

● 浙江省中等职业教育教材配套复习用书

◆ 上海东方激光教育文化有限公司 组编

( 配人教版 )

浙江中职导学与同步训练 ● 第四册

# 英语

—— 阶段综合测试卷

( 高二下学期 )

中国三峡出版社

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# 前 言

为了适应中等职业教育教学改革、发展新形势的需要,全面推进素质教育,认真贯彻教育部颁发的中等职业学校课程教学大纲的精神,我们组织了一批具有丰富实践经验和熟悉教学一线实际情况的教研员、骨干教师编写了这套《浙江中职导学与同步训练》系列丛书,旨在对教材的学习内容进行系统的梳理、提炼,且通过单元测试、期中测试、期末测试,及时巩固、加强已学的知识,把握教材的知识点,促进学生知识系统的形成,提高学生分析问题和解决问题的能力。

本套丛书为教师的教学和检测提供实用的材料,为学生消化巩固所学内容及时提供实在的依据,特别是为有志参加浙江省高等职业技术教育招生考试(单考单招)的学生提供具有系统性、针对性的学习资料。

本套丛书包括语、数、英三个学科,《浙江中职导学与同步训练——语文》系列依据人教版中等职业教育国家规划教材编写;《浙江中职导学与同步训练——数学》系列依据人民教育出版社基础版的教材编写;《浙江中职导学与同步训练——英语》系列依据浙江人民出版社的教材编写。各科的编写均参考了浙江省高等职业技术教育招生考试大纲。

《浙江中职导学与同步训练——英语》根据浙江人民出版社最新的英语教材编写,每册编写复习用书一册和测试卷一册。英语复习用书根据每个单元编写,分学习目标、基础知识、同步训练三个版块。英语测试卷和复习用书配套使用,编写若干阶段卷和综合卷。

《浙江中职导学与同步训练(第四册)——英语阶段综合测试卷》是《浙江中职导学与同步训练(第四册)——英语》的配套测试卷。内容有以下三个方面:

1. 每两单元的阶段测试卷;
2. 前六单元的期中测试卷;
3. 全书的期末测试卷两套。

编写本测试卷的主要目的是帮助学生分阶段地系统复习、巩固和掌握各单元的基础知识和基本技能,把握教材的知识点,促进学生知识体系的形成,提高学生分析问题和解决问题的能力。本书强调基础性、实用性、针对性、灵活性、趣味性的协调统一,把握时代脉搏,体现“以发展学生为本”的教育思想,突出培养学生的创新精神和实践能力,有利于培养学生的科学素质。

本测试卷由李彩云任主编,参与编写的有周文辉、吴春莲、朱海燕、蔡怡、马雪华、吴彩虹、王嫻、夏旭红等老师。由于时间紧迫,书中难免存在一些不足,恳请广大师生批评指正,以便我们不断完善。

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( Unit 1 ~ Unit 2 )

( ) 1. A. follow B. solve C. conventional D. copy

( ) 2. A. routine B. trouble C. double D. enough

( ) 3. A. express B. investigative C. business D. develop

( ) 4. A. customer B. supply C. uncle D. suddenly

( ) 5. A. choose B. machine C. march D. which

( ) 6. A. bank B. train C. constant D. land

( ) 7. A. sweat B. meat C. teach D. each

( ) 8. A. whole B. what C. which D. where

( ) 9. A. life B. children C. climb D. while

( ) 10. A. then B. health C. thank D. nothing

1. Don't make any d \_\_\_\_\_ before you think it over.
2. We are *thinking of* a way to s \_\_\_\_\_ the problem.
3. In s \_\_\_\_\_ of the rain, she went swimming.
4. We are classmates. We should get a \_\_\_\_\_ well with each other.
5. Small businesses can't c \_\_\_\_\_ with large businesses.

