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高中毕业会考 单元过关测试 与模拟试卷



广西教育出版社

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英语

本书编写组

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关于《高中毕业会考单元过关测试与模拟试卷·英语》的几点说明

1. 本书由两大部分组成:①单元过关测试。②模拟试卷(3套)。“单元过关测试”包含7个专题:单词拼写、完形填空、阅读理解、改错、书面表达、语法(初中部分)、语法(高中部分)。

2. “改错”包含单句改错和短文改错。《广西高中毕业会考复习指导丛书·英语》在“试卷结构和分值”部分说明只考查短文改错,不考查单句改错。我们在本书中安排“单句改错”,目的是使考生在进行专项训练时由浅入深,循序渐进,打好基础。

3. 广西高中毕业会考英语试题包括“听力测试”(分值为20分)。由于时间仓促,加上制作录音带技术方面的原因,本书的“单元过关测试”和“模拟试卷”均未含有“听力测试”,我们把“听力测试”的20分分别加到了“单项选择”、“阅读理解”和“单词拼写”部分,即“单项选择”由15分变为20分,“阅读理解”由25分变为35分,“单词拼写”由10分变为15分。本书模拟试卷的分值仍为100分(未含“听力测试”)。因此,敬请广大考生注意:由于会考要进行听力测试,平时不要忽视听力方面的训练。

4. 本书根据2005年最新版本《广西高中毕业会考复习指导丛书·英语》修订编写而成。本书在原书(2004年版)的基础上做了较大改动,绝大部分的题目为新编的,更贴近学生的实际水平,更符合高中毕业会考考纲的要求。

单元过关测试 (一)

单词拼写

一、根据句意及所给首字母完成下列句子。

1. Chemicals in the smoke can travel hundreds of m _____ in the wind, before falling to the ground in the rain.
2. The workers in the Disney parks have very s _____ orders. They must wear clean shoes and clean trousers.
3. Have you h _____ in your maths exercise-book?
4. Using body language in a correct way will help you to stay in a foreign country easily and c _____.
5. Something is wrong with my watch. I'm going to have it r _____.
6. Charlie Chaplin made his first a _____ on the stage when he was only five years old.
7. In some A _____ countries, you must not touch the head of another person.
8. I'd like to know if he is a _____ or asleep.
9. I don't think he has saved a lot of money in the b _____.
10. When you visit a country, you had better follow its c _____.
11. A postman is a man who d _____ letters and parcels.
12. You are not allowed to take the m _____ out of the reading-room.
13. Don't forget to put a stamp on the e _____.
14. I don't feel very well. I'm going to the hospital to have a m _____ examination.
15. He has forgotten to s _____ his name on the important paper.
16. She is singing a song that everyone is f _____ with.
17. He didn't pass the examination s _____, but he wasn't discouraged.
18. A g _____ is a building in which cars are kept.
19. I i _____ him as a big, tall man.
20. He has a good m _____. He can easily remember things that took place long time ago.
21. She got m _____ last year. Her husband is an engineer.
22. The man was arrested and q _____ by the police.
23. He can't get along well with his classmates as he often q _____ with them.
24. He cares for nothing but his study. He s _____ goes to the cinema.
25. He was so angry that he t _____ the letter into pieces.
26. How b _____ the soldier was! He saved three people from the fire.
27. What are you going to do if you have one million-pound n _____?
28. My father is interested in collecting stamps. He has a large c _____ of stamps.
29. He didn't feel c _____ after the operation.
30. I d _____ say he will get the money after his father dies.

31. I was using a h _____ to hit in the nails, but I hit my finger instead.
32. The army men were singing while m _____ up and down the square.
33. Your shirt looks untidy. You need to i _____ it.
34. We must test the s _____ of these wires. We do not want them to break.
35. When we e _____ the hall, we found it was already full of people.
36. We took a taxi to the airport. O _____ we would have been late.
37. The plane reached a h _____ of 30,000 metres.
38. The moon cake with nut is very d _____.
39. We're going to have a party t _____ tomorrow evening.
40. Will you have a _____ cup of tea?
41. Look! There is a new car o _____ the house.
42. Eight of the balls are red. The n _____ is yellow.
43. I think it's nicer than y _____.
44. Walk q _____, or we'll be late for school.
45. Tigers usually live in f _____ and mountains.
46. —Let's make it half past nine. — No p _____.
47. There is n _____ much wrong with your watch.
48. Excuse me, may I b _____ your eraser?
49. There are many different k _____ of animals in the zoo.
50. Beijing is one of the biggest c _____ in China.
51. Mr Green thinks Chinese people are very f _____.
52. They often walk a _____ the river bank after supper.
53. Today is September 10th, T _____ Day.
54. —How is the w _____ there? —It's cold all the year round.
55. —What h _____ to him yesterday?
—He fell off a tall tree and broke his neck.

