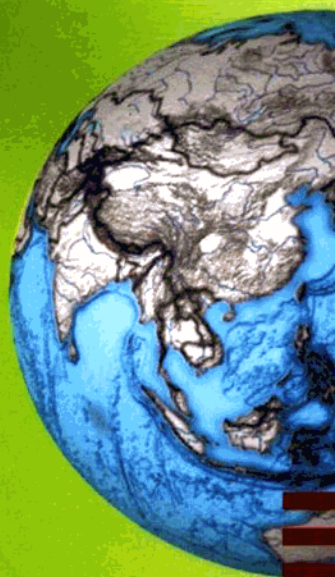


2006版

新课程标准

英语中考备考全国通

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复旦大学出版社

编者的话

《英语中考备考全国通》以全国各地中考要求为依据编写,融中考难点、要点提示和复习测试、中考模拟考场于一书,针对性、实用性强,使用效率高。

全书分两大板块:**中考难点、要点提示与典型难题评析**和**中考模拟试卷集**。

“中考难点、要点提示与典型难题评析”对初中英语中考所涉及的有关语言点作了提示性归纳和总结,对中考英语中的一些典型难题进行了解析,对中考英语的解题思路和方法作了提示和讲解。

“中考模拟试卷”共有十套试卷,均为较成熟的高质量精卷,各套模拟试卷均编配了各类体裁阅读理解题。作为一本全国各地都能用的中考英语备考用书,本书的所有模拟试卷都设计了十多种题型,供各地考生选做。使用本书的读者可根据本地本年度中考的具体要求对各卷中的题型与配分等作必要的调整。

本书试卷的难度稍高于各地中考要求,试卷语言地道、流畅,考查点分布均匀,对一些重点、难点都作了多层次、多角度的强化处理,同时,试题注重对学生语用能力的训练,以确保考生通过本书试题的练习提前发现自己学习上的缺漏和弱点,及时总结失误,力争在中考时能有最佳发挥,实现自己的美好理想。

本书听力测试题均配制录音带。

本书适用于全国各地的初三考生、初三英语教师、英语中考命题专家;也可作为初三学生家长督促、检查子女英语中考准备情况用书。大学生也可将此书作为做英语家教的参考用书和测试手册。

本书编者:周向霖(主编)、孙秦霖、秦筱青、邹培忠、吴丽娟、顾祝亚、陈建清、朱晓军、邵琼、陈超、李利、王之工、冯才君、邓莎莎、张云、王丽君、张力、王佳尹、顾耀良、周晨、朱建林等。全书最后由周向霖统稿、定稿。

本书难免有不足与遗漏,诚望广大师生不吝指正。

编者

2006年1月

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中考难点、要点提示与典型难题解析

一、词汇

词汇复习有词汇拼写、词汇使用,这里重点提示的是后者。

1. 单词拼写 扫描词汇表,整理出自己拼写不熟练的单词,重点练习并巩固。
2. 词形变化 复习时要善于联想,如: good-well-better-best-worst-worse-bad-badly-ill; care-careful- more careful-more carefully; worry-worried-worrying; 等等。
3. 动词用法 这是个非常重要的内容,要边复习边归纳,尤其是对于自己来说掌握得不够的内容要特别重视。以下列出的是一些比较重要而又是大家较难掌握的动词用法归类,供参考。

(1) 下列动词后用不带 to 的动词不定式:

make; let; hear; help; see; watch; feel; notice 等。如:

A. Don't let him make so much noise. Father is asleep.

B. A woman saw it happen when she was walking past.

C. I could feel it move from the left to the right.

D. The joke make every one of us laugh in the end.

但是: * make faces to make others laugh (前者无“使欲”之意) 又如: * make a new computer to do problems faster

提示:在被动语态中,动词不定式都必须带 to。如:

We were all made to laugh when we heard the story.

