

配人教版 必修5

高中英语详解

阅读、语法、翻译 和写作

Reading is a kind
of appreciation.

阅读是一种欣赏。



主编 © 张海洋



黄河出版传媒集团
宁夏人民教育出版社

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

高中英语详解: 阅读、语法、翻译和写作: 人教版: 必修. 5 / 张海洋主编. —银川: 宁夏人民教育出版社, 2012.8

ISBN 978-7-80764-908-3

I. ①高… II. ①张… III. ①英语课—高中—教学参考资料 IV. ①G634.413

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字 (2012) 第186428号

阅读语法翻译和写作 人教版 必修 5

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黄河出版传媒集团 出版发行
宁夏人民教育出版社

地 址 银川市北京东路139号出版大厦 (750001)

网 址 www.yrpubm.com

网上书店 www.hh-book.com

电子信箱 jiaoyushe@yrpubm.com

邮购电话 0951-5014284

经 销 全国新华书店

印刷装订 河北伟琪印刷有限公司有限公司

开本 787mm × 1092mm 1/16

印张 12.75 字数 244千

印刷委托书号 (宁)

印数 3150册

版次 2012年5月第1版

印次 2012年5月第1次印刷

书号 ISBN 978-7-80764-908-3 / G · 1784

定 价 25.00元

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前言

多年来,坊间有关高中英语阅读、语法和写作的资料汗牛充栋,仁者见仁,智者见智。大家都想帮助身负繁重学业的高中学子减缓一点学习外国语的压力。本书很想借此机会和同学们谈谈学习英语的心得。

一、关于阅读。首先是掌握词汇,再就是精读课文,就能驾驭阅读。因为各级阅读命题都离不开课文里面的词汇、语法和句型,而将来同学们走进英语世界,会话和阅读所用的大多数也就是这些词汇、语法和句型。可是,一旦我们脱离了课本知识,就会越读越乱,很可能读什么不像什么。

二、关于语法。如果就纯粹的英语语法而言,是有点枯燥,再加上近 200 条常见的短语(又叫习惯用语),使得一些同学视英语为畏途。其实,我们汉语的语法就是套用英语语法而建立起来的。什么主语、谓语、宾语、定语、状语,什么名词、动词、形容词、代词、副词、数量词等,都和英语语法基本相同。了解这一点,英语语法就不难了——只要我们学好汉语语法,也就学会了英语语法。不信大家可以试试。

三、关于翻译。历年高考试题中,中英文翻译所占比例不高,书市里有关高中英语翻译的书籍资料也不多。但随着国家改革开放力度的不断加强,走进中国的外国人和走向世界的中国人会越来越多,对中英文的口语和文字翻译的需求也会越来越大。所以,在高中阶段学得基本的翻译知识,无论进入大学抑或进入社会,都将受益非浅。

翻译的基本原则是信、达。信即忠实,达即通顺。把一篇英文的基本意思译成通顺的汉文,就成功了。反之亦然。

四、关于写作。我们主张写作是一种抒情。既然是抒情,就是愉快的事情,就不可怕。把你想要说的事情抒发出来,或将老师给的有意思的话题舒展开来,就是一篇好文章。

写作训练中包含了缩写和短文改错。这两种题型都比较难,但又与写作血脉相连。缩写要抓住文章的主旨和核心意思,将其删繁就简,是作者必备的素质。短文改错是要迅速地发现文稿中的错误,尤其是习惯用语和时态方面的错误,将其修正在草稿之中。如果我们见得多了,练得多了,写作水平将有一个飞跃。

五、本书还有以下几个特点:

1. **直捣黄龙。**如 that 在宾语从句中的使用与否,如果使用无错,就选择使用而不考虑不用;又如 whether 和 if 在宾语从句中的使用与否,如果不使用 if 无错,就选择不使用而不考虑使用,目的是节省同学们的少许心力。

