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XINGYU

新编

《英语ABC》编写组编

英语ABC

高中一年级〈下〉

浙江大學出版社

走向大学丛书

英语ABC

《英语ABC》编写组 编



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▲ 再版前言

Fore word

在这姹紫嫣红的春天,我社迎来了“高中 ABC 丛书”出版的第八个年头。丛书出版以来,发行量逐渐攀升,备受广大师生的关注和青睐。新学期伊始,我社邀请了杭州二中、绍兴一中、湖州中学等著名中学的特级教师、高级教师,对“高中 ABC 丛书”进行了全面的改版和修订。

改版后的“高中 ABC 丛书”有如下特点:

1. 内容结构合理 丛书与现行人教版教材密切配合,按章分节编写,由知识要点、命题精析、同步练习及能力测试等板块组成。

2. 注重能力的培养 丛书力求贯彻现代教育新理念,以思维训练为焦点,以方法创新为主线,以能力的培养为核心。

3. 突出重点难点 题型归纳分类解析,思维激活举一反三,重点内容反复强调,难点之处逐个解决。

4. 题量丰富,试题新颖 丛书通过丰富的试题覆盖所学的知识与技能,在练习设计上注重梯度,并针对不同层次的学生安排 A、B、C 多组题目;试题设计新颖,切中高考重点、热点。

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Unit 13 Healthy eating

第一部分 重点归纳与高考热点

1. Choosing what to eat is no longer as easy as it once was. 挑选要吃的食物不再像过去那么容易了。

Choosing what to eat 为动名词短语,在句中作主语。动名词作主语通常表示习惯性、经常性、不具体的动作。例如:

Preparing a delicious snack doesn't have to be too difficult. 准备一道美味的快餐不会太麻烦。

Swimming will do good to you. 游泳对你有好处。

Reading builds the mind. 读书可以发展智力。

比较,不定式作主语表示一次具体的动作。例如:

To remember these words today is our main task. 记住这些单词是我们今天的主要任务。

To go to town tomorrow is necessary. 明天进城是必要的。

2. Calcium, which is found in eggs, milk and other dairy products, is good for our bones and teeth. 鸡蛋、牛奶及其他奶制品中所含的钙元素对骨头和牙齿有好处。

句中 which 引导的是非限制性定语从句。非限制性定语从句中的关系代词不能用 that。指人时,如引导词作主语用 who,作宾语用 whom;指物时要用 which。即使引导词作宾语也不能省略。例如:

I want to buy the house, which has a garden. 我想买那个房子,那个房子有一个花园。

The place, which I visited before, has changed greatly. 这个地方我以前来过,现在变化很大。

Mr. Zhang, who came to see me yesterday, is an old friend of my father's. 张先生昨天来看我,他是我父亲的一位老朋友。

Miss Howe, whom you met at the station, is from America. 豪小姐是美国人,你在车站见过她。

The Great Wall of China, which was built by ancient Chinese people, is regarded as one of the few wonders of the world. 长城是古代中国人民修建的,它被看作是世界上为数不多的奇迹之一。

3. I've got a pain here. / Does it hurt here? 我这儿有点痛。/ 这儿疼吗?

This place hurts. 这儿有点疼。

用来表达某部位不舒服,还可以说成:

There is something wrong with my stomach / head / leg / teeth. 我的胃/头/腿/牙有点不舒服。

I've got a fever / cough / bad cold. 我有些发烧/咳嗽/感冒。

I don't feel quite well today. 今天我感觉有些不舒服。

4. You'll be all right soon. 你很快就会好的。

该句也可以表达为:

You'll be well soon. You will be OK / fine soon.

其中, be well(身体健康)与 be ill(身体有病)在意思上相反。例如:

-- What was wrong with you yesterday, Jack? 杰克,你昨天怎么了?

-- I was a little ill but I'm much better now. Thank you.

