

根据全国部分省市普通高校对口招收中等职业学校毕业生考试大纲编写

中等职业学校对口升学仿真综合测试卷

英 语

《中等职业学校对口升学仿真综合测试卷》编写组

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前 言

随着教育的不断深入,中等职业学校对口高考将越来越凸显以学生为本,强调能力培养,体现实用性、探究性、综合性、教育性和时代性的特色。普通高校对口招生考试命题,在全面考核基础知识和基本技能的基础上,更加重视对学生运用所学知识分析和解决实际问题的能力,试题特别注意考察学生的创新能力和解决社会问题的能力,杜绝偏题、怪题。

为了提高学生提高实战演练水平,熟悉普通高校对口招生考试的题型、类别及各科目的具体要求,有针对性地开展考前复习和训练,我们根据全国部分省市高校对口招收中等职业学校毕业生考试大纲的精神,组织曾参与普通高校对口招生考试命题的部分专家和老师编写了这套《中等职业学校对口升学仿真综合测试卷》。

本套试卷根据普通高校对口招生考试的特点和规律,在背景材料、题量、题型、命题思路、命题风格等方面,既注重知识点、考点的覆盖,又突出重点和难点,将考生的创新能力和解决实际问题的能力提高到特别重要的地位,具有针对性和可操作性强、题型灵活新颖、权威性及命中率高等特点,可以使考生做到有的放矢,达到事半功倍的效果。

编 者

2005年12月

中等职业学校对口升学仿真综合测试卷

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中等职业学校对口升学仿真综合测试卷

英语仿真试卷一

注意事项:

1. 本卷满分 150 分,答题时间 120 分。
2. 本卷包括试题卷 8 页,答题卷 2 页。答卷前,考生须将答题卷密封线内的项目填写清楚。
3. 答题一律用钢笔或圆珠笔写在答题卷上。若写在试卷上无效。
4. 所有的选择题只能从该题的四个选项中挑选一个正确答案,多选、错选或不选均不给分。
5. 考试结束后,监考人员将答题卷密封装订成册。

第一部分:英语知识运用(共两节,满分 55 分)

第一节:单项选择(共 25 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 25 分)

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

- () 1. He is tired, so he needs a _____.
A. few days' rest B. few days rest C. little days' rest D. little days rest
- () 2. They have _____ work to do.
A. great deal of B. a lot of C. a great number of D. a good many
- () 3. She is _____ more intelligent than his friends.
A. so B. greatly C. far D. such
- () 4. If you _____ that TV play last night, you wouldn't be sleepy.
A. haven't watched B. didn't watch
C. hadn't watched D. wouldn't have watched
- () 5. There is _____ picture on _____ wall, I like _____ picture very much.
A. a; the; the B. a; the; a C. the; a; a D. a; an; the
- () 6. Among the three pictures, this one is the _____ beautiful.
A. least B. more C. less D. very
- () 7. — _____ do you hear from your family?
— Twice a month.
A. How soon B. How long C. How often D. How much
- () 8. It's time for the TV play. Would you please _____ the TV?
A. turn off B. turn on C. turn into D. turn over
- () 9. — _____ for New York?

—Yes, and I will come back next week.

