

高三年级

高中英语

题型

每周一练

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听力题

每周一练

高三年级

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前言

● PREFACE ●

初中生升入高中以后，英语成绩似乎很难提高，大多数同学的考试成绩都在 110 分左右（150 分为满分）。为什么在这个分数段上冲不上去了呢？是什么导致了这里的“瓶颈”？

为了彻底解决考试丢分的问题，我们组织省、市重点中学的一线教师，精心策划了这套选题。该选题根据人教社高中英语新教材，按单元、分年级编写。在编写时我们紧扣新课标，努力体现教改新理念和考试新方向，做到了选材新、题材丰富、内容充实、针对性强、编排合理。

我们的题目设置巧妙、科学，能迅速找出学生平时学习中的漏洞，并有效培养其综合运用语言的能力。书中试题均能以一当十，让学生在每周有限的 60 分钟时间里有效提高学习成绩，跻身于“尖子生”的行列。

该书每套题的主题和词汇与人教社高中英语新教材的对应单元相联系，但因为我们侧重的是学生综合能力的培养，所以与教材又是“若即若离”的，使它同样适合使用其他版本教材的师生。

我们衷心希望这套书能伴您进步，助您成功！相信我们的努力会得到您的认可，到时候把您的喜悦告诉我们好吗？

编者

2006 年 5 月

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Unit 1 That must be a record

完形填空

A

The police received a report that six men had stopped a truck. It was carrying some goods and two bags full of something 1. The six men had gone 2 the police arrived. After 3 for three hours, the 4 found the truck near the river. The driver was sitting on a 5 in the truck and his hands were 6 behind his back. The robbers had put a handkerchief into his mouth 7 he couldn't shout. The police climbed into the back of the truck and freed the 8. They asked him 9 had happened.

"I was stopped soon after I left the bank," the driver explained. "Six men 10 me and made me 11 to the river. '12 you shout,' one of the men said, 'we will 13 you.' When I got near the river, they tied me up. Then they threw me into the 14 of the truck. There were two bags in it and they took 15 of them."

"How many 16 did the bag contain?" a police officer asked.

"It didn't contain 17 money at all," the driver 18. "It was full of letters. 19 one contains all the money. I've been sitting on it for 20 1"

- ()1. A. important B. expensive C. fantastic D. wonderful
- ()2. A. then B. after C. before D. soon
- ()3. A. finding B. searching C. doing D. inspecting
- ()4. A. people B. leader C. driver D. police
- ()5. A. ground B. place C. bag D. seat
- ()6. A. placed B. tied C. fastened D. put
- ()7. A. so that B. so C. that D. as
- ()8. A. robbers B. driver C. bags D. goods
- ()9. A. what B. that C. how D. whether
- ()10. A. arrested B. stopped C. prevented D. waited for
- ()11. A. drive B. walk C. go D. run
- ()12. A. Unless B. If C. As if D. Whether
- ()13. A. free B. kill C. fire D. damage
- ()14. A. darkness B. chair C. front D. back
- ()15. A. all B. one C. another D. both
- ()16. A. dollars B. money C. bills D. change
- ()17. A. many B. some C. any D. much
- ()18. A. cried B. laughed C. insisted D. nodded
- ()19. A. This B. Every C. Each D. That
- ()20. A. many hours B. an hour C. three hours D. two hours

B

On the morning of May 20, 1927, Charles A. Lindbergh took off from a muddy airfield in New York and headed for Paris. Fourteen hours later he was still flying. During the fourteen hours, he had had some 21 moments. Sleet had gathered on the 22 of the plane and the fog was so thick that he could hardly 23 the tips of the wings. 24, he had encountered equally dangerous flying conditions before. Of course, 25 he was over the ocean, his parachute was useless. He had only one 26: he had to go on. 27 in the plane, Lindbergh knew that it would be 28 to fall asleep. Before the flight, he had trained himself to 29 awake for long periods of time. Now he watched the instrument panel 30.