2. **中英对照。**本书在进行有关语法的理论诠释时,每道题型都是中英文对照,有些还带有画线说明,目的是培养同学们综合使用中英文语法的习惯。

3. **由浅入深。**本书每单元都分为基础训练、提高训练和链接高考三部分,紧扣课标和课本规定的语法知识,反复训练,集束轰炸,目的是使同学们终生不忘。

4. **删繁就简。**如很多英语语法书都在主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句和同位语从句上面再冠以“名词性从句”,但在定语从句和状语从句上面却没有冠以“形容词性从句”和“副词性从句”。由此可见“名词性从句”一说似乎多余,本书干脆不提“名词性从句”,而直接以主语从句、宾语从句(含宾语补足语从句)、定语从句、状语从句、表语从句和同位语从句陈述之。

编者

2011 年 5 月

Contents

Unit 1 Great scientists

第一部分 阅读训练

| | |
|--------------|-----|
| 一、基础训练 | (1) |
| 二、提高训练 | (6) |
| 三、链接高考 | (8) |

第二部分 语法训练 过去分词作定语和表语

| | |
|-------------------|------|
| 一、语法要义 | |
| (一) 过去分词作定语 | (12) |
| (二) 过去分词作表语 | (12) |
| 二、基础训练 | (12) |
| 三、提高训练 | (14) |
| 四、链接高考 | (16) |

第三部分 翻译训练

| | |
|---------------------------|------|
| 一、英译下列关键句型 | (19) |
| 二、汉译下列讨论型句子 | (19) |
| 三、英译下列描述人物的句子 | (20) |
| 四、汉译下列过去分词作定语和表语的句子 | (20) |
| 五、英译下列文章 | (21) |
| 六、汉译下列文章 | (23) |

第四部分 写作训练

| | |
|----------------|------|
| 一、写作下列文章 | (25) |
| 二、缩写文章 | (30) |
| 三、短文改错 | (31) |
| 四、范文欣赏 | (32) |

Unit 2 The United Kingdom

第一部分 阅读训练

| | |
|--------------|------|
| 一、基础训练 | (33) |
| 二、提高训练 | (37) |
| 三、链接高考 | (39) |

第二部分 语法训练 过去分词作宾语补足语

| | |
|--------------|------|
| 一、语法要义 | (43) |
| 二、基础训练 | (43) |
| 三、提高训练 | (45) |
| 四、链接高考 | (47) |

第三部分 翻译训练

| | |
|--------------------------|------|
| 一、英译下列关键句型····· | (49) |
| 二、汉译下列句子····· | (50) |
| 三、英译下列句子····· | (50) |
| 四、汉译下列过去分词作宾语补足语的句子····· | (50) |
| 五、英译下列文章····· | (51) |
| 六、汉译下列文章····· | (53) |

第四部分 写作训练

| | |
|---------------|------|
| 一、写作下列文章····· | (55) |
| 二、缩写文章····· | (60) |
| 三、短文改错····· | (61) |
| 四、范文欣赏····· | (62) |

Unit 3 Life in the future**第一部分 阅读训练**

| | |
|-------------|------|
| 一、基础训练····· | (63) |
| 二、提高训练····· | (67) |
| 三、链接高考····· | (69) |

第二部分 语法训练 过去分词作状语

| | |
|---------------------|------|
| 一、语法要义 | |
| (一) 过去分词作时间状语 ····· | (73) |
| (二) 过去分词作原因状语 ····· | (73) |
| (三) 过去分词作条件状语 ····· | (73) |
| (四) 过去分词作让步状语 ····· | (73) |
| (五) 过去分词作伴随状语 ····· | (73) |
| 二、基础训练····· | (73) |
| 三、提高训练····· | (75) |
| 四、链接高考····· | (78) |

第三部分 翻译训练

| | |
|------------------------|------|
| 一、英译下列关键句型····· | (81) |
| 二、汉译下列作出预测的句子 ····· | (81) |
| 三、汉译下列过去分词作状语的句子 ····· | (82) |
| 四、英译下列文章····· | (82) |
| 五、汉译下列文章····· | (84) |

