

全国中等职业技术学校通用教材
全国成人高等学校暨高等职业技术学校招生考试复习用书

英语提高册模拟试卷

YINGYU TIGAOCE MONI SHIJUAN



中国劳动社会保障出版社

全国中等职业技术学校通用教材
全国成人高等学校暨高等职业技术学校招生考试复习用书

英语提高册模拟试卷

劳动和社会保障部教材办公室组织编写

中国劳动社会保障出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语提高册模拟试卷/王蕴, 秦红娟主编. —北京: 中国劳动社会保障出版社, 2008
全国中等职业技术学校通用教材
ISBN 978-7-5045-6932-5

I. 英… II. ①王…②秦… III. 英语-成人教育: 高等教育-入学考试-习题
IV. G723.441

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2008)第 045845 号

中国劳动社会保障出版社出版发行

(北京市惠新东街 1 号 邮政编码: 100029)

出版人: 张梦欣

*

北京隆昌伟业印刷有限公司印刷装订 新华书店经销

787 毫米×1092 毫米 16 开本 8.25 印张 193 千字

2008 年 5 月第 1 版 2008 年 5 月第 1 次印刷

定价: 14.00 元

读者服务部电话: 010-64929211

发行部电话: 010-64927085

出版社网址: <http://www.class.com.cn>

版权专有 侵权必究

举报电话: 010-64954652

目 录

成人高考模拟试卷（一）	（ 1 ）
成人高考模拟试卷（二）	（ 10 ）
成人高考模拟试卷（三）	（ 18 ）
成人高考模拟试卷（四）	（ 26 ）
成人高考模拟试卷（五）	（ 36 ）
成人高考模拟试卷（六）	（ 44 ）
成人高考模拟试卷（七）	（ 52 ）
成人高考模拟试卷（八）	（ 60 ）
成人高考模拟试卷（九）	（ 68 ）
成人高考模拟试卷（十）	（ 76 ）
成人高考模拟试卷（十一）	（ 84 ）
成人高考模拟试卷（十二）	（ 93 ）
成人高考模拟试卷（十三）	（ 102 ）
成人高考模拟试卷（十四）	（ 110 ）
成人高考模拟试卷（十五）	（ 119 ）

成人高考模拟试卷（一）

第 I 卷

一、语音知识（共 5 小题；每题 1.5 分，共 7.5 分）

在下列每组单词中，有一个单词的画线部分与其他单词的画线部分的读音不同。找出这个词，并把它前面的大写字母填入左边的括号里。

- () 1. A. health B. measure C. wealth D. realize
() 2. A. church B. stomach C. character D. chemistry
() 3. A. pull B. butcher C. rude D. push
() 4. A. whoever B. white C. where D. whistle
() 5. A. though B. thought C. bought D. brought

二、词汇和语法知识（共 15 小题；每题 1.5 分，共 22.5 分）

从每小题的四个选择项中选出最佳的一项，并把它前面的大写字母填入左边的括号里。

- () 6. —Her grandfather passed away this morning.
—It's no wonder that she _____.
A. felt down B. broke up C. fell down D. cheered up
- () 7. You'd better change the book, because _____ page of the book is torn, and _____ cover look very old.
A. the; the B. a; a C. one; the D. the; one
- () 8. —Could I use your dictionary?
—I'm sorry it isn't here. I will get it for you _____. I could remember who last borrowed it.
A. except that B. now that C. if only D. even though
- () 9. They found there was _____ to weigh such an elephant.
A. big enough nothing B. nothing enough big
C. enough nothing big D. nothing big enough
- () 10. _____, his parents sent him abroad to study in an art school.
A. When seven years old B. Having been seven years old
C. When he was seven years old D. Being seven years old
- () 11. Mary _____ my letter, otherwise she would have gone to the concert.
A. has received B. ought to have received,

- C. couldn't have received D. shouldn't have received
- () 12. —Would you like to see a film with us this evening?
—I would like to, but I can't _____ the time because I have to finish my composition.
A. afford B. pass C. take D. spend
- () 13. When I got home, my mother happened _____ in the kitchen.
A. to have been cooking B. to cook
C. to have cooked D. to be cooking
- () 14. _____, and we'll arrive in Hangzhou.
A. Another hour B. An hour later
C. After an hour D. In an hour
- () 15. To their great joy, the day they looked forward to _____ at last!
A. coming B. had come C. came D. come
- () 16. There are three bedroom in the house, _____ is Mary's.
A. the smallest of which B. the smaller of which
C. the smallest of them D. the smallest of all
- () 17. You are doing it in a wrong way, though it _____ this way.
A. used to do B. is used to doing C. used to be done D. is used to do
- () 18. It was morning _____ we arrived there.
A. that B. when C. before D. since
- () 19. Once more I am in Shanghai, _____ I have not been for years.
A. that B. where C. which D. when
- () 20. —Not all present would believe what the report said, I'm afraid.
—_____.
A. So do I B. Nor am I C. I agree D. I'm afraid, too