- A. Have you left B. Do you leave C. Are you leaving D. Did you leave
- () 10. Be careful, _____?
- A. don't you B. will you C. shall we D. isn't she
- () 11. —How is your grandfather?
- My grandfather _____ for two years.
- A. died B. has died C. has been died D. has been dead
- () 12. He said he was sorry _____ what he did, so you need not get angry _____ him.
- A. of; with B. for; with C. about; from D. in; on
- () 13. Trust me. I am sure _____ he said is true.
- A. what B. that C. which D. who
- () 14. Listen! _____ she sings! She is the best singer in our class.
- A. What beautiful B. How beautiful C. What beautifully D. How beautifully
- () 15. —Excuse me. Could you tell me _____ the nearest post office?
- Of course.
- A. which way is B. where is the way C. where to go D. How to get to
- () 16. It is impolite _____ him to say so.
- A. for B. on C. of D. to
- () 17. If you don't stay in the classroom, neither _____ I.
- A. do B. will C. am D. don't
- () 18. Would you _____ to have a cup of tea?
- A. wish B. like C. want D. hope
- () 19. —Do you mind if I use the telephone?
- _____.
- A. Never mind B. All right. See you then
- C. It's nothing serious D. No. Go ahead.
- () 20. —Would you like me to do this for you?
- _____.
- A. No, thanks. I can manage it myself. B. It's a pleasure
- C. Not at all D. No, I've a lot to do
- () 21. _____ have been chosen.
- A. He, you and I B. I, you and he
- C. You, he and I D. You, I and he
- () 22. We were proud _____ her success.
- A. for B. of C. at D. in
- () 23. She told _____ that we couldn't help laughing.
- A. so funny a story B. a so funny story
- C. such funny a story D. a such funny story
- () 24. Mary was not _____ to hear the _____ news.
- A. exciting; excited B. exciting; exciting
- C. excited; exciting D. excited; excited

- 第二节：完形填空（共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）**

No one in the United States could forget that sad day, April 14th, 26 Abraham Lincoln was shot. That night, 27 a very busy day, the president and his wife went to Ford's Theatre D.C., where a new play was going to be 28 . Near the theatre there lived a 25-year-old actor 29 John Wilkes Booth, who was strongly against the 30 though he had not fought for the south 31 . As the play started after a moment of 32 , Booth came into the 33 . He walked slowly and quietly towards the door 34 he could watch the president's box. He looked behind 35 in order to find the guards 36 were protecting the president from the enemy. To his joy, there was 37 of them and nobody noticed him. He 38 the door quickly and began to hold the gun in his pocket. It was 39 in the theatre. 40 a terrible sound broke in on the play. It surprised everyone and soon everyone looked to where 41 had just come. Smoke was seen 42 from the box, where the 43 had enjoyed the play all the night! Soldiers hurried in, but it was too 44! The murderer 45 from the box down to stage, from which then he hurriedly ran out of the theatre.

- 英语仿真试卷一※第 3 页(共 8 页)

- ()45. A. jumping B. jumped C. has jumped D. jump

第二部分:阅读理解(共20小题;每小题2分,满分40分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的四个选项中选出一个最佳选项。

A

Mr. Lewis was the head of the office. He was able and invented a few kinds of new machines, which were very useful and expensive. He was paid a lot and always asked to do something very important. But he tried to save everything though he was the richest of us all. Sometimes he had to borrow some money from one of us to buy some bread for lunch. We all wondered what made him do so. And one day, when we were having a picnic, Mr. Lewis drank much. After that he told us the secret: He was made to give all his money to his wife! From then on we had pity on him and tried our best to help him. And he thanked us very much and was more friendly to us.

One summer, Mr. Lewis and his wife decided to take their holiday in a small town. We saw them off outside the city. And as soon as we got to the office, the telephone rang. Our head said on the telephone that his wife was hurt in a traffic accident and now she was in hospital. We knew he needed our help and hurried there. The woman could not speak anything and the doctors were trying to save her. Mr. Lewis was too sad to know what to do. He wanted to ask her some questions. But a doctor stopped him and said, "Don't say anything to her, sir, or she'll be more dangerous!"

"But I have to, sir" Mr. Lewis said sadly, "I can't pay you money if she doesn't ask me to."

- ()46. Mr. Lewis got a lot of money every month because _____.
A. he was the head of the office B. he was the richest of us all
C. money was needed in his family D. he invented useful and expensive machines
- ()47. Mr. Lewis tried his best to save everything because his wife _____.
A. gave him little money B. needed a lot of money
C. was poor D. was hurt in an accident
- ()48. We thought _____, so we had pity on him.
A. his wife loved money very much B. his wife was bad to him
C. he told us the secret D. he was successful in the office
- ()49. Mr. Lewis _____, so he called us.
A. was hurt when traveling B. hoped we could help him
C. thought he was the head D. could borrow something from us
- ()50. Mr. Lewis wanted to ask his wife _____.
A. where she had put their money B. what medicine she would take
C. if he could pay the doctor D. when they could go back home

B

On April 1st, a country bus was going along a winding road when it slowed down and stopped.

