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GAOZHONG YINGYU QUANJIE TIKU

# 英语全解题库

课标江苏版 模块5、模块6



凤凰出版传媒集团



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## 敬告读者

《全解题库》系列丛书出版至今,销量稳步上升,目前已是广大师生心目中的真正名牌。2004年暑期,我社推出了配合高中国标教材的多个版本的《高中全解题库》。

通过解题,帮助学生巩固所学的知识,增强思维能力,的确是提高成绩的有效手段,但面对茫茫题海,究竟做多少题为宜?做什么题为好?解题后如何进行及时的小结?如何提高举一反三的能力?这些正是这套《高中全解题库》要帮助读者解决的问题。

近年来,新的课改理念深入人心,新的考试题型层出不穷。教师、学生普遍感到难以适应。为此,新版的《高中全解题库》紧扣学生提高学习成绩的两个关键环节——适量的解题训练和及时的回顾小结,并在汇编习题方面坚持“少而精”的选题原则,在设计习题时就考虑增加问题的层次,用两三个小问来引领思维,减轻师生负担。新版的《高中全解题库》力求全面体现当前的课改精神、新课程理念,突出开放性、综合性、探究性等方面的要求;在“提示·全解·说明”方面,提供解题思路或全部的解题过程,为教师的教学活动提供便利,也给学生的自学和家长的辅导创造条件。

《高中全解题库》以题库的形式,兼具题典的优势,向读者提供了够用、适用、顶用的新题好题,具有强大的实用性和针对性。

本书为《高中英语全解题库(课标江苏版 模块5·模块6)》。

欢迎使用本书,并和我们联系,对书中的不足之处提出批评。我们的地址是:南京市马家街31号江苏教育出版社外语编辑室,邮政编码:210009, E-mail: hi@1088.com.cn。

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# 《英语听力提速训练》

助你听力提优

该丛书及其配套音带在荣获“第四届全国优秀教育音像制品奖”后，力邀英语特级教师、教材编写专家、学科带头人重新打造设计，以最新的江苏版教材为编写依据，全新推出小学版、初中版和高中版的《英语听力提速训练》。

该丛书通过创设真实语言使用环境，由浅入深、循序渐进地考查学生对语言材料的理解能力以及从口头语言材料中获取信息的能力。

编写内容与教材单元同步，体现教材的系统性和连贯性。每学期配置一套书和磁带。磁带由英美人士朗读。

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# Book 5

## Getting along with others

### Unit 1

#### 单元练习(一)

##### I. 【词汇练习】

A. 根据首字母或汉语提示,用适当单词完成下列各句。

- 1 Now we don't believe in Tom because he has b \_\_\_\_\_ us for his personal benefit.
- 2 In our country, children go to p \_\_\_\_\_ school at the average age of 6.
- 3 I'll never f \_\_\_\_\_ you for doing wrong to your parents.
- 4 I s \_\_\_\_\_ I won't tell anyone your secret. If I do so, I'll be hit by a car.
- 5 That evening he attended the town party. A \_\_\_\_\_ he climbed the small mountain overlooking the beautiful town.
- 6 We have been having a few \_\_\_\_\_ (分歧) in the committee lately.
- 7 Did they \_\_\_\_\_ (责怪) the secretary for the delay of the plan?
- 8 Why don't you \_\_\_\_\_ (道歉) to her for stepping on her foot?
- 9 Mary is an \_\_\_\_\_ (开朗) girl, who likes having fun, talking to new people, going out with friends, swimming and so on.
- 10 Everyone praises the children's good \_\_\_\_\_ (行为举止).

B. 根据句意,选用方框内所给短语的适当形式填空。

|           |               |                  |               |                 |
|-----------|---------------|------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| yell at   | be jealous of | as a result      | be ashamed of | keep one's word |
| in public | in trouble    | be determined to | before long   | get along with  |

- 1 — How \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ your English study now?  
— Very well. I got an A last week.
- 2 Tomorrow I'll make a speech \_\_\_\_\_, so I'm very nervous now.
- 3 After drinking too much, he drove his car. \_\_\_\_\_, a terrible accident happened.
- 4 — He told me that he would get here on time. Now you see he is absent.  
— He often fails to \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 She is a kind friend to everyone \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_, the noise dropped completely and the boat began to drift gently across the water.
- 7 I \_\_\_\_\_ Sarah when she got her new bicycle.