(2) 下列动词后必须用“动词 + ing”的形式:

enjoy; keep; finish; be busy 以及介词后。如:

A. My brother enjoys playing football very much.

B. This kind of teapot was used for keeping tea hot after it was made. (介词后)

C. She did not eat anything until she felt like eating. (介词后)

(3) 下列动词后也可以用“动词 + ing”词或词组,表示宾语动作的一个片段:

see; hear; watch; listen to; feel。如:

A. When I saw her coming down the plane, I rushed over to meet her.

B. I heard her singing just now. She must be in her room.

提示:当句子中有 always; often; sometimes; usually 等词时,习惯上都用动词原形。

(4) 有的动词后用带 to 的动词不定式 与 动词 + ing 在意义上有区别:

stop doing something: 停止做某事(不做了)。如: She stopped singing at once.

stop to do something: 停下来做某事(开始做)。如: He stopped to pick up the stick.

还有: go on to do ... 与 go on doing ...

forget to do... 与 forget doing ...

remember to do ... 与 remember doing ... 等。

- (5) 有的动词后用带 to 动词不定式与动词 + ing 在意义上无区别:

begin; start 等。

- (6) 下列动词是连系动词,其后用形容词:

keep; become; feel; smell; look; turn; get; grow; seem; taste。如:

A. She likes to keep busy.

B. The fish smells delicious.

C. The metal felt so cold that he drew his hand all at once.

- (7) 下列动词后均用带 to 的动词不定式:

challenge; encourage; ask; tell; teach; use; want; wish; decide; ask; tell; try; need;
would like; would love 等。如:

A. I'll ask Jim to come, too.

B. You'd better try not to trouble her any more.

C. Miss Gao likes her students to ask questions like this.

D. Tell him not to come to school so early, will you?

E. I would like you to come and meet my parents, too.

F. He has decided to leave tomorrow.

G. They wished to do better, but they were not able to.

提示: * hope to do something 是正确的,但是, hope somebody to do something 是错误的,此时, hope 之后要用一个宾语从句。如:

A. I hope to go to London for my further study, in a few years' time.

B. She hope he will/can come to our party, too.

C. I do hope you can come and help me with my English.

- (8) 动词的短暂性与延续性:

在含有 "...for two days" "...since last Sunday" "How long..." "while" 的句子中,动词必须用延续性动词。在 "...since..." 句中,主句必须用延续性动词,从句一般用短暂性动词。如:

A. They stayed in the USA for about three weeks, and then went to Canada.

B. He has waited for you since two o'clock.

C. How long did you live in England?

D. Please take good care of Polly while we are away.

E. He has worked in this factory since he began to live in this city.

但是,在否定句中就无上述限制。如:

A. I haven't heard from her since she flew to the USA last year.

B. He did not leave here for long.

在 It is ... since ... 句中,它的主句可以不用现在完成时态。如:

It's a long time since we met last.

以下是一些常用的短暂性动词和相应的延续性动词的对照表:

短暂性动词	延续性动词
begin	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{be on} \\ \text{go on} \\ \text{last} \end{array} \right.$
finish	be over
leave sth. here	not take sth. ...away
die	be dead
come to...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \text{be at/in...} \\ \end{array} \right.$
arrive at/in...	
get to...	
reach...	
borrow	keep
buy	have / own
leave	be away from
catch a cold	have a cold
fall asleep	be asleep / sleep
fall behind	be behind
become/get angry	be angry
see	look at
hear	listen to
find	look for
begin to learn/live	learn/ live
put on	wear / be in /have...on...
get dressed	be in / be dressed up in...
join sb.	be with sb.
join the Party	be a Party member/in the Party
catch up with	keep up with
get up	be up
open	be open

(9) 一些常被误用为被动语态的动词:

rise; happen; die; end; cost; look (不含词组动词); seem; smell; become; sell well; last; lie; break down 等。

4. 形容词与副词的原级、比较级和最高级的难点归纳提示。

(1) 在 too; so; how; quite; very 之后, 在 as...as; not so...as 之间用原级。如: It is quite hot in summer here. It is not so cool here as in our country.