The driver anxiously turned switches and pressed buttons, but nothing happened. Then he turned to the passengers with a worried look on his face and said, "This poor bus is getting old. It isn't going as well as it used to. There's only one thing we can do if we want to get home today. I shall count three, and on the word 'three', I want you all to lean forward as suddenly as you can. That should get the bus started again, but if it doesn't, I'm afraid there is nothing else I can do. Now, all of you lean back as far as you can in your seats and get ready." The passengers all pressed back against their seats and waited anxiously. Then the driver turned to his front and asked, "Are you ready?" The passengers hardly had enough breath to answer, "Yes." "One! Two! Three!" counted the driver. The passengers all lean forward suddenly and the bus started up at a great rate. The passengers breathed more easily and began to smile. But their smiles turned to surprise and then delighted laughter when the driver merrily cried, "April Fool!"

- () 51. The story happened _____.
A. on a country road B. on a main road
C. in summer D. in autumn
- () 52. The bus stopped because _____.
A. it broke down B. there was no gas left
C. something was wrong D. the driver intended to
- () 53. The passengers were told to _____ when the driver counted "three"
A. sit back B. lean forward C. stand up D. push the bus
- () 54. Which of the following happened first?
_____.
A. The driver counted "three" B. They smiled
C. The passengers sat back in their seats D. The bus started again
- () 55. What is the end of the story?
_____.
A. The driver got a lot of fun
B. The passengers were surprised
C. The passengers got angry
D. Both the driver and the passengers enjoyed themselves

C

Sometimes people add to what they say even when they don't talk. Gestures are the "silent language". In every culture, we point a finger or move another part of the body to show what we want to say. It is important to know the body language of every country or we may be misunderstood.

In the United States, people greet each other with a handshake in a formal introduction. The handshake must be firm. If the handshake is weak, it is a sign of weakness or unfriendliness. Friends may place a hand on the other's arm or shoulder. Some people, usually woman, greet a friend with a hug(拥抱).

Space is important to Americans. When two people talk to each other, they usually stand about two and a half feet (69 centimeters) away and at an angle, so they are not facing each other directly.

Americans get uncomfortable when a person stands too close. They will move back to have their space. If Americans touch another person by accident, they say, "pardon me." or "excuse me."

For Americans, thumbs up means yes, very good or well down. Thumbs down means the opposite. To call a waiter, raise one hand to head level or above. To show you want the check, make a movement with your hands as if you are signing a piece of paper. It is all right to point at things but not at people with the hand and the first finger. Americans shake their first finger at children when they scold them and pat them on the head when they admired them.

Learning a culture's language is sometimes puzzling. If you don't know what to do, the safest thing to do is smile.

- () 56. This passage mainly deals with _____.
A. the "silent language" of every country
B. the body language of every country
C. American body language
D. American culture
- () 57. When you talk to an American, you should _____.
A. speak loudly
B. keep a distance
C. stand face to face
D. look at the other directly
- () 58. It's a bad manner to _____.
A. stare at someone
B. look at someone you're talking to
C. move back when someone stands too close to you
D. raise your hand when you have a question
- () 59. Americans shake their first finger _____.
A. at children when they do something well
B. at children when they do something wrong
C. at a waiter when they feel uncomfortable
D. at somebody when he or she is not polite
- () 60. To sign a waiter to bring the bill, you'll _____.
A. turn your thumb down
B. put your thumb up
C. raise your hand to head level
D. act out signing a paper

D

Do you want to know something about the history of weather? Don't look at the sky. Don't look for old weather reports. Looking at the tree rings is more important. Correct weather reports date only one century, but some trees can provide an exact record of the weather even further back.

