succeed B. visitor... success
C. visit... successful D. visited... unsuccessful
- () 29. He has no ____ in ____.
- A. interest... politics B. interesting... political
C. interested... politician D. interests... politically
- () 30. At the meeting the ____ talked ____.
- A. science... freedom B. scientists... freely
C. scientific... free D. scientists... freedom
- () 31. None of them saw any clothes ____.
- A. make B. made C. making D. to make
- () 32. Yesterday my brother had a photo ____.
- A. taken B. took C. take D. to take
- () 33. The Emperor wanted to know how the weavers ____ along with their work.
- A. get B. got C. to get D. were getting
- () 34. The weavers had the Emperor ____ them a lot of money.
- A. to pay B. paid C. pay D. to be paid
- () 35. A friend invites you to his room. He asks, "Would you like a cup of tea?"

If you don't need it, you reply: _____.

- A. Thank you B. I don't want
C. No, don't trouble you D. No, thank you

- () 36. A girl has dropped a pen in the street. You hurry after her and say: _____.
A. Hello! Is this yours? B. I'm sorry. I found this.
C. Hi! Is this yours? D. Excuses me, I think you dropped this.
- () 37. Class had already begun when you came in. You should say to the teacher:

- A. I'm sorry I'm late. B. May I come in?
C. Am I late? D. I won't be late again

- () 38. He didn't mind _____ alone at home.
A. to be left B. to have left C. leaving D. being left
- () 39. Gunpowder is regarded _____ by the Chinese.
A. invented B. to be invented
C. inventing D. to have been invented
- () 40. The problem is far from _____.
A. settling B. having settled
C. having been settled D. being settled

四、完形填空:

American Youth

Millions of words have been written about young people in the United States. There are 41 for this great 42 in the ideas, feelings, and actions of youth.

Today there are about seven million Americans in colleges and universities. Young persons under twenty-five make up nearly half of the 43 population (人口). Many of these will soon be in charge of the nation. 44 their ideas are 45 to everyone in the country, and it is necessary for 46 people to understand what they think and feel.

College students today have strong opinions about right and wrong. They are deeply interested in making a better life for all people, especially for 47 who have not been given a fair chance before now. They see much 48 is wrong in the lives of their parents. It is hard 49 them to see what is right and good in the old ways. As a result, there is often 50 in American families. Your country may be meeting such problems, too.

- () 41. A. excuses B. reasons C. stories D. articles
() 42. A. interest B. care C. progress D. problem
() 43. A. world's B. North American C. American D. English-speaking
() 44. A. Naturally B. In the end C. Little by little D. Now and then
() 45. A. useful B. important C. interested D. good
() 46. A. young B. younger C. old D. older
() 47. A. workers B. they C. that D. those
() 48. A. that B. which C. who D. whom

- () 49. A. for B. of C. to D. with
 () 50. A. happiness B. understanding C. trouble D. sorrow

五、阅读理解：

The idea of rainmaking is almost as old as man, but it was not until 1946 that man succeeded in making rain. In ancient times, rainmakers had claimed (声称) to bring rain by many methods, dancing, singing, killing various (各种) kinds of living creatures (including humans), and blowing a steam of water into the air from a kind of pipe (管子).

More recently, some rainmakers claimed to make rain by shooting guns, causing explosions, or burning chemicals, the smoke of which was supposed to cause rain to fall. These rainmakers asked for as much as 1,000 dollars to make an inch of rain. One was so effective that he was almost hanged. He was believed to have caused a twenty-inch rain in southern California that flooded the land, killed several people, and did millions of dollars' worth of damage (损失).

Before 1946, rainmakers were either liars or honest people who happened to have good luck. Scientific rainmaking was started in that year by Vincent J. Schaefer, a scientist at the laboratories of the General Electric Company in New York State. His success was the result of a lucky accident that changed years of failure into victory.