(2) A. 两者之间的比较, 产生比较级。如: She is the taller of the two.

B. 在 much; even; still; a little; some; a few; many; no/ any; far 之后一般用比较级。如: There are many more apples in this basket.

C. 在 rather 之后既可以用原级,又可以用比较级。如: * The steps are rather narrow. * She felt rather worse after she took the medicine.

D. 在 than 之前必须用比较级。如: They are better at English than we are.

E. 在 the ..., the ... 中用比较级。如: The more trees are planted, the better.

F. 越来越……; 比较级 + and + 比较级。如: * He cried harder and harder.
* She ran faster and faster.

(3) 在 of all, in our family/class 等参与成分为三者和三者以上的比较中,产生最高级。如: Mother is the busiest in my family.

二、句子

1. 主谓一致性问题。重点掌握下列句子划线部分的主谓关系:

(1) Neither of ... is / does ...

(2) Either of ... is / does ...

(3) Neither A nor B is ...

(4) Either A or B is ...

(5) Both A and B are / do ... (主语是 A 加 B)

(6) Tom together with ... is ...

(7) This pair of shoes is ...

(8) All the boys except Jim are ...

(9) Two thirds of the books are ...

(10) Jim and Kate's ... is / are ...

(11) Two months is quite a long time. (但是: Twenty years have already passed since you left the city.)

(12) The whole family is going to London for a holiday.

(13) 5,000 dollars is not enough for such a modern computer.

(14) No one except Li Lei and his twin sisters is ...

(15) The number of ... is ...

(16) A number of ... are ...

(17) The teacher and father is ...

2. 其他难句例解:(以“单句改错”的句子为例)

(1) The temperature is not so cold as to wear such thick clothes yet.

A B C D

答案: B. 因为“气温”只有高低之分。应改为: low。

(2) The population of China is much larger than Japanese.

A B C D

答案: D. 因为“日本的人口数”应写成: Japan's (population)。

(3) Nobody knew who he would be operated by, did they?

A B C D

答案: C. 因为“为……动手术”的词组是: operate on..., 此句中少了介词 on。

应改为: operated on by.

- (4) He said that he would do what he could help us as soon as he finished his own.

A B C D

答案: C. 因为 what he could 是 do 的宾语, 应改为: he could to.

- (5) He spoke too quickly. Tell him to speak slowly, will you? I can't follow him.

A B C D

答案: A. 因为全句的情景说的是正在进行的事。要改为: is speaking.

- (6) The rock is too heavy for any one of you to move away it, I think.

A B C D

答案: C. 因为 C 部分是主语补足语, it 多余。要改为: away.

- (7) "Has anyone called the police yet?" "Yes, he has."

A B C D

答案: D. 改为 they have. 参看第三册 Lesson 53 中第一部分。

- (8) Do you know how many woman teachers there are in your school?

A B C D

答案: B. 应改为 women teachers.

- (9) You're so forgetful! You always forget your exercise-books at home when you come

A B C

to school on Monday morning.

D

答案: B. “把……遗忘在……”应该用 leave.

- (10) It is said that the river is too wide for any one to swim in, I think.

A B C D

答案: D. 应改为 swim across. 此句根据句子的逻辑关系而定。河太宽而游不到对岸。

- (11) Look, every one of them is having an English book in his or her hand now.

A B C D

答案: C. 应改为 has. 此句中的 has 是“有”的意思, 无进行时态。

- (12) Do you know what the matter is with her? She doesn't feel like eating anything.

A B C D

答案: B. 应改为 is the matter. 此句属于语序问题。

- (13) As soon as he heard the news, his eyes were wet and could not say a word.

A B C D

答案: D. his eyes 怎么会说话? 应该在 could 前加 he.

- (14) If he does go to the party tomorrow, so do I, though I'm quite busy.

A B C D

答案: C. C 部分是此句的主语, 应用一般将来时态。应改为: so shall I.

