

150

新高考 150 分系列丛书

甘肃省教育科学研究所编

英语

(修订版)

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再版序言

1994年高考科目分组改革之初,甘肃省教育科学研究所即紧紧抓住这一重大课题,组织力量编写了《新高考150分系列丛书》(含语文、数学、英语、政治、历史、物理、化学),由兰州大学出版社出版发行。丛书在同类图书激烈竞争的市场上,得到省内外广大师生的充分认可,曾多次重印,供不应求。但是两年来高考改革实践又出现了许多新情况和新问题,鉴于此,甘肃省教育科学研究所认真分析研究1995年和1996年高考试题的基础上,对原书进行了大幅度的修改和完善。读了修订书稿,我觉得丛书有以下三个突出特点:

一、在省级教研部门的策划下,汇聚教研、教学和考试多方面专家的智慧,发挥各方优势,协同研讨,集体创作,使丛书既有较强的科研内涵,又密切联系考生复习实际和考试改革的前沿变化规律,信息全面丰富,使科学性、实用性和针对性得到有机融合。丛书包含了两年来各方面专家来自考试研究和教学实践的成果精华。

二、丛书以培养考生能力技巧为核心,构建了科学高效的指导与训练体系。从典型题例的思路点拨到练习的落实检查,由专题的集中突破到综合的训练贯通、模拟实践,导练结合,环环相扣,很切合学生复习需要和认知规律。各学科在保持体例基本一致的同时,还突出了各自的设计特色。

三、丛书一改题海战的弊端,进一步增强了针对性。各分册紧扣教学大纲和最新考试说明的要求,针对学生两年来高考中的难点和疑点,以对1996年高考试题的研究成果为重要参照,体现了各学科教学和高考改革的最新动态和趋势,在全面系统夯实基础知识的同时,突出重点难点,讲求精要实用,着眼于提高学生的解题能力,以适应高考改革的发展趋势与思路。

这套丛书凝聚着教研部门和几十位教师、专家的心血,体现了精益求精的负责精神和创新思想,我相信全体作者的辛勤劳动一定会对使用本丛书的考生大有裨益。

马信善

1996. 11. 1.

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第一部分 单元同步练习

练习(一)

1. 单项选择

A) 从 A、B、C、D 中找出与所给单词的划线部分读音相同的选项。

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. <u>b</u> right | B. <u>ca</u> ught | C. <u>ough</u> | D. <u>plough</u> |
| 2. A. <u>a</u> lso | B. <u>a</u> lways | C. <u>a</u> lone | D. <u>a</u> lready |
| 3. A. <u>C</u> hristmas | B. <u>ch</u> ild | C. <u>reac</u> h | D. <u>mu</u> ch |
| 4. A. <u>h</u> urry | B. <u>h</u> onest | C. <u>h</u> orse | D. <u>h</u> old |
| 5. A. <u>b</u> east | B. <u>chea</u> p | C. <u>dea</u> d | D. <u>lea</u> ve |

B) 从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。

6. Joan is ____ European boy. He can play not only ____ basketball but also ____ piano.
A. the, the, the B. a, X, the C. an, X, the D. the, X, the
7. No one could work out the maths problem except ____.
A. she B. her C. hers D. his
8. The text is easy to understand because there are only ____ new words in it.
A. a little B. little C. a few D. few
9. Spring is coming. It's time ____ trees.
A. plant B. planting C. to plant D. for planted
10. Mary saw a wallet on the ground. She picked it ____ and turned it ____ at once.
A. up, in B. with, in C. in, in D. in, with
11. I've never seen D film. I'm very ____ in it.
A. such a interesting, interesting B. a such interested, interested
C. a such interesting, interesting D. such an interesting, interested
12. Would you like ____ with me?
A. to have a word B. to have the words
C. having a word D. having some words
13. The doctor told the students C.
A. didn't read in the sun B. don't read in the sun
C. not to read in the sun D. not to read under the sun
14. Will you please ____ the notice on the school gate?
A. put on B. put up C. put off D. put in

