



志鸿优化系列丛书

丛书主编 任志鸿



YOUHUAKETANG

优化 ZUOYEBEN

课堂作业

本

英语

高一上册

南方出版社



志鸿优化系列丛书

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# 优化 课堂作业 本

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# 前言 Qian Yan

做作业是学生不断认识、理解、巩固直至掌握知识和技能不可缺少的重要环节。但是,做什么样的作业、怎样做作业才能更有效地让学生“学有长进,练有收获”,却是教学实践中值得探讨的问题。

我们常常听到这样的反映:“不少学生一到高中,就感觉课上得太快,跟不上”;“上课听得懂,作业也会做,但一到考试就不会”。究其原因不难发现,高中课程的深度及其相应的教学方法较初中都有了很大的变化,而教材上的课后练习数量偏少,题型单一,以至训练不足;其次课后练习多以基础为主,即学即练的简单仿做题目居多,解题思路显而易见,而考试所覆盖的知识点多,综合程度高,如果学生缺乏由基础作业到应用考试这种过渡性训练的话,产生上述现象就不难理解了。

为了配合湖北省现行高中新教材的同步教学,帮助学生系统、扎实地巩固新课知识,科学、高效地提高学习效率,迅速地把握并适应本省高考自主命题的考试要求,实现对课本知识的再巩固、再提升,我们在进行“科学设计作业”课题研究的基础上,组织本省一批富有教学经验和资深教研人员,精心编写了这套《优化课堂作业本》训练丛书。

本丛书主要特点如下:

**准确恰当的功能定位** 针对“听懂课却不会考试”的普遍问题,进行全面系统并高一层次的训练设计,使学生从“学会知识”到“应用知识”,实现在课本作业基础上的再巩固、再提高,是应用性、拓展性的作业,是逐步向考试要求靠近的强化性作业。

**精练新颖的原创试题** 题目设计力求典型、新颖、精练,努力将课本知识与生产、生活实际和最新科研成果相结合,选用湖北学生熟悉的材料背景,编出全新的湖北教学专家的经验,体现湖北教学实际的需求。

**切合教学实际** 按照湖北实际授课要求细化作业单元,做到“有课必有练”,后节作业涉及前节内容,以致“学后不忘前”,层叠式推进,防止产生“替代性学习”现象。

本丛书主要栏目设置如下：

【研习导入】坚持问题立意，带动学生思考。通过研究性学习的形式，引导学生进行课前预习。

【自主演练】立足教材，将课内知识技能系统化，多角度、多侧面、多题型地进行训练。从基础做起，提高技能，练好基本功。避免难题、怪题、偏题。

【反馈总结】针对作业中的重难点、易错点以及学习规律与方法进行总结，解决疑惑，理清脉络。

除课时作业外，还设有单元测试、期中测试、期末测试，全面体现大作业的要求。

我们热切地期待本丛书能成为学生学习新知识、掌握新教材、应对新高考的铺路基石和进步阶梯，同时也真诚希望广大使用者能对书中的不当之处提出意见和建议。

编者

2005年6月

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## Unit 1 Good friends



## 研习导入

Fill in the blanks with right words(用正确的词填空)

1. She doesn't like football, \_\_\_\_\_ does she like basketball.
2. All she cares \_\_\_\_\_ is her new clothes.
3. What lesson can we learn \_\_\_\_\_ the story?
4. We were bored \_\_\_\_\_ his long speech.
5. He treated my words \_\_\_\_\_ a joke.
6. There were many people \_\_\_\_\_ board of the plane.
7. I thought I would drop \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ you while I was passing.
8. Dogs are regarded as loyal friends \_\_\_\_\_ people.
9. They are \_\_\_\_\_ a flight from Paris to Beijing.
10. She lives \_\_\_\_\_ alone in a faraway village.



