



百朗时代中学英语系列

刘景军 主编

人大附中双基练习

高中 English
英语作业本

高一上



北京理工大学出版社

BEIJING INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY PRESS

高中英语作业本 高一(上)

主 编：刘景军

副主编：赖丽燕 张亚军 程维平

 **北京理工大学出版社**
BEIJING INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY PRESS

· 北京 ·

版权专有 侵权必究

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

高中英语作业本. 高一. 上/刘景军主编. —北京:北京理工大学出版社,
2005. 10

ISBN 7-5640-0625-0

I. 高... II. 刘... III. 英语课—高中—习题 IV. G634.415
中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2005)第 110419 号

出版发行/北京理工大学出版社

社 址/北京市海淀区中关村南大街 5 号

邮 编/100081

电 话/(010)68914775(办公室) 68944990(批销中心) 68911084(读者服务部)

网 址/http://www.bitpress.com.cn

电子邮箱/chiefeditor@bitpress.com.cn

经 销/全国各地新华书店

印 刷/北京柯蓝博泰印务有限公司

开 本/787 毫米×1092 毫米 1/16

印 张/8.75

字 数/174 千字

版 次/2005 年 10 月第 1 版 2005 年 10 月第 1 次印刷

定 价/12.80 元

图书出现印装质量问题,本社负责调换

目 录

Unit 1	Good friends	1
Unit 2	English around the world	9
Unit 3	Going places	17
Unit 4	Unforgettable experiences	27
Unit 5	The silver screen	35
Unit 6	Good manners	43
	期中检测试卷	51
Unit 7	Cultural relics	59
Unit 8	Sports	69
Unit 9	Technology	77
Unit 10	The world around us	89
Unit 11	The sounds of the world	97
Unit 12	Art and literature	107
	期末检测试卷	117
	参 考 答 案	125

Unit 1 Good friends

基础知识巩固卷

姓名: _____ 用时: 60 分钟 满分: 100 分 得分: _____

一、用英文写出下列表达法(词或词组)

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. 喜欢;爱好 _____ | 2. 诚实的;正直的 _____ |
| 3. 聪明的;机灵的 _____ | 4. 英明的;明智的 _____ |
| 5. 英俊的;美观的 _____ | 6. 忠诚的;忠心的 _____ |
| 7. 品质 _____ | 8. 冒险;冒险经历 _____ |
| 9. 错误;差错 _____ | 10. 古典文学 _____ |
| 11. 交朋友 _____ | 12. 对……争论 _____ |
| 13. 解决办法 _____ | 14. 幸免于;幸存 _____ |
| 15. 同甘共苦 _____ | 16. 担心;关心 _____ |
| 17. 荒芜的;荒废的 _____ | 18. 给某人写短信 _____ |
| 19. 上网 _____ | 20. 在航班上 _____ |

二、用适当的单词形式填空

- The conference is a good place to s _____ information and exchange ideas.
- Everyone must accept their s _____ (份额) of the blame.
- Of the six people injured in the crash, only two s _____.
- Some strange customs have _____ (留存) from earlier times.
- Over the years, I have grown quite f _____ with her.
- Harry Porter is one of my _____ (最喜欢的) books.
- Her h _____ include swimming and gardening.
- Chuck Noland is a s _____ manager in a company.
- If someone is quick in mind and action, we say he is s _____.
- S _____ is a feeling of great sadness because something very bad has happened.

三、同义词或近义词辨析

1. besides; but; except; except for; apart from

- The orphan had no one to take care of him _____ his uncle.
- He has done good work, _____ a few slight faults.
- There can be no knowledge _____ practice.
- The children go to school every day _____ Sunday.
- _____ working as a doctor, he also writes novels in his spare time.
- I don't really want to go, _____, it's too late now.

2. too much; much too

- We both have _____ work to do.
- _____ is as bad as too little.
- That's _____ expensive!