At 12:10 in the afternoon of May 21, Lindbergh caught 31 of the coast of Ireland. Now that the flight was 32 over, he began to 33 a little. Once over land, he knew that he had a good 34 of landing safely. Finally after thirty-four hours in the air without sleep, he arrived at Le Bourget Field, in Paris.

More than a hundred thousand people were there to welcome him as a great hero. His name was on everyone's 35. Overnight he had achieved fame; the whole world was ringing with his praises. Wealthy and famous men and women 36 for the privilege of paying him their personal tributes.

Though the whole world was praising him, Lindbergh kept his 37. He resisted the temptation to 38 by his enormous popularity. He 39 have made millions of dollars very easily by merely signing his name to contracts, but he 40 to use his name for selfish ends.

- () 21. A. pleasant B. concerned C. worried D. anxious
 () 22. A. wings B. cabin C. body D. tail
 () 23. A. recognize B. sense C. know D. see
 () 24. A. What's more B. Generally C. However D. Whatsoever
 () 25. A. because B. now that C. meanwhile D. right away
 () 26. A. replacement B. choice C. safety D. moment
 () 27. A. Excitedly B. Yawning C. Happily D. Alone
 () 28. A. important B. ease C. fatal D. probably
 () 29. A. become B. be remained C. be continuing D. stay
 () 30. A. intently B. intending C. intensively D. casually
 () 31. A. sight B. hole C. glimpse D. seeing
 () 32. A. fairly B. mostly C. almost D. completely
 () 33. A. untighten B. renew C. relax D. loosen
 () 34. A. quality B. confidence C. chance D. experience
 () 35. A. saying B. remarks C. lips D. gossip
 () 36. A. waited B. looked C. went in D. fought
 () 37. A. head B. confidence C. courage D. spirit
 () 38. A. profit B. advantage C. prosper D. arise
 () 39. A. ought to B. could C. must D. should
 () 40. A. contemplated B. declined C. dedicated D. deliberated

二、阅读理解

A

When she looked ahead, Florence Chadwick saw nothing but a solid wall of fog. Her body was numb(麻木的). She had been swimming for nearly sixteen hours. Already she was the first woman to swim the English Channel in both directions. Now, at age 34, her goal was to become the first woman to swim from Catalina Island to the California coast.

On that fourth of July morning in 1952, the sea was like an ice bath and the fog was so thick that she could hardly see her support boats. Sharks swam toward her lone figure, only to be driven away by rifle shots. Against the frigid grip of the sea, she struggled on—hour after hour—while millions watched on national television.

Alongside Florence is one of the boats, her mother and her trainer offered encouragement. They told her it wasn't much farther. But all she could see was fog. They urged her not to give up. She never had... until then. With only a half mile to go, she asked to be pulled out.

Still thawing(使变暖和) her chilled body several hours later, she told a reporter, "Look, I'm not excusing myself, but if I could have seen land I might have made it." It was not fatigue or even the cold water that defeated her. It was the fog. She was unable to see her goal.

Two months later, she tried again. This time, despite the same dense fog, she swam with her faith intact(完整无损的) and her goal clearly pictured in her mind. She knew that somewhere behind that fog was land and this time she made it! Florence Chadwick became the first woman to swim the Catalina Channel, eclipsing(超越) the men's record by two hours!

1. What made Florence fail to swim across the Catalina Channel for the first time?
 - A. Because she was too tired to go on swimming.
 - B. Because the fog was so thick that she couldn't see her support boats clearly.
 - C. Because she couldn't see the goal on land.
 - D. Because the sea water was too cold.
2. Which is the best to explain the underlined sentence "She never had... until then"?
 - A. She had never been so hopeless.
 - B. She had never thought of giving up.
 - C. She had never seen such a thick fog.
 - D. She had never swum across the Channel before.
3. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the text?
 - A. Florence Chadwick spent less time swimming across the Catalina Channel than men.
 - B. Florence Chadwick succeeded in swimming across the Catalina Channel in September, 1952.
 - C. People had to use guns to drive away some flesh-eating animals in the sea.
 - D. No women but Florence Chadwick were able to swim the English Channel in both directions.