It is natural that a tree would grow best in a climate with plenty of sunlight and rainfall. It is also expected that little sunlight and rainfall would limit the growth of a tree. The change from a favorable to unfavorable climate can be determined by reading the pattern of rings in a tree trunk. To find out the weather of ten years ago, count the rings of a tree trunk from the outside to the inside. If the ring is far from the other rings, then it is certain that plenty of sunny and rainy weather occurred. If the rings

are close together, then the climate was bad for the tree.

Studying tree rings is important not only for the history of weather, but also for the history of man. In a region of New Mexico, you can find only sand — no trees and no people. However many centuries ago a large population lived there. They left suddenly. Why?

A scientist studied patterns of dead trees that had grown there. He decided that the people had to leave because they had cut down all the trees. Trees were necessary to make fire and buildings. So, after the people destroyed the trees, they had to move.

In this example studying tree rings uncovered an exciting fact about the history of man.

- () 61. It is understood that a favorable climate _____.
A. tree rings grow close together
B. tree rings grow far apart
C. trees in New Mexico will grow big and tall
D. people can cut down most of the trees in New Mexico
- () 62. The scientists are interested in studying tree rings because they can tell _____.
A. whether in that area the climate was favorable or not
B. whether a particular tree was healthy or not
C. whether people took good care of the trees or not
D. how old the trees are
- () 63. By studying the dead tree rings, the scientist discovered _____.
A. where the people had left B. what the people used to eat
C. how the people left D. why the people had to leave
- () 64. The people had to leave the region of New Mexico because _____.
A. they had cut down all the trees B. there were many trees there
C. they had no water D. bad weather stopped the growth of trees
- () 65. The main idea of the passage is _____.
A. tree rings reflect the history of weather and the history of man
B. destroy trees will do man no good
C. studying tree rings is one way to know the history of weather
D. man shouldn't cut so many trees

第三部分：写和译（共两节，满分 55 分）

第一节：汉译英（共 6 小题；每小题 5 分，满分 30 分）

将下列句子翻译成英语。

66. 我想上互联网。

67. 要开一个银行账户，你不得不填写一张签名卡。

68. 你能告诉我他们俩之间的区别是什么吗?
69. 做好准备工作对露营是十分重要的。
70. 四分之一的陆地能够用来饲养家畜。
71. 现在,世界上有一半人口每天都在饥饿或营养不良中生活。

第二节:英译汉(共5小题;每小题5分,满分25分)

将下列句子翻译成汉语。

72. Another person who tries to take money out of your bank account can not possibly know this information.
73. No sooner had I reached the door than I realized it was locked.
74. The farmers provide the city people with fresh vegetables all the year round.
75. Are you going to fix the bicycle yourself or are you going to have it fixed?
76. The weather forecast says that the northeast of China will have heavy snow and strong wind today.

中等职业学校对口升学仿真综合测试卷

英语仿真试卷二

注意事项:

1. 本卷满分 150 分,答题时间 120 分。
2. 本卷包括试题卷 8 页,答题卷 2 页。答卷前,考生须将答题卷密封线内的项目填写清楚。
3. 答题一律用钢笔或圆珠笔写在答题卷上。若写在试卷上无效。
4. 所有的选择题只能从该题的四个选项中挑选一个正确答案,多选、错选或不选均不给分。
5. 考试结束后,监考人员将答题卷密封装订成册。

第一部分:英语知识运用(共两节,满分 55 分)

第一节:单项选择(共 25 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 25 分)

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

- () 1. Germany is _____ European country.
A. a B. an C. / D. the
- () 2. When we broke open the door, we found him _____ on the floor unconscious.
A. lay B. lain C. laying D. lying
- () 3. They objected to _____ here in such a hurry.
A. leave B. left C. be left D. leaving
- () 4. I won't _____ any of you to leave before you finished your work.
A. make B. let C. have D. permit
- () 5. We found _____ in time.
A. it impossible get everything ready B. that it impossible to get everything ready
C. it impossible to get everything ready D. to get everything ready impossible
- () 6. _____ the experiment, Mike left the lab.
A. Finished B. Finishing C. To finish D. Having finished
- () 7. The day we had looked forward to _____ at last.
A. coming B. come C. came D. comes
- () 8. There are so many nice dresses here that she doesn't know _____.
A. which to choose B. to choose which C. what to choose D. to choose what
- () 9. You can _____ this book home now, but please _____ it back next week.
A. carry; fetch B. bring; take C. send; carry D. take; bring