( ) 1. Lucy looked quite healthy though she was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in eighty B. in the eighties  
C. in eighties D. in her eighties

( ) 2. Travelling is \_\_\_\_\_, but we often feel \_\_\_\_\_ when we are back from travels.  
A. interesting; tired B. interested; tiring  
C. interesting; tiring D. interested; tired

( ) 3. I'll never forget \_\_\_\_\_ Paris for the first time.  
A. to visit B. visit  
C. visiting D. visited

( ) 4. We \_\_\_\_\_ be classmates.  
A. use to B. used to  
C. were used to D. are used to

( ) 5. After ten minutes' reading, we stopped \_\_\_\_\_ some written exercises.  
A. to do B. to be done  
C. being done D. doing

- ( ) 6. \_\_\_\_\_ down the street the other day, I saw a terrible accident.  
 A. Walked B. To walk  
 C. Walking D. Having walked
- ( ) 7. \_\_\_\_\_ the key, the boy couldn't enter his house.  
 A. To have lost B. Lost  
 C. Having lost D. To lost
- ( ) 8. Mary \_\_\_\_\_ a dress when she cut her finger.  
 A. made B. is making  
 C. was making D. makes
- ( ) 9. The work \_\_\_\_\_ soon.  
 A. will be finished B. has been finished  
 C. will finish D. finishes
- ( ) 10. When I was passing by I saw them \_\_\_\_\_ basketball on the playground.  
 A. played B. to play  
 C. play D. playing
- ( ) 11. \_\_\_\_\_ helps build a strong body.  
 A. Run B. Running  
 C. Runs D. Ran
- ( ) 12. John knew very well that his teacher would \_\_\_\_\_ with his result.  
 A. satisfy B. be satisfy  
 C. be satisfying D. be satisfied
- ( ) 13. — Hello. May I speak to Zhao Hua?  
 — Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. my name's Zhao Hua B. I'm Zhao Hua  
 C. this is Zhao Hua D. Zhao Hua's me
- ( ) 14. My sister \_\_\_\_\_ middle school half a year ago.  
 A. will finish B. finishes  
 C. finished D. has finished
- ( ) 15. We must get up early tomorrow, \_\_\_\_\_ we'll miss the first bus to the Great Wall.  
 A. so B. or  
 C. but D. however
- ( ) 16. Peter now rides his bike to work instead of \_\_\_\_\_ by bus.  
 A. travels B. to travel  
 C. travel D. travelling
- ( ) 17. By the way, who will teach \_\_\_\_\_ pop music next term?  
 A. us B. our  
 C. ours D. we
- ( ) 18. He is busy \_\_\_\_\_ clothes these days.



A. makes

B. make

C. making

D. to make

( ) 19. There are about three \_\_\_\_\_ workers in that factory.

A. thousand

B. thousands

C. thousands of

D. thousand of

( ) 20. He's living in a house \_\_\_\_\_ windows are painted white.

A. that

B. which

C. whose

D. what

#### 四、完型填空 (10%)

Have you ever heard of a girl of 15, who has set up a company (公司) of her own? Wendy Wong is the girl. She started the business two years ago. She has already 1 several successful (成功的) computer games. They are so 2 that over half a million games are sold every year. Now all of her family work in her business, and she is 3 at school.

She gets up early in the morning, and then has a talk with her family about the 4 over breakfast. Every day during weekdays, she goes to school in her own car with a 5, for she is not old enough.

She enjoys her school, but some of the work is too easy for her to feel 6. She usually gets 'A' grades in all her 7, so the other students often ask her for 8.

She finishes her homework in half an hour after her driver takes her home. After dinner, she goes to her office and 9 working on her computer, writing games until 2 a.m. She doesn't usually need so much 10 as other children.

( ) 1. A. worked

B. played

C. written

D. bought

( ) 2. A. afraid

B. popular

C. expensive

D. surprised

( ) 3. A. still

B. hardly

C. often

D. sometimes

( ) 4. A. lessons

B. friends

C. exams

D. business

( ) 5. A. doctor

B. teacher

C. driver

D. visitor

( ) 6. A. interested

B. interesting

C. uninterested

D. uninteresting

( ) 7. A. games

B. business

C. friends

D. subjects

( ) 8. A. money

B. help

C. grades

D. results

( ) 9. A. goes on

B. finds out

C. stops

D. hurries

( ) 10. A. food

B. sleep

C. fruit

D. pleasure

#### 五、阅读理解 (30%)

##### A

Have you ever seen a painting that seems to tell a story? Norman Rockwell's pictures do this. Each one tells a different story. Many of his pictures show things you have probably (很可能) done. One painting shows a boy at the doctor's office. Another picture shows boys and girls in school. There is even one that shows a dog that follows a family into church (教堂).