- 8 I behaved badly yesterday, and I \_\_\_\_\_ myself now.
- 9 A Hollywood producer \_\_\_\_\_ give his mother a birthday present that would be better than any his brothers were giving her.
- 10 That's part of the reason why I didn't \_\_\_\_\_ anyone or talk to them in an angry way.

## II. 【翻译句子】

- 1 他毕业后没回过家。(since)
- 2 你使我感到我又焕发了青春。(feel like)
- 3 他非常慷慨,只要有可能他总是乐意帮助别人。(so ... that)
- 4 由于缺少父母的关爱,这孩子脾气非常坏。(as a result of)
- 5 再等下去我可受不了啦。(stand)

## III. 【完形填空】

A high school history teacher once told us, "If you make one close friend in school, you will be most fortunate. A true friend is someone who stays with you for life." 1 tells me what the teacher said was right. Good friendship is just not easily 2.

It is possible that we simply do not stay in one place long enough for a 3 friendship to develop. However, there can be no disagreement on the 4 for each of us to think carefully about the 5 of friendship we want.

To most of us, friendships are 6 very important, but we need to know in our 7 the kinds of friendship we want. Are they to be close or 8 at arm's length? Do we want to share ourselves or do we want to walk on the 9? For some people, many friendships on the surface are 10 enough and that's all right. But at some point, 11 to make sure that our expectations are the same as our friends' expectations. The 12 of personal experience including our tears as well as our dark dreams is the 13 way to deepen friendships. But it must be undertaken(进行) slowly and 14 only if there are signs of interest and action in return.

What are some of the 15 of friendship? The greatest is the attraction to expect too much time. Another "16 difficulty" is the selfishness to take actions too soon. Deep relationships 17 one "possesses" the other, including his time and attention. 18, friendships in return. In other words, you must give as much as you take. 19 there is a question of taking care of them. 20 you spend reasonable time together, talking on the phone, writing letters and doing things together, friendships will die away.

- ( ) 1 A. Knowledge B. Practice C. Experience D. Success
- ☆ ( ) 2 A. understood B. formed C. realized D. produced
- ☆ ( ) 3 A. true B. common C. short D. whole
- ( ) 4 A. hope B. difference C. need D. courage



- ( ) 5 A. kind B. length C. warmth D. value  
( ) 6 A. made B. considered C. explained D. reminded  
( ) 7 A. hearts B. thoughts C. actions D. minds  
( ) 8 A. remained B. left C. kept D. stayed  
( ) 9 A. mud B. surface C. ice D. feet  
( ) 10 A. long B. easy C. quite D. not  
( ) 11 A. it needs B. we need C. one needs D. they need  
( ) 12 A. spreading B. sharing C. seeking D. showing  
☆☆ ( ) 13 A. easiest B. latest C. worst D. surest  
( ) 14 A. watched over B. turned away C. broken down D. carried on  
( ) 15 A. difficulties B. differences C. advantages D. types  
( ) 16 A. actual B. rough C. upset D. major  
( ) 17 A. require B. request C. depend D. suggest  
( ) 18 A. Surprisingly B. Fortunately C. Similarly D. Frequently  
( ) 19 A. Finally B. Gradually C. Obviously D. Curiously  
☆ ( ) 20 A. Though B. Unless C. Since D. When

#### IV. 【阅读理解】

##### Early love is not always the best

You can't fall in love with any boy until you're 20! My mother told me when I was 12.

When I was told about this "rule", I thought that I couldn't live a happy life. I argued and argued for this freedom but my parents never gave in. I didn't understand it. The answer came as I got older.

When I was 14, I found out having a boyfriend was stupid. You couldn't go anywhere, do anything, and at that age, the only thing you talked about was nothing. You never really got to know a person.