- (15) Two third of the book has been finished already.

A B C D

答案: A. “三分之二”应写作“Two thirds”。

- (16) Mike works harder on his Chinese than any other of the Chinese students in his class.
A B C D

答案: C. Mike 不是中国学生,本句中 other 多余,把它去掉。

- (17) I killed my dog for days. How could it hurt you today?
A B C D

答案: B. killed 是短暂性动词,不能与 for days 连用。应把 for days 改为 days ago.

- (18) I don't know which shop to go to buy the clothes for her. Can you help me?
A B C D

答案: B. 应改为 go to to。因为第一个 to 是 which shop to go to 中介词, buy 应用带 to 的动词不定式。

- (19) I can't decide which sweater is the best to choose, as they both feel nice and soft.
A B C D

And they are not very expensive.

答案: C. 句中 best 表示参与比较的总量大于或等于三个,所以 both feel 应改为 all feel。

- (20) The lift was broken down half way to the first floor and the door could not open! Bad luck!
A B C D

luck!

答案: A. 此句中的 break down 误用了被动语态,应改为: broke。

三、一些较易忽视的重要语言点的复习提示

1. 语言点方面。

- (1) 时间读法三种。8:30 可读作: A. eight thirty; B. half past eight; C. 0830 hours, 读作: zero eight thirty hours; 作主语时视作第三人称单数。

- (2) 选用冠词 a/an 的依据: 随后字母的读音, 而不是其字母。如:

* There is _____ “u” and _____ “m” in the word jump.

- A. a; a; B. an; an C. a; an D. an; a

正确答案: C.

- (3) 祈使句的句尾疑问: 不管祈使句本身是否肯定, 一般只有 will you 和 shall we 两种。如:

A. Go there, will you? (Don't go, will you?)

B. Let's go there together, shall we?

C. Let me/us/him go, will you?

D. Let me help you, will you?

E. Let them do it, shall we/will you?

- (4) else 用在不定代词之后。如:

something else; nobody else; what else。

- (5) colour 可作名词,也可作动词。如:

A. The colour is quite OK, but it is not soft enough.

B. If you colour it a little dark, I think it will be a little better.

- (6) 有些动词要求后面跟不带 to 的动词不定式,但只限于主动语态的句中,当句子改为被动时则要用带 to 的动词不定式。如:

A. They saw her take it yesterday. → She was seen to take it yesterday.

B. They let me go at last. → I was let to go at last.

- (7) 宾语补足语是“动词 + ing”时,表示宾语处主动状态;是过去分词时,表示宾语被动。如:

A. When I got there, I found him crying.

B. When I got there, I found him beaten up on the ground there.

- (8) 一些动词形式填空方面的提示。

重点:理解句子所在的情景,然后确定时态。难点提示如下:

* “... before; by + 过去时间”等用于过去完成时态。如:

A. He said that he had seen it two days before.

B. By the end of 1998, they had already learned the whole book.

* “By + 将来时间”则用于将来时态。如:

The world's population will pass seven billion by the end of the twentieth century.

* often; every day 等词也可以用于“现在完成时态”。如:

A. My watch has often broken down.

B. He has worn the watch to school almost every day.

* so far; already; just; in (during) the last/past (five years); ever; since; 常用于现在完成时态。如:

A. The weather has not been cold enough for us to wear winter clothes so far this year.

B. The city has changed a lot in the past five years.

* 一般含状语从句的复合句中,主句用一般将来时态,从句用一般现在时态。但是,也有较多的其他时态。如:

A. Don't wake him up if he is sleeping when you get there.

B. Put up your hands if you have found the answer to this question.

C. Will you come to my office as soon as you have done your work, Bob?

D. Don't watch TV when you are doing your homework, boy.

E. She is careful. She will not forget to turn off the light when she has done her work and leaves the office.

- (9) 在有双宾语的句子中,当直接宾语是代词时,只有一种表达式。如:Please pass it/them to me. 等等。

2. 重点掌握下列各组词义辨析。

(two) hundred ... 与 hundreds of ...; (two) hundred of the ...;

a bit 与 a bit of;
 a picture of A 与 a picture of A's;
 ago 与 before;
 be covered with...与 be covered by...;
 be grateful / thankful to sb. for sth. ;
 both times 与 twice;
 bring 与 take;
 close 与 be closed;
 cost 与 pay;
 every day 与 everyday;
 every one 与 everyone;
 every 与 each;
 few 与 a few;
 fight 与 fight with / against;
 find 与 find out;
 happen 与 take place;
 hard 与 hardly;
 have been to ..., have gone to ... 与 have been in ...;
 interesting 与 interested;
 surprising 与 surprised;
 amazing 与 amazed;
 exciting 与 excited;
 boring 与 bored;
 moving 与 moved;
 frightened 与 frightening;
 leave 与 forget;
 lend 与 borrow;
 let's 与 let us;
 little 与 a little;
 may be 与 maybe;
 miss 与 lose;
 mustn't be 与 can't be;
 mustn't 与 needn't;
 nearly 与 almost;
 need to do 与 need doing;
 Nice (talking to you) 与 Nice (to talk to you); Happy to live here 与 Happy living here;
 pay 与 pay for;
 prefer (doing A) to (doing) B;
 prefer to do A rather than do B;

remember to do 与 remember doing; forget to do 与 forget doing;
 sick 与 ill;
 so ... 与 such ...;
 so is (he) 与 so (he) is;
 some time; sometime; sometimes 与 some times;
 stop to do sth 与 stop doing sth. ;
 talk, speak, tell 与 say;
 thanks to ... 与 thanks for ...;
 the following ... 与 the ... below;
 the number of ... 与 a number of...;
 the third ... 与 a third ...;
 too much 与 much too;
 true 与 real;
 try to do... 与 try not to do...;
 watch, see, look 与 read;
 等等。

3. 课文中其他一些重要语言点,特别是一些很重要的但是因为使用频率不高或自己感到使用不熟练的要点、重点加以整理并加强练习和巩固。如:
- (1) make it a quarter to eight(提示:a quarter to eight 之前无 at);
 - (2) something big enough for...;
 - (3) (what) ... do with ...;
 - (4) feel like doing something;
 - (5) get on well with;
 - (6) tie ... to ...;
 - (7) on a visit to ...;
 - (8) no pen to write with; no room to stand in; which gate to go to;
 - (9) Best wishes to ... for ...;
 - (10) There is a nurse looking after him in the hospital.
 - (11) rob ... of ...; search ... for ...;
 - (12) * ... children wake up their parents, calling, "Merry Christmas!" * A lot of good land has gone with the forests, leaving only sand. 等等。

请裁下 137 ~ 138 页上的答题卷,直接在答题卷上答题,以方便答题和校对答案。

中考模拟试卷一

第一部分(选择题,共 75 分)

一、听力测试(本大题共 20 分)

第一节(共 10 小题)

听下面 10 段对话,每段对话后有一个小题,从题中 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后,你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话读两遍。

1. Where is the man?
A. In the street. B. At a bus station. C. On a bus.
2. How much does one shirt cost if the woman buys two?
A. 4.50 dollars. B. 5.00 dollars. C. 9.00 dollars.
3. Why didn't the woman come to the party last Saturday?
A. Because she was ill.
B. Because her mother was ill.
C. Because her parents were away.
4. What job does the woman do?
A. A farmer. B. A doctor. C. A patient.
5. Who is the oldest of the three?
A. Jimmy. B. Helen. C. Rose.
6. What is the woman going to do?
A. To run to the airport.
B. To wait for another bus.
C. To hurry to take the next bus.
7. How did the woman feel about coming back by train?
A. She felt it was boring.
B. She felt it was nice.
C. She thought it took less time.
8. When will Susan come here?
A. At 5:15. B. At 5:00. C. At 5:30.
9. Why can't the man find his dictionary?
A. Someone has borrowed it.