第四部分 写作训练

| | |
|---------------|------|
| 一、写作下列文章····· | (86) |
| 二、缩写文章····· | (90) |
| 三、短文改错····· | (91) |
| 四、范文欣赏····· | (92) |

Unit 4 Making the news

第一部分 阅读训练

| | |
|--------|-------|
| 一、基础训练 | (93) |
| 二、提高训练 | (98) |
| 三、链接高考 | (101) |

第二部分 语法训练 倒装

| | |
|-----------|-------|
| 一、语法要义 | |
| (一) 倒装的定义 | (104) |
| (二) 全部倒装 | (104) |
| (三) 部分倒装 | (105) |
| (四) 形式倒装 | (105) |
| 二、基础训练 | (106) |
| 三、提高训练 | (109) |
| 四、链接高考 | (112) |

第三部分 翻译训练

| | |
|---------------|-------|
| 一、英译下列关键句型 | (115) |
| 二、汉译下列关于约会的句子 | (115) |
| 三、英译下列倒装句 | (116) |
| 四、汉译下列倒装句 | (116) |
| 五、英译下列文章 | (117) |
| 六、汉译下列文章 | (118) |

第四部分 写作训练

| | |
|----------|-------|
| 一、写作下列文章 | (120) |
| 二、缩写文章 | (125) |
| 三、短文改错 | (126) |
| 四、范文欣赏 | (127) |

Unit 5 First aid

第一部分 阅读训练

| | |
|--------|-------|
| 一、基础训练 | (128) |
| 二、提高训练 | (132) |
| 三、链接高考 | (135) |

第二部分 语法训练 省略

| | |
|-----------|-------|
| 一、语法要义 | |
| (一) 省略的定义 | (138) |
| (二) 省略的种类 | (138) |
| 二、基础训练 | (142) |
| 三、提高训练 | (145) |
| 四、链接高考 | (147) |

第三部分 翻译训练

| | |
|------------------|-------|
| 一、英译下列关键句型 | (150) |
| 二、汉译下列省略句 | (151) |
| 三、英译下列句子 | (151) |
| 四、汉译下列句子 | (152) |
| 五、英译下列文章 | (152) |
| 六、汉译下列文章 | (154) |

第四部分 写作训练

| | |
|----------------|-------|
| 一、写作下列文章 | (156) |
| 二、缩写文章 | (161) |
| 三、短文改错 | (162) |
| 四、范文欣赏 | (163) |

Answer key

| | |
|--------------|-------|
| Unit 1 | (164) |
| Unit 2 | (170) |
| Unit 3 | (175) |
| Unit 4 | (180) |
| Unit 5 | (187) |

Unit 1 Great scientists

第一部分 阅读训练

一、基础训练

(一) The other side of Benjamin Franklin: A great inventor

The American statesman^③ and scientist Benjamin Franklin is most often remembered for his legendary^④ role in signing the Declaration of Independence in 1776, and discovering how electricity works while flying a kite in a lightning storm.

However, this clever man made many other interesting discoveries and inventions in his lifetime. He was able to pursue his passion for science and discovery after making a large amount of money through his printing business. He retired from business in his early 40s and devoted himself to scientific research.

During his lifetime, Franklin invented many ingenious items, including the odometer^⑤ and bifocal^⑥ eyeglasses. Because of inventions such as these, Franklin is often celebrated as one of the world's most practical inventors. His cleverness helped to improve the overall quality of life for many people. Many of his inventions were born from his own passions for enjoying life, such as music, swimming and reading.



As a composer and lover of music,¹_____. One of his inventions was the glass armonica, which consisted of 37 glass globes perched^⑦ on a wooden rod. Sound was produced when the musician wet his finger and ran it around the mouths of the globes. Many people found the sounds to be beautiful, including the world-famous musicians Mozart and Beethoven, both of whom composed classical works for this specific instrument. “Of all my inventions, the glass armonica has given me the greatest personal satisfaction,” Franklin once said.

From a young age,²_____. At the age of 11, he invented a pair of fins^⑧ to be worn on his hands. The fins, designed like the fins of a fish, helped to improve the efficiency of his swimming strokes^⑨. Long after he died, he was honoured by the International Swimming Hall of Fame because of this marvellous invention.

