

HAIDIAN HUANGGANG QIDONG JINGDIANMINGJUAN

海 淀 黄 冈 启 东

精典名著

◆ 三地重点中学特高级教师
编写组编写

高二英语(上册)

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— 内容概要 —

演练试题是极为重要的学习内容。历经多年实践,全国形成三大教学流派,各以其独到的试卷内容名扬天下。

☆**海淀试题** 内容厚重,题型规范,源于传统而内涵经典,高校氛围奠定其在教育界始终雄踞领导位置;

☆**黄冈试题** 前瞻性和预测性俱佳,无论题的内容还是表现形式都充满了浓郁的时代气息,给人以耳目一新之感;

☆**启东试题** 其题以鲜活、灵动著称于世。融广博与智巧于一卷,重思辨,突出创新力,充分表现出教育大省的卓然风采。

本书浓缩**海淀、黄冈、启东**三强之精粹,由资深教研人员优化设计、精选加工而成。本书融贯最新理念、闪现超凡思维,体现了教学大纲的最新要求。我们深信,精心的编写一定会使每一位同学从中获取娴熟的技巧和灵活的解题思路。

海淀 黄冈 启东精典名卷

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Unit 1 Disneyland

 考点指南

重点词语

on the other side of, get an idea for sth., join the line, in the hope of, take sb./sth. along, be well-known as, lose heart, in this/that way, day after day, be friendly to sb., be pleased with, get a view of, as far as, bring on, be worked by, a visit to, have no idea, have a fight.

重点句型

1. It cost + money + to do sth. 做……花……
2. “问路”的常用句型。
3. 现在分词作状语, 表示伴随动作。

名题导解

1. When being a small boy, _____.

- A. my father took me with him to France B. I went with my father to France
C. my father went with me to France D. my father took me to France

解析 本题应选 B。When being a small boy 是分词短语, 在句中作状语, 其逻辑主语必须与句子的主语一致。而此句分词短语的逻辑主语应是 I 而不是 my father, 因此主句应是以 I 作主语的句子。可见只有 B 为正确答案。

导解 分词短语作状语时, 应遵循其逻辑主语必须与句子的主语一致的原则, 但如果这个分词短语已带有逻辑主语了, 那么我们把这样的结构称为独立主格结构, 其在句法功能上起状语的作用, 常见于书面语。

2. The water of hot spring carries many minerals, usually _____ us an unusual taste and smell.

- A. given B. gives C. to be given D. giving

解析 本题应选 D。这是一个用现在分词作状语的句子, 现在分词表示主动的意义, 句中的主语 the water of hot spring 与动词 give 之间的关系是主动的关系, 因此应用 give 的现在分词形式 giving。

导解 现在分词的功能主要表现在动作正在进行和表示主动意义这两点上。现在分词可以放在句末或句首作状语表示伴随状态或方式, 如例题; 也可以表示条件、原因、时间等, 一般放在句首。现在分词还可以作宾语补足语和修饰名词作后置定语。



阶段学习效果评估

班级 _____ 姓名 _____ 成绩 _____

I. 单项选择(A级试题)

- There are _____ students watching TV in the room.
A. score of B. scores of C. two score D. two score of
- The film I saw yesterday is the best one _____ I've ever seen.
A. which B. what C. of D. that
- All of the students in our class are friendly and polite _____ their teachers.
A. to B. for C. about D. with
- I don't think there is _____ in the book on the desk.
A. something nice and important B. anything nice and important
C. nice and important something D. nice and important anything
- He went there _____ meeting some of his old classmates.
A. hope B. hoped C. in the hope of D. with the hope of

II. 单项选择(B级试题)

- Time _____, I'll go on a picnic with you this Sunday.
A. permit B. to permit C. permitted D. permitting
- The secretary worked late into the night, _____ a long speech for the president.
A. to prepare B. preparing C. prepared D. was preparing
- My father encouraged me in my painting, but never loved to see any of my works _____ in public.
A. exhibiting B. exhibited C. having exhibited D. being exhibited
- _____ his answer, she sent a second letter.
A. Receiving not B. Not having received C. Not being receive D. Not to receive
- _____ from this fact, he must be an honest man.
A. Judging B. Judged C. Judges D. Judge