(4) I am very much afraid that you have given _____ little to your work.

3. for example; such as

(1) Ball games, _____, have spread around the world.

(2) English is spoken in many countries, _____ Australia and Canada.

(3) What would you do if you met a wild animal — a lion, _____?

(4) Some of the rubbish, _____ food, paper and iron, rots away over a long period of time.

四、单句改错

1. Use the words in the box below to describe a 5-stars friend.
2. I don't enjoy reading much too about classical music.
3. My interest are reading novels, playing football and singing songs.
4. I surf the Internet all time and I like playing computer games.
5. In order to survive, Chuck developed a friendship with an unusual friend — a volley-ball he calls it Wilson.
6. You don't need to ask, just make yourself in home.
7. English is a language speaking all around the world.
8. However, the number of people who learn English as a foreign language are more than 750 million.
9. He wanted to make American English difference from British English.
10. The teacher explained to us that light traveled faster than sound.

五、逻辑训练

根据上下文的含义及所空单词的首字母,用适当的单词填空,使短文内容完整。

Chuck Noland, a successful businessman, lands on a deserted island after a plane c _____. He has to learn basic s _____ skills on the island. In order to cope with his l _____, Chuck develops a f _____ with a volleyball he calls Wilson. Five years' life on the i _____ teaches Chuck the importance of having friends and being a good friend. Wilson may just be a v _____, but their friendship is real and in some ways b _____ than Chuck's friendships in the past.

Human friends and u _____ friends are important in our life. Friends and f _____ help us understand who we are and how we should b _____.

六、汉译英

1. 我认为摇滚乐并不是令人难以忍受的。
2. 我的朋友是诚实的,因为他从不撒谎。
3. 如果你对交友感兴趣,那么就给我写封短信吧。
4. 人们用语言的方式来进行相互交流。
5. 种这些花你有困难吗?

能力提高卷

姓名: _____

用时: 90 分钟

满分: 100 分

得分: _____

一、单项选择 (15 分)

- I am fond _____ in winter.
A. for swimming
B. of swimming
C. of to swim
D. in swimming
- The people were _____ the lost boy in the woods.
A. searching
B. hunting for
C. finding
D. looking up
- I have three _____ notes in my pocket.
A. five dollars'
B. five dollars
C. five-dollar
D. five-dollar's
- My deskmate is _____ honest person.
A. a
B. an
C. the
D. /
- They treated me _____ one of his family.
A. for
B. of
C. with
D. as
- _____ will go to work in the special hospital for SARS?
A. Who do you think
B. Whom do you think
C. Do you think whom
D. Do you think who
- Noise is unpleasant, _____ when you are trying to sleep.
A. probably
B. exactly
C. especially
D. only
- He said that his car _____ stolen and he _____ have to telephone the police.
A. was, would
B. has, will
C. has been, will
D. had been, would
- How do you like the new subject?
— Did you ask _____ the new subject?
A. how did I like
B. how do I like
C. how I liked
D. how I like
- The doctor asked me to drink more water and _____.
A. I did so
B. so I did
C. so did I
D. neither did I
- The _____ story _____ me very much.
A. interesting, interest
B. interested, interests
C. interested, interested
D. interesting, interested
- Can you tell me _____ the railway station?
A. how I can get to
B. how can I get to
C. where I can get to
D. where can I get to
- The skirt cost her _____ money. What's more, the colour is _____ dark for her.
A. so much; too much
B. so much; very much
C. much too; too much
D. too much; much too
- The man enjoys _____ to others.
A. being introduced
B. to be introduced

C. introduce

D. introducing

15. When your spoken English gets better, _____ your written English.

A. so does

B. so will

C. you can master D. so did

二、完形填空 (20 分)

A beautiful and successful actress (女演员) was the star of a new musical show. Her 16, where she lived with her parents, was in the 17, but she did not want to have to go back there after her 18 every night, so she rented (租) an expensive flat (公寓) in the centre of the 19, bought some beautiful furniture and 20 a man to paint the room 21 new colours.