³_____. He spent a great deal of time in the library. Unfortunately, he was too short to reach the books on the highest shelves. Fortunately, however, he solved his problem by designing a chair that could be converted^⑩ into a step ladder!

注释: ① keen /ki:n/ adj. 热衷的;热切的
② recreational /ˌrekrɪ'eɪʃənəl/ adj. 娱乐的;消遣的
③ statesman /'steɪtsmən/ n. 政治家
④ legendary /ˌledʒəndəri/ adj. 著名的
⑤ odometer /əʊ'dɒmɪtə/ n. 里程表;计程仪
⑥ bifocal /ˌbɪfəʊkəl/ adj. 双焦距的
⑦ perch /pɜ:tʃ/ v. 位于
⑧ fin /fɪn/ n. 鳍
⑨ stroke /strəʊk/ n. (游泳的)划;划法
⑩ convert /kən'vɜ:t/ v. 使改变;转换

I. Read the above passage and choose the most suitable sentences from the choices A to E for each of the blanks in the passage (Two sentences will not be used)

- A. Franklin wrote a lot of songs for different kinds of musical instruments.
- B. Reading was another one of Franklin's passions.
- C. Franklin was keen^① to invent a new kind of musical instrument.
- D. Franklin also studied very hard.
- E. Franklin enjoyed the health and recreational^② benefits of swimming.

II. Below are some inventions created by Benjamin Franklin. Tick the things that are mentioned in the passage with \checkmark

- ☐ swim fins ☐ lightning rod ☐ glass armonica
- ☐ Franklin stove ☐ bifocal eyeglasses ☐ library chair

III. Read the last three paragraphs again to help you fill in the table

| Invention | Motivation behind the invention | Function of the invention |
|---------------|---------------------------------|---|
| | Love of music | |
| | | Could improve the efficiency of people's swimming strokes |
| Library chair | | |

IV. Choose the best answer to each question

- () 1. According to the author, Benjamin Franklin is remembered as all of the following except for a(n) _____.
A. statesman B. scientist
C. librarian D. inventor
- () 2. The word ingenious in the third paragraph most probably means _____.
A. great B. interesting C. useful D. clever

- () 3. Which invention satisfied Benjamin Franklin most?
 A. Odometer. B. Swim fins.
 C. Lightning rod. D. Glass armonica.
- () 4. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
 A. Franklin invented many things mainly for money
 B. Franklin loved swimming when he was young
 C. Franklin began inventing in his late 40s
 D. many of his inventions were born from the needs of other people
- () 5. When was Franklin praised by the International Swimming Hall of Fame?
 A. Years after his death.
 B. When he was 11 years old.
 C. In the year of 1776.
 D. After he retired.
- () 6. Which of the following is true?
 A. Franklin is famous for flying kites.
 B. Franklin's armonica is played with a musician's fingers and mouth.
 C. The swim fins were inspired by the fins of a fish.
 D. Frankin was very short.

V. Look at the following two sentences in which the past participle is used

Examples:

- A. Sound was produced when the musician wet his finger and ran it around the mouths of the globes.
- B. The fins, designed after the fins of a fish, helped to improve the efficiency of his swimming strokes.

Now find four more examples in the reading passage and write them below

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

(二) The invention of paper in China

What makes a truly great invention? Must it be practical? Can it be beautiful? Must it benefit science or can it enhance culture? Another consideration is its impact. Must a great invention make a big difference to the lives of many or only a few? There are many different ways to assess what makes a good invention.

Perhaps the greatest invention is one that not only has an impact on almost everyone living on the planet but also allows people to access more information and to advance civilization. No invention better embodies^① these great traits^② than paper.

In today's world, even with the advent^③ of technology, it's difficult to imagine a world without paper! Things as wide ranging as money, books, napkins and ID cards would not be possible without the invention of paper.