III. 单项选择(C级试题)

- Does John know any other foreign language _____ French?
A. except B. but C. besides D. beside
- I just can't imagine _____ in such a place!
A. to live B. living C. live D. people who live
- He suddenly returned _____ a rainy night.
A. on B. at C. in D. during
- _____ it with me and I'll see what I can do.
A. When left B. Leaving C. If you leave D. Leave
- The doctor will be free _____.
A. 10 minutes later B. after 10 minutes C. in 10 minutes D. 10 minutes after

IV. 完形填空

Many young people dream not of owning a car but of a motorcycle. They know that it takes 1 money to buy and to operate. With a little oil they can 2 for hours.

Boys and girls with a motorcycle can get to 3 they want to go very fast. They do not have to stay 4 when there is a lot of 5. They can go 6 the car.

Motorcycles are also easy to park if there is no 7 in the street. People sometimes push the bikes onto the lawn (草地) or leave them beside their houses.

Girls and boys may 8 a motorcycle club. The members of these clubs 9 and ride to places 10 state parks or lakes.

Many people have 11 motorcycles. They use one for the city streets and the other for riding 12 fields. The other one is called a dirt bike. It is especially made for places where there are 13 roads. Because a dirt bike is not 14 in the city, a person must have a truck 15 it through the city streets.

It is 16 to have friends who also own dirt bikes. A group often goes into the 17 to race their bikes. If they are 18 riders, they may enter a 19 called the motorcross, and people will pay to see them ride. Better still, they may win a 20.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. many | B. lots of | C. less | D. enough |
| 2. A. walk | B. fly | C. rest | D. ride |
| 3. A. the place | B. there | C. where | D. fields |
| 4. A. behind cars | B. in front of cars | C. beside buses | D. on the bike |
| 5. A. people | B. motors | C. traffic | D. stones |
| 6. A. up to | B. near | C. straight to | D. around |
| 7. A. space | B. corner | C. police | D. seat |
| 8. A. take part in | B. belong to | C. drop in at | D. live in |
| 9. A. wait | B. greet | C. stay there | D. get together |
| 10. A. like | B. as | C. having | D. in |
| 11. A. many | B. two | C. few | D. big |
| 12. A. towards | B. through | C. over | D. across |
| 13. A. wide | B. narrow | C. long | D. no |
| 14. A. used | B. made | C. produced | D. sold |
| 15. A. pulling | B. defending | C. to take | D. to drive |
| 16. A. funny | B. fun | C. interest | D. joyful |
| 17. A. city | B. mountain | C. cave | D. country |
| 18. A. expert | B. advanced | C. the toppest | D. experience |
| 19. A. game | B. race | C. test | D. check |
| 20. A. praise | B. prize | C. place | D. respect |

V. 阅读理解

An elderly couple were saved by firemen last night when their flat (公寓房间) in King's Road was filled with smoke. Firemen saved John Chen, 74, and his wife, Mary Chen, 69, from the kitchen of their flat on the 12th floor of Seaview Building.

A neighbor, Mrs. Yuan Soying, dialed 999 when she saw smoke coming from the flat below her. The door

of the Chens' flat was locked so the firemen had to break the door with their axes. They found Mr. and Mrs. Chen on the kitchen floor, almost dead. The burning flat had started a small fire, which was soon put out.

Firemen gave the Chens the kiss - of - life (人工呼吸) before an ambulance took them to hospital. It was reported from the hospital last night that the Chens were out of danger and were recovering.

Firemen officer Peter Wong said that Mrs. Yuan had saved the lives of her neighbors.

"If we had been two minutes late," he told our reporter, "the Chens would have been dead. That's quite certain. It was lucky for them that we arrived."