三、完形填空 (共 15 小题; 每题 2 分, 共 30 分)

通读下面的短文, 掌握其大意。然后从每小题的四个选择项中选出可填入相应空白处的最佳选项, 并把它前面的大写字母填入左边的括号里。

The History of the Internet

The 1990s saw great changes in the way people communicate. People could send mail without going to the 21, and go shopping without leaving home. 22 like e-mail and download became part of people's vocabulary. The cause of these great changes was the 23.

The idea for the Internet began in the early 1960s in 24. The Department of Defense wanted to 25 their computers together in order to share private information. In 1969, the ARPAnet (an early form of the Internet) first connected the 26 at four American universities. One computer successfully 27 information to another. In 1972, scientists

shared ARPAnet with the world. They created a 28 to send person-to-person messages using ARPAnet. This was the 29 of the email. Over the next few years, there was a lot of progress made in the world of computing, 30 most people were not using the Internet. Then, in the 1980s, personal computers became more common. In the early 1990s, 31 important things happened: the birth of the World Wide Web in 1991, and the creation of the 32 Web browser (浏览器) in 1993. The Web made it easier to find information on the Internet, and to move from place to place 33 links. The Web and browser made it possible to see information as a website with pictures, sound, and words.

Today, 34 of people connect to the Internet to send e-mail, visit websites, or store information on servers. Computers are now an important part of our lives and are changing 35 we learn, work, shop, and communicate.

- () 21. A. post office B. supermarket C. department store D. the office
 () 22. A. Expressions B. Phrases C. Letters D. Words
 () 23. A. computer B. Internet C. server D. browser
 () 24. A. America B. England C. China D. Canada
 () 25. A. put B. get C. connect D. leave
 () 26. A. computers B. colleges C. telephones D. lines
 () 27. A. worked B. found C. posted D. sent
 () 28. A. place B. way C. path D. direction
 () 29. A. beginning B. finding C. creating D. using
 () 30. A. but B. and C. or D. because
 () 31. A. two B. there C. four D. five
 () 32. A. new B. first C. advanced D. modern
 () 33. A. circling B. seeking C. sending D. using
 () 34. A. tens B. hundreds C. thousands D. millions
 () 35. A. how B. what C. when D. why

四、阅读理解 (共 15 小题; 每题 3 分, 共 45 分)

阅读下列短文, 然后根据短文的内容从每小题的四个选择项中选出最佳的一项, 并把它前面的大写字母填入左边的括号里。

(A)

James Cleveland Owens was the son of a farmer and the grandson of black slaves. His family moved to Cleveland when he was 9. There, a school teacher asked the youth his name.

"J. C. ", he replied.

She thought he had said "Jesse", and he had a new name.

Owens ran his first race at age 13. After high school, he went to Ohio State University. He had to work part time so as to pay for his education. As a second-year student, in the Big

Ten Games in 1935, he set even more records than he would in the Olympic Games a year later.

A week before the Big Ten Games, Owens accidentally fell down a flight of stairs. His back hurt so much that he could not exercise all week, and he had to be helped in and out of the car that drove him to the meet. He refused to listen to the suggestions that he gave up and said he would try, event by event. He did try, and the results are in the record book.

The stage was set for Owens' victory at the Olympic Games in Berlin the next year, and his success would come to be regarded as not only athletic but also political. Hitler did not congratulate any of the African-American winners.

"It was all right with me," he said years later, "I didn't go to Berlin to shake hands with him anyway."

Having returned from Berlin, he received no telephone call from the president of his own country, either. In fact, he was not honored by the United States until 1976, four years before his death.

Owens' Olympic victories made little difference to him. He earned his living by looking after a school playground, and accepted money to race against cars, trucks, motorcycles, and dogs.

"Sure, it bothered me," he said later, "But at least it was an honest living. I had to eat."