() 4. Which of the following statements is TRUE to the content?

A. But for the thick fog, she might not have finished swimming across the distance.

B. If she could have seen land, she could have not quitted the attempt.

C. She might have made it even if without the aid of her support boats.

D. She is the only person to swim the Catalina Channel.

B

When someone meets a stranger with the same hobby, that person immediately becomes a friend. People enjoy the company of others who share a similar interest. Often they will form a club and will travel great distances to attend meetings where they can talk about their hobbies.

Other people have such unusual hobbies that no one else share them. Sometimes they try to do something better, faster or longer than anyone else in order to have their names included in the *Guinness Book of World Records*.

A lady in Massachusetts may have the world's easiest hobby: she lets her hair grow. Diane Wilt has not cut her hair for twelve years. It is now eight feet (2.44 meters) long, and she will soon set a world record and her name will be placed in the Guinness book.

A thirty-year-old man in Pennsylvania played the piano for forty-five days and eleven hours, while a musician in Connecticut played the flute for forty-three hours.

A teacher in California typed for over 162 hours and a lady from Iowa spent six years typing the numbers from one to one million.

Probably cleanest people in the world are two young women from England who stayed in the shower for over ninety-eight hours; but a man in Oregon was more than twice as clean after taking a shower that lasted two hundred hours.

Someone said that "records are made to be broken". One record that young men might enjoy breaking is the one made by Roger Guy. During a period of eight hours, Roger kissed three thousand young women.

() 5. From the text we learn people tend to become friends when _____.

A. they meet each other at meetings

B. they have a hobby

C. they have the same hobby and meet in some place

D. they talk about their different hobbies

() 6. A person's name can be recorded in the Guinness Book of World Records if he

A. has an unusual hobby

B. knows a new world record

C. travels a long way to enjoy himself

D. breaks a record in some hobby

() 7. From the Oregon man's action, we can draw a conclusion that _____.

A. his name was probably placed in the Guinness book

B. there must have been something wrong with his mind

C. he only wanted to be cleaner than the two English ladies

- D. he might have never had a bath before
- () 8. What does the underlined sentence "records are made to be broken" mean?
- A. records are forced to be broken
- B. if a person decides to do something, he will do it best
- C. people have to break records
- D. any record is sure to be broken by somebody
- () 9. According to the text, which of the following is NOT true?
- A. The Massachusetts lady has already broken the world record for hair length.
- B. Both the teacher in California and the lady set the world records in typing.
- C. The musician broke the world record in playing the flute.
- D. People haven't broken the record made by Roger.

C

Moon landing. The computer chip. Genetic engineering. The artificial heart. The achievements of U. S. scientists are known and admired throughout the world. But whether American highest position in research and technology will continue into the 21st century is far from certain. Thirty-two years after the Russians sent up Sputnik setting off a hot race to produce more and better U. S. physicists, the scientific pipeline is drying up. The reason for this crisis (危机): American science education is in disorder.

In an Educational Testing Service study of five countries and four Canadian provinces, American 13-year-old graded last in math and nearly last in science.

How did America, birthplace of Thomas Edison and Wright brothers come to such a dangerous situation? One reason is lack of enough financial support for science education. After Sputnik, funding (基金) for the National Science Foundation, the leading U. S. founder of scientific research, hot up from \$18 million to \$130 million. By 1982, financing for NSF's education had fallen rapidly to zero.

To be sure, changeable funding is only one reason why U. S. scientists are becoming a scarce commodity (稀有商品). The image of scientists is less lustrous than it was in the '50s and '60s, when men and women in lab coats were seen as national heroes helping the U. S. beat the Russians to the moon. Today, the country's brightest desire is to be bankers and lawyers, not chemists or rocket designers.