- () 51. According to the article, which of the following is TRUE?
 A. Rainmaking has experienced (经历) three periods of time.
 B. A rainmaker caused a twenty-inch rain in southern California.
 C. It was a scientific way to make rain by shooting guns, causing explosions, or burning chemicals
 D. The man-made twenty-inch rain in southern California did millions of dollars' worth of damage.
- () 52. "The idea of rainmaking is almost as old as man" means _____.
 A. rainmaking is like an old man
 B. rainmaking is a stupid idea.
 C. rainmaking has a long history.
 D. shortly after man came into being (产生), man began to have the idea of rainmaking.
- () 53. The writer _____.
 A. believes that the rainmakers before 1946 were liars.
 B. is not sure whether the rainmakers before 1946 were liars
 C. thinks that some rainmakers before 1946 were successful
 D. says that Vincent J. Schaefer had expected the success in the accident
- () 54. Which of the following titles best gives the main idea of the article?
 A. Different Methods to Make Rain B. How to Make Rain
 C. The Idea of Rainmaking D. The History of Rainmaking

练习二

一、语音，选出下列划线部分发音不同的词：

- () 1. A. single B. invisible C. India D. include
 () 2. A. pleasure B. sure C. share D. expression
 () 3. A. express B. dress C. seldom D. design
 () 4. A. perfect B. professor C. breath D. outlet
 () 5. A. trouble B. undress C. minute D. plug

二、单词释义 根据所给英语释义写出英语单词，第一个字母已提示。

6. put clothes on d _____
 7. happiness or satisfaction p _____
 8. speak in a low voice w _____
 9. a round flat piece of metal, which is usually given as an honour for a special achievement m _____
 10. within a short distance n _____

三、选择填空：

- () 11. more clothes or you will catch cold.
 A. Have on B. Put on C. Wear D. Dress
- () 12. Have you ever the story of "The Emperor's New Clothes"?
 A. heard from B. heard C. heard of D. hear of
- () 13. The teacher always a dark grey suit.
 A. has on B. puts on C. dresses D. wears
- () 14. They said the clothes this cloth would be invisible to foolish fellows.
 A. making of B. made of C. made from D. made up of
- () 15. Mike pretended to be writing an article, but actually he nothing at all on the paper.
 A. writes B. wrote C. has written D. had written
- () 16. The people loved the minister because he the joys and sorrows of the people.
 A. had B. enjoy C. shared D. divided
- () 17. Sixteen people were killed in the accident, five women.
 A. except that B. included C. including D. without
- () 18. The book costs \$ 5. 30, postage .
 A. include B. including C. included D. inclusive
- () 19. She is very warm-hearted. She me with my studies when I was ill.
 A. took great trouble to help B. takes great trouble helping
 C. took great trouble looking after
 D. takes great trouble to look after

- () 20. Yesterday I had my hair ____.
A. to cut B. cut C. cutting D. cutted
- () 21. Tom hadn't finished his homework. His teacher had him ____ behind when school was over.
A. to stay B. stay C. staying D. stayed
- () 22. The farmers had the tractors ____ day and night in the fields.
A. to work B. work C. working D. worked
- () 23. Let's take ____ the song.
A. up B. on C. place D. for
- () 24. He tried on his new clothes and found that they were ____.
A. fit for B. fits C. a nice fit D. nice fits
- () 25. The girl who ____ in a red coat is Wang Hong.
A. wears B. is wearing C. is dressing D. is dressed
- () 26. ____ attend the meeting hasn't been decided yet.
A. If we will B. If we C. Whether we will D. Whether we
- () 27. That's ____ he did yesterday.
A. that B. what C. which D. why
- () 28. That's ____ he did yesterday.
A. what that B. all that C. all what D. all which
- () 29. It ____ he has just come back.
A. seems that B. seemed that C. seems D. seemed
- () 30. I have no idea ____ he is ill.
A. when B. what C. that D. which
- () 31. I won't have you ____ at your age.
A. smoke B. smoked C. smoking D. to smoke
- () 32. We learned this word ____ last term.
A. sometime B. some time C. sometimes D. some times
- () 33. The naughty boy often makes others ____.
A. to laugh B. laugh C. laughing D. laughed
- () 34. We are surprised at the news ____ he has made such a mistake.
A. that B. what C. who D. whether
- () 35. Someone asks you politely what time it is but you haven't a watch. You say: ____.
A. Sorry. I don't know B. I haven't a watch, please.
C. Please ask someone else D. I'm afraid not
- () 36. Someone is watching TV and you have to pass the screen. You say: ____
A. Do you mind? B. Let me go C. Excuse me D. Pardon, please
- () 37. A friend asks Tom if he would like an ice-cream. Tom says: ____
A. Yes, I like one, please. B. Yes, please.

