

● 浙江省中等职业教育教材配套复习用书

◆ 上海东方激光教育文化有限公司 组编

(配高教版)

浙江中职导学与同步训练 ● 第三册

英 语

——阶段综合测试卷

(高二上学期)

中国三峡出版社

浙江省中等职业教育教材配套复习用书

● 上海东方激光教育文化有限公司 组编

浙江中职身学与同步训练 (配高教版)
第 三 册

英 语

阶段综合测试卷

(高二上学期)

主 编 张 锴

编 者 刘 玉 张 锴

中国三峡出版社

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

浙江省中职导学与同步训练. 第三册: 高教版

/ 上海东方激光教育文化有限公司 组编.

— 北京: 中国三峡出版社, 2005. 9

ISBN 7-80099-913-0

I. 浙… II. 上… III. 课程 - 专业学校 - 教学参考资料
IV. G634

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2005) 第 097367 号

中国三峡出版社出版发行

(北京市海淀区太平路 23 号院 12 号楼 100036)

电话: (010) 68218553 51933037

<http://www.e-zgsx.com>

E-mail: sanxiaz@sina.com

上海交大印务有限公司印制 新华书店经销

2005 年 11 月第 1 版 2005 年 11 月第 1 次印刷

开本: 787×1092 毫米 1/16 印张: 27.75 字数: 666 千字

ISBN 7-80099-913-0 定价: 38.00 元 (全四册)

前 言

为了适应中等职业教育教学改革发展新形势的需要,全面推进素质教育,认真贯彻教育部颁发的中等职业学校课程教学大纲的精神,我们组织了一批具有丰富实践经验和熟悉教学一线实际情况的教研员、骨干教师编写了这套《导学与同步训练》系列丛书,旨在对教材的学习内容进行系统的梳理、提炼,且通过单元测试、期中测试、期末测试,及时巩固、加强已学的知识,把握教材的知识点,促进学生知识系统的形我,提高学生分析问题和解决问题的能力。

本套丛书为教师的教学和检测提供实用的材料,为学生消化巩固所学内容及时提供实在的依据,特别是为有志参加浙江省高等职业技术教育招生考试(单考单招)的学生提供具有系统性、针对性的学习资料。

《导学与同步训练(高教版)—英语》是根据高等教育出版社最新的英语教材编写,每册编写复习用书一册和测试卷一册。英语复习用书根据每个单元编写,分知识梳理、例题解析、同步练习三个版块。英语测试卷和复习用书配套使用,编写若干阶段卷和综合卷。

《导学与同步训练(第三册)—英语阶段综合测试卷》是《导学与同步训练(第三册)—英语》的配套测试卷 内容有以下三个方面:

1. 每两单元的阶段测试卷;
2. 前六单元的期中综合测试卷;
3. 全书的期末综合测试卷一、二两套。

出版本测试卷的主要目的是,帮助学生分阶段地系统复习、巩固和掌握各单元的基础知识和基本技能,把握教材的知识点,促进学生知识体系的形我,提高学生分析问题和解决问题的能力。本书强调基础性、实用性、针对性、灵活性、趣味性的协调统一,把握时代脉搏,体现“以发展学生为本”的教育思想,突出培养学生的创新精神和实践能力,有利于培养学生的科学素质。

本册测试卷由张锴主编,刘玉参与编写。由于组稿时间紧迫,书中难免存在一些不足,恳请广大师生批评指正,以便我们不断完善。

编 者

E-mail: 0571donghang@sina.com

目 录

阶段综合测试一	1
阶段综合测试二	9
阶段综合测试三	17
阶段综合测试四	25
阶段综合测试五	33
期中测试	41
期末测试一	49
期末测试二	57
参考答案	65
打击盗版 举报有奖	72