15. Not only you but also I D wrong.
A. are B. were C. have D. am
16. When we reached the top of the hill, the sun _____.
A. is rising B. was rising C. has risen D. rose
17. You'll be late if you B hurry. (✓)
A. don't B. won't C. are not D. won't be
18. If you could _____ a good word for him, he might get the job.
A. speak B. say C. tell D. talk
19. The baby A and listened to me.
A. stopped crying B. stopped to cry
C. stoped crying D. stoped to cry
20. It _____ me two hours to do my homework yesterday.
A. takes B. spend C. spent D. took
21. C he went to France, his wife hasn't heard from him.
A. When B. Because C. Since D. After
22. Excuse me, may I use your rubber? Certainly, _____.
A. you may use B. here is it
C. here you are D. it is here
23. B great progress we have made in such a short time!
A. What B. What a C. How D. How a
24. _____ he comes, we won't be able to go.
A. Without B. Unless C. Except D. Even
25. I won't go to the Great Wall with you tomorrow, for I D there twice.
A. has been B. have gone C. have been to D. have been

I. 完形填空

通读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从短文后1—25各题所给的四个选项中选择一个最佳答案。

LEARNING A LANGUAGE

In schools all over the world boys and girls are learning foreign languages. 1 knows his own language, but 2 is very useful, especially when we travel to other countries. If we go to France, we 3 be able to speak French, and in Germany people will 4 us to understand German.

How many languages are there in the world? There are about fifteen hundred, but many of them are not very 5. English is one of the most important 6 and so many people use it, (not only in England and the U. S. A., 7 in other parts of the world.) About 200,000,000 (Two hundred million) speak it 8 their own language, and another 200,000,000 use it as a second language. It is 9 to say how many people are learning it. Many millions of schoolboys and schoolgirls are trying to do so.

English children study French, which is also a very 10 language. An Englishman can

11 find someone in almost all parts of the world who is able to talk to him in either English or 12 .

Which is the best way to learn a language? We should remember that we all learnt our own language well when we were children. If we could learn a second language 13 same way, it would not seem so 14 . Think of what a child 15 . It listens to what people say, and it tries to imitate (模仿) what it hears. When it wants something, it 16 ask for it. It is 17 the language, talking in it, and thinking in it all the time. If people had to use a second language all the time, they would learn it quickly.

18 is important to remember, also, that we learn our own language by hearing people speak it, not by seeing 19 they write. We imitate what we hear. In schools, 20 you learn to read and write as well as to hear and speak, it is best to learn all new words through the ear. You can read them, spell them, and write them later.

A man who stuttered (说话结巴) once went to a shop where they sold birds. He wanted to buy a parrot (鹦鹉), a bird which we can teach to 21 . He said to the shop-keeper: "Have you g-g got a p-p-parrot that can t-t-talk English?"

"Yes, sir." answered the shopkeeper. " 22 a fine green one that will understand everything you say to it. "

So the man bought it. But a few days 23 he took it back to the shop.

24 a parrot learns to say just 25 it hear.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. A. No one | B. Someone | C. Everybody | D. Any one |
| 2. A. one | B. the one | C. the other one | D. another one |
| 3. A. ought | B. ought to | C. may | D. have to |
| 4. A. hope | B. insist | C. expect | D. help |
| 5. A. necessary | B. easy | C. important | D. difficult |
| 6. A. because | B. although | C. when | D. and |
| 7. A. and | B. or | C. but 1/2/501 | D. nor |
| 8. A. as | B. like | C. for | D. with |
| 9. A. easy | B. interesting | C. different | D. difficult |
| 10. A. beautiful | B. important | C. difficult | D. interesting |
| 11. A. hardly | B. sometimes | C. learns | D. freely |
| 12. A. German | B. Russian | C. Japanese | D. French |
| 13. A. by a | B. by the | C. in a | D. in the |
| 14. A. easy | B. important | C. difficult | D. useless |
| 15. A. does | B. speaks | C. learns | D. likes |
| 16. A. ought to | B. is able to | C. has to | D. decides |
| 17. A. learning | B. using | C. studying | D. trying |
| 18. A. That | B. This | C. It | D. What |
| 19. A. what | B. how | C. why | D. as |
| 20. A. because | B. although | C. as soon as | D. among |