Now, as a 16-year-old girl, I realize why my parents did what they did. It was to protect me, and to help me realize who I was before another person could come into my world. During this time, I was able to observe people around me and see their relationships.

During this time, I made friends with some boys and treated them as my own brothers. I built my self-confidence, and found out their qualities(品质).

I have learned how to communicate with different boys in different ways. I now have enough self-confidence to talk to any boy without ever thinking "What's he going to think about me if I say or do...?" I do not have any pressure of trying to make a "good impression" and make a boy "like me". It's so much easier. I feel I can go up to any boy with the attitude(态度) of "I am who I am."

If my parents hadn't given me their "rule", I would never have known what a positive(积极的,正面的) effect it would have had on my life and how I am as a person.

I thank and love my parents for their "rule" and letting me realize who I was before I had a chance to worry about someone else.



- ( ) 1 Why Mother told the writer not to fall in love with any boy until she was 20?
- A. Because that was a rule.  
B. Because the writer was a student then.  
C. Because the writer was too young to protect herself then.  
D. Because the writer couldn't go anywhere if she had a boyfriend.
- ☆ ( ) 2 The sentence "I feel I can go up to any boy with the attitude of 'I am who I am. '" suggests that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. she has enough self-confidence  
B. she is not a shy girl  
C. she thinks boys are easy to get along with  
D. boys are afraid of her

## 单元练习(二)

### I. 【词汇练习】

根据首字母或汉语提示,用适当单词完成下列各句。

- 1 He p\_\_\_\_\_ her to go to school, even though she did not want to.
- 2 "I am sorry, madam, but I shall have to charge you twenty dollars for pulling your boy's tooth," said the d\_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 Big cities have many a\_\_\_\_\_, such as dancing, singing, listening to concerts, watching games and so on.
- 4 I i\_\_\_\_\_ the jacket at once; it was my brother's.
- 5 If you meet with any difficulty in your study, don't be d\_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 Tom always doesn't hand in his homework. So his \_\_\_\_\_ (惩罚) today is to copy the homework ten times.
- 7 He is \_\_\_\_\_ (渴望的) to enter for the competition.
- 8 The writer was so \_\_\_\_\_ (全神贯注的) in his writing that he forgot to flick the ashes from his cigar.
- 9 He \_\_\_\_\_ (犹豫) before he answered because he didn't know what to say.
- 10 What's your \_\_\_\_\_ (态度) to this problem?

### II. 【翻译句子】

- 1 他的父母亲阻止他不要去网吧。(discourage ... from)
- 2 他正经受着丧妻之苦。(suffer from)
- 3 因为老是占线,我无法接通伦敦的电话。(get through to)
- 4 所有的学生正在专心致志地听教授关于历史的讲座。(be absorbed in)





5 他们究竟是怎样办到的? 我无论如何也猜不到。(in the world)

6 他怎么想就怎么说,不考虑别人的感受。(regardless of)