In time, however, his gold medals changed his life. "They have kept me alive over the years," he once said, "Time has stood still for me. That golden moment dies hard."

- () 36. Owens got his other name "Jesse" when _____.
A. he went to Ohio State University
B. his teacher made fun of him
C. his teacher took "J. C." for "Jesse"
D. he won gold medals in the Big Ten Games
- () 37. In the Big Ten Games, Owens _____.
A. hurt himself in the back
B. succeeded in setting many records
C. tried every sports event but failed
D. had to give up some events
- () 38. We can tell from the passage that Owens was treated unfairly then because _____.
A. his skin was not the right colour
B. he was the son of a poor farmer
C. he didn't shake hands with Hitler
D. he didn't talk to the U. S. president on the phone
- () 39. When Owens said "They have kept me alive over the years," he meant the medals _____.
A. he had won
B. he had lost
C. he had given up
D. he had kept

- A. were sold for money to help him live on
 - B. had made him famous in the U. S.
 - C. had encouraged him to overcome difficulties in life
 - D. had helped save his life from deadly diseases
- () 40. What would be the best title for the passage? _____ .
- A. Jesse Owens, a Great American Athlete
 - B. Golden Moment—a Life-time Struggle
 - C. Making a Living as a Sportsman
 - D. How to Be a Successful Athlete

(B)

Washington D.C. (district of Columbia), the capital of the United States, was named after two important people in American history, George Washington and Christopher Columbus. It lies on the Potomac River between Maryland and Virginia. Many tourists, both from other parts of the U. S. and abroad, visit this city.

The U. S. federal (联邦的) government has three branches: the legislative, which makes laws; the executive, which enforces (实施) them; and the judiciary (司法部), which interprets (解释) them. All three branches have their home in the capital. The two houses of the U. S. Congress (国会), the Senate and the House of Representatives, meet in the Capitol. The President, the chief of the executive branch, has his office and home in the White House. The highest court in the U. S. judicial system, the Supreme Court, is also located in the capital.

The monuments to three presidents, George Washington, Thomas Jefferson and Abraham Lincoln, add to the beauty of the city. The capital is also a big cultural center, known especially for the Smithsonian Institution with its museums of science, technology, history and art.

- () 41. Which of the following constructions is not located in Washington D. C. ? _____ .
- A. The Senate
 - B. The Statue of Liberty
 - C. The White House
 - D. The Supreme Court
- () 42. The branch of the U. S. federal government, which puts the law into force, is _____ .
- A. the legislative branch
 - B. the executive branch
 - C. the judiciary branch
 - D. the Senate branch
- () 43. What would be the best title for the passage? _____ .
- A. The Capital City
 - B. The Three Branches
 - C. George Washington
 - D. The U. S. Federal Government

(C)

Read through the explanations of the following words, and then read the following ad-

vertisement and answer the questions after it.

- (1) available *adj.* able to be got, obtained, used
- (2) unfurnished *adj.* a house of flat without any furniture
- (3) utilities *n.* any useful service for the public, such as supplies of water, gas and electricity to the home
- (4) deposit *n.* the money paid to the seller so that he will not sell it to anybody else
- (5) appointment *n.* the agreement of a time and place for meeting

Now available at Franklin Park one block from Indiana University. New unfinished flats. One bedroom at \$135, two bedrooms at \$165, three bedrooms at \$195 per month. Utilities included except electricity. Children and small animals welcome. One month's deposit required. Office opens Monday through Saturday, nine to five. Welcome for an evening or Sunday appointment.

- () 44. According to this advertisement, a one-bedroom flat would require a deposit of _____ .
- A. \$195 B. \$165 C. \$135 D. \$270
- () 45. From this advertisement we can suppose _____ .
- A. cats and dogs are not permitted in the flats
- B. the flats have furniture in them
- C. the flats are far from Indiana University
- D. gas and water bills are included in the rent
- () 46. The advertisement suggests that persons who are interested in the flats must _____ .
- A. see the flats on Monday or Saturday
- B. call for an appointment if they want to see the flats from nine to five Monday through Saturday
- C. see the flats before nine o'clock during weekdays
- D. call for an appointment if they want to see the flats on Sunday or in the evening

(D)

Dear Mr Harrington,

I saw your name on a list of teachers of French who wish to spend their holidays in France this summer. I am a teacher of English in Saint-Simon, a charming (迷人的) little village in the Loire valley, just south of Saumur. I should very much like to spend some time in England, because it is many years since I had an opportunity to practice my English. Perhaps we could exchange houses for three weeks in late July or early August.