- B. A friend of his has taken it.
 - C. He has given it to someone.
10. What can we learn from the talk?
- A. Bill will be back in a minute.
 - B. Writing a message to Bill will take too much time.
 - C. The man and the woman will return before Bill comes back.

第二节(共10小题)

听下面3段长对话和短文,每段对话和短文后有几个小题,从题中A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话和短文前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题6秒钟,听完后,每小题将给出6秒钟的作答时间。每段对话和短文读两遍。

听第11段材料,回答第11至12题。

11. What does the boy have to do?
- A. To see a doctor.
 - B. To take the medicine.
 - C. To help her with her lessons.
12. How soon will the boy get well?
- A. In a few days.
 - B. In a few weeks.
 - C. After he takes the medicine.

听第12段材料,回答第13至15题。

13. Where did Alice spend the nights?
- A. In the open air.
 - B. In the farmer's house.
 - C. In a hotel.
14. How long did it take Alice to get back from the country?
- A. Five hours.
 - B. Four hours.
 - C. An hour and a half.
15. What is the dialogue about?
- A. The weather.
 - B. Life in the country.
 - C. A weekend.

听第13段材料,回答第16至20题。

16. Mark Twain was _____.
- A. travelling in France
 - B. on a train from the USA to France
 - C. on a train from France to the USA
17. When Mark Twain had got on the train, he _____.
- A. felt tired
 - B. felt angry
 - C. began to talk to another American traveller
18. The conductor was _____.
- A. angry with Mark Twain
 - B. angry with another American
 - C. quiet when Mark Twain shouted at him
19. Mark Twain failed to get off the train because _____.
- A. when he asked the conductor to tell him to get off, the train had already passed Paris
 - B. he was such a heavy sleeper that the conductor could not wake him up at Paris Station

- C. the conductor had pushed someone else off the train at Paris Station
20. When the conductor pushed an American off the train, _____.
- A. Mark Twain got very angry with him
- B. the American got very angry, so angry that the conductor had never seen
- C. Mark Twain had got off the train already

二、选择正确答案(本大题共 15 分)

在 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

21. I'm afraid this one is too expensive. Please show me a _____ one.
- A. cheap B. good C. big D. strong
22. We've had two English lessons since this morning. And _____ they.
- A. so did B. so have C. neither did D. neither have
23. More trees _____ so that the city will be more beautiful.
- A. must plant B. can plant C. must be planted D. can be planted
24. He knew _____ to pass the exam.
- A. what he would have to do B. how he would have to do
- C. what would he have to do D. how would he have to do
25. The teacher often tells the noisy boy _____ quiet in class.
- A. keeps B. keep C. keeping D. to keep
26. The famous writer is writing a book _____ Chinese history.
- A. on B. in C. at D. with
27. The problem is getting serious. There is _____ we can do about it.
- A. a few B. a little C. little D. few
28. "_____ do you listen to Radio English?" "Every day."
- A. How many B. How often C. How much D. How long
29. Beidaihe is four _____ train ride from here.
- A. hours B. hour C. hour's D. hours'
30. Do you know that China has _____ population in the world?
- A. the largest B. larger C. the most D. more
31. This is my book. _____ is over there.
- A. He B. Him C. Her D. Hers
32. My watch doesn't _____. Can you mend it for me?
- A. move B. do C. work D. use
33. There are several pens here. You may use _____ one you like.
- A. any B. some C. every D. either
34. "Didn't you enjoy yourself at the party?" "_____, there was _____ at the party."
- A. Yes; interesting nothing B. Yes; nothing interesting
- C. No; interesting nothing D. No; nothing interesting

35. I'm busy today. I'm going to have my CD player _____.

A. fixed

B. fixing

C. to fix

D. fix

三、完形填空(本大题共 10 分)