我有些不舒服,但现在好多了,谢谢。

若表示身体不舒服,则可以表达为:

I don't feel well. / I don't feel OK. / I don't feel all right today. 我今天感觉不舒服。

I'm feeling bad /terrible /ill. 我感觉有些不对劲。

I am a little ill today; I'm not myself today. 我今天有些不舒服。

病人就医时的有关交际用语以及医生看病时的有关交际用语还有:

There is something wrong with my... 我的……有些不舒服。

I've got a pain here. This place hurts. 我这儿有些疼。

Take it easy. 别紧张。

It's nothing serious. You'll be all right soon. 没什么大不了的,很快就会好的。

Take this medicine three times a day and drink much water.

这药一天服三次,多喝开水。

Lie in bed and have a good rest till you feel better. 卧床好好休息一下,就会好的。

How long have you been like this? 像这样有多长时间啦?

Let me examine you. Don't be nervous. 我给你检查一下,别紧张。

Let me take your temperature first. 我先给你量一下体温吧。

5. 提出建议或忠告的句型:

表示建议或忠告的句型有下列几种:

1) I advise /suggest (that) you (should) get plenty of sleep. 我建议你应该有足够的睡眠。

I advise /suggest (that) you (should) not smoke. 我建议你不要吸烟。

2) I advise you to take more exercise. 我建议你多加锻炼。

I advise you not to go home. 我建议你不要回家。

3) You'd better take some medicine. 你最好吃些药。

You'd better not drive too fast. 你最好不要开快车。

4) Why don't you go home with us? (= Why not go with us?) 你为什么不和我们一起回家?

5) How /What about going to the park? 上公园怎么样?

6) Let's watch TV. 让我们看电视吧。

【注意】

① 当 suggest 表示“建议”之意后面跟宾语从句时,其从句要用虚拟语气形式,即“主语 + suggest + 动词原形”。Should 可以省略,只用动词原形。例如:

He suggest that the work (should) be started at once. 他建议立即动工。

② 当表示“向某人建议某事”时用 suggest to sb. 不可说成 suggest sb. 例如:

I suggest him that we leave early for the station. (误)

I suggest to him that we leave early for the station. (正)

我向他建议我们早点动身去火车站。

③ 当 suggest 表示“表明;暗示”之意后面跟宾语从句时,从句要使用陈述语气。例如:

His face suggests that he is not really interested. 他的表情表明他不是真的感兴趣。

第二部分 自主训练

一、完成词语拼写(10分)

1. keep _____ with 跟上

2. _____ weight 减肥

3. for _____ 例如

4. _____ and then 不时地

5. put on _____ 胖了

6. _____ a promise 许下一个诺言

7. _____ for 为……做准备

8. get _____ 准备



- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 9. in _____ 从今以后 | 10. _____ the medicine 服药 |
| 11. _____ fit 保持健康 | 12. be _____ to 对……有害 |
| 13. be _____ for 对……有好处 | 14. such _____ 比如 |
| 15. _____ of 代替 | 16. choose _____ 从……选择 |
| 17. _____ our body 增强体质 | 18. _____ on 从……基础 |
| 19. _____ a choice 做出一个选择 | 20. _____ up 卷起来 |

二、单项选择 (20 分)

- _____ food you've cooked!
A. How a nice B. What a nice C. How nice D. What nice
- Would you slow down a bit, please? I can't _____ you.
A. hold on to B. put up with C. make up to D. keep up with
- Have a good rest; you need to _____ your energy for the tennis match this afternoon.
A. leave B. save C. hold D. get
- He is too fat, and the doctor advises him _____.
A. to lose some weight B. to eat more hamburgers
C. to put on weight D. to take less exercise
- The paper parcel _____ a clean shirt, socks and a handkerchief.
A. covered B. contained C. included D. owned
- A: Have you any oranges and apples?
B: _____.
A. Of course, we have some fruit.
B. The oranges are very cheap.
C. You like apples, don't you?
D. Yes, madam, on the second shelf over there.
- One ought _____ for what one has done.
A. not to be punished B. to not be punished
C. to not punished D. not be punished
- Would you go out for a walk with me?
— No, I _____. My classmates are coming.
A. wouldn't B. shall not C. can't D. shouldn't
- _____
— Much better, thanks.
A. What's the matter with you? B. Is there anything wrong?
C. Are you all right? D. How are you feeling?
- Thank you, I certainly will.
A. Happy New Year.
B. Let me help you.
C. Don't forget to close the door.
D. Please remember me to your mum.
- The polluted water in the river is _____ human beings.
A. harm to B. harm for C. harmful to D. harmful for

