

普通高中课程标准实验教科书(外研版)

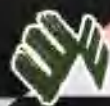
# 英语

## 基础训练

(顺序选修7)

山东省教学研究室 编

ENGLISH  
WORKBOOK



山东教育出版社

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## 出版说明

根据教育部“为了丰富学生的课外活动,拓宽知识视野、开发智力、提高学生的思想道德素质和指导学生掌握正确的学习方法,社会有关单位和各界人士、各级教育部门、出版单位应积极编写和出版健康有益的课外读物”的精神,山东省教学研究室、山东教育出版社结合我省 2004 年全面进入普通高中新课程改革的实际需要,组织一批教育理念先进、教学经验丰富的骨干教师和教研人员编写了供广大师生使用的普通高中课程标准各科基础训练。

这套基础训练是依据教育部 2003 年颁布的《普通高中新课程方案(实验)》和普通高中各科课程标准以及不同版本的实验教科书编写的,旨在引导同学们对学科基本内容、知识体系进行归纳、梳理、巩固、提高,并进行探究性、创新性的自主学习,从而达到提高同学们的科学精神和学科素养,为同学们的终身发展奠定基础的目的。在编写过程中,充分体现了课程改革的理念,遵循教育和学习的规律,与高中教学同步;注重科学性、创新性、实用性的统一,正确处理获取知识和培养能力的关系,在学科知识得以巩固的前提下,加大能力培养的力度,兼顾学科知识的综合和跨学科综合能力的培养;同时,注意为同学们的学习和终身发展奠定坚实的基础。

《普通高中课程标准实验教科书(外研版)英语基础训练》(顺序选修 7)可配合外研版《普通高中课程标准实验教科书英语第七册(顺序选修 7)》使用。

本书在编写过程参阅了因特网及有关教学参考书上的部分资料,在此对作者表示感谢。

本册由高洪德、王宇江主编,参加编写的人员有:王宇江、邹宗杰、秦绪斌、陈常学、焦自军、杨为胜、秦平、王梅英、周东武等同志,由高洪德、王宇江统稿。

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# Module 1 Basketball



## 学习目标聚焦

### 单词

- 名词: ambulance, angle, association, average, angle, bandage, blanket, basis, bound, boundary, boxing, cheek, collision, court, frustration, generation, league, motivation, nature, oval, referee, stocks, teamwork, tournament, wrestling
- 动词: absorb, accelerate, apologise, appoint, attend, bandage, belly, bleed, bounce, commit, confirm, defend, deserve, dominate, hold, hop, obtain, rely, sniff, weep
- 形副词: abrupt, adequate, awesome, aside, complicated, considerate, professional, talented, typical, upwards, valued, various

### 短语

all the time, be similar to, be rude to, be based on, be used to, bring up, draw sb's attention to, grow up, get used to, look forward to, refer to

### 句型

1. I was amazed when I saw Yao Ming play for the first time.
2. His ability and power are astonishing.

### 交际用语

1. I'm really looking forward to it.
2. The Rockets and the Bulls are really hot at the moment.
3. Both teams showed a lot of character.
4. The period of overtime was fast and furious.

### 语法

1. 词性的转换。
2. 后缀。



## 学习策略探究

1. 根据已学的有关构词法的词类转化知识,把学过的转化词进行分类对比,并能灵活运用;能在阅读过程中准确把握转化词的含义。

2. 让学生了解篮球,了解 NBA,了解中国篮球的历史和发展,激发学生对体育的热情,以强身健体。
3. 在进一步提高学生阅读能力的同时,了解美国文化。



### 重点难点突破

1. He *attended* the University of North Carolina for a year before leaving to join the Chicago Bulls. 在北卡罗来纳大学学习一年之后,他去了芝加哥公牛队。

*attend* v. 出席;参加。如:

Who *attended* the meeting held on Sunday? 谁出席了星期天的会议?