Test for Units 1—2

I. 语音知识: 从 A, B, C, D 四个选项中选出划线部分读音与其他三个不同的一项 (共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| () 1. A. <u>t</u> ower | B. <u>y</u> ellow | C. <u>b</u> rown | D. <u>a</u> llow |
| () 2. A. <u>r</u> ace | B. <u>e</u> nable | C. <u>r</u> elate | D. <u>a</u> ctive |
| () 3. A. <u>h</u> ead <u>a</u> che | B. <u>ch</u> air | C. <u>te</u> ach | D. <u>ch</u> ange |
| () 4. A. <u>K</u> oala | B. <u>pr</u> ove | C. <u>a</u> lone | D. <u>cl</u> othes |
| () 5. A. <u>g</u> iant | B. <u>l</u> angu <u>a</u> ge | C. <u>j</u> ud <u>g</u> e | D. <u>l</u> ar <u>g</u> e |
| () 6. A. <u>c</u> limber | B. <u>ob</u> tain | C. <u>im</u> pos <u>s</u> ible | D. <u>bu</u> rn |
| () 7. A. <u>disc</u> uss <u>i</u> on | B. <u>lub</u> ricat <u>i</u> on | C. <u>dec</u> is <u>i</u> on | D. <u>exp</u> ress <u>i</u> on |
| () 8. A. <u>pr</u> ov <u>e</u> | B. <u>im</u> pos <u>s</u> ible | C. <u>con</u> fer <u>e</u> nce | D. <u>cr</u> oss |
| () 9. A. <u>th</u> ick | B. <u>meth</u> od | C. <u>th</u> oug <u>h</u> t | D. <u>mo</u> th <u>e</u> r |
| () 10. A. <u>j</u> ump <u>s</u> | B. <u>le</u> av <u>e</u> s | C. <u>ob</u> tain <u>s</u> | D. <u>sp</u> ell <u>s</u> |

II. 单词拼写: 根据句子的意思及所缺单词的首字母, 写出该单词, 使句子意思完整、通顺, 合乎词法 (共 5 小题, 每小题 1 分, 满分 5 分)

11. Panda has a p _____ character and never attacks human beings.
12. As a journalist, he always wants to o _____ the first-hand information.
13. A train e _____ us to travel from Beijing to Shanghai in one day.
14. Language is closely r _____ to culture.
15. Radio sends the sound of the big clock to the r _____ of the world.

III. 单项选择: 从 A, B, C, D 四个选项中选出最佳答案, 其中 16~19 题为同义替换 (共 20 小题, 每小题 1 分, 满分 20 分)

- () 16. He went to Canada in search of a better life.

A. to look for	B. to take away
C. to send a message to	D. to look carefully
- () 17. He didn't want to miss the opportunity.

A. fact	B. truth	C. false	D. chance
---------	----------	----------	-----------
- () 18. This company made furniture.

A. practice	B. produce	C. product	D. prove
-------------	------------	------------	----------
- () 19. He is well-known all over the world.

A. interesting	B. know	C. knew	D. famous
----------------	---------	---------	-----------
- () 20. Miss Wang congratulated her _____ her study.

A. in	B. with	C. on	D. to
-------	---------	-------	-------
- () 21. Has the baby been asleep _____ 8 o'clock?

A. at	B. on	C. for	D. since
-------	-------	--------	----------
- () 22. I found _____ very hard _____ English well.

- A. it; to learn B. that; to learn
C. it; learning D. that; learning
- () 23. _____ the end we all agree _____ her.
A. By; with B. In; to C. In; with D. On; on
- () 24. China lies _____ the east of Asia and _____ the north of Australia.
A. to; to B. in; to C. to; in D. in; on
- () 25. English people are used _____ on the left.
A. to drive B. to be driving
C. to have driven D. to driving
- () 26. He _____ at this factory since he _____ school.
A. works; leaves B. has worked; leaves
C. worked; left D. has worked; left
- () 27. The boy walked _____ the street, then jumped _____ the wall of the school instead of walking _____ the gate of it.
A. through; across; over B. across; over; through
C. over; across; through D. across; through; over
- () 28. _____ white, the kitchen looks much better than before.
A. Paints B. Painted C. Painting D. To paint
- () 29. The boy seldom sees a film, _____.
A. so do I B. so can I C. neither do I D. neither did I
- () 30. When you talk, you have to make yourself _____.
A. hearing B. hear C. to hear D. heard
- () 31. By the time school was over, he _____ all his homework.
A. has done B. would do C. did D. had done
- () 32. Once again, I went to the village _____ we lived in last year.
A. which B. where C. in which D. in where
- () 33. When little Tom _____ all the newspapers, he will go home.
A. sells out B. sold out C. will sell D. would sell out
- () 34. _____, but he went to school as usual.
A. Being ill B. He was ill
C. Though he was ill D. Although ill
- () 35. He requests there _____ a lecture in the meeting-room tomorrow.
A. will be B. be C. is D. is going to be

IV. 完形填空: 阅读下列短文, 了解大意, 然后从各题所给的 A, B, C, D 四个选项中选择相应空白处的最佳答案, 使补全后的短文意思通顺, 结构完整 (共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

When you wave to a friend, you are using sign language. When you smile at someone, you mean to be 36. When you put one finger in front of your 37, you mean "be quite".