The world would be very different today, indeed, without the contributions of Cai Lun, a Chinese man who lived in the Eastern Han Dynasty in central China. Cai worked as a paperwork secretary under Emperor Hedi. During that time, it was common for scholars to record documents on natural materials such as silk, bamboo or strips of wood. Silk was very expensive, however, making it was very time-consuming. Bamboo was widely available, but recording lengthy tomes^④ on strips of bamboo became cumbersome^⑤ rather quickly. The pieces of wood simply took up too much room.

Cai revolutionized this practice by creating a type of writing material, made from inexpensive elements such as tree bark, hemp^⑥ and old cloth. He even incorporated^⑦ broken fishing nets into his papermaking! He experimented with many different combinations of elements. His work began to be known around China as "Cai Lun paper." People praised the writing material for its strong but lightweight quality. It was inexpensive and could be mass-produced easily.

Because it was cheap, lightweight and easily transported, the new paper invented by Cai allowed scholars to record more and more stories of China's long and illustrious history. Furthermore, it helped the distribution of information to a wider audience. Could you imagine reading A Dream of Red Mansions if it were handwritten on pieces of bamboo? The weight would be tremendous!



注释: ① embody /ɪmˈbɒdi/ v. 体现

③ advent /ˈædvent/ n. 到来; 出现

⑤ cumbersome /ˈkʌmbəsəm/ adj. 笨重的; 不方便的

⑦ incorporate /ɪnˈkɔːpəreɪt/ v. 加入

② trait /treɪt/ n. 特点; 特征

④ tome /təʊm/ n. 卷; 本

⑥ hemp /hemp/ n. 大麻

I. Read the passage and complete the table

| Writing material | Advantages or disadvantages |
|------------------|-----------------------------|
| silk | |
| bamboo | |
| strips of wood | |
| paper | |

II. Choose the best answer to each question

- () 1. The author introduced the central topic of the passage by _____.
A. quoting a well-known saying
B. stating it directly
C. asking and answering questions
D. showing different kinds of opinions
- () 2. According to the author, all of the following except _____ could not be possible without the invention of paper.
A. books B. silk C. napkins D. money
- () 3. Cai Lun was _____.
A. a scholar
B. a worker
C. the Emperor
D. a paperwork secretary
- () 4. Which element was not used by Cai in making his paper?
A. Bones. B. Fishing nets. C. old cloths. D. Hemp.
- () 5. The word illustrious in the last paragraph probably means _____.
A. famous B. complex C. eventful D. interesting
- () 6. Which statement is true according to the passage?
A. In today's world, technology has made paper unnecessary.
B. Bamboo was difficult to find at the time when paper was first developed.
C. Cai Lun's paper was strong but lightweight.
D. A Dream of Red Mansions was written on pieces of bamboo.

III. Tell whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F)

1. A true great invention must be beautiful. ()
2. Without the invention of paper, the world would be very different from what it is today. ()
3. Cai Lun made great contributions to papermaking. ()
4. People in the Eastern Han Dynasty could record heavy tomes on strips of bamboo very quickly. ()
5. Paper allowed scholars to spread their ideas to a wider audience more easily. ()

二、提高训练**Qian Xuesen: Father of Chinese aerospace^①**

Qian Xusen was a leading pioneer of China's space programme. He was called the "father of Chinese aerospace" and "king of rockets". Throughout his career, Qian's research into aerodynamics^② and aerospace rockets played a key role in China's development of carrier rockets, guided missiles^③ and satellites. In fact, his research directly helped China to achieve the development of its first atomic bomb(1964), first man-made satellite (1970) and first manned spacecraft (2003).

Qian was born in Shanghai in 1911 and graduated in 1934 from Shanghai Jiaotong University. He continued his studies in the United States at MIT (Massachusetts Institute of Technology) and the California Institute of Technology, where he received PhD degrees in both mathematics and aerospace. In 1955 he returned to China.

One year after his return, Qian offered a "Proposal on the Development of China's Aviation^④ Industry for National Defense" and helped Zhou Enlai, the premier at that time, and Marshal Nie Rongzhen to establish China's very first missile and rocket programme. Later that year, Qian took responsibility as director-general of the Fifth Research Institute of the State Ministry of Defense. His duties included serving major roles in the research and development of China's rockets, missiles and spacecraft.