二、根据汉语提示完成下列句子。

1. He is very interested in the _____ (地理) of Africa.
2. If you go to the eastern provinces of Canada, you'll _____ (注意到) that the people there speak quite differently from the rest of the country.
3. Yesterday I got on a wrong bus by _____ (弄错).
4. In 1986 there was a bad accident at a nuclear power station in _____ (乌克兰).
5. Make sure that _____ (电) wires are safe and that children can't touch them.
6. _____ (检查) information is an important job for news reporters.
7. When you write composition, you ought to pay attention to the _____ (选择) of words and expressions.
8. Would you please lend me some English reading _____ (材料)?
9. The old woman carefully _____ (安放) the eggs into the basket.

10. He was in a _____ (急忙) to leave, for he was going to have an important meeting.
11. Now, however, the water of this great lake, which is also the world's deepest (over 1,740 metres), has been _____ (弄脏) by waste from a chemical factory.
12. He is _____ (自豪的) of his son who has passed the college entrance examination.
13. What do you think of the ban on smoking in _____ (公共的) places?
14. All the students are _____ (在场的) except Tom.
15. He _____ (醒) up at six yesterday morning.
16. For two centuries English and French _____ (移居者) struggled against each other to control the country.
17. He is _____ (残忍的) to animals.
18. She is _____ (渴望的) to be invited to the dance party.
19. For years the black people in the US have been _____ (要求) better housing and jobs.
20. He _____ (坚持) to the work until it was finished.
21. It was said Albert Einstein found in music the _____ (和平) which was missing in a world full of wars and kills.
22. As we all know, earthquakes, floods and forest fires are all natural _____ (灾难).
23. Before you take action, you should make careful preparations in _____ (提前).
24. He was admitted to Beijing University and he _____ (把……归功于) his success to all his teachers.
25. We're tired of talking about the problem—now it is time for _____ (行动).
26. Jean _____ (评论) that it was a better play than usual, and I agreed.
27. The _____ (奖励) for this year's best actress went to Meryl Streep.
28. The boy likes to sit by the window and _____ (凝视) into space.
29. This summer vacation I took a _____ (课程) on how to use the computer and how to surf the Internet.
30. My car has been _____ (运行) well since it was repaired last month.
31. Professor Green couldn't attend the meetings, so Professor Smith _____ (代替) him.
32. You'll find that our play _____ (包括) most of your suggestions.
33. The environment _____ (污染) is mainly caused by human beings.
34. Now the population in developing countries is being _____ (限制).
35. English people do not use as many _____ (手势) as Indians.
36. Now Yao Ming is _____ (排名) as one of the best basketball players in the world.
37. When students in Tsinghua University asked British Prime Minister Tony Blair questions, he gave _____ (敏捷的) replies.
38. After doing experiments, you should turn off the _____ (电) in the lab.
39. The best we can hope for is a _____ (和平的) state between East and West.
40. They found the idea of raising salary very _____ (吸引人的).
41. One must learn to _____ (安排) one's life better.