It was very 22 to get tickets for her show, because 23 in the city wanted to see it, so she decided to 24 the painter two of the best 25. She hoped this would 26 him work better and more willingly for her. He 27 the tickets without saying anything, and she 28 no more about them until the end of the 29, when she got the painter's 30. At the bottom of it were the words: "Four hours 31 Miss Hall sing and 32 \$ 2", with this note: "33 5:00 p. m. I get fifty cents an hour 34 forty cents."

Sometimes what's thought wise proves to be 35.

16. A. home

B. office

C. room

D. theatre

17. A. city

B. country

C. theatre

D. village

18. A. singing

B. meal

C. dance

D. show

19. A. house

B. street

C. city

D. square

20. A. sent

B. wanted

C. ordered

D. hired

21. A. with

B. for

C. in

D. on

22. A. difficult

B. easy

C. unpleasant

D. happy

23. A. none

B. some people

C. everybody

D. few people

24. A. leave

B. give

C. buy

D. sell

25. A. seats

B. rows

C. performances

D. scenes

26. A. see

B. help

C. lets

D. make

27. A. refused

B. took

C. threw

D. make

28. A. noticed

B. talked

C. heard

D. found

29. A. month

B. day

C. show

D. night

30. A. name

B. address

C. pay

D. bill

31. A. painting

B. watching

C. hearing

D. having

32. A. play

B. perform

C. dance

D. paint

33. A. After

B. At

C. Before

D. Around

34. A. or

B. instead of

C. besides

D. and

35. A. correct

B. reasonable

C. unnecessary

D. unwise

三、阅读理解 (30 分)

A

Oil and Water

A close friend of mine lives with six hundred wild animals on the Greek Island of Kyklos.

Ever since he left school (where I first knew him), he has traveled all over the world collecting animals for his very own zoo. He hoped to collect at least two examples of every sort of animal of his island like Noah before the Great Flood. But the flood that my friend was afraid of, was a flood not of water, but of people. I expect you have heard of my friend; he writes books about his travels, and about the wild and wonderful animals that he collects. The money from the books helps to pay for all the food that these animals eat.

My friend told me that when he was out looking for water last week, (there is not enough water on the island, though there is plenty all around it), he found oil. He needs money for his travels, and for his zoo, and a little oil would buy enough water for a life time, but he knows that if he tells anybody else about it, it will be the end of his zoo, and his life's work.

So, if I know my friend, he will not tell anybody (but you and me) about what he found — because oil and water do not mix.

36. My friend lives _____.
- A. on an island in the middle of a great flood
 - B. at the school that we used to go to, on Kyklos
 - C. on a Greek island with six hundred animals
 - D. all over the world
37. Since he left school, _____.
- A. he has collected books about every sort of animal
 - B. he has lived in zoos all over the world
 - C. he has lived all the time on a Greek island
 - D. he has traveled all over the world collecting animals
38. The flood of which my friend was afraid, was _____.
- A. a flood of too many people
 - B. a great flood of water
 - C. a flood of too many animals in the world
 - D. a flood of oil
39. He pays for the food the animals eat, by _____.
- A. collecting two examples of every animals
 - B. looking for water and oil
 - C. writing and selling books
 - D. selling the oil on his island
40. If he tells anybody about the oil _____.
- A. it will be the end of his life's work
 - B. he will have as many animals in the world
 - C. he will not write any more books
 - D. people will no longer come and visit his zoo

B

Survivor

There are many stories of people who have experienced terrible conditions and survived to

tell the tale. One of the most remarkable is the story of a shipwreck survivor called Poon Lim. His story took place during World War II.

On the 23rd of November 1942, a British ship, the SS Ben Lomond, was sailing nearly 600 miles off the west coast of Africa when it was torpedoed (用鱼雷袭击) by a Japanese submarine. The ship sank quickly and everyone on board was drowned. Nobody, that is, except a 25-year-old Chinese sailor on board managed to swim away from the sinking wreck.