12. I'm sorry to have given you _____ trouble.
A. not a bit B. not a little C. a bit of D. a little
13. At the shopping-centre, he didn't know what _____ and _____ with an empty bag.
A. to buy; leave B. to be bought; left
C. to buy; left D. was to buy; leave
14. It is _____ difficult for me to finish the work in time.
A. much too B. too much C. little D. too many
15. I was really anxious about you. You _____ home without a word.
A. mustn't leave B. shouldn't have left
C. couldn't have left D. needn't leave
16. Mrs. Smith went to her doctor for _____ about her heart trouble.
A. an advice B. advices C. advice D. the advices
17. Tom ought not to _____ me your secret, but he meant no harm.
A. have told B. tell C. be telling D. having told
18. It's nearly seven o'clock; Jack _____ be here at any moment.
A. must B. need C. should D. can
19. The reason _____ he is late is _____ there is a break down on the railway.
A. why; why B. because; that C. that; because D. why; that
20. His father often makes suggestions _____ a question.
A. because of B. in the form of C. thanks of D. instead of

三、完形填空 (20 分)

Smoking is considered dangerous to health. Our tobacco-seller, Mr. Johnson, 1, always asks his customers, if they are very 2, whom the cigarettes are bought 3. One day, a little girl whom he had never seen 4 walked proudly into his 5 and demanded twenty cigarettes. She had the 6 amount of money in her hand and seemed very 7 of herself. Mr. Johnson was so surprised by her manner that he 8 to ask his usual question. 9, he asked her what kind of cigarettes she wanted. The girl replied 10 and handed him the money. While he was giving her the 11, Mr. Johnson said that as she was so young she should 12 the packet in her pocket so that a policeman couldn't see it. 13, the little girl did not seem to 14 this very funny. Without even smiling, she took the 15 and walked towards the door. Suddenly she stopped, turned 16, and looked at Mr. Johnson. There was a moment of 17 and the tobacco-seller wondered what she was going to say. 18 at once in a clear voice, the girl 19. "My dad is a 20," and with that she walked quickly out of the shop.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|------------|---------------|
| () 1. A. but | B. therefore | C. however | D. yet |
| () 2. A. older | B. old | C. younger | D. young |
| () 3. A. with | B. for | C. to | D. by |
| () 4. A. ago | B. since | C. before | D. after |
| () 5. A. shop | B. home | C. room | D. car |
| () 6. A. some | B. large | C. exact | D. enough |
| () 7. A. fond | B. glad | C. ashamed | D. sure |
| () 8. A. forgot | B. feared | C. came | D. remembered |



- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------|------------|---------------|
| () 9. A. Therefore | B. So | C. Instead | D. Somehow |
| () 10. A. firmly | B. softly | C. slowly | D. patiently |
| () 11. A. change | B. warning | C. bill | D. cigarettes |
| () 12. A. cover | B. bring | C. hide | D. take |
| () 13. A. Besides | B. Therefore | C. Then | D. However |
| () 14. A. look | B. find | C. puzzle | D. suggest |
| () 15. A. packet | B. money | C. advice | D. wallet |
| () 16. A. away | B. over | C. round | D. aside |
| () 17. A. silence | B. rest | C. joy | D. sorrow |
| () 18. A. And | B. So | C. But | D. All |
| () 19. A. replied | B. declared | C. spoke | D. told |
| () 20. A. policeman | B. farmer | C. teacher | D. lawyer |

四、阅读理解(20分)

A

My secret of staying young is simple; devote your attention to the part of you that's young and growing your brain. Keep your mind awake and you will stay young all over. These are exciting times. Take an interest in the world around you, and make a point of learning at least one new thing every day.