42. Perhaps the most important _____ (特点) of pop music is the way the artists sing.
43. His father has got into a _____ (习惯) of reading newspaper at breakfast.
44. He put some _____ (冰) in his drink.
45. Mr Wang can write letters _____ (用) Russian.
46. She _____ (借) her knife to me yesterday.
47. There are eight _____ (香蕉) on the table.
48. Mr White _____ (教) us English last year.
49. My mother often _____ (看) TV after supper.
50. Li Ming's telephone _____ (号码) is 86320998.
51. People in England usually have meals _____ (静静地).
52. Her _____ (牙齿) are very white.
53. From Monday to Friday we _____ (上) four lessons in the morning.
54. _____ (秋天) is the best season in Beijing.
55. The teacher was _____ (满意) with Cathy's work.
56. The boys and the girls went boating on _____ (6月) 1st.
57. How many _____ (图书馆) are there in your city?
58. Look! The children are singing and dancing _____ (快乐地) at the foot of the hill.
59. Yangzhou is famous for its places of great _____ (名胜).
60. People are still in heavy coats in the north in _____ (2月).
61. Shall we go to the nearest island or the _____ (最远的) one?
62. We should think more of others than of _____ (自己).
63. Most of his time is _____ (花费) in travelling around the world.
64. Han Meimei said it _____ (花费) her two hours to write to her parents yesterday morning.
65. Remember not to fill the bottle too _____ (满).
66. I'm afraid I can't speak English as _____ (好) as you.
67. Come in, Mike. I've got some good _____ (消息) for you.
68. Mr Black was poor, but he enjoyed _____ (他自己) very much.
69. How much have you _____ (付) for the library book?
70. We have no classes on _____ (星期六) or Sunday.

单元过关测试 (二)

完形填空

For more than six million American children, coming home after school means coming home to an empty house. Some of them watch TV at 1, some of them may hide themselves in some places. But all of them have 2 in common. They spend part of each day alone. They are called latchkey children. The latchkey children have to 3 themselves while their parents work.

Lynette Long was once the headmaster of a junior middle school. She said, "We have made a school rule against 4 jewellery(珠宝). A lot of children had chains with keys 5 their necks. I was 6 telling them to put them inside their shirts. There were so many keys that I didn't understand what they 7." Slowly, she learned that they were 8 keys.

She and her husband began helping these children. They learned that fear(害怕) is the biggest 9 faced by children at home alone. Over 30% of the latchkey children were 10 their own safety.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. A. school | B. home | C. cinemas | D. libraries |
| 2. A. something | B. anything | C. nothing | D. everything |
| 3. A. teach | B. enjoy | C. look after | D. cook |
| 4. A. buying | B. carrying | C. keeping | D. wearing |
| 5. A. along | B. near | C. around | D. on |
| 6. A. often | B. already | C. usually | D. always |
| 7. A. showed | B. meant | C. needed | D. used |
| 8. A. bike | B. car | C. house | D. classroom |
| 9. A. problem | B. idea | C. difficulty | D. surprise |
| 10. A. thinking of | B. afraid of | C. looking for | D. worried about |

二

A hot dog is one of the most popular American foods. It was named after frankfurter, a German food.

You may hear "hot dog" 1 in other ways. People sometimes say "hot dog" to express 2. For example, a friend may ask 3 you would like to go to the cinema. You might say, "Great! I would love to go." Or, you could say, "4! I would love to go."

People 5 use the expression to describe(描写) someone who is a "show-off", who tries to show

everyone else how 6 he is. You often hear such 7 called a "hot dog". He may be a baseball player, for example, who 8 the ball with one hand, making a (n) 9 catch seem more difficult. You know he is a hot dog because when he makes such a catch, he bows(鞠躬) to the crowd, hoping to win their 10.

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. eaten | B. used | C. cooked | D. picked |
| 2. A. strength | B. practice | C. pleasure | D. reply |
| 3. A. if | B. how | C. when | D. where |
| 4. A. Hot dog | B. Don't worry | C. Never mind | D. Excuse me |
| 5. A. ever | B. also | C. still | D. yet |
| 6. A. hopeful | B. careful | C. kind | D. great |
| 7. A. a dog | B. a hand | C. a person | D. an action |
| 8. A. catches | B. plays | C. passes | D. throws |
| 9. A. hard | B. funny | C. exciting | D. easy |
| 10. A. thanks | B. cheers | C. medals | D. matches |

三

In some parts of the world there are large deserts. There are no trees 1 water there. Travellers must take 2 and water with them. The only animal who can walk 3 the desert is the camel. He can go 4 food and water for a long time, and he can carry heavy loads(担子). People call the 5 "the ship of the deserts".