Poon Lim swam for two hours and then he found a small wooden raft floating among the other wreckage (残余). The raft contained some cookies, a small tank of water, some rope, and a flashlight. This little raft was to be Poon Lim's home for the next 133 days.

Poon Lim knew that the food on board would only last for a short time, so he had to find something else to eat. He made a simple fishing rod with some of the rope and used it to catch small fish. Most of the fish he ate was raw, but he also used some to attract seagulls to the raft. Then he would catch them, and kill and eat them too.

Poon Lim also needed fresh water to drink. He made a kind of his life vest so that whenever it rained he could catch the rainwater and drink it. In this way, he managed to have a constant supply of water.

Poon Lim was obviously in very great danger. He had no shelter from the burning sun during the day, and the cold at night. However, he determined to stay alive until he could reach land. He knew that he would need a lot of strength to survive, so he decided to keep fit and healthy by doing exercise.

Every day he jumped off the raft and swam in the sea, hoping that there were no sharks or other dangerous sea creatures nearby.

Finally, on the 5th of April 1943, Poon Lim's raft was seen by a fishing boat off the coast of Brazil. He was picked up and taken back to dry land. In spite of being afloat with very little food or fresh water for more than four months, he had only lost 20 pounds in weight and was still able to walk without help.

41. When did this story happen?

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| A. In 1940. | B. 25 years ago. |
| C. During World War II. | D. During World War I. |

42. Why did Poon Lim's ship sink?

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| A. His ship didn't sink. | B. It was hit by a torpedo. |
| C. It sank during a storm. | D. It was hit by an iceberg. |

43. Poon Lim found the raft _____.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. on board the ship | B. floating among the wreckage |
| C. on dry land | D. on an lonely island |

44. Most of the time Poon Lim was on the raft he ate _____.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| A. cookies | B. sharks |
| C. fish and seagulls | D. only the food on board |

45. Before he was taken back to dry land, he is afloat for _____.

- | | |
|-----------|----------------|
| A. a year | B. half a year |
|-----------|----------------|

C. not more than 15 weeks

D. more than 130 days

C

Xi'an, capital of Shanxi Province, will be supplied with more water this summer. Water from the Shitouhe River, 140 kilometres west of Xi'an, is planned to flow into the city in early June, adding 350,000 tons of water per day for industrial use. With 200,000 tons of water a day already supplied by the existing project drawing water from the Heihe River, Xi'an will get a total of one million tons of water per day this summer, which can basically meet the city's demands.

Xi'an, with a population of more than three million, needs one million tons of water supply a day for industrial and drinking use. However, it is only supplied with 700,000 tons of water a day at present, 500,000 tons from underground and 200,000 tons from the Heihe River.

Last summer, Xi'an suffered its worst water shortage ever, getting just half the amount it needed. More than 40 large-scale factories had to cut back on water use, and many people had to line up at midnight to get drinking water.

Project Heihe started in 1989 and its first stage was completed. It has received 1.1 billion yuan and still needs another billion to reach its planned supply of 1.1 million tons of water a day. Combined with the 500,000 tons of underground water the city already gets, Xi'an will have much more water than it needs. Statistics suggest that industrial and commercial (商业的) companies use more than half of Xi'an's water. So those factories have been asked to take water-saving measures using technology. About three quarters of the water used by them is reused. A citywide movement to save water has also started.