### III. 【单项选择题】

- ( ) 1 Birds are seldom heard \_\_\_\_\_ at night.  
A. sing                      B. sang                      C. to sing                      D. sung
- ( ) 2 Look, the boys over there seem \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. quarreling              B. to quarrel              C. to be quarreled              D. to be quarreling
- ☆ ( ) 3 He hurried to the station, only \_\_\_\_\_ the train \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to find; go              B. to find; gone              C. finding; gone              D. finding; go
- ( ) 4 It's time for class. We had better \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ to the teacher.  
A. stop talking; listen                      B. to stop talking; listen  
C. stop talking; to listen                      D. to stop talking; to listen
- ( ) 5 The good news is believed \_\_\_\_\_ soon.  
A. to be spread out                      B. spread out  
C. being spread                      D. to have been spread out
- ( ) 6 He spoke so loudly and slowly \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. that to be understood                      B. as others understood him  
C. so as to be understood                      D. so as to understand
- ☆☆ ( ) 7 I know him \_\_\_\_\_ a good football player while in college.  
A. to have been              B. to be                      C. was                      D. had been
- ☆ ( ) 8 Because of air pollution being greatly reduced, this city is still \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a good place in which to live in              B. lived as a good place  
C. a good place to live in                      D. living in as a good place
- ( ) 9 The teacher told her students \_\_\_\_\_ in public.  
A. not to shout              B. didn't shout              C. not shout                      D. to not shout
- ( ) 10 \_\_\_\_\_ is difficult to work on the Great Wall.  
A. This                      B. It                      C. That                      D. Its
- ( ) 11 All of us found \_\_\_\_\_ difficult to work out the maths problem.  
A. what                      B. that                      C. which                      D. it
- ( ) 12 It was raining heavily outside. The father made the children \_\_\_\_\_ in the room.  
A. to stay                      B. stay                      C. staying                      D. stayed
- ( ) 13 — You look rather tired. \_\_\_\_\_ stop to take a rest?  
— All right. But I'll have to work for a few more minutes.  
A. Why not                      B. Do you                      C. What about                      D. How about
- ( ) 14 The Frenchman didn't know \_\_\_\_\_ this word in Chinese.  
A. how to tell                      B. how say                      C. how to say                      D. how talk
- ( ) 15 The old woman was \_\_\_\_\_ angry \_\_\_\_\_ say a word.



- A. so; that      B. as; as      C. too; to      D. very; to
- ( ) 16 After finishing his homework he went on \_\_\_\_\_ a letter to his parents.  
A. write      B. writing      C. wrote      D. to write
- ( ) 17 As she is looking forward to \_\_\_\_\_ from me, please remember \_\_\_\_\_ this letter on your way to school.  
A. hear; post      B. hearing; to post  
C. be heard; posting      D. be hearing; to posting
- ( ) 18 Grandma said that she had a lot of trouble \_\_\_\_\_ your handwriting.  
A. to read      B. to see      C. reading      D. in seeing
- ( ) 19 Writing stories and articles \_\_\_\_\_ what I enjoy most.  
A. is      B. are      C. was      D. were
- ( ) 20 I delayed \_\_\_\_\_ your letter because I had been away for a week.  
A. answer      B. answering      C. writing      D. to post

#### IV. 【阅读理解】

When I was a practice teacher in a middle school, the students in my class were always making troubles, and had no interest in chemistry. So I made up my mind to do something to change their attitude towards chemistry.

In one class I delivered a piece of paper to everyone, and told them to write a sentence on the paper and hand it in. I told them that I could tell what each one had written. All the students said I must be long-sighted. Then I stood with my back towards them. I did not turn back until they had finished and put all the paper in a cardboard case.

I found that on the paper there were “You are an idiot(白痴)”, “I want to have a sleep”, and someone wrote his name — it was not his real name, of course. I turned the cardboard case with the bottom towards the students, and told them slowly what each one had written on the paper. The students were astonished, believing that I had learned their handwritings thoroughly in such a short time.

I told them the truth and they were surprised at my ingenuity: there were five columns(竖行) of students in the classroom, and every column has ten students. I had written serial numbers on every corner of the paper in a chemical reagent(试剂) that is invisible(看不见的) to naked eyes, and then delivered them to the students according to the groups of their seats. In this way, I knew the serial number of the paper that everyone had got. After the paper was handed in, I applied another chemical reagent onto the corners of the paper. It reacted with the former reagent and a new substance with visible color was produced, thus the serial numbers appeared! With the help of a table that marked each student's seat, I could tell them what they had written on the paper!

From then on, the students became greatly interested in chemistry, and we became good friends.

- ( ) 1 From the story, we know that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in his first class the writer did something to change his students' attitude  
B. there were 55 students in his class, who didn't like chemistry at first



- C. the writer was green at his job  
D. some students wrote down their real names
- ( ) **2** What's the meaning of the underlined word "ingenuity"?  
A. Cleverness.      B. Kindness.      C. Patience.      D. Good eyesight.
- ( ) **3** What had the writer most probably done before this class?  
A. He had learned all the students' handwritings by heart.  
B. He had stuck the seat number on every student's desk.  
C. He had prepared a reagent and brought it to the classroom.  
D. He had looked up the information to see what kind of reagents could react.