Yet, people in different countries may use different sign languages. Once an Englishman was in Italy. He could speak 38 Italian. One day while he was walking in the street, he felt 39 and went into a restaurant. When the waiter came, the Englishman, 40 his mouth, put his fingers into it and took them out again and moved his lips. In this way, he 41 to say, "Bring me something to eat." But the waiter brought him a lot of things to 42. First tea, then coffee, then milk, but no food. The Englishman was 43 that he was not able to tell the waiter he was hungry. He was 44 to leave the restaurant when another man came in and put his hands on his stomach. And this sign was 45 enough for the waiter. In a few minutes, the waiter brought him a large plate of bread and meat. At last the Englishman had his meal in the same way.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------|-----------|------------|
| () 36. A. nice | B. friendly | C. fine | D. well |
| () 37. A. eye | B. hand | C. mouth | D. arm |
| () 38. A. a little | B. few | C. a few | D. little |
| () 39. A. hungry | B. tired | C. sad | D. worried |
| () 40. A. washed | B. opened | C. closed | D. touched |
| () 41. A. dared | B. meant | C. had | D. decided |
| () 42. A. eat | B. drink | C. carry | D. play |
| () 43. A. happy | B. glad | C. sorry | D. afraid |
| () 44. A. quick | B. slow | C. ready | D. quiet |
| () 45. A. good | B. bad | C. bright | D. wrong |

V. 阅读理解: 阅读下列三篇短文, 根据短文内容从各题的 A, B, C, D 四个选项中选出一个最佳答案 (共 15 小题, 每小题 2 分, 满分 30 分)

A

Two years after the First World War (1914~1918), a small group of soldiers left the army and returned to their hometown in France. Most of them lived well, but one of them was poor. His name was Clinton.

Once a year they had supper in Barton's house. Barton was very rich.

One evening Barton showed his friends a large gold coin at the supper table. The coin was passed around and praised by everyone. At the same time they were talking and talking. They soon forgot about the coin.

After supper, Barton asked for his coin, but nobody could tell where it was. It was lost.

One man said that everyone must be searched. One by one they turned their pockets inside out. Only Clinton refused, however.

"I didn't steal the coin, and I will not be searched," he said.

After that, people turned their heads away from Clinton when they met him. He grew poorer. Soon his wife died.

A few years later, Barton had his house repaired. The lost coin was found under the floor. Barton felt sorry and went to Clinton to apologize.

"But," he asked, "you knew the coin was not in your pocket. Why did you refuse to be searched?"

"Because I was a thief," Clinton answered. "My pockets were full of food at that time. I had taken some food from the table to carry to my hungry wife and children."

- () 46. The story took place _____.
A. in 1920 B. after 1945 C. in 1950 D. in 1916
- () 47. The coin was passed and praised because _____.
A. Clinton was rich
B. the supper was good
C. it was a large gold coin
D. they were happy
- () 48. Everyone was to be searched because _____.
A. they were thieves
B. the gold coin was lost
C. Clinton stole the gold coin
D. they stole the gold coin
- () 49. Clinton refused to be searched because _____.
A. he was afraid to be found that there was some food in his pockets
B. he didn't steal the coin
C. he was poor enough
D. the gold coin was in his pocket
- () 50. "After that, people turned their heads away from Clinton when they met him." From the sentence we know that _____.
A. people thought of him as a beggar
B. people took no notice of him
C. people look down upon him
D. Clinton refused to see his friends

B

News has come from America that we shall soon have no more children. The idea that children are different sorts of people from adults, says Mr Neil Postman, has not always been around. In medieval times most children did not go to school, but joined in adult life entertainment.

Then printed books were invented; and became common. With printing, all families could have books; this meant that adults could get knowledge children could not, since the children had to learn to read first. So some knowledge became unsuitable for children. They were no longer just small grown-ups, but had to learn to become grown-ups.

All this, says Mr Postman, is now changing. Printing created childhood, but television is destroying it once again. No one needs to learn to watch television. All knowledge is there for everyone to have. We are going to return to a medieval style, and children are once more going

to be a part of the adult world.