No matter how old you are, it's not too late to make your life more interesting. I know a housewife without knowledge in the past who made herself into an excellent industrial designer. I know an old electrical engineer who has become a highly paid artist.

Get over the idea that you are too old to go back to school. I know a man who entered a medical college at 70. He got his degree with honours and became a famous doctor. Another man went to a law school at 71 and now is an active lawyer.

No matter how old people are, staying young is easy for those who live in the future. You can do it if you are active enough to try. Keep our mind awake and active; that's the only youth elixir.

- Which of the following best expresses the main idea of this passage?
 - Staying Young Is the Only Youth Elixir.
 - Learning at least One New Thing Every Day.
 - Never Too Late to Go Back to school.
 - The Secret of Staying Young.
- If you wish to stay young, above all, _____.
 - you should keep your mind awake and active
 - you should go back to different schools
 - you should make your life more interesting
 - you should protect your brain from being harmed
- The housewife talked about in this passage probably in the past _____.
 - didn't know anything
 - had little education
 - was a farmer
 - didn't like school
- It can be learned from the passage that _____.

- A. anyone can learn to do something no matter how old he may be
 B. the electrical engineer learned to be an artist to become famous
 C. the man who entered a medical college at 70 came out at the top of the list
 D. the man who entered a law school at 71 has become a highly paid lawyer
5. The word "elixir" in the last sentence probably means something that can keep people _____.
 A. healthy B. wealthy C. young D. happy

B

It is surprising that eating three meals a day—breakfast, lunch and dinner—has been a custom only since 1890. Before this time, English tradition knew of only two meals a day—breakfast and dinner.

In the 16th century, breakfast was a snack, with no fixed menu(菜谱). Its only purpose was to break one's fast(开斋). But 2000 years later it has become a large meal, not just for the family, but for plenty of guests as well. It was a social event. It began at 10a.m and lasted until 1p.m. and then breakfast began to be less popular. It became, instead, a lighter meal and was taken at a much earlier hour. By 1850 it had been pushed back to 8a.m and became a family affair.

Dinner, however, went the other way. In the 16th century it was eaten at 11a.m. Years later, it had moved to the early afternoon, then to 5p.m. By 1850 dinner time had reached 7p.m. Lunch is a recent idea. It first appeared as a snack to fill the gap between breakfast and dinner.

6. English people did not have lunch _____.
 A. until 1890 B. after 1890 C. since 1890 D. by 1890
7. People treated breakfast as a banquet _____.
 A. in the sixteenth century B. in the eighteenth century
 C. in the seventeenth century D. in the nineteenth century
8. Lunch has been served since the _____.
 A. seventeenth century B. eighteenth century
 C. nineteenth century D. twentieth century
9. The selection is mostly concerned with _____.
 A. the history of the breakfast meal B. the definition of dinner
 C. the customs of certain feasts D. the purpose of fasting(斋戒)
10. The selection leads the reader to believe that _____.
 A. our pattern of meals is based on English customs
 B. before 1890 people couldn't afford three meals a day
 C. people ate at different times to avoid boredom
 D. the body can adjust to two or three meals a day

五、词语拼写(10分)

1. When he went to the hospital, a doctor e _____ his leg carefully.
 2. We all know chocolate c _____ a lot of fat in it.
 3. Light, electricity and heat are different forms of _____.
 4. Let's have some s _____ drinks before we eat rice.



5. The teacher always show us some _____ (化学) changes in the lab.
6. Much a _____ should be paid to spelling in written English.
7. What my father said is right. I will accept his s _____.
8. The students must _____ (消化) what the teachers teach in class.
9. My mother advised me to read more books to g _____ more knowledge.
10. You should have a rest when you feel s _____.

六、短文改错 (10 分)

When tea and coffee was first introduced to Europe in 18th century, people thought they were harmful. So the king of Sweden decided to find out whether this was true or not. It was happened that there were two brothers were in prison at the time. The king ordered one of them drink tea every day and the other coffee. Both of them have lived many years without any problem. At last the one who had drink tea every day died at the age of 83 and the other lived even long. Because of this Sweden is today one of the countries where tea and coffee drunk.