Norman Rockwell began painting when he was a young boy. He used his pictures to make



his friends laugh. He hoped everyone liked his pictures.

Today, many of his pictures can be seen on books and cards. His pictures can help you remember even your bad days with a smile.

- ( ) 1. Two of Norman Rockwell's pictures in this story are about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. books  
B. children  
C. dogs  
D. doctors
- ( ) 2. "Many of his pictures show things you have probably done." The word "you" here means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the readers  
B. the doctors  
C. the writers  
D. children in school
- ( ) 3. This story says Norman Rockwell's pictures can be found \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in some churches  
B. in his friends' homes  
C. at some doctors' offices  
D. on something published
- ( ) 4. Norman Rockwell's pictures \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. make us smile at the past bad days  
B. help us to remember our friends  
C. get us some funny story-books  
D. teach us how to paint pictures
- ( ) 5. This story is about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. teachers at school  
B. pictures that tell stories  
C. how to paint well  
D. people going to church

#### B

#### Emily's Wedding Dress

Emily's wedding dress arrived at five o'clock in the evening, just seventeen hours before her marriage!

"I must try it on, Mother!" she cried, as she ran upstairs.

Three minutes later Emily's cries astonished her mother. The dress was much too big for her, Emily was in tears.

"Take it back to the dresser's." Mrs. Bale said. "She must alter (改制) it tonight. Hurry now. Take it off and go."

The dressmaker's shop was closed. "CLOSED FOR ONE WEEK'S HOLIDAY", said a notice on the door. Fresh tears rose to Emily's eyes. She ran home again to her mother.

"This is unlucky," said Mrs. Bale. "But what are we going to do? Shall I ask Mrs. Peters to help? She was a dressmaker once. I'm sure she could alter it for you."

Mrs. Peters was brought in and began to work. She could see what was wrong. She had to take in a lot of material at the front, and that was a big job. In fact she almost made it again. At about ten o'clock the work was finished, and Emily tried her dress on. It fitted her beautifully.

The three women were having a cup of tea when the doorbell rang. Mrs. Bale answered it and looked into the worried eyes of a young woman who was fat. The woman was carrying a large flat box.

"Does Miss Emily live here?" she asked breathlessly (气喘吁吁地).

"Yes, she is my daughter".

"Oh, I am glad I have found you. There's been a mistake. Your daughter has my wedding dress, and I have got hers. And I'm getting married tomorrow!" She held out the box to Mrs. Bale.

( ) 6. Emily was going to get married at \_\_\_\_\_ the next day.

A. 5 a.m.

B. 10 a.m.

C. 5 p.m.

D. 10 p.m.

( ) 7. Emily's \_\_\_\_\_ made her mother go upstairs.

A. shout

B. tears

C. laughter

D. song

( ) 8. The dressmaker's shop was closed because \_\_\_\_\_.

A. it was dark

B. it was Sunday

C. she wanted to take a holiday

D. she was too tired

( ) 9. Mrs. Peters managed to make \_\_\_\_\_.

A. the wedding dress bigger

B. the wedding dress fit

C. the wedding dress more beautiful

D. a new one

( ) 10. It was \_\_\_\_\_ who had made such a mistake.

A. Mrs. Bale

B. Emily

C. the fat young woman

D. the dressmaker

C

The other day in school we were discussing jobs. Our teacher Mrs. Bolt, said that vocations were very important and that was never too early to think about your life's work. Most of the

kids really weren't too sure about what they wanted to be. But I knew exactly what I wanted to be and when Mrs. Bolt asked me. I replied, "A truck driver." "A truck driver", repeated Mrs. Bolt. "Why do you want to be a truck driver, Kenneth?" "Because truck drivers are always on the move. They don't have to sit at desks all day. They're out on the road and they see a lot of countries. Their pay is good, too. And you never have any homework."

The class laughed.