46. Xi'an needs at least _____ tons of water per year.
A. 127,750,000 B. 200,750,000 C. 365,000,000 D. 255,500,000
47. At present, the water Xi'an needs is from _____.
A. the Heihe River B. the Shitouhe River
C. the Heihe River and underground D. Both A and B
48. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
A. Part of Project Heihe has been completed.
B. Water from the Shitouhe River has already been drawn into Xi'an.
C. It will take another billion yuan to complete Project Heihe.
D. About half of the water needed by Xi'an is from underground.
49. With a large population of more than 3 million, Xi'an has about half of the water used _____.
A. for drinking B. by industry C. for farming D. by factories
50. This passage is mainly about how to _____.
A. solve the water shortage problem in Xi'an
B. draw water from the Shitouhe River into Xi'an
C. complete Project Heihe
D. reuse water

四、短文改错 (10 分)

此题要求改正短文中的错误。对标有题号的每一行作出判断:如无错误,在该行右边的横线上画一个勾(√);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。

One day two young men was walking in	51. _____
the forest while they saw a bear ahead. They	52. _____
tried run away. One of them got up into a	53. _____
tree, other was fat and could not climb up.	54. _____
But he threw himself at the foot of the tree.	55. _____
Soon the bear came nearly. It smelled the fat	56. _____
man. The man held his breathe. The bear thought	57. _____
he was died, so it went away. The man in the	58. _____
tree came down, but the other man was	59. _____
very frightened that he could not move.	60. _____

五、书面表达 (25 分)

假设你是北京大学的老师,你将在开学典礼上向一年级的新生致辞。请你根据下面的提示写一篇演讲稿就大学的学习生活提出几点要求,并适当阐述其重要性。

1. 合理安排学习和生活;
2. 同学之间关系融洽;
3. 积极参加校园社团活动。

参考词汇:大学一年级新生 freshman; 社团 society

注意:1. 演讲稿必须包括所有提示要点,但不要逐条译成英语;

2. 演讲稿的开头和结尾已给出,不计入词数;

3. 词数:100 ~ 120。

Good morning, everybody. Welcome to Beijing University!

Enjoy your university life!

Unit 2 English around the world

基础知识巩固卷

姓名: _____ 用时: 60 分钟 满分: 100 分 得分: _____

一、用英文写出下列表达法(词或词组)

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. 总共 _____ | 2. 除了……之外 _____ |
| 3. 不睡;熬夜 _____ | 4. 发生 _____ |
| 5. 以……告终 _____ | 6. 引进;引来 _____ |
| 7. 许多;极多 _____ | 8. 聚会;相聚 _____ |
| 9. 为……感到骄傲 _____ | 10. 照看;注意 _____ |
| 11. 对……感到好奇 _____ | 12. 住口 _____ |
| 13. 以……名义 _____ | 14. 总是;一直 _____ |
| 15. 与……相等;比得上 _____ | 16. 与……相比 _____ |
| 17. 别客气 _____ | 18. 独立自主的 _____ |
| 19. 国际的;世界的 _____ | 20. 司令官;指挥官 _____ |

二、用适当的单词形式填空

1. Do you know how to p _____ this word?
2. The _____ (多数) of the students are from the Middle East.
3. The _____ (形式) is encouraging.
4. After the _____ (信号) was given, the bus started to move.
5. That country won its _____ (独立) in 1960.
6. There is a puzzled _____ (表情) on his face.
7. Germany is a E _____ country.
8. With so many people c _____ in English every day, it becomes more and more important to master English.
9. Trade and _____ (旅游业) are two major industries in that country.
10. When _____ (比较) with the size of the whole earth, the biggest ocean does not seem big at all.

三、同义词或近义词辨析

1. be about to do; be going to do

- (1) Take your places, please. We are _____ begin.
- (2) We are _____ hold a class meeting this afternoon.

2. cross; across; through

- (1) I walked _____ the square to the museum.
- (2) They are busy _____ the river.
- (3) Led by a local peasant, we walked _____ the forest.

3. what; what a; how

- (1) _____ funny it is!

- (2) _____ fun it is to swim in a river in summer!
 (3) _____ good evening we have had!
 (4) _____ I wanted to see you!
 (5) _____ honest girl she is!