- () 10. — _____ will your brother be back?
— In a month.
A. How long B. How soon C. How often D. How far
- () 11. David couldn't run as fast as the others _____ his wounded leg.
A. as B. since C. because D. because of
- () 12. _____ we need more practice is quite clear.
A. Who B. Whether C. That D. /
- () 13. When in Rome, do _____ the Romans do.
A. as B. as though C. as if D. like
- () 14. —Is he coming to dinner?
— I think _____.
A. yes B. it C. so D. that
- () 15. The old lady died _____.
A. in ninety B. in her ninety C. in her nineties D. at her nineties
- () 16. It's cold in _____ winter. But it wasn't cold in _____ winter of 2000.
A. a; a B. a; the C. /; / D. /; the
- () 17. Mary Smith is _____ American girl.
A. a-18-year-old B. an-18-year-old C. an-18-years-old D. a-18-years-old
- () 18. My mother _____ stay up, but she _____ getting up early in the morning now.
A. was used to; used to B. used to; is used to
C. used to; used to D. is used to; used to
- () 19. This rain hasn't _____ for two weeks. I'm going crazy.
A. put up B. set up C. let up D. take up
- () 20. Amy saves her money, _____ John spends all he gets.
A. or B. so C. and D. while
- () 21. —I feel a little hungry.
— Why don't you have _____ bread?
A. a B. any C. some D. little
- () 22. —Would you like to come to my birthday party?
— _____.
A. Yes, I'd like to B. Yes, I'd like to, but I'm too busy to go
C. Yes, it's very kind of you D. All the above
- () 23. —Shall we go skating or play table tennis?
— Which _____ do yourself?
A. do you rather B. would you rather C. will you rather D. should you rather
- () 24. —Shall we meet next week?
— _____.
A. Yes, let's go B. No, you can't
C. Yes, let's make it next Sunday D. No, you mustn't
- () 25. Martin, _____ mother is a famous writer, is a good friend of mine.

A. who

B. whom

C. whose

D. his

第二节 完形填空 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个最佳选项。

The English language 26 a very long history. In the 27 15 centuries, English has changed so 28 that today's Englishmen can 29 understand Old English.

Today English 30 a native language is 31 by about 350 million people in many countries, such as the USA, Great Britain, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. 32 some 33 countries, such as Singapore, India, and South Africa, English is not a native language, 34 it is the official language. English is also 35 as a foreign language in many other countries. In countries 36 China, Japan and South Korea English is a 37 that most students 38 learn.

English is the language 39 aviation, international sports and pop music. Most of the world's mail is 40 English. Sixty 41 of the world's radio stations broadcast in English. English is an international language.

There 42 many kinds of English, such as British English, American English and Australian English. 43 these kinds of English 44 some differences in pronunciation, vocabulary and even grammar, they are all basically 45 same language.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|-------------|-----------|
| () 26. A. have | B. has | C. is | D. does |
| () 27. A. old | B. long | C. few | D. last |
| () 28. A. much | B. many | C. big | D. large |
| () 29. A. hardly | B. hard | C. easily | D. easy |
| () 30. A. is | B. so | C. for | D. as |
| () 31. A. speaking | B. spoke | C. said | D. saying |
| () 32. A. At | B. On | C. In | D. Into |
| () 33. A. other | B. another | C. else | D. others |
| () 34. A. though | B. and | C. as | D. but |
| () 35. A. using | B. looked | C. used | D. use |
| () 36. A. as | B. for | C. seem | D. like |
| () 37. A. subject | B. education | C. event | D. things |
| () 38. A. may | B. must | C. could | D. might |
| () 39. A. for | B. from | C. of | D. by |
| () 40. A. with | B. by | C. in | D. on |
| () 41. A. percents | B. percent | C. quarters | D. parts |
| () 42. A. are | B. is | C. has | D. have |
| () 43. A. But | B. Because | C. Although | D. As |
| () 44. A. has | B. get | C. had | D. have |
| () 45. A. the | B. with | C. a | D. to |