Over the course of his career as one of the world's leading experts in aerodynamics and aerospace rockets, Qian received many honours and awards, including the Chinese Academy of Sciences, first prize for natural science and the title "World's Celebrity of Sciences and Engineering". He worked with the Commission of Science and Technology of the General Equipment Ministry of the People's Liberation Army. He was also the honorary president of the China Association for Science and Technology.

Qian Xuesen made many scientific contributions to applied mechanics, system engineering and space technology. Thanks to his contributions, China became the third country in the world to launch a manned spacecraft into outer space.

注释: ① aerospace /'eərəʊspeɪs/ n. 航空和宇宙航行空间

② aerodynamics /,eərəʊdɪ'næmɪks/ n. 空气动力学

③ missile /'mɪsl/ n. 导弹

④ aviation /,eɪvɪ'eɪʃən/ n. 航空

I. Choose the best answer to each question

- () 1. The word manned in the first paragraph probably means _____.
A. man-made B. having people aboard
C. driven by manpower D. tested by man
- () 2. Which of the following is NOT true about Qian Xusen?
A. He was the “king of rockets” in China.
B. His work has had great influence on research into carrier rockets.
C. He invented China’s first man-made satellite.
D. He was one of the first explorers in China’s space programme.
- () 3. It can be inferred from the fourth paragraph that _____.
A. he was highly respected in China
B. he won the Chinese Academy of Sciences’ first prize for natural science
C. he worked for the Chinese army’s Commission of Science and Technology to develop new weapons
D. as honorary president, he got little pay from the China Association for Science and Technology
- () 4. Mr Qian made many contributions to all of the following areas except _____.
A. system engineering B. space technology
C. applied mechanics D. mathematics

II. Read the passage again and then put these events about Qian Xuesen in the order that they happen

- () He offered a “Proposal on the Development of China’s Aviation Industry for National Defense” when Zhou Enlai was premier of China.
- () He studied at Shanghai Jiaotong University.
- () He returned to China after studying abroad.
- () He received PhD degrees at MIT and the California Institute of Technology.
- () He went to the United States for further studies.
- () He became the honorary president of the China Association for Science and Technology.
- () He was the director-general of the Fifth Research Institute of the State Ministry of Defense.

III. Find sentences in the passage that are similar in meaning to the following sentences

1. China's achievements in developing its first nuclear bomb, man-made satellite and manned spacecraft are directly related to Qian's contributions.

2. He played a leading role in research of China's rockets, missiles and spacecraft at the Fifth Research Institute of the State Ministry of Defense.

3. Qian's contributions range from applied mechanics to system engineering and space technology.

4. It's largely because of Qian Xuesen's work that China became the third country in the world to send an astronaut into space.

三、链接高考**1. 阅读理解**

I needed to buy a digital camera, one that was simply good at taking good snaps^①, maybe occasionally for magazines. Being the cautious type, I fancied a reliable brand. So I went on the net, spent 15 minutes reading product reviews on good websites, wrote down the names of three top recommendations and headed for my nearest big friendly camera store. There in the cupboard was one of the cameras on my list. And it was on special offer. Oh joy. I pointed at it and asked an assistant, "Can I have one of those?" He looked perturbed^②. "Do you want to try it first?" he said. It didn't quite sound like a question. "Do I need to?" I replied, "Is there nothing wrong with it?" This made him look a bit insulted and I started to feel bad. "No, no. But you should try it," he said encouragingly. "Compare it with the others."

I looked across at the others; shelves of similar cameras placed along the wall, offering a wide range of slightly different prices and discounts, with each company selling a range of models based around the same basic box. With so many models to choose from, it seemed that I would have to spend hours weighing X against Y, always trying to take Z and possibly H into account at the same time. But when I had finished, I would still have only the same two certainties that I had entered the store with: first, soon after I carried my new camera out of the

shop, it would be worth half what I paid for it; and second, my wonderful camera would very quickly be replaced by a new model.