He *attended* a his friend's wedding yesterday. 他昨日参加了朋友的婚礼。

They *attended* the church. 他们去教堂了。

Our teacher suggested that he *attend* a technical school. 我们的老师建议他去上技校。

#### 【拓展】

- 1) v. 注意听;倾听。如:

Please *attend* when I am talking. 我讲话的时候请注意听。

If you don't *attend*, you won't understand. 假若你不注意,你不会明白。

- 2) v. 照顾;护理;侍候。如:

She *attended* the wounded day and night. 她日夜护理伤员。

A good nurse *attends* her patients. 一个好护士精心照顾好病人。

The queen was *attended* by two ladies. 皇后由两个女人服侍。

#### 【构词知识】

*attendance* n. 照看;照料;出席;到场;出席人数

*attendee* n. 参加者,出席者

*attendant* n. 服务员

2. He was the *top* scorer in the NBA for seven consecutive seasons (1987—1993). 在以后的七个赛季中,他是 NBA 的得分王。

*top* n. 顶,首位,上面;盖子,陀螺;顶端,最上部。如:

They climbed to the *top* of the hill and were quite out of breath. 他们爬到了山顶,气喘吁吁。

Where's the *top* of the jam jar? 果酱罐子的盖儿在哪儿?

Can you take the *top* off the bottle please? 请你打开瓶盖好吗?

He came out at the *top* of the school. 他在学校中是尖子。

The boys are spinning their *tops*. 男孩子们正在抽陀螺玩。

#### 【拓展】

- 1) *adj.* 顶;顶端的,最高的,最优秀的。如:

My English book is on the *top* shelf. 我的英语书在最上边一层架子上。

I can dive off the *top* board. 我能从最高的跳台上跳水。

The locomotive is coming at *top* speed. 火车头正以最高速度驶来。

- 2) *vt.* 位于……之首, 超过; 加以顶; 位于顶端; 为……之顶; 胜过; 高于 (topping, topped)。如:

He *tops* his father by half a head. 他高出他父亲半个头。

His composition *topped* all the rest. 他的作文胜过他人。

3. Jordan *surprised* everyone when he retired before the 1993—1994 season. 乔丹在 1993—1994 赛季之前退役时, 着实让大家吃了一惊。

*surprise*

- 1) *n.* [U] 惊奇; 诧异 [C] 使人惊奇的事; 突然攻击; 奇袭。如:

She stared in *surprise* when she heard the news. 当她听到这一消息时, 惊奇地瞪着眼。

My sister arrived suddenly from Canada—what a *surprise*! 我姐姐突然从加拿大来了——真是意想不到的事!

I have a pleasant *surprise* for you. 我有一件意想不到的好事(或消息)要告诉你(我有一件你想不到的礼物送给你)。

His sudden death was a great *surprise*. 他突然去世了, 这件事使人感到非常意外。

The town was taken by *surprise*. 城市被突然攻陷。

- 2) *vt.* 使惊奇; 使诧异; 突然袭击; 突然攻占; 出其不意地抓住。如:

My good marks *surprised* my father. 我获得了好分数, 这使我父亲感到诧异。

The news greatly *surprised* me. 这消息使我大为惊讶。

He's not easily *surprised*. 他是不轻易(对事物)感到惊奇的。

We were *surprised* to see him. 我们真想不到会见到他。

### 【拓展】

in surprise; to one's surprise; to the surprise of...; show surprise (at sth); take someone by surprise

4. Off the basketball court, Jordan *opened* his own steak restaurant. 退出篮坛之后, 乔丹经营了一家自己的牛排餐馆。

1) *off*

- (1) *prep.* 从……下来; 离开……; 不在……之上; 在……附近; 靠近; 不当班; 不值勤。如:

The chalk fell *off* the desk and broke. 粉笔从书桌上掉下来摔断了。

Keep *off* the grass. 勿踏草地。

The house stands just *off* the main street. 房子在大街旁边不远。

Our boat anchored *off* the French coast. 咱们的船停泊在离法国海岸不远的海面。

A policeman does not wear a uniform when he is *off* duty. 警察不值勤时不穿制服。

- (2) *adv.* 脱开; 去掉; 关上; 断绝; 离, 距。如:

You had better leave your coat *off*. It's too heavy for such warm weather. 你

最好还是别穿外套了,天这么暖和,穿这种衣服太厚了。

The room is bright enough now, please turn the light *off*. 屋里现在够亮了,请把灯关掉。

The park is five miles *off*. 公园在五英里路以外。

- (3) *adj.* 更远的; 不好的; 不到水准的; 不舒服的。如:

He went round to the *off* side of the wall. 他绕到墙的后面去了。

It is an *off* season for fruit. 这是水果淡季。

I am feeling rather *off* today. 我今天很不舒服。

## 2) open

- (1) *adj.* 开着的; 开阔的; 空旷的; 无封口的; 开口的; 在营业的; 无遮盖的; 开放的。如:

Leave the windows *open* so that fresh air can come into the room. 让窗户开着吧,这样新鲜空气就能进到房间里来。

He looked at me with *open* eyes. 他睁大眼睛瞧着我。

The captain tore *open* the boy's shirt. 上尉撕开了孩子的衬衣。

An *open* sea appeared before us. 我们前面呈现出广阔的大海。

You can't get any money because the banks aren't *open*. 你取不到钱,因为银行不开门。

When is the post office *open*? 邮局什么时候营业?

The competition is *open* to all children. 这次比赛所有的孩子都可参加。

The museum is *open* to the public. 博物馆对外开放。

- (2) *v.* 打开; 掀开; 张开, 展开; 松开; 开始, 使开始; 开张。如:

Let's *open* the window to let in some fresh air. 咱们把窗子打开,放点新鲜空气进来吧。

He *opened* the door so that I could come in. 他打开门,这样我就可以进来。

The baby's mouth *opened* and it began to cry. 婴儿张开嘴哭起来了。

*Open* your hand and let me see what you have in it. 你摊开手,让我看看你拿的是什么。

The meeting will *open* at 8 o'clock. 会议八点开始。

The governor *opened* the new hospital. 省长宣布这所新医院正式开业。

With their help we *opened* a small bookshop. 在他们的帮助下,我们开了一家小书店。

- (3) *n.* [U] 室外; 露天。如:

They can give a show out in the *open* within minutes after their arrival. 他们到达后,几分钟之内就会演出。

5. Chamberlain is the only NBA player who averaged over 50 points per game for an entire season. 在NBA整个赛季中,张伯伦是唯一一位每场得分超过50分的队员。

average

- 1) *n.* 平均数; 平常; 一般标准。如:

The *average* of 4 and 8 is six. 八和四的平均数是六。

His record is above the *average* in the class. 他的成绩在班里中等以上。

His pay is below the *average*. 他的工资低于一般水平。

- 2) *adj.* 平均的; 普通的; 平常的。如:

The *average* age of the boys in this class is twelve. 这个班学生的平均年龄为十二岁。

The *average* man is not interested in this subject. 普通人一般对这题目不感兴趣。

- 3) *vt.* 求平均数; 平均。如:

If you *average* 4, 6 and 11, you get 7. 你如将四、六和十一平均, 你即得七。

The writer *averages* two stories a month. 那作家平均一个月写两个故事。

6. But there is no *doubt* that he *deserves* the title "outstanding player of his generation". 但是毋庸置疑, 他无愧于“一代杰出运动员”这一称号。

- 1) *doubt*

- (1) *n.* 怀疑; 疑惑; 疑问。如:

She had some *doubt* about the quantity of flour. 她怀疑面粉的数量。

If there is any *doubt*, you had better make certain. 如果你有什么不能肯定的, 一定要弄清楚。

- (2) *vt.* 怀疑; 不信; 拿不准。如:

I am not afraid of him, but I *doubt* him. 我不怕他, 但我不信任他。

Do you *doubt* that it is true? 你怀疑它是真的吗?