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 21. A. sing | B. write | C. spe ak | D. talk |
| 22. A. It's | B. Here's | C. That's | D. Their's |
| 23. A. later | B. ago | C. before | D. after |
| 24. A. So | B. Also | C. Even | D. Such |
| 25. A. what | B. that | C. why | D. which |

II. 阅读理解

A) 阅读下列短文, 并做每篇后面的题目, 从四个选项中, 选出能回答所提问题或完成所给句子的最佳答案。

(1)

An old porter(搬运工人) had worked for the railway for a very long time. One morning he was standing in one of the big railway stations and waiting for travellers(旅客) to ask him to help them with their luggage(行李), when he saw a small man running towards the trains with a big bag in his hand.

The porter watched the man for a few seconds, and then the man saw the porter. At once the small man ran up to the porter and said, "Can I catch(赶上) the 10:35 train to London, porter?" He was breathing(喘息) very fast, and he seemed worried.

The old porter looked at him for a moment and then said with a smile, "Well, sir, I'd like to help you, but I can't answer your question because I don't know how fast you can run along rails. You see, he explained, the 10:35 train to London left five minutes ago."

- The old porter's job was _____.
 - to stand in the railway station
 - to answer the travellers' question
 - to help the travellers carry luggage
 - to ask the travellers to help him
- One morning a small man _____.
 - was waiting for the porter to help him
 - was running along rails
 - was waiting for the train to London
 - was in a hurry to catch the 10:35 train to London
- The small man looked worried because _____.
 - he couldn't run so fast as the train
 - he wondered if he could catch the 10:35 train to London.
 - the porter watched him for a few seconds
 - he lost his bag
- At the end of the story, the porter _____.
 - told the small man there was no 10:35 train to London
 - told the small man when he could catch the train
 - helped the small man to catch the train

- D. played a joke on the small man
5. When the porter told the man the train had left, the time was _____.
A. 10:40 B. 10:35 C. 10:30 D. 10:45

(2)

One day a heavy storm hit a village. Nothing was destroyed, but a rock fell from a nearby mountain. The rock rolled down from the mountain and stopped in the middle of the main road in the village. It was very big and shaped more or less like a ball. The villagers decided to move it since it was blocking (阻塞) the street. Several of the strongest men in the village came to try to lift it out of the road. No matter how hard they tried, they couldn't move it.

All of this time a young boy was watching the men trying to move the rock. "Excuse me," he said, "but I think I could move the rock." "You?" they shouted. "What are you talking about? All of us have just tried, and even together we can't move it a bit." They all laughed at the boy.

The next morning some villagers came into the street. To their great surprise, the rock was gone! More people ran out to see for themselves. It was true—the rock wasn't in the road any more.

The little boy stood in the street, smiling. "I told you I could move it," he said. "I did it last night." Then he walked over to where the rock had been and uncovered some dirt with a shovel (铁锹). "You see," he said, "I dug a deep hole next to the rock, and the rock rolled down into the hole by itself. Then I covered it with dirt."

6. The villagers decided to move the rock because _____.
A. it was big and heavy
B. it was completely useless
C. it was more or less badly shaped
D. it was in the middle of the road
7. When the young boy said that he could move the rock, the villagers _____.
A. were pleased with him
B. didn't understand him
C. didn't believe him
D. got angry with him
8. The young boy worked at night so as to _____.
A. give the villagers a surprise
B. work faster and better
C. dig a hole for himself
D. find a way to move the rock
9. He removed the rock by _____.
A. pulling it out of the road
B. burying it in a hole
C. breaking it with a shovel

D. lifting it out of the road

10. This story shows that _____.

- A. a heavy object is hard to move
- B. big rock can be easily moved
- C. a child is sometimes clever than his elders
- D. you should listen to what a child says

(3)

The earth can not grow larger, but the number of people on the earth gets larger every year. There are now 5,000,000,000 people on the earth. By the year 2000, there will be 6,000,000,000 people on the earth.

The farms in the world do not grow enough food for today's population. More than half of the population do not have enough to eat. In the year 2000 the problem will be twice as serious. There will be twice as many people to feed (喂养).

One answer to this problem is irrigation (灌溉). When we irrigate land, we take water to it. A lot of land cannot be used for farming. It is too dry. Irrigation can turn waste land into good farm land. When more land is used, more crops can be grown.