## 单元综合练习

### I. 【单项选择】(15 题, 共计 15 分)

- ( ) **1** I don't know, to tell you the truth, \_\_\_\_\_ my classmates.  
A. how to do with      B. how to get on well with  
C. how well to get along with      D. what to deal with
- ☆ ( ) **2** The officer \_\_\_\_\_ the secret to his friends, so he got badly punished.  
A. kept      B. showed      C. betrayed      D. overlooked
- ☆ ( ) **3** The boy was made to \_\_\_\_\_ for being late for school the day before yesterday.  
A. pardon      B. forgive      C. excuse      D. apologize
- ( ) **4** He always asks some strange questions, \_\_\_\_\_ some of the teachers don't like him.  
A. as a result of fact      B. as a result of  
C. as a result      D. with the result that
- ☆☆☆ ( ) **5** The secretary is \_\_\_\_\_ for the delay of the plan.  
A. blaming      B. to blame      C. blamed      D. to be blamed
- ( ) **6** I was \_\_\_\_\_ Sarah when she got her new bicycle. I would ask my parents to buy one for me.  
A. jealous of      B. ashamed of      C. proud of      D. angry with
- ☆ ( ) **7** I \_\_\_\_\_ him to give up his plan, but he didn't follow my advice.  
A. tried to persuade      B. tried to promise  
C. persuaded      D. promised
- ☆☆ ( ) **8** \_\_\_\_\_ in reading, he didn't notice me entering his bedroom.  
A. Absorb      B. Absorbing  
C. Absorbed      D. Having absorbed
- ☆☆ ( ) **9** You shouldn't accept this gift, \_\_\_\_\_ sent it to you.  
A. no matter whom      B. regardless of whom  
C. regardless of who      D. who
- ( ) **10** Don't \_\_\_\_\_ to ask me if you have any question.



- ☆☆☆ ( ) **11** It was \_\_\_\_\_ to run his own company that he borrowed a lot of money from his relations.  
 A. hesitate                      B. mind                      C. afraid                      D. remember
- ☆☆ ( ) **12** — Is Mary here?  
 — No. She \_\_\_\_\_ here ten minutes ago.  
 A. is supposed to be                      B. is expected to be  
 C. is supposed to have been                      D. had been expected to be
- ☆☆ ( ) **13** Honesty, \_\_\_\_\_, is the best policy.  
 A. that we all know                      B. as we all know  
 C. what we all know                      D. we all know
- ☆☆ ( ) **14** \_\_\_\_\_ cheating in the exam, the boy had to hand in the paper and went out.  
 A. While catching                      B. When caught  
 C. When seeing                      D. While having seen
- ( ) **15** \_\_\_\_\_ he is. He doesn't like to give anybody anything anytime.  
 A. What mean                      B. How mean a man  
 C. What mean a man                      D. How a mean man

## II. 【完形填空】(20 题, 共计 20 分)

There are many kinds of friends. Some are always **16** you, but don't understand you. Some say only a few words to you, but understand you. Many people will step in your life, but only **17** friends leave footprints.

I shall always recall(回忆) the autumn and the girl with the **18**. She will always bring back the friendship between us. I know she will always be my best friend.

It was the golden season. I could see the yellow leaves **19** blown by cool **20**. In such a season, I liked walking alone in the leaves, **21** the sound of them.

Autumn is a **22** season and life is uninteresting. The free days always get me **23**. But one day, the sound of a violin **24** into my ears like a stream(小溪) flowing in the mountains. I was so surprised that I jumped to see what it was. A young girl, standing in the wind, was **25** in playing her violin.

I had **26** seen her before. The music was so nice that I listened quietly. Lost in the music, I didn't know that I had been **27** there for so long but my existence did not seem to disturb her.