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

七、翻译 (10 分)

1. 医生劝我完全休息。(advise)
2. 我将尽力去做,但不能保证。(promise)
3. 你不应该如此粗心大意。(should)
4. 为了减肥他正在节食。(lose weight)
5. 老师大声讲话,以便使学生听得清楚些。(so that)

第三部分 开拓训练

一、单项选择 (15 分)

1. —How are you today, Mrs Jones?
— Oh, I _____ as well as I do now for a long time
A. don't feel B. haven't felt C. didn't feel D. am not feeling
2. John is very healthy, _____ his brothers.
A. as are B. so is C. neither are D. and are
3. Tom, you are so lazy! This work _____ hours ago!
A. should finish B. must have finished
C. might have finished D. ought to have been finished
4. I _____ the boy to save money, but he would not listen to me.
A. hoped B. suggested C. made D. advised
5. He had a fall yesterday. Today his right leg _____.
A. still hurts B. is still hurt C. was hurt D. has been hurt
6. _____ is a fact that English is being accepted as an international language.

- A. There B. This C. That D. It
7. --- You have to finish it in two days' time.
--- But I can't _____ finish it because I have so much to do.
A. probably B. possibly C. maybe D. perhaps
8. Here are the books we have. Which one would you like to _____?
A. choose B. choose from
C. be chosen D. be chosen from
9. --- When can I come for the photos? I need them tomorrow afternoon.
--- They _____ be ready by 12:00.
A. can B. should C. might D. need
10. You can't imagine that a well-behaved gentleman _____ be so rude to a lady.
A. might B. need C. should D. would
11. You should be careful _____.
A. in future B. in the future C. for future D. at the future
12. I'm _____ hungry. Give me _____ of milk, please.
A. a bit, a little B. not a little, a little
C. little, a bit D. a little, a bit
13. Swan Lake is a famous ballet in four acts _____ on a German fairy tale.
A. basing B. based C. bases D. to base
14. --- Would you like some more chicken?
--- No, thanks. I am _____ a diet and I'm trying to _____ weight.
A. on, lose B. on, put on C. in, have D. in, lose
15. He discovered in the ground a pot _____ 32,000 Chinese metal coins.
A. containing B. contained C. to contain D. contain

二、完形填空(20分)

If a man has a good appetite (胃口), 1 is thought that he is healthy. When we hear a boy 2, "I'm 3 hungry as a bear," we are quite sure that he is 4.

It is a good 5 to feel hungry. 6 fact, that is the 7 the body 8 the bell to 9 us that it needs 10.

If a boy did not eat, he would grow thinner and weaker day 11 day until he was 12 even to walk and at last he would stop 13 entirely. That is 14 happens when people starve (饿) to death.

You should know the following things about eating.

15 you should eat enough leafy vegetables and some fruit every day and drink glasses of water between meals 16 the day.

Secondly, you should eat three meals a day, and 17 regular. Don't eat between meals. And eat 18 and chew the food until it is soft. 19 drink in the midst of chewing.

20, if you are healthy and have been chewing carefully, eat until you are about to stop feeling hungry, never eat until you feel stuffed (饱).

- () 1. A. this B. that C. it D. these
- () 2. A. say B. to say C. talk D. to speak
- () 3. A. as B. so C. like D. or



- | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| () 4. A. good | B. well | C. nice | D. handsome |
| () 5. A. show | B. idea | C. sign | D. way |
| () 6. A. Of | B. On | C. In | D. At |
| () 7. A. position | B. direction | C. way | D. road |
| () 8. A. rings | B. hits | C. shakes | D. beats |
| () 9. A. speak | B. tell | C. say | D. talk |
| () 10. A. food | B. water | C. sunlight | D. air |
| () 11. A. to | B. till | C. by | D. and |
| () 12. A. able | B. unable | C. string | D. weak |
| () 13. A. live | B. to live | C. living | D. alive |
| () 14. A. what | B. how | C. when | D. why |
| () 15. A. At most | B. At times | C. At first | D. First |
| () 16. A. during | B. at | C. with | D. on |
| () 17. A. be | B. do | C. is | D. make |
| () 18. A. slowly | B. fast | C. quickly | D. No |
| () 19. A. Never | B. Ever | C. Not | D. No |
| () 20. A. To the last | B. At last | C. Last | D. Lastly |