Some farm land cannot be used all the year. It is too dry in the summer. Irrigation can help farmers to grow crops all the year.

Irrigation can also help crops to grow better. Irrigated fields can often produce (生产) three or four times as much food as fields that get only rain water.

11. In the year 2000 the population of the world _____.

- A. will be the same as it is now
- B. will be twice as large as it is now
- C. will stop growing larger
- D. will get more to eat than today

12. According to the passage in the world today many people _____.

- A. have houses to live in
- B. do not have enough water to drink
- C. do not have enough food to eat
- D. go in for farming

13. Irrigation _____.

- A. is a serious problem
- B. gives everybody enough to drink
- C. makes all land good farm land
- D. helps to prevent population from growing larger

14. Which is not true according to the passage?

- A. The planet on which we live can't become bigger.
- B. Irrigated fields produce as much food as fields that get only rain water.
- C. Land that is too dry cannot be used for farming.

D. Irrigation will help to solve (解决) the food problem.

15. Which of the following is the best title (题目) for this passage?

A. PUPULATION

B. IRRIGATION

C. BOTH A AND B

D. THE YEAR 2000

B) 根据对话内容, 从对话后的选项中选出最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

-- Good morning, sir. 16.

-- 17

-- And how long are you going to stay here?

-- About six or seven days.

-- 18.

-- Well. I'm on holiday.

-- 19 And do you have any relatives (亲戚) over here?

-- Yes, my sister.

-- And where are you going to stay?

-- 20 I've got her address somewhere.

A. I see.

B. Have you ever been to Britain?

C. Yes, it is.

D. Oh, it is my sister.

E. Is this your first visit to Britain?

F. Well, with my sister.

G. And what is the purpose of your visit?

IV. 单词拼写

根据下列句子及所给单词的首字母, 写出所缺单词的正确形式。

1. Go ahead, and we'll f _____ on.

2. He has made great p _____ in his job.

3. Men, women and children are h _____ beings.

4. The nurse took my temperature to see if I had a f _____.

5. He doesn't mind. In f _____, he's very pleased.

6. To the father's j _____, his son got full marks in English.

7. There is a great i _____ in his spoken English because he has done a lot of practice in it.

8. She is so short that it is i _____ for her to reach the apple in the tree.

9. September is the n _____ month in a year.

10. You are wrong, and you should make an a _____ to the teacher.

V. 单句改错

下列各句有一处是错误的, 请指出, 并改正。

1. What a beautiful weather we are having recently!

2. This book is too hard for me to read it.

3. He said that he met her the day before.
4. He had written the letter two hours before.
5. He seems to be a bright student, isn't he?
6. My little brother is quite proud for his painting.
7. The new desk which I put my books was bought last week.
8. Here is so big a stone that no man can move.
9. Nobody of them would understand the foreigner.
10. The experiment was carried on while this old man's health became worse.

VI. 书面表达

杨老师教我们英语二年多了。他虽然很年轻,但上课生动有趣,关心我们胜过关心他自己,我们学习上遇到困难,总能得到他的帮助。有一次,他重病住院,还惦记我们的学习,他真是一位令人尊敬的好老师。

根据提示,写一段短文,约80—100字,不必根据中文逐句翻译。

worth for sb to do
doing

练习(二)

I. 单项选择

A) 从 A、B、C、D 中找出与所给单词的划线部分读音相同的选项。

- | | | | | |
|------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. <u>matter</u> | A. <u>save</u> | B. <u>game</u> | C. <u>lab</u> | D. <u>shake</u> |
| 2. <u>touch</u> | A. <u>trouble</u> | B. <u>aloud</u> | C. <u>housework</u> | D. <u>found</u> |
| 3. <u>expect</u> | A. <u>exactly</u> | B. <u>expensive</u> | C. <u>example</u> | D. <u>exist</u> |
| 4. <u>with</u> | A. <u>themselves</u> | B. <u>thief</u> | C. <u>theory</u> | D. <u>thinker</u> |
| 5. <u>heard</u> | A. <u>hear</u> | B. <u>search</u> | C. <u>near</u> | D. <u>dear</u> |