Every day she played the violin in the corner of the building **28**. I went downstairs to watch her performance. I was the only listener. The autumn seemed no longer lonely and life became **29**. We didn't know each other, **30** I thought we were already good friends.

Autumn was nearly over. One day, when I was listening carefully, the sound suddenly **31**. To my astonishment, the girl came over to me.

"You must like violin," she said.



"Yes. And you play very well. Why did you stop?" I asked.

Suddenly, a 32 expression appeared on her face and I could feel something unusual.

"I came here to see my grandmother, but now I must leave. I once played very badly. It was your listening every day that 33 me," she said.

"In fact, it was your playing 34 gave me a meaningful autumn," I answered. "Let's be friends."

The girl smiled, and so did I.

I never heard her play again in my life. I no longer went downstairs to listen like before. Only thick leaves were left behind. But I will always remember the fine figure of the girl. She is like a 35 — so short, so bright, like a shooting star giving off so much light that it makes the autumn beautiful.

- |         |           |                |                 |                |               |
|---------|-----------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| ( )     | <u>16</u> | A. with        | B. for          | C. against     | D. to         |
| ( )     | <u>17</u> | A. good        | B. true         | C. new         | D. old        |
| ( )     | <u>18</u> | A. sound       | B. song         | C. piano       | D. violin     |
| ☆ ( )   | <u>19</u> | A. shaking     | B. hanging      | C. falling     | D. floating   |
| ( )     | <u>20</u> | A. wind        | B. snow         | C. air         | D. rain       |
| ( )     | <u>21</u> | A. watching    | B. listening to | C. seeing      | D. hearing    |
| ☆☆ ( )  | <u>22</u> | A. lively      | B. lovely       | C. harvest     | D. lonely     |
| ☆☆☆ ( ) | <u>23</u> | A. up          | B. off          | C. down        | D. over       |
| ☆☆ ( )  | <u>24</u> | A. flowed      | B. grew         | C. entered     | D. ran        |
| ☆☆ ( )  | <u>25</u> | A. lost        | B. active       | C. busy        | D. interested |
| ( )     | <u>26</u> | A. once        | B. never        | C. often       | D. usually    |
| ( )     | <u>27</u> | A. waiting     | B. stopping     | C. standing    | D. hearing    |
| ( )     | <u>28</u> | A. because     | B. so           | C. when        | D. but        |
| ☆☆ ( )  | <u>29</u> | A. interesting | B. moving       | C. encouraging | D. exciting   |
| ☆☆ ( )  | <u>30</u> | A. but         | B. however      | C. though      | D. because    |
| ( )     | <u>31</u> | A. stopped     | B. began        | C. gone        | D. changed    |
| ( )     | <u>32</u> | A. happy       | B. sad          | C. strange     | D. surprised  |
| ( )     | <u>33</u> | A. surprised   | B. excited      | C. encouraged  | D. interested |
| ☆☆ ( )  | <u>34</u> | A. that        | B. which        | C. it          | D. who        |
| ☆☆ ( )  | <u>35</u> | A. song        | B. dream        | C. fire        | D. sister     |

### III. 【阅读理解】(20 题, 共计 40 分)

#### A

If you know me well, you know I don't like birthday parties. At least, I don't like birthday parties given for me. I enjoy them when they're for other people, but when they're for me, I just don't like them.

I remember one birthday party some friends of mine held for me when I was a student at the university. Of course, I had told my best friend Henry that I didn't want a party and I made him a promise he wouldn't do anything. He agreed. I should have known better than to believe him.



On the day of my birthday, we got home from school at about, oh, I don't know, three or half past three. We went inside and as usual I went into the bathroom and started to close the door when suddenly from behind the shower curtain, a kind of strange female voice started singing, "Happy birthday to you, happy birthday to you."

And then from all over the room, people joined in. There were about fifteen people hiding everywhere in the room.

They had got my roommate's key and got in earlier. They had all planned to come out of the hiding place just at the same time while singing. I guess I really upset their plans by going in just to wash my hands.

( ) **36** Which of the following sentences is NOT true?