- The couple were almost dead because of _____.
 - the smoke
 - their old age
 - the burning fire
 - the door which was locked
- Choose the right order of the events given in the passage.
 - Mrs. Yuan Soying dialed 999.
 - The firemen arrived.
 - The Chens' flat was filled with smoke.
 - The Chens were out of danger.
 - The Chens were sent to hospital.
 - c, a, b, e, d
 - a, c, b, e, d
 - c, b, a, d, e
 - c, a, b, d, e
- Whom should the couple thank for saving their lives?
 - Mrs. Yuan Soying.
 - The firemen.
 - The doctors.
 - All of the above.
- Pick out the most possible fact that might lead to the death of the Chens.
 - The firemen refused to come in time.
 - No neighbors happened to see the smoke.
 - The doctors delayed treating the Chens.
 - The firemen failed to give Chens the kiss - of - life.



单元智能综合检测

班级 _____ 姓名 _____ 成绩 _____

I. 单项选择: 从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出一个能填入句中空白处的最佳选项。

- I didn't think you like tea.
- I _____ but I _____ now.
 - didn't; can
 - did; can
 - usedn't; do
 - usedn't to; do
- I saw his name _____ in large letter.
 - sign
 - signing
 - signed
 - to sign
- He is well-known _____ everyone _____ a good doctor.
 - for; to
 - to; as
 - as; to
 - by; for
- We climbed higher up the mountain so that we could get a better _____.
 - view
 - idea
 - point
 - opinion

5. Even if you fail in the experiment this time, don't _____. Keep on trying and you'll succeed.
A. lose your heart B. discourage C. lose heart D. be discouraging
6. He used _____ on the right in China, but he soon got used _____ on the left in England.
A. to drive; to drive B. to drive; driving C. to driving; to drive D. to drive; to driving
7. He joined the army in _____ 1940s when he was in _____ twenties.
A. the; the B. the; his C. /; the D. /; his
8. — I'm really tired.
— You really should stop _____ to bed.
A. studying and go B. studying and going C. to study and go D. to study and to go
9. — I usually go there by train.
— Why not _____ by boat for a change?
A. to try going B. trying to go C. to try and go D. try going
10. This company _____ so orders keep coming to it.
A. operates on well B. is well operated C. is operating on well D. has operated well
11. Going out in the rain _____ a fever.
A. brought on B. brought out C. took along D. had
12. Is your mother busy _____ the meal?
A. to prepare B. to prepare for C. preparing D. preparing for
13. On that rainy night, he walked _____ as the small town which was 20 miles _____ to call a doctor in.
A. as far; far B. as far; away C. so far; far away D. so far; away
14. This is the best TV play I _____.
A. have so far watched B. watched so far C. had so far watched D. watch so far
15. His carelessness brought _____ his accident.
A. up B. about C. over D. in

II. 完形填空: 阅读下面短文, 从各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出一个最佳答案。

Anna lived on the side of a valley. One winter, there was a very big flood, and a lot of houses 16 Anna's were washed away. Anna's house was high enough to escape the flood, so when the water had disappeared and the other houses were 17 there with no roofs and no walls and all covered with 18, her house was 19 quite all right.

Her house was quite small, her husband was dead, and she had four children, 20 Anna took in one of the families that had lost 21 in the flood and she 22 her home with them until it was 23 for them to rebuild their house.

Anna's friends were 24 when they saw Anna do this. They could not understand why Anna wanted to give 25 so much more work and trouble when she already had quite a few children to 26.

"Well," Anna 27 her friends, "at the end of the First World War, a woman in the town where I 28 lived found herself very poor, because her husband 29 in the war and she had a lot of children, 30 I have now."

"The day before Christmas, this woman said to her children, 'We won't be able to have much for Christmas this year, so I'm going to 31 only one present for all of us. Now I'll go and get it.' She

came back 32 a girl who was even poorer than them, and who had no parents. ‘ 33 !’ she said to her children.”

“The children were 34 to get such a present. They welcomed the little girl, and she grew up as their sister. 35 was that Christmas present.”