But something in the human soul whispers that you can beat these traps by making the right choice, the clever choice, the wise choice. In the end, I agreed to try the model I had chosen. The assistant seemed a sincere man. So I let him take out of my chosen camera from cupboard, show how it took excellent pictures of my fellow shoppers . . . and when he started to introduce the special features, I interrupted to ask whether I needed to buy a carry—case and a memory card as well.

Why do we think that new options^③ still offer us anything new? Perhaps it is because they offer an opportunity to avoid facing the fact that our real choices in this culture are far more limited than we would like to imagine.

注释: ① snaps /snæps/ n. 快照

②perturb /pətə:b/ v. 烦扰; 不安

③option /'ɒpʃən/ n. 选择

- () 1. The shop assistant insisted that the writer should _____.
A. try the camera to see if there was anything wrong with it.
B. compare the camera he had chosen with the others.
C. get more information about different companies.
D. trust him and stop asking questions.
- () 2. What does the writer mean by “it would be worth half what I paid for it” (paragraph 2)?
A. He should get a 50% discount.
B. The price of the camera was unreasonably
C. The quality of the camera was not good.
D. The camera would soon fall in value.
- () 3. The writer decided to try the model he had chosen because he _____.
A. knew very little about it.
B. didn't trust the shop assistant.
C. wanted to make sure the one he chose would be the best.
D. had a special interest in taking pictures of his fellow shoppers.
- () 4. It can be inferred from the passage that in the writer's opinion, _____.
A. people waste too much money on cameras
B. cameras have become an important part of our daily life
C. we don't actually need so many choices when buying a product
D. famous companies care more about profit than quality

2. 完型填空

I used to live selfishly, I should admit. But one moment changed me.

I was on my lunch break and had 1 the office to get something to eat. On the way, I 2 a busker^①, with a hat in front of him. I had some 3 in my pocket, but I would not give them to him, thinking to myself he would 4 use the money to feed his addiction to drugs or alcohol. He 5 like that type—young and ragged. 6 what was I going to spend the money on? Only to feed my addiction to Coca-Cola or chocolate! I then 7 I had no right to place myself above 8 just because he was busking.

I 9 and dropped all the coins into his 10, and he smiled at me, I watched for a while. As 11 as it sounds, I expected something more to come from that moment—a feeling of 12 or satisfaction, for example. But nothing happened 13, I walked off. “it proved to be a waste of 14,” I thought.

On my way home at the end of the 15, I saw the busker again and he was 16. I watched him pick up the hat and walk 17 a cafe counter. There he poured the 18 contents into a tin collecting 19 an earthquake fund-raising^③ event. He was busking for charity^②!

Now I donate any 20 I have to charity tins and enjoy the feeling of giving.

注释：① busker /'bʌskə/ n. 街头艺人

② fund-raising 募捐

③ charity /'tʃærəti/ n. 慈善

- | | | | | |
|---------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| () 1. | A. left | B. cleaned | C. prepared | D. searched |
| () 2. | A. led | B. chose | C. saw | D. fooled |
| () 3. | A. chocolates | B. coins | C. tins | D. drugs |
| () 4. | A. almost | B. only | C. rather | D. still |
| () 5. | A. acted | B. looked | C. sounded | D. smelt |
| () 6. | A. Though | B. For | C. Therefore | D. But |
| () 7. | A. declared | B. realized | C. expected | D. guessed |
| () 8. | A. it | B. all | C. him | D. them |
| () 9. | A. waited | B. followed | C. stopped | D. arrived |
| () 10. | A. rag | B. hat | C. pocket | D. counter |
| () 11. | A. selfish | B. awkward | C. innocent | D. special |
| () 12. | A. happiness | B. sadness | C. love | D. hate |
| () 13. | A. disappointedly | B. unfortunately | C. coincidentally | D. comfortably |
| () 14. | A. words | B. effort | C. space | D. money |
| () 15. | A. moment | B. day | C. break | D. event |