- () 10. From the passage, we can see that the computer chip, genetic engineering are _____.
- A. examples of American scientific achievements
- B. names of modern technology
- C. seen everywhere throughout the world
- D. obtained by Russia
- () 11. Why do we say America is losing its highest position in research and technology?
- A. American students are flowing to Canada.
- B. The scientific pipeline is drying up.

- C. Thomas Edison and Wright brothers had died.
 D. The lack of financial support and lower social position of scientists.
- () 12. The underlined word “lustrous” in the last paragraph can be replaced by _____.
- A. wonderful B. shining C. fashionable D. necessary
- () 13. The main idea of the passage is that _____.
- A. America’s leading position in scientific research is in danger
 B. America needs more funding in scientific research
 C. the National Science Foundation needs financial support
 D. American students are not good in science

D

Jeanne Calment, a French woman, became a record breaker on 17 October 1995, when at the age of 120 years and 238 days, she became the longest-lived human being on record. A Japanese man died in 1986 at the age of 120 years and 237 days.

Jeanne Calment lives in a small old people’s home in the south of France. Her husband, her only child and her grandson have all died. She is nearly blind and deaf and is always in a wheel chair, but her doctor describes her as being “more like a 90-year-old in good health” than someone of 120. She still has a lively sense of humour. When asked on her 120th birthday what she expected of the future, she replied, “A very short one”. She also remarked that she thought the good Lord had forgotten all about her.

So what is the key to a long life? According to some doctors, diet, exercise and no smoking are the three important factors. Jeanne Calment has followed two of the tips. She has always eaten a healthy diet, and she used to do exercises every day until she broke her leg at the age of 115. However, until recently, she drank two glasses of strong red wine a day, and she does smoke (only a little). Besides, Jeanne Calment might have got very good genes from her parents. Her father lived to the age of 94 and her mother to 86.

A local lawyer bought her house when she was 80 under an agreement that he would pay her some money every year until her death. It must have seemed a good move at the time, but so far the lawyer has paid her at least three times the value of the house. Every year on her birthday, Jeanne Calment sends him a card saying, “Sorry, I’m still alive!”

- () 14. Which of the following statements is true about Jeanne Calment, a very famous woman on 17 October 1995 ?
- A. Her age was almost the same as that of a Japanese man.
 B. She was a famous sports woman and a world record holder.
 C. She set new world record in the age of human beings.
 D. She lived longer than her husband, her son and grandson.
- () 15. Which word can best replace the underlined word “move” in the last paragraph?
- A. process B. activity C. influence D. eliminate
- () 16. How does Jeanne Calment herself feel about her old age?

- A. She feels upset and unhappy.
- B. She is cheerful and humorous.
- C. She likes to live much longer.
- D. She feels she is going to die very soon.

() 17. The text seems to suggest she owes her good health and long life to _____.

- A. a healthy diet and smoking only a little every day
- B. neither smoking nor drinking but some exercises
- C. always drinking two glasses of strong red wine a day and never smoking
- D. the good genes from her parents, a healthy diet and some exercises

三、短文改错

In Feb. 2nd 1979, China's Vice-premier Deng Xiaoping was at a visit to the U. S. He was in the space flight center near to Houston Texas. Sat in the pilot's seat of a model of a space shuttle(航天飞机), he was asked to touch a button to make it landing on the earth from a height of 95,000 feet, that he did. From windows of the craft, he could see the earth coming up to meet him as a returned space pilot would see it. Millions of people in both China and the US watch this on TV with delight.

四、书面表达

根据下面的文字材料,请用英语写篇短文介绍这一奇闻。

老爱德华九年前因车祸失明。上周他在自己家附近散步时遇到了雷阵雨。他在树下避雨时遭到了雷击。他被击倒在泥水里 20 多分钟后才醒来,感到腿脚麻木。他睁眼一看,发现自己的屋子忽隐忽现。医生证实雷击使他恢复了视力,却无法解释其原因。

注意:1. 可适当增加情节,使句意连贯。

2. 词数要求 100 个左右。

3. 参考词汇:雷阵雨 thunderstorm 躲雨 refuge 麻木 numb

Unit 2 Crossing limits



It was only in the eighteenth century that people in Europe began to think mountains were beautiful. 1 that time, mountains were 2 by the people living on the plain, 3 by the city people, to whom they were wild and 4 places in which one was easily 5 or killed by terrible animals.