B) 从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可填入空白处的正确答案。

6. Neither of the films A interesting.
A. is B. are C. has D. were
7. If you stop blowing, you will find the glass clear again.
A. soon and B. and soon C. soon D. and so
8. It's very kind you me find the way.
A. of, to help B. for, to help C. of, helping D. for, helping
9. It's heard that B enemy soldiers are coming. *hundreds*
A. hundred of B. several hundreds
C. several hundred of D. several hundred
10. Please give him the message C he comes back.
A. till B. before C. as soon as D. because
11. "Would you like to us?" "Sorry, I'm not a player."
A. join in B. join C. take part in D. attend
12. No one knew D.
A. what are they fighting about B. what they are fighting
A. why they were fighting about D. what they were fighting about
13. He said that he was leaving for Japan and would stay there for B.
A. sometimes B. some time C. sometime D. some times
14. If you have any questions, please your hands.
A. put on B. put into C. put up D. put off
15. The novel is well written. It is A.
A. worth reading B. worth being read
C. worthy reading D. worthy of being read
16. He could hardly believe his own eyes, ?
A. could he B. couldn't he C. did he D. didn't he
17. They the picture on the wall.
A. hanged B. hanging C. hung D. hangs

So... that.
So... that.

18. It was so noisy there that you could hardly D.
A. make them heard you said B. make them to hear you
C. ~~make yourself heard~~ D. ~~make your hearing~~
19. The little boy is A in computer than textbook.
A. much more interested B. more much interested
C. much more interesting D. more much interesting
20. I really don't know B.
A. to choose which one B. which one to choose
C. how to choose D. to choose how
21. "Will you please help me with my physics?"
" "
A. Excuse me, I'm afraid not B. It's very nice of you
C. I'm sorry to hear that D. Certainly, I'll be glad to
22. He for a week.
A. has died B. has been dead C. died D. dead
23. The old man to the hospital at once.
A. must be send B. must be sent C. have to be sent D. will send
24. She didn't make any mistakes in the test. A.
A. So did Jack B. Or did Jack
C. ~~Neither did Jack~~ D. Neither Jack didn't
25. Would you like to come to the party with me tonight? D.
A. Yes, please B. Yes, I would
C. Thank you D. I'd love to. Thank you very much

I. 完形填空

通读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从短文后1—25各题所给的四个选项中选择一个最佳答案。

Last autumn I spent a week at a hotel in London. In the hotel every room is the same 1 and has the same furniture. My room was 311. One 2, I got back to the 3 after a dinner with some friends. When I 4 the door to my room I saw an 5 scene. A man was pointing a handgun 6 a woman sitting in a chair, and the woman was saying in a 7 voice: "Please don't shoot me!" I turned round, ran 8 the stairs — I dared not wait for the 9 and found a waiter in the hall. "Quick", I cried, "someone 10 in my room." Controlling his 11, he came back with me, 12 when we opened the door of 311, the room was 13. The waiter looked at me 14 and said: "I think, sir, you 15 go to bed". and he left. I was 16 bewildered(困惑) to say anything, and thinking that I 17 have had too much to 18, I followed his 19. The next morning, I asked about 20 and the 21 was simple. I had gone to room 411, where a famous 22 and his wife had been practising a scene from their new 23. When I told them that it was I who had 24 their room, they laughed and gave me a 25 to see the play on the