三、阅读理解(40分)

A

Tea drinking was an important part of Chinese life, but nowhere in the world did people drink tea with more ceremony than in Japan. There, a strict ritual was set down in the fifteenth century by the first great tea master, Shuko. This tea ceremony is still performed today. Guests must wash their hands and faces and remove their shoes before entering the tearoom through a low doorway that forces them to bend the neck and appear modest. As the guests sit cross-legged, the host places a spoonful of powdered tea into a special bowl, adds boiling water, and then stirs it with a bamboo brush. Although in early tea ceremonies, everyone drank from the same bowl, it later became the practice for the host to serve the tea in each one's bowl. The guests drink the tea slowly and talk until they have finished drinking. Then they are expected to throw back their heads and take the final drop with a loud sound to show how good the tea is. As the ceremony comes to an end, the guests admire the empty serving bowl for its beauty. The host washes the cups. The tea is always served with much care and politeness in Japan.

1. Which of the following is TRUE according to the text?

- A. The Chinese people drink tea with less ceremony than Japanese people do.
- B. The Japanese people cross their legs every time when they drink tea.
- C. The Chinese people don't have their own tea culture.
- D. Japanese hosts usually admire their tea serving bowls before the guests.

2. In which order are you invited to drink tea in a Japanese home?

- a. The host places a spoonful of powdered tea into a special bowl.
- b. The guests wash their hands and faces and remove their shoes.
- c. Adds boiling water, and then stirs it with a bamboo brush.
- d. Enter the tearoom through a low doorway.

- A. a,b,c,d B. a,d,b,c C. a,c,d,b D. b,d,a,c

3. The text shows that tea drinking _____.
 A. is still an important part of Chinese life
 B. is no longer considered as important in Japan
 C. is still an important part of Japanese life
 D. now takes place in Japan without ceremony
4. What's the writer's main purpose in the passage?
 A. To compare the tea ceremony between the Chinese and the Japanese.
 B. To explain the formal tea drinking ceremony in Japan.
 C. To show how tea drinking developed in Japan.
 D. To explain why tea drinking is an important part of Japanese life.
5. What does the word "its" stand for?
 A. the tea's B. the bowl's C. the guest's D. the hostess'

B

Good health is the most valuable possession a person can have, but one cannot take good health for granted. It is important to remember that the body needs proper care in order to be healthy. There are three things that a person can do to help stay in good shape: one should eat the right foods, get enough sleep, and exercise regularly.

Proper nutrition is important for good health. Your body cannot function well unless it receives the proper kind of "fuel". Avoid foods with lots of sugar and fat. Eat plenty of foods high in protein, like lean meat, fish, beans and nuts. Vegetables and fruits are especially important because they provide necessary vitamins and minerals. However, don't overeat. It is not healthful to be overweight.

Getting the proper amount of sleep is also important. If you don't get enough sleep, you feel tired and irritable. You have no energy. Over a long period of time a little amount of sleep may even result in a change of personality. Be sure to allow yourself from seven to nine hours of sleep each night. If you do, your body will feel strong and refreshed, and your mind will be sharp.

Finally, get plenty of exercise. Exercise firms the body, strengthens the muscles, and prevents you from gaining weight. It also improves your heart and lungs. If you follow a regular exercise program, you will probably increase your lifespan(寿命). Any kind of exercise is good. Most sports are excellent for keeping the body in good shape; basketball, swimming, bicycling, gymnastics, and running are good examples. Sports are not only good for your body, but they are enjoyable and interesting, too.

If everybody were to eat the right foods, get plenty of sleep and exercise regularly, the world would be a happier and healthier place. We would all live to be much older and wiser.