The camel is very big. He has one or two humps(驼峰) on his back, short ears and a long 6. The camel's humps hold fat(脂肪), and his stomach(胃) holds water in twelve deep pockets. Each pocket 7 a mouth which closes and the food does not mix with the water. When the camel 8 some water, he can get it out of the 9. The camel's food is 10.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|----------------|------------|
| 1. A. and no | B. any | C. and | D. no |
| 2. A. grass | B. food | C. meat | D. milk |
| 3. A. out of | B. across | C. in | D. through |
| 4. A. with | B. to | C. without | D. into |
| 5. A. horse | B. elephant | C. cow | D. camel |
| 6. A. nose | B. leg | C. neck | D. mouth |
| 7. A. has | B. there is | C. have | D. having |
| 8. A. is wanting | B. wanted | C. was wanting | D. wants |

9. A. hands B. pockets C. mouth D. nose
 10. A. grass and leaves of trees B. bread
 C. cakes D. meat

四

People 1 while they are crossing the road. Most of these people are old people and children. Old people are often killed because they usually can't see 2 hear very well. Children are killed because they are 3. They forgot 4 5 they cross the road.

A car, truck or bus cannot 6 very quickly. If a car is going very fast, it will travel 7 before it stops. People don't always understand this. 8 a car is travelling, the longer it 9 to stop. It is very hard for a person to know how fast a car is travelling.

The only safe way to cross the road is to look 10 ways' right and left. The right way to cross the road is to walk quickly. It's not safe to run.

1. A. often kill B. are often killed
 C. are kill D. are often killing
 2. A. or B. but C. and D. for
 3. A. not care B. not to care C. not careful D. very careful
 4. A. looking to listen B. to look to listen
 C. looking and listening D. to look and listen
 5. A. after B. until C. before D. as soon as
 6. A. go B. stop C. run D. walk
 7. A. many metres B. much metres C. many ways D. walk
 8. A. The fast B. Faster C. More faster D. The faster
 9. A. sends B. costs C. takes D. gets
 10. A. either B. both C. the other D. all

五

The man left a country village 1 London. Soon there was a strange noise that made the man 2 his car. He got off his car and checked it carefully. As he found 3 wrong, he went on his way.

The noise began almost at once and now it was 4 than ever. The man quickly turned his head and saw a great "black cloud" following the car. When he stopped at a village farther on, he was told

that someone 5 have hidden a queen bee in his car as there were thousands of bees nearby. So he decided to drive as quickly as 6, thinking in this way he could get rid of(摆脱) them. After one hour's hard driving, he arrived in London. He stopped his car outside a hotel and went in to have a drink. It was not long 7 a man who had seen him arrive hurried into tell him that his car was covered with bees. The poor man 8 up the police, telling them what had happened. The police decided to send for a beekeeper. In a short time, the beekeeper arrived. He found the unwelcome things 9 near the wheels at the back of the car. Very gladly the keeper took the queen and her thousands of followers home in a large box. Very gladly the man drove away quietly, free 10 the "black cloud" which had hung over his car.

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. in | B. for | C. to | D. at |
| 2. A. stop | B. stopped | C. to stop | D. stopping |
| 3. A. anything | B. something | C. everything | D. nothing |
| 4. A. aloud | B. louder | C. loudly | D. more loudly |
| 5. A. may | B. must | C. had to | D. could |
| 6. A. maybe | B. perhaps | C. may be | D. possible |
| 7. A. before | B. till | C. ago | D. after |
| 8. A. phoned | B. made a call | C. rang | D. telephoned |
| 9. A. to hide | B. hidden | C. hid | D. were hiding |
| 10. A. for | B. with | C. off | D. from |

单元过关测试 (三)

阅读理解

Washington D.C. is the capital city of the U.S.A. The American leaders meet and work in the capital. That is where they make their laws. That is where they run their country's business. But Washington D.C. is not the largest city of the U.S.A.

The main building where the American leaders meet also has a name. It is called the Capitol. The word for the building sounds like the word for the city. But it is spelled differently. Look at both words. How are they different?

The Capitol is a very important building in Washington. The early American leaders wanted people to see it easily. So they made a law. It says that no building in Washington can be higher than the Capitol. That is why Washington has no tall buildings.

- () 1. Which of the following is right?
- A. Washington D.C. is the capital of the U.S.A.
 - B. Washington D.C. is the capital of England.
 - C. Washington is the capital city of the U.S.A.
 - D. Washington was the capital city of the U.S.A.
- () 2. In this passage, which of the following is NOT talked about?
- A. The Capitol is a very important building in Washington.
 - B. The Capitol is the tallest building in Washington.
 - C. The Capitol can be seen easily.
 - D. The Capitol is also the oldest building in Washington.