We don't *doubt* that he can do a good job of it. 我们不怀疑他能将这件事做得很好。

I *doubt* very much whether he is coming or not. 我很怀疑他是否来。

- 2) *deserve v.* 应得; 有罪于; 应受……罚; 有功于; 应受……奖赏。如:

Jill *deserves* a holiday after so much work. 吉尔干这么多工作, 应享受一次假期。

Our orchestra *deserves* ranking with the best in this country. 我们的乐队称得上是国内第一流的。

He said that he really didn't *deserve* they should be so kind. 他说他们对他这样好他确实不敢当。

He has worked very hard and *deserves* to pass the exams. 他学习很努力, 考试及格是应该的。

They *deserve* ill of their country. 他们对国家有罪。

He *deserves* well of his motherland. 他对祖国有功。

7. However, in 1832, William Webb Ellis, a pupil in England, *picked up* the ball during a soccer game and ran with it. 然而, 在 1823 年, 英国的一名学生威廉姆埃里, 在一次足球赛中竟然捡起足球奔跑。

- pick up* 拾起; 抱起。如:

The children *picked up* many sea shells at the seashore. 孩子们在海边捡到许多贝壳。

He *picked up* his crying child. 他抱起了他啼哭的孩子。

### 【拓展】

(无意中)学会;见到;听出,收听到;搭载。如:

In that way I'll be able to *pick up* some theoretical knowledge too. 这样我也能学到一些理论知识。

Where did you *pick up* your technical skill? 你的技术是在哪儿学的?

If you go to Britain you'll soon *pick up* English. 你如果到英国去,很快就能学会英语的。

We *picked up* the harbour lights as we sailed along. 我们向前航行时看见了港口灯塔。

We'll send an ambulance to *pick him up*. 我们要派一辆救护车把他接走。

8. *Eventually*, rugby was played with an oval ball that could be both carried and thrown. 最后,橄榄球就成为一种在比赛中可以抱着也可以抛开的椭圆形的球。

*eventually adv.* 最后,终于。如:

We waited three days for the letter and *eventually* it came. 我们等了三天,信终于来了。

*Eventually* he won the match. 他终于赢得了这场比赛。

### 【构词知识】

*eventual adj.* 最后的。如:

the *eventual* success of his efforts 他努力的最后成果



## 综合能力训练

### 第一部分 听力训练

第一节 听下列句子,根据所听内容完成句子。每个句子读三遍。

- The game was played with \_\_\_\_\_.
- Teachers at the school \_\_\_\_\_ this new game, which they named after school.
- \_\_\_\_\_ that could be both carried and thrown.
- Rugby was \_\_\_\_\_, changed a lot and became the sport that \_\_\_\_\_.
- Cartwright is called \_\_\_\_\_ are very similar to his original rules.

第二节 听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题。从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项选出最佳选项。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个小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

- ( ) 16. What does the woman want to do?
- She wants to return the skirt her husband has bought.
  - She wants to buy another skirt.
  - She wants to change the yellow skirt for a blue one.

- ( ) 7. What's the woman's opinion about the school?
- A. It is a wrong decision.  
B. It should have been built earlier.  
C. It will take a long time.
- ( ) 8. What can we infer from the dialogue?
- A. There isn't any ticket for the eighth.  
B. The man can only book a round trip ticket.  
C. The plane of the eighth has already set off.
- ( ) 9. What does Cathy like to do?
- A. To hire a gardener.  
B. To cut the grass.  
C. To take care of the flowers.
- ( ) 10. Why do both of them do shopping at 9 o'clock sharp?
- A. To run into each other.  
B. To avoid the crowds.  
C. To buy something cheaper.

第三节 听下面 2 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题。从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题 5 秒钟;听完后,各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 11 段材料,回答第 11 和第 12 题。

- ( ) 11. What does the doctor think is the problem with the patient?
- A. The patient didn't sleep last night.  
B. The patient had a lot of noodles for lunch yesterday.  
C. The patient had a green peach.
- ( ) 12. What did the patient have for supper yesterday?
- A. Nothing.                      B. Some fruit.                      C. A piece of bread.