## 自主演练

I. Write the key words or phrases from memory  
(默写重点单词与词组)

1. 聪明的, 机灵的 \_\_\_\_\_
2. 英俊的 \_\_\_\_\_
3. 忠诚的 \_\_\_\_\_
4. 品质 \_\_\_\_\_
5. 喜欢; 爱好 \_\_\_\_\_
6. 对……争论 \_\_\_\_\_
7. 解决问题 \_\_\_\_\_
8. 自我介绍 \_\_\_\_\_
9. 填表 \_\_\_\_\_
10. 摇滚乐 \_\_\_\_\_

11. 古典音乐 \_\_\_\_\_
12. 徒步旅行, 远足 \_\_\_\_\_
13. 生存下来 \_\_\_\_\_
14. 荒岛 \_\_\_\_\_
15. 挑战 \_\_\_\_\_
16. 同甘共苦 \_\_\_\_\_
17. 冒险 \_\_\_\_\_
18. 网友 \_\_\_\_\_
19. 担心, 关心 \_\_\_\_\_
20. 给某人写短信 \_\_\_\_\_

## II. Word spelling (单词拼写)

1. It's a great c \_\_\_\_\_ for Tom to open his own business.
2. A land which is surrounded by water is called an i \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Imagine that four people were on board an airplane that was \_\_\_\_\_ (坠毁).
4. We need friends because \_\_\_\_\_ (友谊) helps us understand what kind of people we are.
5. If you were alone on the island, what would you do in order to \_\_\_\_\_ (活下来)?
6. Tony is f \_\_\_\_\_ of pop music but I prefer classical music.
7. Computers are important in our lives. We s \_\_\_\_\_ the Internet for information all the time.
8. Peter is a \_\_\_\_\_ (商人). He's so busy that he has little time for his friends.
9. John has remained \_\_\_\_\_ (忠诚) to the team even though they lose every game.
10. We are good friends though sometimes we have different ideas and a \_\_\_\_\_ about them.

III. Rewrite the following sentences(句型转换)

- Lucy said, "I met an old friend of mine three days ago."  
Lucy said that \_\_\_\_\_.
- "A friend in need is a friend indeed," Mother said to me.  
Mother told me \_\_\_\_\_.
- The professor said, "I liked to ask questions when I was a boy."  
The professor said \_\_\_\_\_.
- "Do you like hiking?" Tom asked his new friend.  
Tom asked his new friend \_\_\_\_\_.
- "Why were you so excited yesterday?" Mary asked me.  
Mary asked me \_\_\_\_\_.

IV. Multiple choice(单项选择)

- It's always difficult being in a foreign country, \_\_\_\_\_ if you don't speak the language.  
A. extremely                      B. naturally  
C. basically                        D. especially
- He's \_\_\_\_\_ kind and honest \_\_\_\_\_ everyone likes to make friends with him.  
A. so; that                         B. such; that  
C. so; as to                         D. so; as
- We visited a mountainous village \_\_\_\_\_ people live a very simple life.  
A. that                                B. which  
C. where                              D. what
- A good friend shouldn't always \_\_\_\_\_ himself but \_\_\_\_\_ others.  
A. think of; take care of  
B. think; care about  
C. think of; care about  
D. think; take care of
- I \_\_\_\_\_ Peter quite well. We were introduced to each other at a party.  
A. am knowing                    B. knew  
C. know                                D. had known
- Everybody has his likes \_\_\_\_\_ sports, music

and collecting stamps and so on.

- A. like                                B. as  
C. such as                            D. A and C
- If you give \_\_\_\_\_ you take, you'll feel happy.  
A. as many as                        B. so many as  
C. as much as                        D. as more as
- Mr Smith \_\_\_\_\_ his students \_\_\_\_\_ his own children.  
A. treats; like                        B. regards; as if  
C. treats; as                            D. treats; with
- If you were \_\_\_\_\_ on a deserted island, how can you \_\_\_\_\_ without everything you need in your everyday life?  
A. lonely; survive  
B. alone; survive  
C. lonely; survived  
D. alone; have survived
- Living alone without a friend is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. interesting                        B. interested  
C. bored                                D. boring
- He got up early \_\_\_\_\_ catch the first bus.  
A. in order to                        B. to  
C. so as to                              D. all the above
- What \_\_\_\_\_ should a good friend have?  
A. things                                B. qualities  
C. quantities                         D. likes
- Have you ever read the story about Robinson Crusoe? He managed to survive on a \_\_\_\_\_ island for about forty years.  
A. deserted                            B. alone  
C. lonely                                D. A and C
- Jack likes to have \_\_\_\_\_ and he is looking for an \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a fun; friend                      B. fun; e pal  
C. funs; pen-pal                      D. much fun; e-pals
- If you're interested in being friends, drop me a line.  
What's the meaning of the underlined part?  
A. Visit me.



- B. Come to see me.  
C. Write a letter to me.  
D. Call me.