- A. I got home from school at 3 or 3:30 on the day of my birthday.
- B. I dislike birthday parties held for me.
- C. Henry agreed that he would not do anything on my birthday.
- D. I knew there were some of my friends hiding in my room.

( ) **37** I usually went into the \_\_\_\_\_ when I got home from school.

- A. living room      B. bedroom      C. bathroom      D. dining room

☆☆ ( ) **38** What did my friends plan to do?

- A. They planned to leave the room as soon as possible.
- B. They planned to sing as loudly as they could.
- C. They planned to eat in the bathroom.
- D. They had planned to come out of hiding places together.

## B

In choosing a friend, one should be very careful. A good friend can help you study. You can have fun together and make each other happy. Sometimes you will meet fair-weather friends. They will be with you as long as you have money or luck, but when you are down, they will run away. How do I know when I have found a good friend? I look for certain qualities(品质) of character, especially understanding, honesty and reliability(可靠).

Above all else, I look for understanding in a friend. A good friend tries to understand how another person is feeling. He is not quick to judge. Instead, he tries to learn from others. He puts himself in the other person's place, and he tries to think of ways to be helpful. He is also a good listener.

At the same time, however, a good friend is honest. He does not look for faults in others. He notices their good points. In short, a friend will try to understand me and accept me.

Another quality of a friend is reliability. I can always depend on a good friend. If he tells me he will meet me somewhere at a certain time, I can be sure that he will be there. If I need a favor, he will do his best to help me. If I am in trouble, he will not run away from me.

There is a fourth quality that makes a friend special. A special friend is someone with whom we can have fun. We should enjoy our lives, and we would enjoy our friendship. That is why I especially like friends who are fun to be with. A good friend likes the same things I like. We share experience and learn from each other. A good friend has a good sense of humor, too. He likes to



laugh with me. That is how we share in the joy of being friends. And I know that he is looking for the same quality in me.

When I meet someone who is reliable, honest, and understanding, I know I've found a friend!

- ☆ ( ) **39** Which of the following qualities the writer thinks is the most important in choosing a friend?
- A. Understanding. B. Honesty.  
C. Reliability. D. A sense of humor.
- ( ) **40** If you have fair-weather friends, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. they will give you all that they have when you need help  
B. you will be refused when you get into trouble  
C. you will become rich  
D. you can be sure that you get real friends
- ( ) **41** Good friends need to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. always point out each other's mistakes  
B. be helped with money  
C. understand each other's feelings  
D. have money or luck
- ☆☆ ( ) **42** This passage mainly discusses \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the qualities of a friend B. where to choose friends  
C. how to get along with friends D. the importance of having a friend

### C

Friends play an important part in our lives, and although we may take the fact of friendship for granted, we often don't clearly understand how we make friends. While we get on well with a number of people, we are usually friends with only a very few — for example, the average among students is about 6 per person.

Besides, a great many relationships come under the general term "friendship". In all cases, two people like one another and enjoy being together, but beyond that, the degree of closeness between them and the reasons for their common interest vary greatly.

At first, much depends on how people meet, and on favorable first impressions. As we get to know people, we consider things like age, race, physical attractiveness, economic and social status(地位), and intelligence. Although these factors are not of great importance, it is more difficult to relate to people when there is a noticeable difference in age and background.

On a more immediate level, we are sensitive to actual behavior, facial expression, and tone of voice. Friends will stand close together and will spend more time looking at each other than mere acquaintances(熟人). Smiles and soft voices also express friendliness, and it is because they may transmit(传递) the wrong signals that shy people often have difficulty in making friends. A friendly gaze(凝视) with the wrong facial expression can turn into an aggressive(挑衅的) stare, and nervousness may be misread as hostility(恶意). People who do not look one in the eye are mistrusted when, in fact, they simply lack confidence.



Some relationships thrive(兴旺) on argument and discussion, but it is usual for close friends to have similar ideas and beliefs, to have attitudes and interests in common. It generally takes time to reach this point; sometimes people become friends immediately. The more intimately(密切地) involved people become, the more they rely on one another. People want to do friends favors and hate to let them down. Equally, friends have to put up with(容忍) unpleasant habits and difference of opinion.