- () 51. According to the passage, most children in medieval times _____.
A. could go to school but they didn't
B. were quite different from their parents
C. had actually been grown-ups
D. took part in all the activities like their parents
- () 52. In the writer's opinion, the idea of children _____.
A. was existing in medieval times
B. has been around us for a long time
C. hasn't been existing all the time
D. isn't understandable for all the people in the world
- () 53. We can infer from the passage that _____.
A. printing makes it easy to tell children from adults
B. printing makes people's life hard
C. children can't have become adults since printing was invented
D. people will go back to the medieval times
- () 54. After television is widely used, the idea of children _____.
A. will be no popular
B. will disappear in our life
C. will be remembered in people's mind
D. will not be fit for modern society
- () 55. The passage suggests that _____.
A. modern children can know what the adults know by modern machines
B. modern world is warmly welcomed by children
C. modern children don't know what happened in the past
D. adults won't be born with children and longer

C

When you enter a supermarket, you see shelves full of food. You walk between the shelves. You carry a shopping basket and your food in it.

You probably hear soft, slow music as you walk between the shelves. If you hear fast music, you walk quickly. The supermarket plays slow music. You walk slowly and have more time to buy things.

Maybe you go to the meat department first. There is some meat on sale, and you want to find it. The manager of these supermarket knows where customers enter the meat department. The cheaper meat is at the other end of the meat department, away from where the customers enter. You have to walk by all the expensive meat before you find the cheaper meat. Maybe you will buy some of the expensive meat instead of the meat on sale.

The department selling milk, and milk products such as butter and milk powder is called the dairy department. Many customers like milk that has only a little butterfat in it. One store

has three different jars of low fat milk. One says "1 percent fat" on the jar. The second says "99 percent fat free." The third says "LOW FAT" in big letters and "1%" in small letters. As you can see, all the milk has the same amount of fat. The milk is all the same. However, in this store the three jars of milk cost three different amounts of money. Maybe the customers will buy the milk that costs the most.

Most of the food in supermarkets is very pleasing. It all says "Buy me!" to the customers. The expensive meat says "Buy me!" as you walk by. The expensive milk jar says "Buy me! I have less fat."

- () 56. The manager of the supermarket knows _____.
 A. which customers like low fat milk
 B. which customers like slow music
 C. where customers come from
 D. where customers enter the meat department
- () 57. When you walk by the expensive meat, maybe you will _____.
 A. try to find fresh fruit
 B. buy some
 C. look for low fat milk
 D. just walk on
- () 58. There are three different jars of low fat milk, and _____.
 A. one has more fat than the other two
 B. they all cost the same amount of money
 C. one has less fat than the others
 D. they all have the same amount of fat
- () 59. Supermarket managers make the food pleasing so that _____.
 A. it is good and expensive
 B. buyers will be proud
 C. there will be more buyers
 D. they can raise the prices
- () 60. The best title of this passage may be _____.
 A. Cheap Food
 B. Low Fat Milk
 C. Buy Me
 D. Supermarket Managers

VI. 完成对话：根据对话内容从每个选项中选出完成对话的最佳选项（共5小题，每小题1分，满分5分）

A: ____ 61 ____

B: I'm very sorry, sir. I didn't hear you come to the desk.

A: Can I have a ticket for Tokyo this morning? I haven't booked.

B: ____ 62 ____ Yes, there is a ticket available.

A: ____ 63 ____

B: At 10:15. You still have an hour and a half to spare.

A: All right. ____ 64 ____

B: May I know your name, please?

A: My name is Henry. H-E-N-R-Y.

B: Yes, Mr. Henry, \$ 160, please.

A: 65

B: Here is your ticket.

- () 61. A. How do you do? B. Excuse me.
C. How are you? D. What can I help you?
- () 62. A. I'll see what we have.
B. I'll see where we should take a plane.
C. Let me see what we have booked.
D. All the tickets have been sold out.
- () 63. A. Could you tell me when the plane for Tokyo will land?
B. Could you tell me when the plane is leaving?
C. Could you tell me what time it is now?
D. Could you tell me when the plane for Tokyo is now?
- () 64. A. I'll take it off. B. please take it.
C. I'll take it. D. Please take it away.
- () 65. A. Here you are. B. You are welcome.
C. Thank you. D. It doesn't matter.