Slowly, however, many of the people who were living 6 in the towns began to grow tired of 7. They began to feel interested in looking for things which could not be explained, for sights and sounds which produce a feeling of fear and excitement. 8, in the 9 century, people began to turn away from the man-made 10 to the untouched country, and particularly 11 places where it was dangerous and wild. High mountains began to be 12 for a holiday.

Then, mountain-climbing began to grow popular as a sport. To some people, there is something greatly 13 about getting to the 14 of a high mountain: a struggle against nature is finer than a battle 15 other human beings. And then, when you are at the mountain top after a long and difficult 16, what a 17 reward it is to be able to look 18 on everything within 19! At such time, you feel happier and prouder than you can ever feel down 20.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|
| () 1. A. Since | B. During | C. Towards | D. Before |
| () 2. A. frightened | B. inspected | C. feared | D. disliked |
| () 3. A. specially | B. furthermore | C. always | D. especially |
| () 4. A. fearless | B. amazing | C. dangerous | D. lonely |
| () 5. A. down | B. lost | C. missing | D. caught |
| () 6. A. unhappily | B. unfriendly | C. alone | D. poorly |
| () 7. A. the towns | B. the way | C. the value | D. the change |
| () 8. A. Then | B. So | C. Nevertheless | D. Though |
| () 9. A. late | B. former | C. eighteenth | D. following |
| () 10. A. site | B. home | C. town | D. garden |
| () 11. A. to | B. in | C. on | D. at |
| () 12. A. satisfactory | B. a need | C. important | D. popular |
| () 13. A. pleasant | B. pleased | C. risky | D. wonderful |
| () 14. A. part | B. spot | C. top | D. path |
| () 15. A. for | B. among | C. against | D. between |
| () 16. A. crawl | B. climb | C. getting | D. attempting |
| () 17. A. excited | B. satisfactory | C. disappointing | D. interesting |
| () 18. A. under | B. beneath | C. down | D. below |
| () 19. A. distance | B. reach | C. scene | D. sight |

- ()20. A. aside B. below C. within D. above



Mt. Qomolangma was first conquered(征服) in 1953, when Sir Edmund Hillary and Sherpa Tenzing, his guide, became the first climbers to reach the top. People have tried more than 750 times to conquer the mountain, but not 21 successfully, yet every climber knows the 22. This doesn't stop teams of climbers from arriving at the base camp every year with the hope of reaching the top.

Two such climbers, two 23 ones, are Scott Fischer and Rob Hall. Fischer, an American guide with much experience, was 24 in a terrible storm which swept across the 25. A rescue team found him and his friend, but didn't 26 to bring Fischer to safety in the terrible condition because he was dying. New Zealander Rob Hall, 27 experienced climber and guide, was lost near the top. These two men had something in common; they were both guides who 28 "tours" for less experienced climbers up the mountain.

There is a lot that can go 29 in an action to reach the top of Mt. Qomolangma; a 30 change in weather conditions or a wrong turning. Planes will only be sent to rescue if they have been paid 31 in advance. In spite of all this, there is a business in leading guided tours to the top. 32 mountain climbers can now pay \$64 000 or more to achieve their aim.

Many people 33 how guides can 34 their inexperienced climbers when they fail to keep themselves alive. Steve Bell, also a guide who has 35 led a team to Mt. Qomolangma, believes that they are safer than others, because the guide can ask a 36 climber to turn back at any 37 if he feels that 38 is a danger to the team.