C. May I have it, please? D. Yes, I like, please.

- () 38. When I was travelling in Italy last month, I saw the leaning tower ____.
A. repaired B. being repaired C. having been repaired D. repair
- () 39. Although he spoke ____ Chinese, the foreigner could make himself ____.
A. breaking, understood B. broken, understood
C. breaking, understanding D. broken, understanding
- () 40. The headmaster wanted the textbooks ____ out as soon as possible.
A. handed B. to be handed C. to have been handed D. being handed

四、完形填空:

An Englishman had arrived at a small 41 town and was staying with his 42 at the best hotel there. One night he went out for a walk alone. It was late and the small street was dark where he could see nobody. Suddenly he heard footsteps 43 him. He turned his head and saw a young Italian man who quickly walked 44 him. When the man nearly disappeared, the Englishman suddenly found that his watch was gone. He thought that 45 was the Italian who had taken his watch. He decided to follow him and 46 him to return the watch.

Soon the Englishman caught up with the Italian. 47 of them understood the other's language. The Englishman threatened (恐吓) the Italian with his fist (拳头) and pointed to his watch pocket. In the end the Italian was forced to give up his own watch to the Englishman.

When he returned 48, the Englishman told his wife what 49. He was greatly surprised when his wife pointed to the 50 on the table. Now he got to know that by mistake he had robbed (抢劫) the Italian of his watch.

- () 41. A. American B. Italian C. French D. English
- () 42. A. wife B. child C. friends D. brothers
- () 43. A. around B. before C. in front of D. behind
- () 44. A. with B. passed C. pass D. past
- () 45. A. that B. the man C. it D. he
- () 46. A. have B. tell C. force D. ask
- () 47. A. Both B. Either C. Neither D. All
- () 48. A. home B. to his own country C. to the Italian town D. to the hotel
- () 49. A. had broken out B. took place C. had happened D. happened
- () 50. A. wallet B. clock C. watch D. radio

五、阅读理解:

In some parts of the United States, farming is easy. But farming has always been difficult in the northeastern corner of the country, which is called New England.

New England has many trees and thin, rocky soil. Anyone who has wanted to start a new farm there has had to work very hard. The first job has been cutting down trees. The next job has been digging the stumps of the trees out of the soil. Then the farmer has had

the difficult job of removing stones from his land.

This work of removing stones never really ends, because every winter more stones appear. They come up through the thin soil from the rocks below. Farmers have to keep removing stones from the fields. Even today, farms which have been worked on for 200 years keep producing more stones.

That is why stone walls are used instead of fences around New England fields. The stone walls are not high, a man can easily climb over them. But they keep the farmer's cows from joining his neighbor's cows.

- () 51. According to the passage, which of the following is not true?
- A. New England is in the northeastern corner of the United States.
B. New England is a good place for farming.
C. New England has many trees.
D. There are some farms as old as its country.
- () 52. What does "rocky soil" mean?
- A. There are a lot of stones in the land.
B. There are a lot of stumps in the soil.
C. farms with stone walls around
D. rich soil for farming
- () 53. In New England the most difficult job for farmers is to ____.
- A. cut down trees B. grow plants
C. dig the stumps D. remove stones from their field
- () 54. Farmers build stone walls around their fields ____.
- A. to keep the strangers or neighbors out
B. to keep their own cows from joining their neighbor's cows
C. to make use of the stones
D. both B and C

练习三

一、语音，选出下列划线部分发音不同的词：

- () 1. A. remarry B. breathe C. rebel D. freely
() 2. A. surely B. poor C. cruel D. pleasure
() 3. A. face B. surface C. palace D. village
() 4. A. valley B. play C. money D. necklace
() 5. A. brook B. food C. cocoon D. loom

二、单词释义 根据所给英语释义写出英语单词，第一个字母已提示。

6. an opening by which one enters

e _____

7. a neat line of people or things side by side

r _____

8. unable to see

b _____

9. the part of a plant from which a new plant can grow

s _____

10. say one will do something

p _____

三、选择填空:

- () 11. The girl always has a little mirror ____ her.
A. in B. on C. before D. around
- () 12. Her grandma ____ for twelve years.
A. has died B. died C. has been dead D. was dead
- () 13. His father taught us ____ trees.
A. planting B. plant C. to plant D. how to plant
- () 14. I haven't seen the girl for four days, she ____ to Shanghai.
A. must go B. will go C. would go D. must have gone
- () 15. The little girl ____ is his daughter.
A. in red B. with red C. on red D. of red
- () 16. ____ his great joy, he got the book he had been eager ____.
A. To... for B. For... to C. At... for D. To... to
- () 17. I'll wait for you ____ the entrance ____ the cinema.
A. in... of B. at... to C. in... for D. at... for
- () 18. The stepmother was cruel ____ the child.
A. for B. at C. with D. to
- () 19. She has been absent for two days. she ____ ill.
A. must be B. would be C. was D. must have been
- () 20. She left for Shanghai three days ago. She ____ yesterday.
A. must arrive B. would arrive
C. will arrive D. must have arrived
- () 21. I have to feed grass ____ the horses once at midnight.
A. with B. to C. for D. on
- () 22. The policemen ____ the thief and found a stolen wallet in his pocket.
A. searched B. searched for C. looked D. looked for
- () 23. He ____ his parents because he failed in the examination.
A. was afraid of facing B. was afraid to face
C. dared not to face D. dare'not to face
- () 24. We stood aside watching him ____ the cloth different colors.
A. to dye B. dyeing C. to die D. dying
- () 25. There are trees on ____ sides of the river.
A. both B. either C. each D. every
- () 26. ____ she didn't come yesterday.
A. With my surprise B. To my surprise
C. For my surprise D. In my surprise
- () 27. Henry came up in a hurry and ____ the others ____.

- A. put... aside B. pushing... aside
C. putting... aside D. pushed... aside
- () 28. The newly-built road looks beautiful ___ trees and flowers on ___ sides.
A. for... to B. with... both C. by... either D. between... all
- () 29. He went away ___ saying a word.
A. without B. no C. nor D. with
- () 30. He ___ the words ___ the blackboard before I could copy them down.
A. wiped... off B. wiped... out C. wiped... into
D. wiped... up
- () 31. The boy usually sleeps with the windows ____.
A. opened B. open C. opening D. to open
- () 32. ___ that her handwriting is the best in her class.
A. It is said B. That is said C. They are said D. This is said
- () 33. Everything ___ he said seemed quite reasonable.
A. which B. that C. what D. whom
- () 34. Aqiao liked ___ at once.
A. all that she saw B. she saw all that
C. all what she saw D. that she saw
- () 35. You go into a shoe-shop to buy white shoes, size 39. You say to the shop assistant: ____
A. Do you sell shoes?
B. I want some white shoes, size 39.
C. Please may I have some white shoes, size 39?
D. May I see some white shoes, please, size 39?
- () 36. Someone asked David if he thought it would rain the next day when they would be having a picnic. He thought it would, so he said: ____
A. Yes, I think it B. I think yes
C. I'm afraid so D. I'm afraid of it
- () 37. You are a shop assistant and someone asks for some caps, size 9. There are none in the shop, so you say: ____
A. I'm sorry. We haven't any B. Sorry, no more
C. All sold out D. Come back later
- () 38. ___ by a river, the city is not short of water.
A. Standing B. Stood C. Being standing D. Being Stood
- () 39. He sat in the sofa with his eyes ___, ___ to the news over the radio.
A. closed, listening B. close, listening
C. being close, to listen D. being closed, to be listening
- () 40. The students are busy preparing for the national entrance examinations ____.

A. to come B. coming C. to be coming D. to have come

四、完形填空：

Not only do the Americans and the British speak the same language, but also they 41 a large number of social customs (社会风俗). For example, in both America and Britain people shake hands when they meet each other for the first time. Also, most 42 will open a door for a woman or offer (让给) their seat to a woman, and 43 will most Americans.

Both the British people and the American consider it 44 to arrive on time. That is, if a dinner invitation (邀请) is for seven o'clock, the dinner guest 45 arrives close to that time or ring up to 46 the reason for being late.

The important thing to remember about social customs is not to do anything 47 might make other people feel uncomfortable (不自在) ___ especially if they are your guests. There is an old story about a man who gave a very grand dinner party. When the food was served, one woman guest started to eat her chicken 48 a knife and a fork. The other guests were greatly 49, and laughed at her, but the host (主人) calmly (镇静地) picked up his knife and fork and began eating in the same way. It would have been bad manners to make his guest feel 50 or uncomfortable.