6. According to the passage, _____.
 A. we should always keep fit
 B. if we are healthy, we can adventure ourselves in doing things with less sleep
 C. one can eat a lot to stay in good shape
 D. one needn't do any exercise if he is healthy
7. In keeping good health _____.
 A. we should eat a lot of sweets



- B. one needs a large amount of fat
C. people should eat according to the food's nutrition
D. we must try to sleep now and then
8. Eating more and sleeping less _____.
A. can keep you healthy
B. is no good for you
C. gets you more energy
D. will keep your personality
9. "...you mind will be sharp." In this sentence "sharp" means _____.
A. having a thin cutting edge
B. cut
C. conformable
D. sensitive
10. The title of the article should be _____.
A. Eating and Exercising
B. The function of Vitamins
C. Staying Healthy
D. Sleeping well

C

Very few people were coming to eat at the White Rose Restaurant, and its owner did not know what to do. The food was cheap and good, but nobody seemed to want to eat there.

Then he did something that changed all that, and in a few weeks his restaurant was always full of men with their lady friends. Whenever a gentleman came in with a lady, a smiling waiter gave each of them a menu(菜单). The menu looked exactly the same on the outside, but there was an important difference inside. The menu that the waiter gave to the man supplied the correct price for each dish and each bottle of wine, while the menu that he gave to the lady supplied a much higher price! So when the man calmly ordered dish after dish and wine after wine, the lady thought he was much more generous(慷慨) than he really was.

11. How was the food in the White Rose restaurant?
A. Its quality had always been good and its prices always low.
B. It was poor and expensive at first and became good and less expensive later.
C. It was cheap and good at the beginning, but became more expensive later.
D. It looked beautiful on the outside but was very different inside.
12. How did the restaurant attract(吸引) so many people later?
A. By lowering the price of its food.
B. By improving the quality of its food.
C. With waiters smiling at the guests when they came into the restaurant and giving them better service while they ate.
D. By showing men and women menus with different prices on them.
13. According to this passage, when a man and a woman ate at the restaurant, by whom was the food paid?
A. Usually by the man and sometimes by the women.
B. Always by the man only.
C. Sometimes by the man only and sometimes by both of the man and the women.
D. Normally(一般来说) by the woman.
14. The White Rose succeeded because _____.
A. men like their women friends to be generous.
B. women like their men friends to be generous.

- C. men are more generous than women.
D. women are more generous than men.
15. People who came to eat at this restaurant were often _____.
A. men and their old friends B. husbands and wives
C. women and their best friends D. men and their women friends

D

Americans have breakfast and lunch quickly unless it is a social, business or family party. The evening meal is usually longer and a good time for families to gather together. Rushing through daytime meal is part of the fast pace in America. Another reason for rushing through daytime meal is that many have quick lunch in restaurants that are usually crowded with people waiting for a place so that they too can be served and return to work at the proper time. So each one hurries to make room for the next person. There is a real difference between meals that are eaten in a hurry and those that can be enjoyed slowly with their friends.

16. According to the passage Americans _____.
A. are always late returning to work
B. often hurry in the evening
C. never eat in restaurants in the evening
D. have meals slower for social and business reasons
17. The passage tells the readers that Americans _____.
A. like having meals with friends
B. don't like having too much on weekends
C. have dinner more slowly than lunch
D. do not have a short sleep in the afternoon
18. Americans have meals in a hurry because _____.
A. they don't like having meals in restaurants
B. they are busy with their work
C. they want to have more time to eat dinner with their families
D. they always taste something strange in the food in restaurants
19. What is not written in the passage?
A. Why Americans hurry to have meals.
B. What time Americans usually have dinner.
C. Where Americans have dinner in the evening.
D. With whom Americans have dinner in the evening.
20. According to the passage the least busy time to have meal in a restaurant would probably be _____.
A. at either breakfast or lunch B. at lunch
C. at dinner in the evening D. to have a rest at noon

四、短文改错(10分)

Dear Peter,

We're so glad you're coming to join in us

1. _____