I have heard a lot about Cumbria and the Lake District. I have been keen to spend a holiday in Cumbria ever since I first saw pictures of the fox-hunting, and read about the fine

hunting dogs that you have in your part of the country. I am very interested in fox-hunting and I take my dogs out hunting in the local forest whenever I can.

I shall tell you more about Saint-Simon and the surrounding countryside when and if you express interest in my plan. I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely,
Jean-Baptiste Foucault

Dear Mr Foucault,

I was very interested in your letter of March 3rd. You are right in thinking that I should like to spend some time in France. I am sure my French is as rusty (荒疏) as your English!

You are also right in thinking that Cumbria is famous for its foxes and its hunting dogs, but there are many other things for which Cumbria is famous. Barrow, for example, is famous for its ship-building industry. I live just across the road from the docks where ships from Ireland and elsewhere load and unload. In fact, on days when the Irish Sea is not under a blanket of fog, I can see the hills of Northern Ireland in one direction, as clearly as I can see the Cumbrian hills in the other.

In short, I am afraid Barrow might not have been what you had in mind when you thought about a holiday in Cumbria. Instead of being able to offer you the dog and fox, I can only offer you the fog and the docks!

Yours sincerely,
Robert Harrington

- () 47. Mr Foucault wishes to spend a holiday in Cumbria because _____.
A. he is a keen fox-hunting man
B. there are many forests where he can take his dog hunting
C. he has heard a lot about the good English spoken in Cumbria
D. the first pictures he saw of England were of Cumbria and the Lake District
- () 48. Mr Foucault does not say much about Saint-Simon because _____.
A. Mr Harrington has been there and seen it for himself
B. it is such a small village and there is very little to say about it
C. he wants to know first whether Mr Harrington is interested in his plan
D. he knows Mr Harrington will not be very interested in Saint-Simon
- () 49. Mr Harrington agrees with Mr Foucault that _____.
A. Cumbrian dogs are very much like foxes
B. Cumbria has a reputation as a fox-district
C. Cumbria is only famous for its fox-hunting
D. Cumbria is more famous for ship-building than fox-hunting
- () 50. Mr Harrington thinks _____.
A. Mr Foucault will want to change his mind about exchanging
B. Barrow will be just what Mr Foucault had in mind for his holiday

- C. fog and docks have much to offer the holiday-makers as dogs and foxes
D. Mr Foucault will enjoy his holiday in Barrow because of the fog and docks

第 II 卷

五、补全对话 (共 5 句; 每句满分为 3 分, 共 15 分)

根据中文提示, 将对话中缺少的内容写在横线上。这些句子必须符合英语表达习惯。打句号的地方用陈述句; 打问号的地方用疑问句。

提示: Mary 在一家电器店买了一台录音机, 回去后发现机器有故障, 便拿回电器店要求退货。店员请她指出问题, 并表示愿意为她修理。经检查, 发现故障是电源未接通。

Shop Assistant: Morning. 51, miss?

Mary: I'd like to return this tape recorder and get my money back.

Shop Assistant: 52?

Mary: It doesn't work.

Shop Assistant: I'm very sorry, but 53.

Mary: I got this recorder only yesterday. Are you sure it won't go wrong again?

Shop Assistant: The service department in our store is quite good at that sort of thing.
54 what the trouble is?

Mary: It simply doesn't work. You see, none of the buttons work. Try it yourself.

Shop Assistant: OK. Let me see. Oh, 55, miss. Now it works very well.

六、书面表达 (30 分)

根据以下提示写一篇短文。

今年春天, 我和同学去春游, 我们玩得很高兴。但我也注意到我们所居住城市的水污染问题变得越来越严重了。

沿途我们看到许多妇女在河边洗衣, 水面上漂着垃圾, 一家化工厂正将废水排入河中。河中看不到一条鱼, 河水也不像从前那样清澈了, 水质很差。对此我深感担忧, 因为水对于所有生物都非常重要。没有水, 人类将无法生存。我希望人们能多关注这个问题, 特别是政府部门。

最后, 我想说: “保护水就是保护生命。”

成人高考模拟试卷（一）

参 考 答 案

一、语音知识

1~5 DACAA

二、词汇和语法知识

6~10 ACDCC 11~15 ACDAC 16~20 AABBC

三、完形填空

21~25 ADBAC 26~30 ADBAA 31~35 ACBDA

四、阅读理解

36~40 CBACA 41~45 BBACD 46~50 BACBA

五、补全对话

51. Can I help you/What can I do for you

52. What is the problem/What's wrong with it/Anything wrong

53. we can repair it for you/we can fix the machine

54. Can you show/tell me

55. the power is not on/you didn't turn on the power/machine

六、书面表达

My classmates and I had an outing this spring. We had a good time. But meanwhile I noticed that water pollution in our city was becoming more and more serious.