- () 41. A. share B. use C. divide D. had
() 42. A. English people B. Englishmen C. the English D. Englishmen
() 43. A. neither B. nor C. so D. same
() 44. A. kind B. rude C. important D. unimportant
() 45. A. either B. neither C. both D. not only
() 46. A. say B. explain C. speak D. talk
() 47. A. which B. X C. that D. who
() 48. A. with B. without C. by D. using
() 49. A. encouraged B. discouraged C. excited D. surprised
() 50. A. friendly B. happy C. hungrily D. foolish

五、阅读理解：

The old shoes had brought him so much trouble that Johnny decided to throw them away. He went to the rubbish pit (坑) outside the city and threw the old shoes into it. "Now they can bring me no trouble," he said. He returned home, lay down on his bed and slept. But he had a dog, and the dog often went to the rubbish pit to look for food. The dog saw the shoes in the pit and knew they were its master's. So the dog took one of the heavy shoes in its mouth and went slowly back with it, and left it at its master's bedside. Then the dog fetched the other shoe in the same way. When Johnny woke up, he saw the shoes by his bed and he was afraid. "The shoes can walk by themselves, they must be done away with (处理掉)," he thought. Then he made a large fire in front of his house and put the shoes on it. Just then a strong wind was blowing, and before long the fire made the house begin burnig. His neighbour immediately came but could do nothing. The house

burnt down, but the old shoes were saved by the dog again.

- () 51. According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE?
A. Johnny had a pair of old shoes.
B. The shoes were neither old nor new.
C. The shoes didn't fit him.
D. The shoes were burnt.
- () 52. After he threw the old shoes into the pit, he was _____.
A. happy and relieved B. sleepy and tired
C. afraid D. sorry for what he had done to the shoes
- () 53. Johnny decided to burn the shoes _____.
A. because he didn't want them any more
B. because he was afraid of the shoe
C. because he wanted to make a fire with them
D. so that his dog couldn't fetch them again
- () 54. This story shows that Johnny was _____.
A. stupid B. rich C. poor D. kind

练习四

一、语音, 选出下列划线部分发音不同的词:

- () 1. A. thus B. gunshot C. bury D. run
() 2. A. border B. north C. world D. force
() 3. A. troop B. smooth C. blood D. food
() 4. A. warning B. charge C. harvest D. sharp
() 5. A. search B. hear C. spear D. appear

二、单词释义根据所给英语释义写出英语单词, 第一个字母已提示.

6. a country ruled by a king k _____
7. the part of the body at each side of the neck s _____
8. far away d _____
9. pull a heavy thing along d _____
10. soil in which plants grow s _____

三、选择填空:

- () 11. I saw him swim _____ the river.
A. through B. over C. across D. cross
- () 12. He _____ to bed until he'd finished his homework.
A. went B. doesn't go C. goes D. didn't go
- () 13. The students stood _____ on either side of the street.
A. side to side B. side by side C. side after side D. side in side
- () 14. It's _____ for us to stop the work.

A. late enough B. enough late C. too late D. late too

- () 15. My parents told me to go home ____.
A. two every weeks B. every two weeks
C. each two weeks D. two each weeks
- () 16. This is the place where Lu Xun ____ to work.
A. was used B. used C. uses D. use
- () 17. You'll be used ____ in the countryside.
A. to working B. to work C. working D. work
- () 18. I have never seen ____ wonderful film.
A. a such B. such a C. so a D. a so
- () 19. There are ____ in that factory.
A. hundred young workers B. a hundred of young workers
C. hundreds young workers D. hundreds of young workers
- () 20. The teacher said not only you but also I ____ wrong.
A. am B. are C. was D. were
- () 21. Many factories have ____ in our hometown since I left.
A. put up B. set up C. built D. come into being
- () 22. There used to be a temple on the right corner, ____.
A. didn't there B. wasn't there C. didn't it D. usedn't it
- () 23. Not only the students but also the teacher ____.
A. have gone B. has gone C. go D. are going
- () 24. ____ weather! I want to go out for a walk.
A. How a fine B. A fine C. What a fine D. What fine
- () 25. Not only he but also Mary and I ____ wrong.
A. is B. are C. am D. be
- () 26. The writer is so great that the dry facts of history ____ flesh and blood.
A. take place with B. have taken place on
C. takes on D. have taken on
- () 27. It's the working people who ____ such wonders.
A. take B. make C. have D. do
- () 28. The Great Wall was often ____ during different dynasties.
A. adding B. added to C. adding to D. added
- () 29. How can she buy a color TV set with ____ money she has?
A. a little B. the little C. little D. such little
- () 30. New buildings appeared on ____ side of the river.
A. each B. every C. all D. both
- () 31. The news ____ he has been elected Chairman of the committee is not true.
A. which B. what C. that D. x
- () 32. I will accept the invitation ____ he made yesterday evening.