## V. Cloze test(完形填空)

With July 1 examinations. When these examinations finish, the summer holidays begin. Boys and girls will have two 2 to rest.

The summer holidays are 3 part of the year for most children. The weather is usually good, so that they can 4 most of their time swimming, camping 5 traveling with their parents.

Of course, the most enjoyable place is the 6. Some children are 7 enough to live 8 the sea. They enjoy exceptional advantages(无可比拟的优勢). As for 9 live 10 the sea, their parents will also 11 them to the seaside 12 the holidays, for they know that a week or two at a seaside town during their summer holidays 13 their children's eager hope. In England not only 14 but also factory workers or bus drivers can take their children to seaside for their holidays. In fact during the summer holidays in August most towns are 15.

Why do children like spending their summer holidays 16? It is because they like the sand(沙), the sun, the cool wind and the 17 there more than anything else. Of course, there are lots of new things to see, nice things to eat, and exciting things to do, but it is the 18 of sand under one's feet, of cool wind and salt water on one's skin(皮肤), and of the warm sun on one's back 19 make the seaside 20 it is.

1. A. come                      B. comes  
C. coming                    D. came  
2. A. days                      B. months  
C. weeks                      D. years

3. A. the best                      B. the worst  
C. well                          D. bad  
4. A. take                        B. cost  
C. pay                          D. spend  
5. A. and                         B. or  
C. but                          D. then  
6. A. countryside                B. city  
C. seaside                       D. desert  
7. A. happy                       B. sad  
C. unlucky                      D. lucky  
8. A. near                        B. nearby  
C. beside                       D. by  
9. A. anyone who                B. who  
C. anyone                       D. those who  
10. A. near                       B. nearby  
C. far from                      D. far away  
11. A. bring                       B. take  
C. carry                        D. send  
12. A. on                         B. in  
C. for                          D. during  
13. A. are                        B. was  
C. is                            D. were  
14. A. the rich                    B. the poor  
C. the old                       D. the young  
15. A. full                        B. empty  
C. crowded                      D. hot  
16. A. at sea                      B. at seaside  
C. at town                      D. in the country  
17. A. salt                        B. fresh  
C. salt water                    D. dirty water  
18. A. taste                       B. touch  
C. smell                        D. feeling  
19. A. that                        B. which  
C. what                         D. where  
20. A. that                        B. which  
C. where                        D. what

## VI. Reading comprehension(阅读理解)

A

## Making Friends

Everyone needs friends. They are a bas

source of happiness and hope in our lives. However, the ability to make friends varies from person to person. To some people, making friends is easy, and to others it's very difficult.

We all have the ability to make friends. Unfortunately, many people never reach their potential(潜能). Making friends is a skill, and the first step in developing that skill is knowing how to get along with others.

People who are good at getting along with others take an interest in what other people like. They learn to develop interest that makes them enjoyable to be around. Therefore, the more things that your child knows how to do that involve(涉及) connecting with other kids, the more chances he or she has to make friends.

If your child has trouble making friends, you can tell him or her how to do it.

★ Realize your own strengths. You have skills and talents that others can enjoy. Some people don't let others see their goodness.

★ Believe that you are a good person who has something to share with others.

★ Develop a sense of humor. Learn to laugh at yourself and your shortcomings. It will relieve(释放) some of the stress in your life. If you ever feel poking fun at someone, let it be you, never anyone else. Smile, smile, smile.

★ Respect the rights of others. They have their opinions, you have yours. Different opinions are healthy. Learn how to listen to others without putting them down or trying to persuade them that your opinion is right.

★ Be kind. Throughout your life, you will learn that if you are kind to others, they will usually be kind to you. When should you start being kind? Right now. Give someone a com-

pliment(恭维). Open the door for someone. Wave to a friend. Encourage someone who is discouraged. Say something positive(积极的). There are hundreds of little things you can do to show kindness.

★ Be sympathetic(同情的). Try to understand what others are going through. Look at life through their eyes. If you emphasize(强调) with someone's feelings, you can help.

★ Don't complain(抱怨). People get tired of listening to constant complaining. Life doesn't always go the way you want. Learn to accept what you can't change, and work hard to change what you can. Replace the time you used to spend complaining with time spent being kind.

★ Never give up. Even if you are faced with negative, closed-minded people, never give up. Don't let them change you into one of them. Find people who will appreciate(欣赏) you.