On our way, we could see women washing clothes in the river. Litter was floating on the river. Waste water produced by a chemical factory was being discharged into the river. We did not see any fish in the river. The river was not so clear as before. Water quality was very bad. I am worried about it because water is important to all living things. Man can not live without water. I hope people pay more attention to this problem, especially the government. Try to control the pollution of water as early as possible.

At last I would like to say, "To protect water is to protect life."

成人高考模拟试卷 (三)

第 I 卷

一、语音知识 (共 5 小题; 每题 1.5 分, 共 7.5 分)

在下列每组单词中, 有一个单词的画线部分与其他单词的画线部分的读音不同。找出这个词, 并把它前面的大写字母填入左边的括号里。

- () 1. A. attention B. explanation C. suggestion D. generation
() 2. A. please B. leave C. create D. reason
() 3. A. achieve B. school C. chemistry D. stomach
() 4. A. rest B. mess C. upset D. kindness
() 5. A. culture B. introduce C. run D. adult

二、词汇和语法知识 (共 15 小题; 每题 1.5 分, 共 22.5 分)

从每小题的四个选择项中选出最佳的一项, 并把它前面的大写字母填入左边的括号里。

- () 6. —Would you like to go swimming with us this afternoon?
—_____, but I have so much homework to finish today.
A. It would be too much trouble B. All right
C. I'd be glad to D. No, thank you
- () 7. In the past, ice _____ food.
A. used to keep B. used to be used for keeping
C. was used to keeping D. used to be used to keeping
- () 8. A fast food restaurant is the place, _____ just as the name suggests, eating is performed quickly.
A. which B. where C. there D. what
- () 9. —Excuse me, but I am hurt by what you said just now.
—Sorry, I _____ you.
A. didn't mean to hurt B. didn't mean hurting
C. don't mean to hurt D. didn't mean hurting
- () 10. —My brother is not good at speaking English.
—I suggest _____ English for two hours every day.
A. he practise speaking B. him to speak
C. he speaking D. his practicing to speak

- () 11. His _____ look on his face suggested that he is _____ to hear the _____ news.
A. surprising; surprised; surprised B. surprised; surprising; surprised
C. surprised; surprising; surprising D. surprised; surprised; surprising
- () 12. The “gentleman” _____ you told me the day before yesterday proved to be a thief.
A. who B. about whom C. whom D. with whom
- () 13. —What was the film about?
—Well, I _____ it _____ very interesting.
A. thought; would be B. thought; may be
C. think; is going to be D. think; will be
- () 14. Did you remember _____ my goldfish while I was out?
A. to have fed B. feeding C. to feed D. fed
- () 15. Look at the black clouds, it _____.
A. to rain B. raining C. is going to rain D. will rain
- () 16. He used to _____ the bus every morning, but now he _____ his bike.
A. catch; used to ride B. catching; used to ride
C. catch; is used to ride D. catch; is used to riding
- () 17. —You looked tired.
—That’s true. I _____ the living room all the day.
A. painted B. had painted
C. have been painting D. have painted
- () 18. I _____ out _____ it began to rain.
A. was going; while B. went; when
C. was going; when D. has gone; since
- () 19. _____ every day will certainly do a lot of good to the health.
A. Doing plenty of exercises B. Do plenty of exercises
C. Doing plenty of exercise D. Do plenty of exercise
- () 20. There are two hundred students in our school, _____ are girls.
A. two-thirds in which B. two-thirds in them
C. two-thirds of whom D. two-thirds of them

三、完形填空 (共 15 小题; 每题 2 分, 共 30 分)

通读下面的短文, 掌握其大意。然后从每小题的四个选择项中选出可填入相应空白处的最佳选项, 并把它前面的大写字母填入左边的括号里。

Once an Arab was traveling in the desert. When the sun went down in the west, he stopped and 21 his tent then, made a fire and had a 22 meal. When night fell, he lay down to sleep.