I have tried many ways to be ill. I don't wear a sweater when I should, and two days ago I walked in the rain without my shoes. But so far nothing has happened. Debbie once told me about a boy in her class who liked being away from school. He would rub(摩擦) the end of the thermometer(温度计) until it went up to 39°C. Then he'd put it in his mouth and his mother would think he was really ill.

This morning I tried doing that but it never went above 35°C and I rubbed it for ten minutes. So I held the thermometer next to the light on my desk and it went up to 40°C. I thought I'd put it in my mouth and walk downstairs like that. Then my mother would take it out and she would be worried when she saw that I was rather ill.

The only trouble was I didn't know the thermometer would be so hot. As soon as I put it into my mouth I burnt my tongue(舌头)! I spit(吐) the thermometer out. It fell on the floor but it didn't break.

I will have to think up a better way to get my mother and father back together.

- () 1. Why did the writer walk in the rain without her shoes two days ago?

- A. Because she had no money to buy a pair of shoes.
 - B. Because she thought it interesting to walk in the rain without her shoes.
 - C. Because she forgot to put on her shoes when she left home.
 - D. Because she hoped she could be ill in this way.
- ()2. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
- A. The boy in Debbie's class helped the writer a lot.
 - B. The boy in Debbie's class knew everything.
 - C. The boy in Debbie's class didn't like going to school.
 - D. The boy in Debbie's class was not healthy.
- ()3. After the writer rubbed the thermometer, it went to ____.
- A. 35℃ B. 37℃ C. 39℃ D. 40℃
- ()4. Why did the writer spit the thermometer out?
- A. Because it smelled terrible.
 - B. Because it was too hot.
 - C. Because it was too long.
 - D. Because it was broken.
- ()5. The writer tries to be ill because ____.
- A. she wants to stay at home
 - B. she wants her father and mother to come back together
 - C. she wants to ask her father for some money
 - D. she wants to see a beautiful nurse

三

More than 50,000,000 people live in the rainforests of the world and most of them do not hurt the forest they live in. They eat the fruits that grow on the forest trees, but they do not cut them down. They kill some animals to eat, but they do not destroy them.

When we cut down the rainforests, we destroy these forest people, too. In 1900, there were 1,000,000 forest people in the Amazon forest. In 1980, there were only 200,000.

The Yanomami live along the rivers of the rainforest in the north of Brazil(巴西). They have lived in the rainforest for about 10,000 years and they use more than 2,000 different plants for food and for medicine. But in 1988, someone found gold in their forest, and suddenly 45,000 people came to the forest and began looking for gold. They cut down the forest to make roads. They made more than a hundred airports. The Yanomami people lost land and food. Many died because new diseases came to the forest with the strangers.

The Yanomami people tried to save their forest, because it was their home. But the people who wanted gold were stronger.

Many forest people try to save their forests. Chico Mendes was famous in Brazil because he wanted to keep the forest for his people. "I want the Amazon forest to help all of us—forest people, Brazil, and all

the Earth," he said. A few months later, in December 1988, people who wanted to cut down the forest killed Chico Mendes.

In Panama, the Kuna people save their forest. They made a forest park which tourists pay to visit.

- () 1. The number of the people living in Amazon forest in 1980 was _____ of that in 1900.
A. half B. one-third
C. two-fifths D. one-fifth
- () 2. The people who _____ have destroyed the rainforest of the Yanomami.
A. pick fruits and kill animals to eat
B. use plants for food and medicine
C. have lived there for about ten thousand years
D. made the roads and the airports
- () 3. Those people built roads and airports in order to _____.
A. carry away the gold conveniently
B. make people there live a better life
C. stop spreading the new diseases
D. develop the tourism(旅游业) there
- () 4. Which of the following is wrong?
A. The Penan people closed 15 roads with blockades to save their forests.
B. The Penan people were cutting down the trees to sell the wood.
C. The Penan people didn't want other people to destroy their forest.
D. Those who wanted to cut down the trees were stopped at the road blockades.
- () 5. In Panama, visitors have to _____ before they enter the forest park of the Kuna people.
A. buy Brazil nuts B. plant trees
C. pay for the tickets D. pay for the gold
- () 6. From the passage, we learn that _____.
A. we need wood to build houses, so we have to cut down trees
B. the rainforest people have done something to protect their home
C. to humans, gold is more important than trees
D. we mustn't cut down any trees or kill any animals