- The ability of making friends differs according to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - the education one receives
  - the family and parents
  - the talents
  - one's strengths
- The most important thing in making friends is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - to find people who will appreciate you
  - to poke fun at others
  - not to complain
  - to be able to get along with others
- Sometimes you can accept \_\_\_\_\_ in making friends.
  - constant complaining
  - what you can't change
  - negative and closed-minded people
  - yourself and your shortcomings

4. Friendship is of great value because it \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. can enrich our life
- B. can develop a sense of humor
- C. replace the time you used to spend complaining
- D. persuade people to accept your opinion

B

American English camp starts (2003-07-14)

The Shenzhen Daily launched the Rainbow American English and Culture Summer Camp Sunday with the cooperation of ESL for Asia, an American teaching institution, and Nanshan Foreign Language School.

The summer camp was to be the first English camp in Shenzhen after the SARS period. Teachers were all from the U. S. , said Paul Shen, deputy editor-in-chief of the Shenzhen Daily, who is in charge of the newspaper's English training programs.

More than 400 students from eight to seventeen years old joined the camp where they will live away from their families. Despite the hot weather, many parents saw off their children on the campus of Nanshan Foreign Language School where campers will study and live for three weeks.

"It's the first time my son has joined this kind of activity away from home. I hope he can be more independent after it," the mother of an eight-year-old said.

Carrying suitcases and bamboo sheets, the students looked very excited. Some could not wait to communicate with the American teachers when they came to greet the students.

Norma Gutierrez, a math teacher from an L. A. middle school, said she was also excited, as it was her first time to teach in a camp.

A total of 14 teachers from America will

teach language, music, dancing, science, basketball and painting. Campers were given assessment exams before classes were formed according to their English levels.

After the exam, campers stormed the school's dining hall to have their first dinners in the camp. Two eight-year-old girls said, "The dinner is more delicious than the family's."

5. Paul Shen is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. working for a newspaper
- B. a teacher from the U. S.
- C. a teacher from Nanshan Foreign School
- D. working for an American teaching institution

6. ESL for Asia is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Nanshan Foreign School
- B. a daily newspaper
- C. a teaching institution
- D. a summer camp

7. Why do the students carry their bamboo sheets?

- A. Because they are very excited.
- B. Because they could not wait to communicate with the American teachers.
- C. Because they live away from their families.
- D. Because their parents see them off.

C

Mr Hill arrives at London Airport, at the end of a three-week holiday in France. Usually he wears a beard(胡须). Since it has been hot there, he has taken it off. But his passport(护照) photo shows him with his beard.

An officer looks at the photo for a moment, and says, "Will you excuse me? Please sit down. I shan't keep you long." With this, he walks away, shows the photo to a second officer, and says, "I know that face." The second officer looks at the passport and asks

where Mr Hill has come from. When he hears that Mr Hill has just arrived back from Paris, the second officer smiles and says, "An Englishman with a beard stole a painting in Paris on Friday, and that man looks just the kind of man..."

Suddenly, it comes to (回忆起) the first officer who Mr Hill is. He returns to him, and asks, "Did you teach at the No. 2 High School?" When Mr Hill answers, in surprise, that he did, the first officer smiles, and says, "I thought so. I'm Jack Smith. You taught me French. You haven't changed a bit."

8. Mr Hill \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. has just come back from the airport
- B. is on his way to Paris
- C. has just returned to No. 2 High School
- D. has been in France for three weeks

9. The first officer is sure \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Mr Hill stole the painting
- B. he has seen the face in the photo before
- C. he knows the second officer's face
- D. a man without a beard stole the painting

10. The second officer says that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Mr Hill stole the painting
- B. a man with a beard, from France stole a painting in England
- C. an Englishman took his beard off and stole a painting
- D. a man with a beard from England, stole a painting in Paris

### VII. Error correction (短文改错)

Dear Bob,

Hello, I learn about you from my English teacher, \_\_\_\_\_ 1. \_\_\_\_\_

Miss Fang. I'd like to your penfriend, and get to know more about \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_

your country. First, let me tell you something more about \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_

myself. My name is Li Hua. I live in Beijing,

where is the \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_

capital of China. I go to Tiantan Middle School. We \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_

study quite a few subject such as math, Chinese, \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_

English and physics. I use to play ping-pang a lot \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_

in my spare time, but now I am interesting in football. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_

Do you play any ball games? What your favorite \_\_\_\_\_ 9. \_\_\_\_\_

sport? I look forward to hear from you soon.