He had 23 fallen asleep when he felt a soft 24 on his elbow (手肘). He woke

up to find that his camel had put his head inside the tent. The camel said, "Would you please let me keep my head in the tent to get warm? It's so cold outside. I won't take up too much 25."

The Arab was a 26 man, "all right, do as you please," he said. Then he turned on his 27 and went back to sleep.

It wasn't long 28 he felt a push on his shoulder. It was the camel again. "Dear master," the camel said, "my head is quite warm now, but my neck is still cold. Do you mind 29 I keep it inside the tent, too?"

"30," the man said. But this time he felt a bit crowded, as camel had such a long neck.

No sooner had he shut his eyes 31 he got a harder push in his side. This time the camel said, "will you please allow me to bring my front legs inside and warm then a little?"

The Arab 32 over to one side of the tent. He made 33 as small as he could. It wasn't a bit comfortable, and sleep was now out of 34.

Soon after that the camel gave him a rough push and said, "The tent is too small for the two of us. Besides, my two hind legs are still left in the cold. It is only 35 that you should leave the tent wholly to me." And with that, the camel kicked the poor man out.

- | | | | | |
|---------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| () 21. | A. built | B. made | C. put up | D. set |
| () 22. | A. simple | B. rich | C. excellent | D. ordinary |
| () 23. | A. seldom | B. not | C. almost | D. hardly |
| () 24. | A. touch | B. beat | C. kick | D. bite |
| () 25. | A. place | B. tent | C. room | D. blanket |
| () 26. | A. hard-hearted | B. kind-hearted | C. absent-minded | D. careless |
| () 27. | A. light | B. head | C. arm | D. side |
| () 28. | A. after | B. before | C. since | D. then |
| () 29. | A. whether | B. as | C. that | D. if |
| () 30. | A. Yes, of course | B. No, not at all | C. Don't please | D. No, you can |
| () 31. | A. than | B. then | C. when | D. after |
| () 32. | A. went | B. walked | C. climbed | D. moved |
| () 33. | A. the tent | B. himself | C. room | D. ground |
| () 34. | A. question | B. the question | C. quite possible | D. possibility |
| () 35. | A. unfair | B. wrong | C. reasonable | D. right |

四、阅读理解 (共 15 小题; 每题 3 分, 共 45 分)

阅读下列短文, 然后根据短文的内容从每小题的四个选择项中选出最佳的一项, 并把它前面的大写字母填入左边的括号里。

(A)

Miss Gogers taught physics in a New York school. Last month she explained to one of

her classes about sound, and she decided to test them to see how successful she had been in her explanation. She said to them, "Now I have a brother in Los Angeles. If I was calling him on the phone and at the same time you were 75 feet away, listening to me from across the street, which of you would hear what I said earlier, my brother or you and for what reason?"

Tom at once answered, "Your brother. Because electricity travels faster than sound waves." "That's every good," Miss Gogers answered; but then one of the girls raised her hand, and Miss Gogers said, "Yes, Kate."

"I disagree," Kate said, "Your brother would hear you earlier because when it's 11 o'clock here it's only 8 o'clock in Los Angeles."

- () 36. Miss Gogers was teaching her class _____ .
 A. how to telephone B. about electricity
 C. about time zone (时区) D. about sound
- () 37. Miss Gogers raised this question because she wanted to know whether _____.
 A. it was easy to phone to Los Angeles
 B. her student could hear her from 75 feet away
 C. her students had grasped her lesson
 D. sound waves were slower than electricity
- () 38. Tom thought that electricity was _____.
 A. slower than sound waves
 B. faster than sound waves
 C. not so fast as sound waves
 D. as fast as sound waves
- () 39. Kate thought Tom was wrong because _____.
 A. clocks in Los Angeles showed a different time from those in New York
 B. electricity was slower than sound waves
 C. Tom was not good at physics at all
 D. Tom's answer had nothing to do with sound waves
- () 40. Whose answer do you think is correct according to the law of physics? _____.
 A. Tom's B. Kate's C. Both A and B D. Neither A nor B

(B)

It was Monday. Mrs Smith's dog was hungry, but there was not any meat in the house.

Considering that there was no better way. Mrs Smith took a piece of paper, and wrote the following words on it, "Give my dog half a pound of meat." Then she gave the paper to her dog and said gently, "Take this to the butcher. And he's going to give you your lunch today."

Holding the piece of paper in its mouth, the dog ran to the butcher's. It gave the paper to the butcher. The butcher read it carefully, recognized that it was really the lady's hand-