四

TV PROGRAMMES	
Channel 1	Channel 2
18:00 Around China	17:45 Computers today
18:30 Children's programme	18:10 Foreign arts
19:00 News	18:30 English classroom
19:30 Weather report	19:00 Animal world
19:40 Around the world	19:25 China '99
20:10 TV play: Sisters	20:20 Sports
21:00 English for today	21:00 TV play: Guo Lanying
21:15 Popular music	21:45 English news
21:55 Talk show	22:05 On TV next week

- () 1. If you want to watch a football game, the best programme for you would be _____.
 A. TV play B. Sports C. Around the world D. Talk show
- () 2. The programme of _____ will let you know much about western(西方的) countries.
 A. Sisters B. Around China C. Around the world D. On TV next week
- () 3. If you want to know something about tigers, elephants and monkeys, the best programme for you is _____.
 A. Around China B. Animal world C. TV play D. Foreign arts
- () 4. English classroom is a programme that _____.
 A. lets you know something about classrooms
 B. tells you something about students
 C. lets you know something about school life
 D. teaches you English
- () 5. The programme at the end of Channel 2 means _____ on TV next week.
 A. news B. programmes C. people D. places

单元过关测试 (四)

改 错

一、单句改错。下列各句均有错误,请指出并改正。

1. I'm interesting in physics, but I don't like chemistry. _____
2. Last year I went to Dalian and have a wonderful time there. _____
3. Although the text is difficult, but it is interesting. _____
4. I am a middle school student. So does he. _____
5. Charlie and Bill are in a same class. _____
6. He told me that his parents have been there already. _____
7. His father makes him to do a lot of housework. _____
8. It is ten o'clock. I'm afraid I must go off. _____
9. The teacher asked us some questions and went on explaining the text. _____
10. It's very kind for you to lend me your dictionary. _____
11. Pandas, that we all know, can only be found in China. _____
12. Men and horses which were killed at the battle was difficult to count. _____
13. This is the athlete whom everyone says will win the gold medal. _____
14. I met Mary the other day, from who I learned that you had come. _____
15. The new-comer, who's name I don't remember, is from the north. _____
16. The exciting boys were opening their exciting presents. _____
17. He used to live in a small house, in front of it grew two tall trees. _____
18. These soldiers preferred dying rather than ask the enemy for food. _____
19. Where do you get the wood which this kind of paper is made? _____
20. There used to be a hospital here, wasn't there? _____
21. I asked her that she enjoyed pop music. _____
22. You should write as careful as possible. _____
23. Are there any alive things on the moon? _____
24. The old man is being took good care of at home. _____
25. Have you heard the news which he's gone abroad? _____
26. I have no idea that his word means. _____
27. I heard that he would stay for other three days. _____
28. I like travelling, but during this holiday, I would like stay at home. _____
29. The little boy fell, but quickly picked himself. _____
30. Come and join the game. You will find interesting. _____

二、短文改错。

A

London Bridge

"London Bridge" is a very old game. Childs played it in the courtyards(庭院) of castles(城堡) and, if the lord(主人) of the castle allow them in the Great Hall.

"London Bridge!" No matter where you live in, you probably know what to sing the song and play the game. Two players hold hands and raise their arms, make a "bridge", and the others march under. All sing a tune(调子). When the tune reach a certain note, a "bridge" falls down on the one who is passing through. He's caught!

The song begins again. The bridge falls again. And somebody else are caught. The game goes on until only one marcher is left.

The really London Bridge was first built more than 700 years ago, about the same time that some of the great castles were being build.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

B

The lights were red, and the old man stopped his car and waited them to change to green. While he was waiting, a police car came up, hitting his car in its back and stopped. There were two policemen in the police car, and they were surprising and glad when the old man got out from his car and walked towards them with any trouble after such an accident. He was over 70 year old. The old man came to the door of the police car, smiled kind and said, "Tell me, young man, how do you stop this car unless the lights are red and I'm not here?"

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

C

Ladies and gentlemen,

May I have your attention, please? Now time is 8:30. We will stay here for two and half hours. That's to say, we'll leave here at 11:00. The bus will be waited for you at the entrance. Please you remember your bus number and get on your

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____