VI. 短文改错 (共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

此题要求改正所给短文中的错误。对标有题号的每一行做出判断: 如无错误, 在该行右边横线上画一个钩 (✓); 如有错误 (每行只有一个错误), 则按下列情况改正:

该行多一个词: 把多余的词用斜线 (\) 划掉, 在该行右边横线上写出该词, 并也用斜线划掉。

该行缺一个词: 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。

该行错一个词: 在错的词下画一横线 (____), 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。

Water is very important to live things.	66. _____
Without water there can have no life	67. _____
on the earth. All animals or plants need water.	68. _____
Man already needs water. We need water	69. _____
drink, to cook our food and to wash ourselves.	70. _____
Water is need in offices, factories and schools.	71. _____
Which else is water needed?	72. _____
Water covers about seventy percent of earth's	73. _____
surface. There is water in seas, rivers and wells,	74. _____
but the polluted water in them are dangerous	75. _____
to people's health.	

VI. 书面表达 (10 分)

根据所给情景及关键词, 写一篇 60 ~ 80 词的短文。要求文句通顺, 意思完整。

假定你的名字叫黄红。你的同学李嘉的姐姐来电话，因李嘉不在，你接了电话。她姐姐说她明天（12月3日）上午乘245次列车来上海，要李嘉10:30到火车站去接。这时你有要事要出去，请你给李嘉写一个便条。

关键词：happen to be out; on the phone; No. 245 train; meet sb.

Test for Units 3—4

I. 语音知识: 从 A, B, C, D 四个选项中选出划线部分读音与所给单词划线部分读音相同的一项 (共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

- () 1. moment A. money B. monkey C. problem D. telescope
- () 2. breath A. mother B. though C. clothing D. healthy
- () 3. specialize A. citizen B. committee C. cinema D. special
- () 4. gentlemen A. greatly B. giant C. gunshot D. guide
- () 5. impossible A. holiday B. police C. kind D. office
- () 6. appear A. heart B. learn C. pear D. clear
- () 7. newspaper A. news B. stars C. music D. useful
- () 8. composition A. result B. research C. question D. say
- () 9. exactly A. exercise B. examine C. expect D. experience
- () 10. practised A. filled B. whispered C. watched D. recognized

II. 单词拼写: 根据句子的意思及所缺单词的首字母, 写出该单词, 使句子意思完整、通顺, 合乎词法 (共 5 小题, 每小题 1 分, 满分 5 分)

11. He was r_____ by the Air Force because of his short-sightedness.
12. Hard work p_____ success.
13. You'd better say "How do you do ?" when i_____ to others.
14. Fishing is a kind of o_____ activity.
15. We'd better sign a contract with them, an o_____ agreement is not enough.

Ⅲ. 单项选择: 从 A, B, C, D 四个选项中选出最佳答案 (共 20 小题, 每小题 1 分, 满分 20 分)

- () 16. The boys are busy taking _____ for the _____ on the hill.
A. photos; monkeys B. photoes; monkeys
C. photoes; monkeys D. photos; monkies
- () 17. Britain is one of _____ European countries, but Egypt is _____ African country.
A. an; the B. the; an C. an; an D. a; an
- () 18. They saw the girl _____ the bike.
A. felling off B. fall off
C. to fall off D. fall from
- () 19. Mothers like their children to prefer _____ books to _____ TV.
A. to read; to watch B. to read; watching
C. reading; watching D. reading; to watch
- () 20. Nobody except Li Lei and his sisters _____ to the Great Wall before.
A. has gone B. has been
C. have gone D. have been

- () 21. I don't think that the necklace is made of diamond, _____?
A. do I B. do you C. isn't it D. is it
- () 22. They need our help badly at the moment, _____?
A. needn't they B. need they
C. don't they D. do they
- () 23. Old Tom has three sons, _____ lives with him.
A. neither of them B. all of whom
C. none of whom D. either of whom
- () 24. At that time girls were not _____ to go to school.
A. made B. agreed C. hoped D. allowed
- () 25. We are said to learn _____ second language in _____ second grade.
A. a; the B. the; / C. a; a D. /; /
- () 26. The firemen arrived _____ the fire broke out.
A. before long B. after soon C. soon after D. long before
- () 27. The guide told us the river was dangerous _____.
A. swimming B. to swim
C. for our swimming D. to swim in
- () 28. It's clever _____ you _____ so clever an idea.
A. to; to think out B. of; to think out
C. for; to think D. of; think of
- () 29. The boy asked his father if there was _____ to watch on TV.
A. something interesting enough
B. something enough interesting
C. enough interesting something
D. interesting enough something
- () 30. The hotel _____ is quiet and clean.
A. we stay at B. which we stay
C. where we stay at D. at that we stay
- () 31. — Why not _____ me _____ you some money?
— That's very kind of you.
A. to let; to lend B. to let; lend C. let; to lend D. let; lend
- () 32. In the _____ many people turned their attention _____ their diet.
A. late 1960s; to B. late 1960's; on
C. lately 1960s; up D. lately 1960's; into
- () 33. We heard the news _____ the radio, and soon everybody was talking about it.
A. from B. on C. in D. off
- () 34. If you have a problem _____ your composition, you had better ask your teacher _____.