先通读下面的短文,掌握其大意,然后从下面四个答案中选择可以填入相应空白处的最佳答案。

Allan was worried. This was his first time to go traveling 36. He did not know how to find his seat, 37 he went to the air hostess(空姐) and asked, "Could you help me? I can't find my seat." The air hostess showed 38 the seat and told him 39 and fasten the seat belt(系安全带). She told Allan not to move about when the plane was going up. And she also said that Allan's ears might feel 40 strange, but he didn't need to 41 it because many people felt 42 that. When the plane was flying very high, Allan could stand up and walk around. He could 43 read books, newspapers or see films. The airhostess would 44 food and drinks. Allan could enjoy the flight and 45 soon.

36. A. by ship

B. by air

C. by car

D. by train

37. A. yet

B. or

C. but

D. so

38. A. him

B. me

C. her

D. he

39. A. stand up

B. sleep

C. to sit down

D. sit down

40. A. a little

B. little

C. a bit of

D. bit

41. A. worrying

B. be worried

C. worry about

D. worry

42. A. all

B. about

C. as

D. like

43. A. neither

B. either

C. both

D. also

44. A. hold

B. take

C. bring

D. carry

45. A. arrive home

B. arrive to home

C. get to home

D. reach at home

四、阅读理解(本大题共 30 分)

阅读下面的短文,然后根据短文内容,选择正确答案。

PASSAGE ONE

Mrs Black put lots of money in a bank nearby. One day she received a notice from the bank. It said that she should pay back \$20,000 to the bank that she had borrowed last month. Mrs Black was angry, so she went to the bank the next morning. After hearing her story, an assistant there admitted(承认) that it was a terrible mistake. "But it is not the first time you have made the same mistake. I won't believe you any more," said Mrs Black. She decided to take all her money away. "But you can't do it right now because the computer is down," said the assistant. At that time there were quite a few people hearing the conversation. Some of them also asked to take their money out. As more and more people came into the matter, the manager was asked to come out from his office to explain the mistake. When the matter became more serious, the boss of the bank came. He himself said sorry to Mrs Black and sent away the manager at once.

46. Mrs Black _____.
 A. was poor
 B. was a rich woman
 C. got \$ 20,000 from the bank
 D. didn't have any money in the bank
47. Mrs Black was angry to read the notice because the bank _____.
 A. was closed
 B. made a mistake
 C. didn't lend any money to her
 D. didn't return the money to her
48. "The computer is down" means _____.
 A. the computer is taken away
 B. the computer is turned off
 C. something is wrong with the computer
 D. the computer is mended in the downtown
49. After hearing their conversation, some people _____.
 A. laughed at Mrs. Black
 B. agreed with the manager
 C. didn't agree with Mrs. Black
 D. wanted to take their own money away
50. What happened to the manager in the end?
 A. He lost his job.
 B. He was thought to be a good manager.
 C. He said nothing about his mistake.
 D. The boss asked him to say sorry to Mrs Black.

PASSAGE TWO

Do you know why different animals or pests(昆虫) have their special colours? Colours in them seem to be used mainly to protect themselves.

Some birds like eating locusts(蝗虫), but birds cannot easily catch them. Why? It is because locusts change their colours together with the change of the colours of crops(庄稼). When crops are green, locusts look green. But as the harvest time comes, locusts change to the same brown colour as crops have. Some other pests with different colours from plants are easily found and eaten by others. So they have to hide themselves for lives and appear only at night.

If you study the animal life, you'll find the main use of colouring is to protect themselves. Bears, lions and other animals move quietly through forests. They cannot be easily seen by hunters. This is because they have the colours much like the trees.

Have you ever found an even stranger act? A kind of fish in the sea can send out a kind of very black liquid(液体) when it faces danger. While the liquid spreads over(散开), its enemies(敌人) cannot find it. And it immediately swims away. So it has lived up to now though it is not strong at all.

51. From the passage we learn that locusts _____.
 A. are small animals
 B. are easily found by birds
 C. are dangerous to their enemies