opening night.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. A. age | B. colour | C. number | <u>D. size</u> |
| 2. A. time | B. afternoon | <u>C. night</u> | D. moment |
| 3. A. building | B. room | C. hall | <u>D. hotel</u> |
| 4. <u>A. opened</u> | B. shut | C. entered | D. found |
| 5. A. exciting | <u>B. astonishing</u> | C. inspiring | D. interesting |
| <u>6. A. on</u> | b. to | C. at | <u>D. against</u> |
| <u>7. A. frightened</u> | B. frightening | C. worried | D. worrying |
| 8. A. up | <u>B. down</u> | C. into | D. across |
| 9. A. waiter | B. police | C. murdered | <u>D. lift</u> |
| <u>10. A. is being robbed</u> | <u>B. is being murdered</u> | C. is acting | D. is practising |
| 11. A. speed | <u>B. fear</u> | <u>C. surprise</u> | D. anger |
| 12. A. though | B. so | C. thus | <u>D. but</u> |
| 13. <u>A. empty</u> | B. noisy | C. dirty | D. crowded |
| 14. A. nervously | <u>B. strangely</u> | C. sadly | D. excitedly |
| 15. A. must | B. would rather | C. may | <u>D. had better</u> |
| <u>16. A. much</u> | <u>B. so</u> | C. too | D. rather |
| <u>17. A. can</u> | <u>B. should</u> | C. ought | <u>D. must</u> |
| 18. A. wonder at | <u>B. drink</u> | C. eat | D. worry about |
| 19. A. remarks | B. directions | C. order | <u>D. advice</u> |
| <u>20. A. the murder</u> | B. the matter | C. the accident | D. incident |
| <u>21. A. explanation</u> | <u>B. situation</u> | C. incident | D. cause |
| <u>22. A. actor</u> | B. player | C. dancer | <u>D. artist</u> |
| <u>23. A. film</u> | B. novel | C. story | D. play |
| <u>24. A. knocked at</u> | <u>B. burst into</u> | C. turned into | <u>D. looked around</u> |
| 25. A. prize | <u>B. gift</u> | <u>C. ticket</u> | D. note |

II. 阅读理解

A) 阅读下列文章, 并做每篇后面的题目。从四个选项中, 选出能回答所提问题或完成所给句子的最佳答案。

(1)

A Frenchman had arrived at a small Italian town and was staying with his wife at the best hotel there. One night he went out for a walk alone. It was late and the small street was dark and lonely. Suddenly he heard footsteps behind him. He turned his head and saw an Italian young man who quickly walked past him. The man was nearly out of sight when the Frenchman suddenly found that his watch was gone. He thought that it was that Italian who had taken his watch. He decided to follow him and force him to return the watch.

Soon the Frenchman caught up with the Italian. Neither of them understood the other's language. The Frenchman threatened the Italian with his hand and pointed to his own watch.

In the end the Italian gave up his watch to the Frenchman.

When he returned to the hotel, the Frenchman told his wife what had happened. He was greatly surprised when his wife pointed to the watch on the table. Now he realized what mistake he had made.

1. The Frenchman went to Italy _____.
A. alone B. with his wife
C. with an Italian D. with his friend
2. When the Frenchman found his watch gone, _____.
A. the Italian had run far away
B. he could still see the Italian
C. the Italian quickly walked past him
D. he had reached home
3. The Italian gave up his watch to the Frenchman because _____.
A. he knew it was not his own
B. he was helpful
C. he was frightened
D. he was kind-hearted
4. How was the Frenchman feeling when he saw the watch on the table?
A. Happy. B. Satisfied. C. Angry. D. Surprised.
5. Who was it that had made a big mistake?
A. The Frenchman. B. The Italian.
C. Both the Frenchman and the Italian.
D. Neither the Frenchman nor the Italian.

(2)

Mr. Black lived in a small town. He worked in a workshop. The boss made them and his workmates work more but paid them less.

One day, when Mr. Black got home, he was very tired. As soon as he had supper, he lay down and soon went to sleep. About four hours later he was waken up by a terrible shout. He got up quickly and saw his wife crying on the bed. "What's wrong with you, dear?" Mr. Black asked in a hurry. "Oh, my head!" Mrs. Black called out, "I've got a bad headache!" Mr. Black was too frightened to know what to do. "Doctor, send for a doctor at once!" the woman went on crying. Mr. Black had neither a car nor a telephone, so he ran to the hospital. Ten minutes later a doctor came with his medical kit (药箱). He got off his car and told Mr. Black to wait outside and he entered the bedroom.

By and by the doctor came out and said, "Can you bring a screwdriver(起子), please?" Mr. Black found the screwdriver and handed it to him. Soon he wanted a pair of plies(钳子), then a hammer. But Mrs. Black cried even more loudly inside. At last Mr. Black couldn't help knocking at the door and asked, "What on earth is the matter with my wife, Doctor?" "I'm sorry I don't know," answered the doctor. "I haven't opened my medical kit yet."