A. in; on some advice

B. for; for some advices

C. on; some advice

D. with; for some advice

() 35. The book will probably have 400 pages when _____.

A. to finish

B. finished

C. are finished

D. finishing

IV. 完形填空: 阅读下列短文, 了解大意, 然后从各题所给的 A, B, C, D 四个选项中选出

相应空白处的最佳答案, 使补全后的短文意思通顺, 结构完整 (共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

In the United States, children start school when they are five years old. In some states they must stay in school 36 they are sixteen. Most students are seventeen or eighteen years old when they 37 secondary schools. There are two kinds of schools in the United States, public schools and private schools. 38 children go to public schools. Their parents do not have to 39 their education because the schools 40 money from the government. If a child goes to a private school, his parents have to get enough money for his schooling. Some parents still 41 private schools, though they are much more expensive.

Today about half of the high school students 42 universities after they finish the secondary school. A student at a state university does not have to pay very much if his parents 43 in that state.

But many students 44 while they are studying at universities. In this way they 45 good working habit and live by their own hands.

() 36. A. and

B. though

C. until

D. since

() 37. A. leave

B. begin

C. study at

D. pass

() 38. A. Several

B. Most

C. A few

D. Few

() 39. A. worry about

B. pay for

C. ask for

D. make sure

() 40. A. take

B. spend

C. receive

D. cost

() 41. A. wish

B. hate

C. prefer

D. mind

() 42. A. follow

B. miss

C. change

D. go on to

() 43. A. were born

B. travel

C. visit

D. live

() 44. A. work

B. study hard

C. do sports

D. have holidays

() 45. A. develop

B. produce

C. build

D. grow

V. 阅读理解: 阅读下列三篇短文, 根据短文内容从各题的 A, B, C, D 四个选项中选出一个最佳答案 (共 15 小题, 每小题 2 分, 满分 30 分)

A

March 17: It rained heavily all morning. The rain stopped about two o'clock and I went out for a walk. As I was walking along the street, the wind blew my hat off. I ran after it. The wind carried it into the road and I ran out to get it. I was almost hit by a car. Upon returning home, I listened to the news. It will be very cold tomorrow.

April 20: We are having spring weather now. The sun shone for several hours during the

early part of the day. The sky is cloudy and it looks like rain. The rain will help things grow, and the gardens are full of flowers. The man next door is busy cutting the grass in his garden. I shall have to start doing the same. It's hard work, but it has to be done.

June 14: I think June is one of the best months in the year. The temperature was almost eighty this afternoon. The children enjoyed the warm weather. I saw some of them in the river after school. Most of them were good swimmers. I used to swim in the river when I was a boy. Now I find the water too cold even on a day like this.

- () 46. From the diaries, we can guess that the writer is probably _____.
A. an old man
B. a young girl
C. a young man
D. an old woman
- () 47. The writer was almost hit by a car as _____.
A. he ran out to the road
B. the wind blew his hat off
C. he couldn't see clearly in the rain
D. he was absent-minded when he crossed the street
- () 48. How did the writer know that it would be cold the next day?
A. He knew that from his experience in life.
B. He learned it when he listened to the news.
C. It was raining and the wind was strong that day.
D. He was told by his neighbor on his way home.
- () 49. What was the hard work that had to be done?
A. The writer did not tell us.
B. Going to swim in the river.
C. Watering the flowers in the garden.
D. Cutting the grass as his neighbour did.
- () 50. Why did the writer think June is one of the best months in the year?
A. Because it is very hot in June.
B. Because he could stay at home.
C. Because he could go swimming.
D. Because he liked warm weather.

B

The well-mannered English man at table holds and keeps his knife in his right hand, his fork in his left, cuts his meat and presses his vegetables into his fork. The well-mannered American first cuts up all his meat, then places his knife down on the right of his plate, takes his fork in his right hand and with his lifts the food to his mouth. He will have coffee half way through his dinner before the pudding (布丁). The Englishman drinks his coffee after the dinner.