四、单句改错

1. I didn't find what I was looking.
2. Can you repeat what you said again?
3. How do you call this in English?
4. English is a language speaking all around the world.
5. English has developed into a language most widely used in the world.
6. He looked sad at the poor boy.
7. Americans still use "fall" meaning "autumn", just like the British did 300 years ago.
8. Written English is more and less the same in both British and American English.
9. Take your shoes off before you enter into the room.
10. An equal number of people learn English as the second language.

五、逻辑训练

根据上下文的含义及所空单词的首字母,用适当的单词填空,使短文内容完整。

English is the mother tongue of 375 million people in English s _____ countries such as the US, UK, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Ireland among others. An equal number of people learn English as a second language. People who speak different languages increasingly choose to speak English to c _____. English is spoken in meetings of i _____ organisations and their reports are printed in English. E. g. United N _____, International Red Cross, World Bank, World Trade Organisation, International Trade; import and e _____ of goods between different countries is conducted in English; making telephone calls, sending faxes, sending email, import/export documents, etc. Travellers who do not speak local languages may use English to b _____ hotels and tickets, read a menu, read signs in museums, talk to people in foreign countries or to f _____ who visit their country. Globalisation means that many products are readily a _____ to different markets including the Chinese and that either the content or the packaging of those p _____ is in English. For example, pop songs, computer games, web pages, films and TV p _____.

六、汉译英

1. 你那样说是什么意思?
2. 除了几个拼写错误之外,你的作文写得很好。
3. 这位老人喜欢过独立的生活。
4. 他的努力以失败告终。
5. 电子邮件和电话一样在人们的日常通讯中起着重要作用。

能力提高卷

姓名: _____ 用时: 90 分钟 满分: 100 分 得分: _____

一、单项选择 (15 分)

- Three more students have been to Beijing _____ Zhang Liang.
A. but B. except C. besides D. would help
- They told us that they _____ us in the job very soon.
A. joined B. would join C. helped D. would help
- I'm going back home tomorrow.
— Please give my _____ to your family.
A. regard B. best wish C. love D. respect
- Though she studies very hard in English, yet she had difficulty _____ her pronunciation.
A. in B. with C. on D. at
- When he returned to his hometown, he found it so much changed that he could hardly _____ it.
A. know B. remember C. recognize D. think
- The film made a _____ profit of \$ 200,000.
A. whole B. all C. total D. entire
- Qin Xiao's parents were angry because she lost _____ bike.
A. the third B. three C. her third D. a third
- The farmers in that part of China don't have to water their crops. There's _____ rain there.
A. plenty of B. plenty C. a great many D. a lot
- He is _____ known as a good teacher. We all love him.
A. most B. very C. much D. widely
- Come _____, Jack, you have not told me the result of the story.
A. from B. on C. up D. into
- They lived a hard life and were often made _____ all night.
A. work B. to work C. to working D. worked
- This plan is all right, _____, it can be made better.
A. still B. but C. while D. however
- _____ expensive petrol(汽油) becomes, _____ people drive.
A. The more; the more B. The less; the less
C. The more; the less D. The less; the more
- English is one of the _____ language in the United Nations.
A. using B. worked C. nation D. working
- He said all this _____ tears _____ his eyes.
A. having, to B. with, in C. for, to D. with, to

二、完形填空 (30 分)

A year ago, I paid no attention to English idioms(成语), though my teacher told us the importance again and again. But 16 the importance of English idioms was shown in an interesting experience.