Whether these expeditions are safe or not, many climbers feel that they have turned Mt. Qomolangma into a business, like a park for the very rich. One 39, however, will always remain; it doesn't matter how much money you have, if you make a mistake on Mt. Qomolangma, the possible result will be 40.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| ()21. A. each | B. anyone | C. every | D. all |
| ()22. A. difficulties | B. facts | C. troubles | D. dangers |
| ()23. A. lucky | B. adventurous | C. unlucky | D. brave |
| ()24. A. trapped | B. lost | C. gone | D. wounded |
| ()25. A. camp | B. land | C. river | D. mountain |
| ()26. A. plan | B. manage | C. succeed | D. control |
| ()27. A. one | B. last | C. another | D. first |
| ()28. A. gave | B. went | C. made | D. got |
| ()29. A. correct | B. fast | C. smooth | D. wrong |
| ()30. A. sudden | B. quick | C. expected | D. urgent |
| ()31. A. to | B. back | C. off | D. for |
| ()32. A. Richness | B. Unhealthy | C. Healthy | D. Wealthy |
| ()33. A. consider | B. believe | C. wonder | D. tentative |
| ()34. A. look after | B. do with | C. take care | D. look out |

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------|----------------|-------------|
| () 35. A. later | B. late | C. lately | D. latest |
| () 36. A. shameful | B. weak | C. experienced | D. skillful |
| () 37. A. basement | B. stage | C. flight | D. point |
| () 38. A. helper | B. climber | C. supporter | D. walker |
| () 39. A. slang | B. truth | C. belief | D. sentence |
| () 40. A. success | B. triumph | C. death | D. injury |

Men always wanted to fly. For hundreds of years they watched birds flying and wished that they could fly, too. Birds fly very easily. They beat the air with their wings and climb up through the air. Then they spread their wings and float on the air. The air holds them up.

Men knew how to make kites hundreds of years ago. Kites could stay in the air for many hours. "If birds and kites can stay up in the air, perhaps we can," they thought.

At first they made wings like birds. Then they jumped off high buildings and tried to fly. Many men did this but they all failed to fly. They crashed to the ground. Some were killed and some were badly hurt. After many times they stopped trying to fly with wings. Then two brothers tried another way. Can you guess which way? They tried balloons. "Hot air is lighter than cold air," they said, "That is why hot air goes upwards. If we fill a balloon with hot air, it will go upwards."

They built a balloon. It was made of thin cloth and paper. They lit a fire beneath it. Up into the air it went! It reached a height of 1,800 metres. Then the air inside the balloon became cool and it came slowly down and gently rested on the ground.

A few months later the brothers sent another balloon. This time there was a basket hanging underneath it. In the basket there were three animals: a sheep, a duck and a hen. The balloon travelled through the air to a place two and a half kilometres away. Then it came down safely to earth.

Now it was time for man to fly! In October 1783, another of the brothers' balloons went up. This time a man went with it. The balloon did not rise very far. It went only twenty-five metres. It was tied to the ground by a rope. A month later two men went up in a balloon full of hot air. This time there was no rope! A great crowd of people watched. The balloon rose to a height of 900 metres. The wind blew it along for nine kilometers. Then it came gently back to earth. Men had travelled through the air for the first time.

Other men filled balloons with a gas called hydrogen. Hydrogen is much lighter than air. Balloons filled with hydrogen were able to travel long distances. But the men in the baskets underneath could not steer(掌舵) them.

Later balloons were made in the shape of a cigar. These were called airships. They had engines to drive them along, and they could be steered a little. But they were still blown about by the wind. The hydrogen gas was dangerous, too. It caught fire very easily. There were many

accidents and many people died. At last they stopped making airships.

- () 1. When some people tried to fly with wings, _____ succeeded.
A. a few of them B. none of them
C. many of them D. all of them
- () 2. From the passage we know the first balloons were filled with _____.
A. hot air B. oxygen C. burning air D. gas
- () 3. What height did the first balloon with a man in it rise to?
A. 990m B. 2.5km C. 25m D. 1,800m
- () 4. What were the disadvantages of balloons to travel?
A. Went too high.
B. They went too slowly.
C. They had to be tied to the ground by a rope.
D. They could not be steered.
- () 5. Why we say hydrogen was not a good gas for airships?
A. It was not stable. B. It was considerably heavy.
C. It was really light. D. It easily caught fire.