"Well, Kenneth," answered Mrs. Bolt. "You certainly sound enthusiastic (热情的). I guess that you don't like sitting at a desk or doing homework. Is that correct, Kenneth?"

"Yes, I guess so," I said.

"Well, since you are so interested in becoming a truck driver, I think you should investigate (调查) the field a little further. I want you to go to the library and take out a book on truck driving. And I want you to write a book report on it and hand it in at the end of the month."

"That's the last time I'll ever tell anybody my secret ambition (抱负)!"

( ) 11. Why did Mrs. Bolt assign (分配, 提出) the book report to Kenneth? Because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. she wanted him to learn about the other side of truck driving
- B. she was crossed (生气) with him
- C. she was not pleased with the reason he gave
- D. she wanted the whole class to follow his example

( ) 12. Which of the following is NOT true?

- A. Truck drivers get a lot of money.
- B. Kenneth's wish made the whole class laugh a lot.
- C. Kenneth liked paper work.
- D. Mrs. Bolt wanted Kenneth to write a book report.

( ) 13. Why won't Kenneth tell about his ambition any more?

- A. Because he can't realize his ambition.
- B. Because he just got more homework to do.
- C. Because his ambition didn't please Mrs. Bolt.
- D. Because he was laughed at by the whole class.

( ) 14. Mrs. Bolt \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. was an experienced teacher
- B. was unkind to her student
- C. was not a good teacher
- D. didn't want Kenneth to be a truck driver

( ) 15. The underlined word "vocations" means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. ambition
- B. holidays
- C. jobs

D. works

六、补全对话 (5%)

- A. No, I didn't do that either. I just wash it in cold water.  
B. No, I don't want to do that.  
C. OK. I'll have a look.  
D. OK. I'll try that.  
E. Let me see.  
F. Of course not.  
G. I'm afraid I can't do that.

A: Good morning. Can I help you?

B: Yes. I bought this blouse here last week. When I washed it, the color ran.

A: 1 Did you wash it in hot water?

B: 2

A: Did you leave it in water before you wash it?

B: 3

A: You'd better write to the company and explain everything.

B: 4 I would like my money back, please.

A: 5 The manager isn't here.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_

七、短文改错 (10%)

此题要求改正所给短文中的错误。对标题号的每一行做出判断：如无错误，在该行右边的横线上划 (✓)；如有错误 (每行只有一个错误)，则按下列情况改正：

此行多一个词：把多余的词用斜线划掉，在该行右边横线上写出该词，并也用斜线划掉。

此行缺一个词：在缺词处加一个漏字符号 (Λ)，在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

此行错一个词：在错的词下划一横线，在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

注意：原行没有错的不要改。

It was a half past five in the afternoon.

Mr. Jones closed his shop, buying a paper and then walked to nearest bus stop. When a bus

came, Mr. Jones got on. He found a empty seat near the front of the bus and sit down in

it. He opened his paper and began read it.

After a little minutes a lady got into the bus.

He came and stood in front of Mr. Jones.

Mr. Jones saw her and got up out of his seat,

and but the lady pushed him back into it again.

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
4. \_\_\_\_\_  
5. \_\_\_\_\_  
6. \_\_\_\_\_  
7. \_\_\_\_\_  
8. \_\_\_\_\_  
9. \_\_\_\_\_  
10. \_\_\_\_\_

八、书面表达 (10%)