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| 16. A. down below | B. just around | C. next to | D. above |
| 17. A. rising | B. appearing | C. falling | D. standing |
| 18. A. water | B. trees | C. dust | D. mud |
| 19. A. just | B. already | C. yet | D. still |
| 20. A. so | B. but | C. for | D. since |
| 21. A. nothing | B. everything | C. anything | D. something |
| 22. A. made | B. found | C. shared | D. built |
| 23. A. possible | B. necessary | C. important | D. valuable |
| 24. A. worried | B. disappointed | C. puzzled | D. impressed |
| 25. A. them | B. herself | C. them all | D. her |
| 26. A. support | B. supply | C. grow | D. feed |
| 27. A. explained to | B. asked for | C. talked with | D. spoke as |
| 28. A. actually | B. then | C. before | D. later |
| 29. A. had killed | B. killed | C. had been killed | D. might kill |
| 30. A. for | B. as | C. like | D. that |
| 31. A. get | B. send | C. buy | D. make |
| 32. A. for | B. from | C. like | D. with |
| 33. A. Show the present | B. Let's go and see the present | | |
| C. Can it be the present | | D. Here's our present | |
| 34. A. worried and sad | B. excited and happy | C. anxious | D. sorry |
| 35. A. It | B. She | C. Such | D. I |

Ⅲ. 阅读理解: 阅读下列短文, 然后从各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出一个最佳答案。

A

X-rays were first discovered by a German scientist, Wilhelm Konrad Rontgen, in 1895, almost by chance.

While he was experimenting with electric current through certain gases in a special glass tube, Rontgen happened to notice that, even when the tube was covered with black paper, some strange kind of radiation was coming through and making a screen nearby glow. Then he put the screen in the next room of a close door, the screen was still glowing. The screen showed that the strange rays could not only pass through black paper but also wood.

Rontgen next put his hand between these unseen rays and a photographic plate, the rays would print a shadow of the bony frame-work of his hand on the plate.

In this way, Rontgen discovered such rays and made the first X-ray picture of a hand, showing just how the bones in the hand fit together. In his account of what he had discovered, Rontgen named these new rays X-rays, which was called by other scientists Rontgen rays.

36. Rontgen discovered X-rays almost by chance. This means _____.

- A. he was given a chance to discover them B. he discovered X-rays unexpectedly
C. he devoted his life to the discovery of X-rays D. he invented X-rays all by himself

37. Rontgen was the first man who _____.

- A. invented X-rays B. printed a picture of the hand
C. used photographic plate D. discovered X-rays and made use of it

38. What do you suppose Rontgen was according to the passage?

- A. He was an X-ray picture makers. B. He was a chemist.
C. He was a physicist. D. He was a doctor.

39. Which is the best title for this passage?

- A. The Discovery of X-rays B. The Use of X-rays
C. Rontgen, the Great Scientist D. Discovery by Chance

B

In 1933 an unknown American called Clarence Nash went to see the filmmaker Walt Disney. He had unusual voice and he wanted to work in Disney's cartoon films for children. When Walt Disney heard Nash's voice, he said: "Stop! That's our duck!"

The duck was the now-famous Donald Duck, who first appeared in 1934 in the film the Wise Little Hen. Donald lived in an old houseboat and wore his sailor jacket and hat. Later that year he became a star after an eight-minute Mickey Mouse film. The cinema audience liked him because he was lazy and greedy, and because he lost his temper very quickly. And they loved his voice, when he became angry with Mickey's eight nephews. Soon Donald was more popular than Mickey Mouse himself, probably because he wasn't goody-goody (伪君子) like Mickey.

In the 1930's, 40's and 50's, Donald and his friends Mickey, Goofy and Pluto made hundreds of Disney cartoon. He also made educational films about the place of the U.S.A in the world, and safety in the home. Then in 1966 Donald duck and his voice disappeared, there were no more new cartoons.

Clarence Nash died in February 1985, but today's children can still see the old cartoons on television and hear that famous voice.

40. Walt Disney _____.

- A. played the part of donald Duck. B. made Donald Duck's voice.
C. had Donald Duck's voice. D. drew cartoon.

41. Walt Disney chose Clarence Nash because _____.

- A. his voice was right for Mickey Mouse
B. his voice was right for the duck in a few cartoon films
C. he was fond of playing jokes
D. he had a good voice

42. The first Donald Duck film _____.

- A. appeared in 1934
B. was shown in 1933
C. was greatly appreciated in 1966
D. was popular in 1930

43. Today's children can see Donald Duck _____.

- A. in new films
- B. at the cinema
- C. on television
- D. in storybooks

44. Which of the following is not true?

- A. Clarence Nash had donald Duck's voice.
- B. People liked donald duck better because he was lazy and greedy and became angry quickly.
- C. Donald Duck's voice disappeared in 1966.
- D. Mickey mouse wasn't a goody - goody.