听第 12 段材料,回答第 13 至第 15 题。

- ( ) 13. What did the parents think of the Jazz?
- A. Beautiful but noisy.    B. Only unpleasant sound.  
C. Just the music for the boys.
- ( ) 14. What did the son do when his father asked him to cut his hair short?
- A. He cut his hair later.    B. He promised to do so.  
C. He refused to take his advice.
- ( ) 15. What can we infer from the end of the story?
- A. The son would obey his father.  
B. The speaker would beat his father.  
C. The speaker would respect his son's choice.

## 第二部分 知识运用

## 第一节 单项填空

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

- ( ) 1. To our \_\_\_\_\_, our class won the championship in the basketball game. Which of the following is NOT right?  
A. joy                      B. surprise                      C. excitement                      D. disappointment
- ( ) 2. \_\_\_\_\_ the average, there are 20 boys present every day.  
A. In                      B. At                      C. On                      D. From
- ( ) 3. Mark was a student at this university from 1999 to 2003, \_\_\_\_\_ he studied very hard and was made chairman of the Students' Union.  
A. during which time                      B. for which time  
C. during whose time                      D. by that time
- ( ) 4. The teacher used to stay up deep into the night. \_\_\_\_\_, he made himself ill.  
A. However                      B. Eventually                      C. Moreover                      D. 不填
- ( ) 5. We didn't \_\_\_\_\_ the car until a few days after the auction.  
A. take possess of                      B. take possession of  
C. make possess of                      D. make possession of
- ( ) 6. \_\_\_\_\_ modeling business is by no means easy to get into, the good model will always be in demand.  
A. While                      B. Since                      C. As                      D. If
- ( ) 7. I've never seen anyone run so fast — \_\_\_\_\_ David go.  
A. just watch                      B. just to watch  
C. just watching                      D. just having watched
- ( ) 8. We had three sets of garden tools and we seemed to have no use for \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. none                      B. either                      C. any                      D. each
- ( ) 9. Because the shop \_\_\_\_\_, all the T-shirts are sold at half price.  
A. has closed down                      B. closed down  
C. is closing down                      D. had closed down
- ( ) 10. Anyway, that evening, \_\_\_\_\_ I'll tell you more about later, I ended up staying at Rachel's place.  
A. when                      B. where                      C. what                      D. which
- ( ) 11. My friend Martin was very sick with a strange fever; \_\_\_\_\_, he could neither eat nor sleep.  
A. as a result                      B. after all                      C. any way                      D. otherwise
- ( ) 12. Please tell me how the accident \_\_\_\_\_, I am still in the dark.  
A. came by                      B. came upon                      C. came to                      D. came about
- ( ) 13. —I'm afraid Mr Wood can't see you until 4 o'clock.  
—Oh, \_\_\_\_\_ I won't wait.

- A. no doubt    B. after all    C. in that case    D. in this case
- ( )14. You'd better take something to read when you go to see the doctor \_\_\_\_\_ you have to wait.
- A. even if    B. in case    C. as if    D. in order that
- ( )15. Some researchers believe that there is no doubt \_\_\_\_\_ a cure for AIDS will be found.
- A. which    B. what    C. that    D. whether