根据提示及所给关键词，写一篇 80 词左右的短文。要求语句通顺，无明显语法错误。

1. 杰克在找工作；

2. 一家公园需要工人一名，杰克去应试；

3. 经理要看他的旧工作服；

4. 杰克取来旧工作服，他被雇用了。因为他的工作服的膝盖(knee)处全是补丁(patch)。

关键词：have a try, manager, work clothes, employ, all with patches on the knees

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A. shout  
C. laughter

The dressmaker's shop was

A. it was dark

B. it was bright

C. she was in a hurry

D. she was in a hurry

9. Mr. B.

## 测试卷二

### ( Unit 3~Unit 4 )

#### 一、单词辨音 ( 10% )

- |                               |                      |                     |                      |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| (     ) 1. A. <u>alarm</u>    | B. <u>cellar</u>     | C. <u>marsh</u>     | D. <u>bark</u>       |
| (     ) 2. A. <u>novelist</u> | B. <u>ankle</u>      | C. <u>uncle</u>     | D. <u>bank</u>       |
| (     ) 3. A. <u>sunbeam</u>  | B. <u>reveal</u>     | C. <u>scream</u>    | D. <u>sweat</u>      |
| (     ) 4. A. <u>silver</u>   | B. <u>strike</u>     | C. <u>typist</u>    | D. <u>lift</u>       |
| (     ) 5. A. <u>chain</u>    | B. <u>birch</u>      | C. <u>chin</u>      | D. <u>technology</u> |
| (     ) 6. A. <u>unlikely</u> | B. <u>literary</u>   | C. <u>supply</u>    | D. <u>poetry</u>     |
| (     ) 7. A. <u>root</u>     | B. <u>shampoo</u>    | C. <u>flood</u>     | D. <u>goose</u>      |
| (     ) 8. A. <u>decision</u> | B. <u>discussion</u> | C. <u>mansion</u>   | D. <u>expression</u> |
| (     ) 9. A. <u>crash</u>    | B. <u>disaster</u>   | C. <u>establish</u> | D. <u>ambition</u>   |
| (     ) 10. A. <u>injured</u> | B. <u>suffered</u>   | C. <u>survived</u>  | D. <u>convinced</u>  |

#### 二、单词拼写 ( 5% )

1. No one is p\_\_\_\_\_ in the world.
2. The girl shouted in h\_\_\_\_\_ when she saw a snake.
3. A lot of trees and telephone-poles were k\_\_\_\_\_ down in the tornado.
4. Illness will make a person c\_\_\_\_\_ his health.
5. Though it was dark, the police were still in the forest in s\_\_\_\_\_ of the lost girl.

#### 三、单项选择 ( 20% )

- (     ) 1. My mother often tells me that good health is \_\_\_\_\_ blessing.  
A. an                      B. a                      C. the                      D. /
- (     ) 2. I prefer reading literary \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ TV.  
A. work; watching                      B. a work; watch  
C. works; watch                      D. works; watching
- (     ) 3. Never take everything \_\_\_\_\_ granted.  
A. for                      B. as                      C. from                      D. out of
- (     ) 4. I \_\_\_\_\_ only \_\_\_\_\_ what I see and hear on my own.  
A. becomes; convinced                      B. can; convinced  
C. am; convinced                      D. were; convinced
- (     ) 5. Those \_\_\_\_\_ to have a picnic \_\_\_\_\_ your hands, please.  
A. who wants; put up                      B. who want; to put up  
C. who want; put up                      D. want; put up
- (     ) 6. When I came into the room, the injured boy was \_\_\_\_\_ the wall.  
A. clinging to                      B. clinging                      C. cling to                      D. cling

- ( ) 7. Could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A. how can I get to the airport  
 B. how I can get to the airport  
 C. how do I get to the airport  
 D. I can how get to the airport
- ( ) 8. There is \_\_\_\_\_ in today's newspaper.  
 A. interesting nothing  
 B. interesting something  
 C. nothing interesting  
 D. nothing interested
- ( ) 9. Do you know the girl \_\_\_\_\_ under that big tree?  
 A. standing  
 B. stood  
 C. to be stood  
 D. being stood
- ( ) 10. \_\_\_\_\_ from the plane, the city looks very small.  
 A. Being seen  
 B. To see  
 C. Seen  
 D. Seeing
- ( ) 11. Our teacher speaks loudly in order to make himself \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. hear  
 B. to hear  
 C. being heard  
 D. heard
- ( ) 12. He said that he had seen the film the day \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. ago  
 B. before  
 C. after  
 D. later
- ( ) 13. The father told his son that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. the earth went around the sun  
 B. the earth had gone around the sun  
 C. the earth goes around the sun  
 D. the earth go around the sun
- ( ) 14. The doctor told the patients \_\_\_\_\_ in the hospital.  
 A. not to be quiet  
 B. not to make some noise  
 C. to make a noise  
 D. not to make any noise
- ( ) 15. \_\_\_\_\_ the room, she saw him.  
 A. On entering into  
 B. On enter into  
 C. On enter  
 D. On entering
- ( ) 16. If I \_\_\_\_\_ you, I \_\_\_\_\_ go there with him.  
 A. were; will  
 B. were; would  
 C. was; would  
 D. am; will



( ) 17. I \_\_\_\_\_ to school on foot, but now I \_\_\_\_\_ a bike.