- ☆ ( ) 43 According to the evidence in the passage, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. only one sixth of the students make friends.
  - B. only a very few students make friends.
  - C. everyone likes to make friends with students.
  - D. on the average, a student may have about six friends.
- ( ) 44 People are likely to make friends with \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. rich people.
  - B. society people.
  - C. those who have few interests in common.
  - D. those who have shared experiences and emotions.
- ☆☆ ( ) 45 All of the following factors should be considered when we make friends except \_\_\_\_\_ according to the passage.
- A. appearance
  - B. social status
  - C. facial expressions
  - D. salary
- ( ) 46 Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?
- A. Friends have to put up with unpleasant habits of each other.
  - B. Shy people have trouble making friends.
  - C. Eye behavior is an important factor in making friends.
  - D. Age is one of the most important factors when we make friends.

#### D

Although I had left school against the advice of my teachers, I had, without telling anyone, tried to continue my studies in literature at evening classes. It was a tiresome walk from one end of the city to another and to sit among adults was uninteresting. I was the youngest in the class, so the friendship I knew at school was absent. I put up with it for a short period. It was too long a walk on cold winter's nights and it was hard to put my heart into Shakespeare with wet shoes and trousers. So I continued reading books and started writing poetry at home.

By chance, I won some prizes and awards for literature. A young woman from a TV company came to the college one day. She told me that I had won a national poetry award. I stared at her in astonishment and disbelief. She wanted to make a short film about me, to which I said, "No, I couldn't do that." Not that I had any real excuse. I was just frightened. In the end she persuaded me that I should do it the following day.

So I did. They made a short film of me reading one of my poems and I became more interested in literature than ever. I wondered what I should do after this, and decided some weeks later that I could not imagine myself spending the rest of my days dealing with machines. So one





evening, I hesitatingly told my parents that I wanted to return to school. They were greatly surprised and, I think, a little afraid but they did not try to persuade me not to. They wanted to know if I was sure, if I knew what it meant and whether I realized that if I gave up my job training, it would be very difficult to get a good job. But nothing could stop me, and they asked about the matter no further.

( ) 47 The writer did not feel comfortable at the evening school because \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. he found it difficult to make friends with his classmates
- B. he had to walk a long distance to the evening school
- C. he could not put his heart into reading books after he was caught in the rain
- D. of all of the above

☆☆ ( ) 48 After he won some prizes and awards for literature, a young woman from a TV company \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. wanted to make his success known to the public
- B. came to make friends with him
- C. invited him to make a speech
- D. came to tell him that he had become a very important person

( ) 49 After his success, he \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. decided to get a good job
- B. decided to continue his studies in literature at the evening school
- C. decided to return to school he once left
- D. began to feel very important and proud

☆☆ ( ) 50 Which of the following is NOT true?

- A. His parents worried that he would have no future if he returned to school.
- B. His parents worried that he would leave school again.
- C. It was difficult for one who studied literature to get a job.
- D. His parents did not want him to continue his education.

#### E

Some time ago I discovered that one of my chairs had a broken leg. I didn't think there would be any difficulty in getting it mended, as there are a whole lot of antique (古董) shops near my home. So I left home one morning carrying the chair with me. I went into the first shop expecting a friendly reception (接待). I was quite wrong. The man wouldn't even look at my chair.

The second shop, though slightly more polite, was just the same, and the third and the fourth, so I decided that my approach must be wrong.

I entered the fifth shop with a plan in my mind. I placed the chair on the floor and said to the shopkeeper, "Would you like to buy a chair?" He looked it over carefully and said, "Yes, not a bad chair. How much do you want for it, sir?" "Twenty pounds," I said. "OK," he said, "I'll give you twenty pounds." "It's got a slightly broken leg," I said. "Yes, I saw that, it's nothing."

Everything was going according to the plan and I was getting excited. "What will you do with it?" I asked. "Oh, it will be easy to sell once the repair is done." "I'll buy it," I said.