One day, I happened to meet an Englishman on the road, and soon we began to talk. As I was talking about how I was studying English, he seemed to be 17 by gently shaking his head, shrugging(耸肩) his shoulders, saying, "You don't say! You don't say!" I was puzzled. I thought, "Perhaps this is 18 a good topic(话题)." Well, I'd 19 change the topic. So I said to him, "Well, shall we talk about the Great Wall? 20, have you ever 21 there?" "Certainly, everyone 22 home will laugh at me if I leave China without seeing 23." He was deep in thought when I began to talk 24 a guide. "The Great Wall is one of the wonders in the world. We are very 25 of it." Soon I was interrupted(打断) again by his order — "You don't say!" I 26 help asking "27 do you ask me not to talk about it?" "Well, I didn't ask you 28 so," he answered, greatly 29. I said, "Didn't you say you don't say?" 30 this, the English 31 to tears. He began to 32 "You don't say actually means really. It is an 33 of surprise. Perhaps you don't pay attention to English idioms." 34 then did I know I had made a fool of 35. Since then I have been more careful with idioms.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 16. A. rapidly | B. very fast | C. soon | D. quickly |
| 17. A. tired | B. moved | C. interested | D. amazed |
| 18. A. just | B. only | C. not | D. really |
| 19. A. rather | B. better | C. never | D. like |
| 20. A. Excuse me | B. Tell me | C. After all | D. By the way |
| 21. A. gone | B. visited | C. seen | D. been |
| 22. A. from | B. back | C. with | D. in |
| 23. A. it | B. them | C. anything | D. something |
| 24. A. as | B. to | C. with | D. like |
| 25. A. glad | B. satisfied | C. proud | D. fond |
| 26. A. couldn't | B. wouldn't | C. shouldn't | D. mustn't |
| 27. A. How | B. When | C. Why | D. Where |
| 28. A. doing | B. to do | C. making | D. to make |
| 29. A. encouraged | | B. frightened | |
| C. pleased | | D. surprised | |
| 30. A. Heard | B. To hear | C. Hearing | D. Listening |
| 31. A. laughed | B. cried | C. was moved | D. was touched |
| 32. A. explain | B. shout | C. prove | D. say |
| 33. A. experience | | B. expression | |
| C. explanation | | D. example | |
| 34. A. From | B. Since | C. By | D. Only |
| 35. A. me | B. myself | C. mine | D. somebody |

三、阅读理解 (20 分)

A

Mr. Smith worked in an office. He had neither a wife nor children. And he lived in an old house alone. He liked nothing but drinking. He almost spent all of his money on drinks. Sometimes he was hungry, and he had to borrow some money from his workmates to buy a little food.

One evening, he met a friend of his in the street. The man asked him to have dinner in a restaurant. He was happy and drank a lot. When they left there at midnight, he could hardly stand. The man had to stop a taxi and asked the driver to take him home. Soon they arrived at the door of his house. With the help of the driver, he got out.

"Thank you, sir," said Mr. Smith. "Now I can open the door myself."

The taxi went away, but he couldn't put the key into the keyhole(锁眼). He was trying to do it when a policeman came.

"Can I help you put the key into the keyhole, sir?"

"Thank you, sir," said Mr. Smith. "The house is circling now. If you can stop it moving, I can open the door myself."

36. Mr. Smith _____.
- A. was married
B. had two children
C. was single
D. had a taxi
37. He spent all his money _____.
- A. on his clothes
B. on drinks
C. on cigarettes
D. on his house
38. One evening Mr. Smith's friend asked him _____.
- A. to visit his old house
B. to watch a football match
C. to have a meal with him
D. to drive a taxi for him
39. That night Mr. Smith could hardly stand because he _____.
- A. drank too much
B. was too happy
C. felt too tired
D. was too hungry
40. Which of the following is true?
- A. Mr. Smith opened the door himself.
B. The old house was circling then.
C. Mr. Smith was very angry with the policeman.
D. Mr. Smith couldn't open the door without the help of the policeman.

B

Can trees talk? Yes, but not in words. Scientists have reasons to believe that trees do communicate(交际) with each other. Not long ago, researchers learned some surprising things. First a willow tree attacked in the woods by caterpillars(毛虫) changed the chemistry of its leaves and made them taste so terrible that they got tired of the leaves and stopped eating them. Then even more astonishing, the tree sent out a special smell — a signal(信号) causing its neighbors to change the chemistry of their own leaves and make them less tasty.