10. \_\_\_\_\_

### VIII. Guided writing (书面表达)

写一封 e-mail 给你的网友:

假设你叫 Vigi, 中考取得好成绩, 顺利考上名牌重点高中。你非常兴奋, 发 e-mail 给你的英国网友 Paul, 告诉他你的心情和有关情况, 并说你的父母许诺买一台电脑送给你, 一则表示祝贺、鼓励; 二则希望使用电脑能帮助学习英语, 获取大量信息, 并希望电脑对你高中学习能发挥积极的作用。



### 反馈总结

直接引语转换成间接引语时, 一般将被转述话语中动词的时态作相应的变化, 但下列情况下时态不变: (1) 直接引语是客观真理; (2) 直接引语中有明确表示现在时间的状语; (3) 直接引语中以 since 或 when 引导的表示过去时间的状语从句变为间接引语时, 状语从句中的一般过去时不变, 但主句的谓语动词要改为过去完成时。如句型转换题 3。

## Unit 2 English around the world


 研习导入

Fill in the blanks with right words(用正确的词填空)

- We went \_\_\_\_\_ the way to the end of the street and finally found their house.
- The majority \_\_\_\_\_ children in our class have brown eyes; only three have blue eyes.
- All the questions except \_\_\_\_\_ the last one have been worked out.
- Body language is a good way to communicate \_\_\_\_\_ others.
- If you continue to steal, you'll end \_\_\_\_\_ prison.
- We hope our explanation will prove more \_\_\_\_\_ less helpful.
- \_\_\_\_\_ total, he spent no more than a year at school.
- I have been living \_\_\_\_\_ my own since May.
- He has developed \_\_\_\_\_ a stronger leader.
- My favorite is now \_\_\_\_\_ the radio.


 自主演练

I. Write the key words or phrases from memory(默写重点单词与词组)

- 第一次 \_\_\_\_\_
  - 熬夜 \_\_\_\_\_
  - 很费力做…… \_\_\_\_\_
  - 保持相同 \_\_\_\_\_
  - 大量的 \_\_\_\_\_
  - 引进 \_\_\_\_\_
  - 站着不动 \_\_\_\_\_
  - 产生 \_\_\_\_\_
  - 在橱子里 \_\_\_\_\_
  - 把衣服放在挂钩上 \_\_\_\_\_
  - 以……结束 \_\_\_\_\_
  - 或多或少 \_\_\_\_\_
  - 掌握英语 \_\_\_\_\_
  - 替换 \_\_\_\_\_
  - 请随便 \_\_\_\_\_
  - 大多数人 \_\_\_\_\_
  - 总共 \_\_\_\_\_
  - 独立的 \_\_\_\_\_
  - 国际商贸和旅游 \_\_\_\_\_
  - 与……交流 \_\_\_\_\_
- II. Word spelling(单词拼写)
- The m \_\_\_\_\_ of the people there speak English and French.
  - English is the w \_\_\_\_\_ language in the UN.
  - If you want to get a suitable job, you must have a good \_\_\_\_\_ (了解) of yourself.
  - Chinese is our mother t \_\_\_\_\_ and we must learn it well.
  - Oh, there you are. Did you have a good \_\_\_\_\_ (飞行)?
  - Can you make friends with someone without \_\_\_\_\_ (交流) your feelings and thoughts with him?
  - We should b \_\_\_\_\_ in advanced science and technology from abroad.
  - When you make a \_\_\_\_\_ (请求), you can use "Would you please...?".
  - Internet and popular music belong to g \_\_\_\_\_ culture.
  - We can use English every day in different

\_\_\_\_\_ (情境).

III. Rewrite the following sentences(句型转换)

1. Emily asked Karen how to pronounce "kilo-meter".

Emily asked Karen, "\_\_\_\_\_."

2. A lot of people can't tell the difference between American English and British English.

A lot of people can't \_\_\_\_\_ American English \_\_\_\_\_ British English.

3. "Is there anything that isn't clear to you?"

The teacher asked a student \_\_\_\_\_.

4. "Don't be late for the meeting tomorrow."

The monitor told the class \_\_\_\_\_.

5. Once you can speak English, it won't be difficult for you to communicate with foreign people.

Once you can speak English, you won't \_\_\_\_\_ communicating with foreign people.