第二部分:阅读理解(共20小题;每小题2分,满分40分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的四个选项中选出一个最佳选项。

A

I met Phyllis at camp last summer right after my graduation. While in the sixth grade, I took a test to get in Creston Art School. When I knew I hadn't done well, I was very disappointed. I felt even more terrible when Phyllis told me she was to learn in Creston.

"I know about Creston. In fact, I took the entrance exam a few months ago." I said, sounding cool.

"You did, Pamela? What happened?"

I didn't want her to know the truth. So I said, "They wrote me a special letter, saying they would like me to come but that I live too far away. They just don't think it's right for me to travel so much."

Why did I have to tell her that story? I decided to tell her the truth. But not now, I'd find the time — some other time. However, I didn't seem to find the right time to tell her.

Then suddenly, it was the day before the end of camp, Phyllis and I sat in the woods drawing the lake.

"Your drawing is better than mine. How lucky you are to study in Creston." I said.

Then Phyllis spoke, "Pamela, you can try for Creston again in the spring. Don't feel bad about not getting in."

So she knew! But actually she never said, "You are a big liar. You never got into Creston."

Last weekend I went to visit Phyllis. Her friend Joyce came over to meet me. "Where do you go to school?" she asked me.

And without even feeling bad, I said, I go to Mayfair. I wanted to go to Creston, but I didn't get in. So I'm taking the test again this year. Maybe this time I'll make it."

"I hope so," said Joyce.

"I do, too." Phyllis said, smiling at me.

() 46. Why didn't Creston accept Pamela as its student?

- A. Pamela lived too far away from Creston
- B. Creston didn't like its students to tell lies
- C. Pamela didn't pass the test
- D. Something unexpected happened to Pamela

() 47. After Pamela lied to Phyllis about her reason for not getting into Creston, she

- A. planned to tell her the truth sometime later
- B. wanted to tell her the truth right away

- C. decided to hide the truth
D. could find no time to talk to Phyllis
- () 48. Which of the following is NOT TRUE?

A. Phyllis found out the real reason why Pamela was refused by Creston.
B. Someone didn't allow Pamela to tell Phyllis was refused by Creston.
C. Phyllis could draw better than Pamela could
D. Pamela later went to Mayfair to study.
- () 49. When Pamela said "Maybe this time I'll make it", she meant she would _____.
A. try another art school B. manage to pass the test
C. go to another camp D. make a new friend
- () 50. From the passage we know _____.
A. Phyllis was very kind to Pamela
B. Phyllis hated Pamela for lying to her
C. Pamela felt terribly nervous when she didn't get into Creston
D. Pamela would never try for Creston again

B

David Ross, a 32-year-old accountant, lives with his wife and two children in Leeming, a small country village near York in the north of English. But his job is in the centre of London, 400 miles (640Km) away in the south.

Every day David leaves home at five o'clock in the morning, drives three miles to his local railway station and catches the 5.30 train to York. At York he takes the 6.12 InterCity Express to King's Cross in London. From there he goes by underground to Liverpool Street Station and then walks to his office.

The whole journey takes three hours and fifty minutes. He gets home at nine o'clock in the evening. What a life!

Why does he do it? David smiles: "Because I like my job in London But I like living in the north — and I like traveling by train!"

- () 51. How many people are there in David Ross's family?

A. 3 B. 4 C. 5 D. 2
- () 52. Where does David Ross work?

A. In the south B. In the north C. In the East D. In the west
- () 53. How many traffic ways are mentioned in the passage?

A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5
- () 54. What's the meaning of InterCity Express?