- A. which B. that C. x D. A, B and C
- () 33. You want to go to the railway station, but you didn't know the way. You want to get the policeman's help. so you say to him: ____
 A. Excuse me. Can you tell me the railway station?
 B. I'm sorry. Can you help me to the railway station?
 C. Excuse me. Can you tell me how to get to the railway station?
 D. I'm sorry. Would you please tell me the way?
- () 34. Your name is Wu Hua. The phone rings. So you pick it up and say: ____
 A. Wu Hua is speaking B. Hello. who are you
 C. Can I help you? D. I'm Wu Hua. Who's that
- () 35. A friend tells you that he is going to visit Beijing and stay there for a few days. You say to him: ____
 A. Good bye! B. You are lucky C. Have a good time D. I like it
- () 36. ____ Nice to meet you here!

 A. Nice to meet you too B. I'm sorry
 C. All right D. The same to you
- () 37. ____ Let me introduce myself. I'm Albert.

 A. What a pleasure B. It's my pleasure
 C. Pleased to met you D. I'm very pleased
- () 38. I'm always expecting ____ a chance to try, but I have never considered ____ famous.
 A. to give, to become B. to be given, becoming
 C. given, to become D. giving, becoming
- () 39. I apologize for ____ my promise.
 A. having kept B. keeping C. having not kept D. not having kept
- () 40. ____ at seeing the footprint, Crusoe hurried home.
 A. Having terrified B. Terrified C. Being terrified D. Terrifying

四、阅读理解:

The Great Wall of China has long been famous in the world, and it is widely regarded as one of the wonders of the world. It is about 6,000 kilometres long or 12,000 Chinese Li. That is why we call it "Ten-thousand-li Great Wall". It starts from the Shanhaiguan Pass near the Bohai Sea and marches west to end at the Jiayuguan Pass.

The ancient Chinese people built it to keep out enemies.

The part at Badaling near Beijing is best kept. Here you can see the wall is built of large stone blocks and bricks. The wall is 6.6 metres high, 6.4 metres wide at the base and 5.5 metres wide at the top. It is wide enough for five horses to go side by side.

Today, the Great Wall attracts (吸引) millions of tourists from home and abroad. Every day thousands of visitors go there and climb up the Great Wall to see this wonder with their own eyes.

- () 41. The Ten-thousand-li Great Wall is _____.
 A. ten-thousand-li long B. six thousand li in length
 C. more than ten thousand li long D. six thousand kilometres in length
- () 42. The Great Wall ends at _____.
 A. Bohai Sea B. in the west C. Jiayuguan Pass
 D. Shangaiguan Pass
- () 43. It was built _____.
 A. to attract millions of tourists from home and abroad
 B. to keep the enemies out
 C. to be famous in the world
 D. for us to see the wonder with our own eyes
- () 44. The best title for the short passage is _____.
 A. The Wonder of The World
 B. The Ten-Thousand-Li Great Wall
 C. The Great Wall of China D. A Place of Interest

练习五

一、语音，选出下列划线部分发音不同的词：

- () 1. A. cloth B. clothes C. clothing D. smooth
 () 2. A. wander B. want C. what D. answer
 () 3. A. resist B. bury C. friend D. defend
 () 4. A. whistle B. white C. whole D. whisper
 () 5. A. sure B. decision C. treasure D. measure

二、按要求写出下列单词：

6. having a strong wish to do something a _____
 7. name of the street and town where one lives or works a _____
 8. move around without a fixed course w _____
 9. old worn-out clothes r _____
 10. the money returned to a person when he has given more than the cost of what he buys c _____

三、选择填空：

- () 11. In capitalist countries workers _____ long hours in order to live.
 A. must work B. have to work
 C. must be working D. have worked
- () 12. You _____ in such terrible weather.