IV. Multiple choice(单项选择)

1. By the end of last year, the money spent on this project \_\_\_\_\_ 30 000 dollars.

- A. totaled
- B. came
- C. added up
- D. were

2. —How was your trip?

—Wonderful. We were singing and laughing \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. all the way
- B. all the time
- C. for the first time
- D. for a moment

3. The temperature has \_\_\_\_\_ high this week.

- A. stayed
- B. risen
- C. gone up
- D. lasted

4. With his homework half \_\_\_\_\_, he went

out playing basketball.

- A. to do
- B. doing
- C. done
- D. did

5. \_\_\_\_\_ English words come from French and Spanish.

- A. A great many of
- B. A good many
- C. A great deal of
- D. A great much

6. The policeman asked me how the accident \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. brought in
- B. brought out
- C. came out
- D. came by

7. Once you master the correct way of learning English, you'll \_\_\_\_\_ it well.

- A. have a little difficulty learning
- B. have little difficulty to learn
- C. have little difficulty learning
- D. have no difficulties in learning

8. Many of our teachers have \_\_\_\_\_ the new methods of the West in their classroom teaching.

- A. brought in
- B. changed into
- C. taken along
- D. sent out

9. I can't afford to buy the red car \_\_\_\_\_ I really like it.

- A. so
- B. or
- C. though
- D. because

10. You must do \_\_\_\_\_ you're told to.

- A. what
- B. just as
- C. that

- D. both A and B
11. He was so surprised that he stood \_\_\_\_\_, not knowing what to do.  
A. quiet  
B. still  
C. quietly  
D. silent
12. He looked for a job everywhere and \_\_\_\_\_ a cleaning job.  
A. ended up  
B. finished  
C. ended up with  
D. completed
13. \_\_\_\_\_ the professors invited to the meeting accepted the invitation.  
A. Most of  
B. Most  
C. The majority  
D. Major
14. Barry has been married to a Chinese woman for about ten years, so he knows \_\_\_\_\_ about Chinese culture.  
A. now and then  
B. more or less  
C. little by little  
D. a great many
15. The British took "typhoon" from Chinese \_\_\_\_\_ the Americans took "tornado" from Spanish.  
A. when  
B. but  
C. while  
D. both B and C

#### V. Cloze test (完形填空)

Fred Mundy loved adventure and various sports, especially riding his motorcycle.

One day, Fred decided to 1 a motorcycle race. The race was to be run on a dangerous course through 150 miles of rough 2.

Fred was a proud man; he wanted to

3 all the other competitors and get first. So, to save 4, he only took along a small 5 of water, some apples, and a few pieces of bread.

The race began. Fred got off to a good 6. But somewhere along the way, he made a 7 turn. He became lost in wildness of sand and rock—a lonely place 8 the temperature can easily reach 40 degrees centigrade!

A 9 party was organized, and planes were brought in. Soon the searchers began 10 something: Fred's motorcycle, 11 in the sand, even his empty can. But they couldn't find Fred.

The searchers could not 12 this, why didn't Fred try to signal the planes above? Why didn't he 13 marks for the searchers to 14? It was almost as if he didn't want to be found.

Twelve days after the race, the searchers found Fred's body. And near it they found his bright orange helmet (头盔) 15 under a small bush. It seemed to be hidden so that 16 can not be seen from the air.

Perhaps the thoughts were right. Maybe Fred 17 want to be found. Why? Because he was a 18 man. He was trying to find his 19 way out of the desert. But he never made it. Fred Mundy had lost this 20 with time.

- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A. enter  | B. watch     |
| C. organize  | D. go        |
| 2. A. forest | B. beach     |
| C. desert    | D. country   |
| 3. A. win    | B. beat      |
| C. pass      | D. succeed   |
| 4. A. weight | B. time      |
| C. energy    | D. equipment |
| 5. A. bottle | B. cup       |