- A. used to go; am used to riding
- B. used to go; used to ride
- C. am used to going; am used to ride
- D. am used to go; am used to riding

( ) 18. Bob is only \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a two-years-old boy
- B. a two-year-old boy
- C. a boy two-year-old
- D. two years old boy

( ) 19. The \_\_\_\_\_ one has, \_\_\_\_\_ he wants.

- A. more; the more
- B. more; the less
- C. less; the more
- D. less; the less

( ) 20. — Hello. May I speak to John, please?

— OK. \_\_\_\_\_ please.

- A. Hold tight
- B. Hold on
- C. Hold back
- D. Hold up

#### 四、完型填空 (10%)

It was an old wooden house and I lived on the top floor. As I heard "Fire! Help!" in the middle of the night, I 1 out of my bed and began to 2 without 3 my shoes. The 4 grew thicker and I 5 see flames (火焰) all around. The floor became hot under my feet. Suddenly I found a bundle (包裹) of clothes, and I 6 it up to keep my face from the smoke and heat (热). Then I saw a burning doorway in front. My feet was 7 terribly, but I got through. As I reached the cold 8 outside, my bundle of clothes gave a thin 9. I opened it. 10 my surprise, God! It was a baby and I saved it from the fire!

- |                   |                |               |              |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| ( ) 1. A. went    | B. looked      | C. stepped    | D. jumped    |
| ( ) 2. A. run     | B. walk        | C. shout      | D. cry       |
| ( ) 3. A. putting | B. to take off | C. putting on | D. to put on |
| ( ) 4. A. air     | B. cloud       | C. smoke      | D. fire      |
| ( ) 5. A. could   | B. might       | C. would      | D. should    |
| ( ) 6. A. put     | B. picked      | C. woke       | D. dressed   |
| ( ) 7. A. cut     | B. worried     | C. burned     | D. hurt      |
| ( ) 8. A. air     | B. water       | C. gas        | D. smoke     |
| ( ) 9. A. smile   | B. smoke       | C. cry        | D. talk      |
| ( ) 10. A. To     | B. As          | C. For        | D. By        |

## 五、阅读理解 (30%)

### A

#### Animals and Predicting Earthquakes

Who is better at predicting (预报) earthquakes, animals or scientists with instruments? Evidence (证据) collected so far suggests that an ordinary animal—a dog, a horse, a pig—may give a reliable (可靠的) warning of a coming earthquake as the scientists.

In 1979, 200 instruments failed to predict a California earthquake that shook buildings in San Francisco 78 miles away. But in 1974, several months before a terrible earthquake in China, pigs climbed the walls, hens would not rest, trained dogs did not obey orders and farmyard geese refused to fly. The Chinese paid attention to these and other signs and educated people before the quake struck there by saving a hundred thousand lives.

Many countries now have animal-warning centres to try to learn what the animal sense is, so that they can build instruments to detect (探测) the same signals.

( ) 1. From the passage we know that \_\_\_\_\_ can predict earthquakes.

- A. either scientists or animals
- B. only animals
- C. neither scientists nor animals
- D. only scientists

( ) 2. In 1979, \_\_\_\_\_ a California earthquake.

- A. scientists successfully predicted
- B. Americans successfully predicted
- C. scientists didn't successfully predict
- D. Chinese successfully predicted

( ) 3. In 1974, the animals felt the earthquake \_\_\_\_\_ in China.

- A. earlier
- B. at the beginning of it
- C. at the end of it
- D. during the course of it

( ) 4. In 1974, Chinese \_\_\_\_\_ predicted the earthquake.

- A. hardly
- B. never
- C. unsuccessfully
- D. successfully

( ) 5. Many countries wanted to predict the earthquakes better \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. without the help of animals
- B. all by themselves
- C. with the help of animals
- D. instead of animals