IV. 短文改错

Tom lived with his mother in very big house, and when his mother died, the house become too big for him, so he bought a smaller one nearby. It was a nice old clock in his first house, and the man came to take his furniture to the new house. Tom thought they would break it if he lets them carry his clock in their trucks, so he carried it by himself. It was very heavy, so he stopped two and three times to have a rest.

45. _____

46. _____

47. _____

48. _____

49. _____

50. _____

51. _____

52. _____

Suddenly a small boy came along, looked at Tom.

53. _____

Then he spoke to Tom, "You are a fool, aren't you?"

54. _____

Why don't you buy a watch like everybody else?"

V. 书面表达

根据下列提示,写一篇日记。要点如下:

(1)6月19日,星期天,晴。

(2)时隔两年,与友人游东湖,发现东湖巨变:水清了,花多了,树高了,道路也清洁了。

(3)可加进适当的联想。

注意:(1)写好格式。(2)字数在100个左右。

	if 条件从句	主句
与过去事实相反	had + 过去分词	should/would (could/might) have + 过去分词
与现在事实相反	动词过去式 (动词 be 用 were)	should/would (could/might) + 原形动词
与将来事实相反	动词过去式 或 should + 原形动词 或 were to + 原形动词	should/would (could/might) + 原形动词

但有时条件从句表示的动作和主句表示的动作发生的时间不一致,这时动词的形式就要作调整了,其主句和从句的谓语动词的构成要依所假设的时间而定。



阶段学习效果评估

班级 _____ 姓名 _____ 成绩 _____

I. 单项选择(A级试题)

- The town _____ to the ground during the war.
A. was burnt into B. was burnt down C. burnt into D. burnt to
- You must not give up _____ foreign languages for even a day.
A. studied B. studying C. study D. to be studying
- I have been used _____ to my office.
A. of walking B. walking C. to walk D. to walking
- All this beautiful silk can _____ wonderful cloth _____ which many kinds of new clothes are made.
A. be used to weave, of B. be used to weave, to
C. be used to weaving, / D. used to weave to, from
- _____ the population of a city like Suzhou?
A. How many are B. How much is C. How is D. What is

II. 单项选择(B级试题)

- What would you wish to do if you were a college student again?
—That's very hard to say, but I wish I _____ when I was a college student.
A. has not studied biology B. did study biology
C. had studied biology D. studied biology
- If the sun _____ tomorrow, what should we do?
A. did not rise B. will not rise C. would not rise D. does not rise
- Without electricity human life _____ quite different today.
A. is B. will be C. would have been D. would be
- If I had seen the movie, I _____ you all about it now.
A. will tell B. would have told C. would tell D. tell

10. He talked as if he _____ all the work himself, but in fact I did most of it.

- A. has done B. had done C. would do D. did

III. 单项选择 (C 级试题)

11. No one can be sure _____ in a million years.

- A. what man will look like B. what will man look like
C. man will look like what D. what look will man like

12. The train leaves at 6:00 PM. So I have to be at the station _____ 5:40 PM at the latest.

- A. until B. after C. by D. around

13. By _____ the heart _____ a pump, he helped the children to understand its function.

- A. compared; to B. comparing; with C. comparing; to D. compared; with

14. We offered him our congratulations _____ his passing the college entrance exams.

- A. at B. on C. for D. of

15. The first textbooks _____ for teaching English as a foreign language came out in the 16th century.

- A. having written B. to be written C. being written D. written

IV. 完形填空

The hall was crowded. I had never seen it so 1 in all my thirty years. The professor, 2 was on a raised platform, got up very slowly from his chair. There was a sudden outburst (爆发) of cheering and applause (掌声), which 3 several minutes. 4 one of the five men on the platform 5 first one hand, and then both hands before the noise 6.

"I don't think I 7 introduce Professor Evans," he said. There was a great cheer 8 this. "He isn't 9 to you." 10 this there was a stamping of feet (脚步声), and the man sat down.