- |                   |                |
|-------------------|----------------|
| C. glass          | D. can         |
| 6. A. way         | B. speed       |
| C. position       | D. start       |
| 7. A. difficult   | B. dangerous   |
| C. wrong          | D. hard        |
| 8. A. whose       | B. which       |
| C. when           | D. where       |
| 9. A. race        | B. helping     |
| C. search         | D. finding     |
| 10. A. collecting | B. recognizing |
| C. finding        | D. watching    |
| 11. A. bread      | B. apples      |
| C. footprints     | D. helmet      |
| 12. A. guess      | B. judge       |
| C. prove          | D. understand  |
| 13. A. write      | B. send        |
| C. keep           | D. leave       |
| 14. A. follow     | B. study       |
| C. tell           | D. understand  |
| 15. A. lost       | B. hidden      |
| C. blurred        | D. hung        |
| 16. A. it         | B. he          |
| C. searchers      | D. planes      |
| 17. A. didn't     | B. mustn't     |
| C. couldn't       | D. shouldn't   |
| 18. A. stupid     | B. proud       |
| C. strange        | D. strong      |
| 19. A. lost       | B. lonely      |
| C. own            | D. only        |
| 20. A. life       | B. chance      |
| C. pride          | D. race        |

VI. Reading comprehension (阅读理解)

A

The best way of learning a language is using it. The best way of learning English is talking in English as much as possible. Sometimes you'll get your words mixed up (混合) and people will not understand you. Sometimes people will say things too quickly and you can't understand them. But if you keep

your sense of humor (幽默感) you can always have a good laugh at the mistakes you make. Don't be unhappy if people seem to be laughing at your mistakes. It's better for people to laugh at your mistakes than to be angry with you, because they don't understand what you are saying. The most important thing for learning English is: "Don't be afraid of making mistakes because everyone makes mistakes."

- The writer thinks that the best way for you to learn a language is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - writing
  - using it
  - listening
  - learning grammar
- What should you do in learning English?
  - Be careful not to make any mistake.
  - Write as quickly as you can.
  - Speak English as much as you can.
  - Laugh more often.
- When people laugh at your mistakes, you should \_\_\_\_\_.
  - not care
  - be happy
  - feel worried
  - be unhappy
- The story tells us \_\_\_\_\_.
  - only foolish (愚蠢的) people make mistakes
  - few people make mistakes
  - people never make mistakes
  - there is no one who doesn't make mistakes

B

You probably know that many English words came from French.

One interesting thing is that when we talk about meat on the table, we use French words. But when we speak about animals, we use English words. For example, a pig is called



pig when it is living, but when it is killed and its meat is brought to the table, it's called pork. Cattle are called cattle when they are raised on the farm, but at the dinner table, we call the meat beef.

When the Normans ruled England, the English peasants were ordered to raise animals for food, but they themselves could not buy the meat. The meat was sent to the Norman tables. The peasants could only eat rabbits, that's because rabbits ran all over their fields, and rabbits' meat was cheap. So the meat of a rabbit was not changed into a French word. It was called rabbit by the English peasants of that time and is still called rabbit today.

5. People use \_\_\_\_\_ words to talk about animals and \_\_\_\_\_ words to talk about meat.

- A. French; English
- B. English; Chinese
- C. English; English
- D. English; French

6. The meat of pigs is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. pork
- B. beef
- C. pig meat
- D. pig

7. Why is the meat of a rabbit still called rabbit?

- A. Because the Normans told the peasants to eat rabbit.
- B. Because the Normans named it rabbit.
- C. Because rabbits ran over the fields and rabbit meat was cheap, the peasants could eat it.
- D. Because the French for "rabbit" is also "rabbit".

C

Homesick is a compound (复合) word made up of HOME and SICK. You know what each word means on its own, of course. But think about what the words mean when they are used together. Homesick means SICK FOR HOME.

Now think for a minute. If you change the word home in the definition (释义) to the word sea, would the definition fit SEASICK? Does seasick mean SICK FOR SEA? It means something quite different. Seasick means SICK BY THE MOVEMENT ON THE SEA. When you are homesick, the only place you want to be at home. When you are seasick, the last place you want to be is at sea.

Have you ever heard of a person being heartsick? Heart-sick doesn't mean that something is wrong with a person's heart. People are heartsick when they are hurt deep inside and when they feel as if their hearts are broken.

But, on the other hand, we have such compound words as handshake and handbag. Perhaps you may write definitions for them and knowing something like this must be helpful in your English study.

8. "The last place you want to be" is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. where you want to be most
- B. where you want to be least
- C. where you go the last
- D. the last place you go to

9. The definitions of handbag and handshake are \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. easy to know
- B. difficult to know
- C. impossible to learn
- D. unnecessary to learn

10. The writer wanted to tell us that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. there are many compound words in English
- B. the building of compound words is interesting
- C. the definitions of some words are hard to guess
- D. not all the compound words are what they seem to be