## 第二节 填空

在下列各题的空格处填上适当的单词,使句子意义完整。

- However, \_\_\_\_\_ 1823, William Webb Ellis, a pupil \_\_\_\_\_ Rugby School in England, picked \_\_\_\_\_ the ball \_\_\_\_\_ a soccer game and ran \_\_\_\_\_ it.
- Teachers \_\_\_\_\_ the school were shocked \_\_\_\_\_ angry but Webb Ellis's enjoyed this new game, \_\_\_\_\_ they named \_\_\_\_\_ the school.
- Basketball was invented \_\_\_\_\_ 1891 in a gymnasium \_\_\_\_\_ Springfield, Massachusetts \_\_\_\_\_ Dr James Naismith, a physical education teacher.
- Naismith wanted \_\_\_\_\_ create a game that would provide exercise \_\_\_\_\_ a noisy class \_\_\_\_\_ the cold winter months.
- Naismith attached two baskets \_\_\_\_\_ two tall poles \_\_\_\_\_ each end \_\_\_\_\_ the gymnasium and gave the players a soccer ball and told them to try \_\_\_\_\_ throw the ball \_\_\_\_\_ the baskets.
- John shouted suddenly \_\_\_\_\_ the top of his voice. He was \_\_\_\_\_ top of the world when he found \_\_\_\_\_ that he got into the college.
- The German drove forward \_\_\_\_\_ a speed of 50 kilometers an and they broke the English defense lines \_\_\_\_\_ great speed.
- The workers there get paid \_\_\_\_\_ the week, not \_\_\_\_\_ the day.

## 第三节 完成句子

根据汉语意思完成下列句子。

- He who was born in a poor family \_\_\_\_\_  
(仅仅上了一年的学)。
- His sudden death was \_\_\_\_\_ (这件事使人感到非常意外)。
- If you go to Australia \_\_\_\_\_ (很快就能学会英语的)。
- \_\_\_\_\_, (如果你有什么不能肯定的) you had better make certain.
- \_\_\_\_\_ (男孩的平均年龄) in this class is twelve.

## 第四节 完形填空

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从1—20各题所给的四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。

## Surfing: It's Not Just for Boys Any More

If you asked high school girls to name their favorite sports, most would probably say basketball or volleyball. I happen to be one of the few girls who would 1; surfing.

But isn't that a boy thing? Some people 2. Most certainly not.

I started surfing about five years ago and 3 in love with the sport on the very first day. Riding that first 4 was the best feeling I had ever experienced.

When I try to 5 surfing with other things, I find it very difficult because, in my 6, there's nothing like it. It involves body, 7, and soul. There's sand between my toes and cool, salt water all 8 us. The feeling I get when I'm surfing across that 9, becoming one with the 10, is like I'm weightless.

The one thing I can 11 from surfing and not any other sport is endless challenge. You can never be the "best suffer" because the ocean 12 an uncountable variety of waves that nobody can ever master. The variations of surfing styles are wonderful. Some surfers are free and flowing; others are very aggressive (活跃有力的) and 13. All of these things attract me to surfing and make it 14 from any other sport.

I've 15 to tell every girl I know to do something that people don't think girls can do. It's part of being human to advance to new 16, so shouldn't it be expected that girls should step up and start 17 the limits of things boys and men used to dominate (主宰)?

There're women 18 side by side with the President of our country, so why not side by side with the boys 19 the football team or out in the water surfing? Give girls a chance to 20, and they will.

- |                    |               |            |             |
|--------------------|---------------|------------|-------------|
| ( ) 1. A. tell     | B. answer     | C. give    | D. realize  |
| ( ) 2. A. wonder   | B. understand | C. reply   | D. believe  |
| ( ) 3. A. stayed   | B. came       | C. dropped | D. fell     |
| ( ) 4. A. wave     | B. storm      | C. sail    | D. boat     |
| ( ) 5. A. bring    | B. connect    | C. compare | D. tie      |
| ( ) 6. A. work     | B. study      | C. holiday | D. life     |
| ( ) 7. A. mind     | B. effort     | C. health  | D. time     |
| ( ) 8. A. along    | B. above      | C. around  | D. by       |
| ( ) 9. A. beach    | B. water      | C. board   | D. lake     |
| ( ) 10. A. sky     | B. world      | C. earth   | D. ocean    |
| ( ) 11. A. take    | B. get        | C. make    | D. keep     |
| ( ) 12. A. catches | B. includes   | C. offers  | D. collects |

- |                    |              |             |              |
|--------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| ( )13. A. sharp    | B. great     | C. hard     | D. calm      |
| ( )14. A. known    | B. right     | C. far      | D. different |
| ( )15. A. chosen   | B. tried     | C. learned  | D. promised  |
| ( )16. A. levels   | B. points    | C. steps    | D. parts     |
| ( )17. A. reaching | B. accepting | C. pushing  | D. setting   |
| ( )18. A. sitting  | B. walking   | C. fighting | D. working   |
| ( )19. A. of       | B. from      | C. on       | D. with      |
| ( )20. A. think    | B. succeed   | C. perform  | D. feel      |

## 第二部分 阅读理解

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

### A

Asian athletes have had a spare time in the first two days of the World Indoors Championships in Birmingham, England. But Chinese hurdler (跨栏运动员) Liu Xiang surprised everyone by taking the bronze medal in the men's 60-meter hurdles.