The professor, a short fat man, smiled and looked at his 11. He was quite bald (秃的) and wore glasses. He seemed 12 because he cleared his throat (喉) twice. He put a hand into one of the side pockets of his jacket.

His frown (眉头) became even heavier and the hall grew completely silent 13 he stood looking at his audience (听众). It was 14 silence. It was hot in the hall and there was little air. I was sitting near the platform and I could clearly hear the loud 15 of the clock on the wall. 16, the professor very quickly turned his back to us, and 17 to the other men on the platform. He thought he wouldn't be heard by the audience, 18 there wasn't one of us in the first five rows who didn't 19 the words: "I've 20 my notes."

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. empty | B. full | C. comfortable | D. troublesome |
| 2. A. that | B. what | C. who | D. which |
| 3. A. remained | B. saved | C. wasted | D. lasted |
| 4. A. Finally | B. Suddenly | C. Occasionally | D. Smilingly |
| 5. A. gave | B. showed | C. asked for | D. raised |
| 6. A. died down | B. disappeared | C. was missing | D. invisible |
| 7. A. need | B. need to | C. can't | D. dare to |
| 8. A. of | B. with | C. at | D. to |
| 9. A. unknown | B. unkind | C. unimportant | D. unlearned |
| 10. A. To hear | B. On hearing | C. On seeing | D. To think of |

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 11. A. pupils | B. students | C. audience | D. teachers |
| 12. A. nervous | B. sick | C. very well | D. very polite |
| 13. A. until | B. if | C. whenever | D. as |
| 14. A. a comfortable | B. an uncomfortable | C. an unexpected | D. puzzled |
| 15. A. strike | B. tick | C. hit | D. beat |
| 16. A. Obviously | B. Joyfully | C. Surprisingly | D. Frightfully |
| 17. A. whispered | B. whistled | C. shouted | D. talked |
| 18. A. because | B. as | C. though | D. but |
| 19. A. make up | B. make out | C. steal away | D. give |
| 20. A. lost | B. missed | C. thrown | D. left |

V. 阅读理解

One day Burton took his children to the zoo. He told them to be ready at two o'clock, but they weren't all ready then: little Tommy couldn't find his shoes. He could find his brown shoes, but he couldn't find his black shoes, and he wanted to wear his black shoes to the zoo. At a quarter past two his brothers and sisters told him to wear his brown shoes, so he put them on; and at last they were all ready to leave. Their mother waved goodbye and told them to enjoy their trip to the zoo. Then she sat down to read a book in the empty, quiet house. When they got to the zoo, Burton told the children to stay with him; he didn't want them to get lost in the zoo. Little Tommy asked his father to buy some food for the bears, but his father answered: "Look at that notice, Tommy. It tells us not to feed the animals." "Why does it tell us not to feed the animals?" asked Tommy.

"Because they get a lot of food already," said Burton, "And people often try to give them the wrong food; that's bad for the animals."

At three o'clock the dolphin (海豚) show began. All the Burtons wanted to see it. So Mr Burton bought seven tickets and took the children down to the dolphinarium (水族馆). The dolphins did a lot of tricks: they jumped up into the air and flew through hoops (圈) over the water; they caught rubber rings with their noses; and they played "basketball" with red and yellow balls. The trainer blew his whistle when he wanted the dolphins to do something and when they did it he gave them some fish. "How can the dolphins do all those tricks?" asked little Tommy. "Because they are very intelligent (聪明)," said his big brother, "They can understand when their trainer tells them to do something; and they like to do tricks, because he always gives them some fish when they do them." "That's good," said Tommy, "I like to do tricks too; why doesn't father give me some candies (糖) when I do them?"

1. Burton _____ the house at two o'clock.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. wants to leave | B. wanted to leave |
| C. doesn't want to leave | D. didn't want to leave |

2. Burton told his children _____.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| A. to get lost in the zoo | B. to feed the bears |
| C. to enjoy their trip to the zoo | D. not to leave him |

3. _____ the animals the wrong food.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| A. People often try to give | B. People always try to give |
| C. Nobody tries to give | D. Nobody wants to give |