If the salinity of ocean waters is examined, it is found to vary only slightly from place to place. Nevertheless, some of these small changes are important. There are three basic processes of changes that cause a change in oceanic salinity. One of these is the subtraction(减少) of water from the ocean by means of evaporation(蒸发) change from liquid water to water vapor (like gas). In this manner, the salinity is increased, since the salts stay behind. If this is carried to the extreme, of course, white crystals(晶体) of salt would be left behind; this, by the way, is how much of the table salt we can get and use.

The opposite of evaporation is precipitation, such as rain, by which water is added to the ocean. Here the ocean is being diluted(稀释) so that the salinity is decreased. This may occur in areas of high rainfall or in coastal areas where rivers flow into the ocean. Thus salinity may be increased by the subtraction of water by evaporation or decreased by the addition of fresh water by precipitation or runoff.

Normally, in tropical regions where the sun is very strong, the ocean salinity is somewhat higher than it is in other parts of the world where there is not so much evaporation. Similarly, in coastal regions where rivers dilute the sea, salinity is somewhat lower than in other oceanic areas.

A third process by which salinity may vary is connected with the formation and melting of sea ice. When seawater is frozen, some materials are left behind. In this manner, seawater directly beneath freshly formed sea ice has a higher salinity than it did before the ice appeared. Of course, when this ice melts, it will tend to decrease salinity of the surrounding water.

In the Weddell Sea, off Antarctica, the densest water in the oceans is formed as a result of this freezing process, which increases the salinity of cold water. This heavy water sinks and is found in the deeper part of the oceans of the world.

- () 6. According to the passage, the ocean generally has more salt in _____.
A. central areas B. tropical areas C. warm areas D. cold areas
- () 7. All of the following are processes that decrease salinity except _____.
A. evaporation B. moisture C. runoff D. dissolving
- () 8. According to the passage, we can infer that _____.
A. ocean salinity has little effect on sea life
B. the temperature is the most important factor
C. how quickly the water moves is directly related to the amount of salt
D. various factors combined to cause variation in the salt content of water
- () 9. Which of the following is a result of the formation of ocean ice?
A. The salt in the water decreases.
B. The water becomes less dense.
C. The water beneath forms a deeper layer in the ocean.
D. The surrounding water sinks to the bottom of the ocean.
- () 10. What does the word "salinity" mean?
A. The composition of salt water.
B. The bodies of water of the world.
C. The various changes in water.
D. The degree of being salt.



A man steps on what seems like solid ground but discovers with horror that the ground is giving way beneath his feet. The man struggles desperately, but he is trapped. He cannot escape. Slowly he sinks deeper and deeper until at last he is gone, buried in the treacherous earth. The solid ground was solid only in appearance. It was actually quicksand(流沙区), which is a deep mass of fine sand mixed with water.

How is quicksand formed? Water pushes up from below the surface and is held by the sand. The grains of sand are forced apart by the water. They cannot hold any weight. The subsurface water may have come from a spring, a river, or a stream. Sometimes pools of water near beaches become filled with sand. When the soil under these pools does not allow for good drainage, the sand can become stretches of quicksand.

Is it true that a man who steps into quicksand is doomed to die? No, for men have fought their way from quicksand to firm land again. It is panic that creates the condition that can result in death, for the more a person struggles, the worse matters become. Quick movements will make the sand yield temporarily, but then it rushes and settles solidly around the body.

A man trapped in quicksand should either lie back, or not move at all, except to stretch out his arms. When the weight of the sand his body has displaced equals his weight, he will stop sinking. With feet held still, and with slow movements of the arms, as in the backstroke in swimming men have managed to roll to safety and reach firm ground.

- () 11. Which of the following statements is NOT true to the fact?