Liu became the first Chinese male athlete to get a world indoor medal in the 18-year history of the championship and was the only Asian medalist this time.

"Karaoke! That's what I'm going to do. I'm going to get a big group of my friends together and sing. I love both Western and Chinese music but especially Michael Jackson," said Liu after clocking 7.52 seconds in the final to take his place on the podium (领奖台).

"Frankly speaking, I didn't think I was in the shape to win a medal." Liu said. "On my arrival here, my aim was just to fight my way into the final. After I did that, I thought I might just get into the top six. I knew British hurdler Colin Jackson was going to be here and he's the world record holder indoors and out."

"There was also Cuba's reigning (统治的) Olympic champion Angier Garcia and Allen Johnson, from the United States." It was Johnson, the reigning world outdoor champion, who was successful in 7.47 seconds with Garcia second and Jackson finished back in fifth.

Now Liu will never underestimate his chances again and is aiming for glory in Paris later this year.

"There is the World Championship outdoors in the summer and I have now got to think that I can get a medal. I can never again think that I can't get a medal," he said. Liu's success here marks his rapid transition into the senior ranks.

"The university gives me a lot of flexibility. My courses are very easy and the teachers are very helpful," said Liu.

They might have to be even more accommodating (乐于助人的) now if Liu starts taking on celebrity status, although an invite to his homecoming karaoke party may help.

- ( ) 1. The first sentence "Asian athletes have had a spare time in the first two days. . ." means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Asian athletes can do things at their will in the first two days  
 B. Asian athletes haven't any achievements in the first two days  
 C. Asian athletes could match athletes from other continents  
 D. Asian athletes are tired of competing in the first two days
- ( ) 2. The underlined sentence means "\_\_\_\_\_".
- A. I was not satisfied with my performances  
 B. winning a medal can't show what I have done  
 C. I didn't think I was able to win a medal  
 D. I haven't told anyone about my achievements in the hurdles
- ( ) 3. Liu \_\_\_\_\_ the World Championship outdoors in Paris later this year.
- A. is busy preparing for                      B. has great pressure on  
 C. is more confident of his ability in      D. pays little attention to
- ( ) 4. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
- A. Liu Xiang was the youngest athlete to take part in the competition in England.  
 B. Liu Xiang was the first Asian medallist to get a world indoor medal.  
 C. Liu Xiang is not only a good athlete but a music-lover.  
 D. Liu Xiang finds it hard to get along with teachers in university.
- ( ) 5. Of the following persons, who hasn't got a medal in the World Indoor Championship?
- A. Garcia.                                      B. Allen Johnson.  
 C. Liu Xiang.                                   D. Michael Jackson.

## B

Most young people enjoy some form of physical activity. It may be walking, cycling or swimming, or, in winter, skating or skiing. It may be a game of some kind—football, hockey, golf, or tennis. It may be mountaineering.

Those who have a passion for climbing high and difficult mountains are often looked upon with astonishment. Why are some men and women willing to suffer cold and hardship, and to take risks in high mountains? This astonishment is caused, probably, by the difference between mountaineering and other forms of activity to which men give their leisure.

Mountaineering is a sport and not a game. There are no man-made rules, as there are for such games as golf and football. There are, however, rules of a different kind, which it would be dangerous to ignore, but it is this freedom from man-made rules that makes mountaineering attractive to many people. Those who climb mountains are free to use their own methods.

If we compare mountaineering and other more familiar sports, we might think that