

高二年级

高中英语

听力题

每周一练

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丢分题

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前言

● PREFACE ●

初中生升入高中以后，英语成绩似乎很难提高，大多数同学的考试成绩都在 110 分左右（150 分为满分）。为什么在这个分数段上冲不上去了呢？是什么导致了这里的“瓶颈”？

为了彻底解决考试丢分的问题，我们组织省、市重点中学的一线教师，精心策划了这套选题。该选题根据人教社高中英语新教材，按单元、分年级编写。在编写时我们紧扣新课标，努力体现教改新理念和考试新方向，做到了选材新、题材丰富、内容充实、针对性强、编排合理。

我们的题目设置巧妙、科学，能迅速找出学生平时学习中的漏洞，并有效培养其综合运用语言的能力。书中试题均能以一当十，让学生在每周有限的 60 分钟时间里有效提高学习成绩，跻身于“尖子生”的行列。

该书每套题的主题和词汇与人教社高中英语新教材的对应单元相联系，但因为我们侧重的是学生综合能力的培养，所以与教材又是“若即若离”的，使它同样适合使用其他版本教材的师生。

我们衷心希望这套书能伴您进步，助您成功！相信我们的努力会得到您的认可，到时候把您的喜悦告诉我们好吗？

编者

2006 年 5 月

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Unit 1 Making a difference

完形填空

A

Small moments sometimes last a very long time. And a few words—though they mean 1 at the time to the people who say them—can have a great power.

I recently heard a story from Malcolm Dalkoff, who has been a professional 2 for the last 24 years, mostly in advertising.

As a boy, Dalkoff was terribly shy and 3. He had few friends and no self-confidence. Then one day, his high-school English teacher, Ruth Brauch, asked the class to write their own chapter that would 4 the last chapter of the novel since they had been reading *To Kill a Mockingbird*. Dalkoff wrote his chapter and turned it in. Today he cannot recall anything 5 about the chapter he wrote, or what 6 Mrs. Brauch gave him. 7, what he does remember is the four words in the paper: “This is good writing.”

Four words. They 8 his life.

“9 I read those words, I had no idea of who I was or what I was going to be,” he said. “After reading her 10, I went home and wrote a short story, 11 I had always dreamed of doing but never 12 I could do.”

13 the rest of that year in school, he wrote many short stories and always brought them to Mrs. Brauch for 14. “She was encouraging, helpful and honest. She was just what I needed,” Dalkoff said.

Later he was 15 as a co-editor of his high-school newspaper. His 16 grew; his knowledge broadened; he 17 on a successful life with great achievements. Dalkoff 18 that none of this would have happened if that woman had not written those four words.

For his 30th high-school reunion, Dalkoff went back and visited Mrs. Brauch, who had retired. He told her what great 19 the four words had had upon his life and because she had given him the confidence to be a writer, he had been able to 20 that confidence on to the woman who would become his wife, who became a writer herself.

- () 1. A. much B. little C. well D. ill
- () 2. A. reporter B. designer C. writer D. teacher
- () 3. A. slow B. independent C. troublesome D. helpless
- () 4. A. follow B. change C. connect D. explain
- () 5. A. pleasant B. important C. different D. special
- () 6. A. help B. encouragement C. grade D. words
- () 7. A. Therefore B. However C. Meanwhile D. Besides
- () 8. A. improved B. developed C. changed D. enriched
- () 9. A. Until B. After C. Since D. While

- () 10. A. chapter B. novel C. note D. explanation
 () 11. A. everything B. something C. nothing D. anything
 () 12. A. meant B. doubted C. proved D. believed
 () 13. A. With B. Beyond C. Over D. From
 () 14. A. appreciation B. changing C. information D. instruction
 () 15. A. chosen B. regarded C. considered D. treated
 () 16. A. excitement B. confidence C. determination D. experience
 () 17. A. kept up B. caught up C. started off D. showed off
 () 18. A. realized B. wished C. expected D. dreamed
 () 19. A. progress B. success C. courage D. effect
 () 20. A. hold B. bring C. pass D. carry

B

I was 15 when I walked into McCauley's Bookstore in Ashland. As I was looking at titles (标题) on the shelves, the man behind the counter (柜台), 21, asked if I'd like 22. I needed to start 23 for college, so I said yes. I 24 after school and during summers for the lowest wages (薪金), and the job helped 25 my freshman year of college. I would take many other jobs; I made coffee in the Students' Union during college; I was a hotel waitress and 26 made maps for the U. S. Forest Service. But selling books was one of the most satisfying.

One day a woman asked me for books on cancer. She seemed fearful. I showed her almost 27 we had at that time in store and found other books we could order (订货). She left the store less 28. I've always remembered the 29 I felt in having helped her.

Years later, as a 30 in Los Angeles, I heard about an immigrant (移民) child who was born 31 his fingers connected, web-like. His family could not afford a corrective (矫正的; 整形的) operation, and the boy lived in 32, hiding his hand in his pocket.

I 33 my boss to let me do the story. After my story was broadcast, a doctor and a nurse called, offering to perform the 34 for free. I visited the boy in the recovery (康复) room soon after the operation. The first thing he did was to hold up his 35 hand and say, "Thank you." I felt a sense of 36.

In the past, while I was 37, I always sensed I was working for the customers (顾客), not the store. Today it's the 38. NBC News pays my salary (工资), 39 I feel as if I work for the 40, helping them make sense of the world.

- () 21. A. the reader B. the college student
 C. the shopowner D. the customer
 () 22. A. a book B. a job C. some tea D. any help
 () 23. A. planning B. saving C. preparing D. studying
 () 24. A. read B. studied C. cooked D. worked
 () 25. A. pay for B. fit for C. run for D. enter for
 () 26. A. so B. yet C. even D. still
 () 27. A. anything B. something C. nothing D. everything

- () 28. A. worried B. satisfied C. excited D. puzzled
- () 29. A. pride B. failure C. sadness D. surprise
- () 30. A. doctor B. store owner C. bookseller D. TV reporter
- () 31. A. in B. with C. by D. for
- () 32. A. shame B. honour C. terror D. danger
- () 33. A. advised B. forced C. persuaded D. allowed
- () 34. A. action B. program C. treatment D. operation
- () 35. A. repaired B. connected C. hurt D. improved
- () 36. A. pleasure B. sadness C. interest D. disappointment
- () 37. A. at the TV station B. in the Students' Union
C. at the U. S. Forest Service D. at McCauley's Bookstore
- () 38. A. difference B. same C. usual D. request
- () 39. A. so B. and C. but D. because
- () 40. A. readers B. viewers C. customers D. passengers

二、阅读理解

A

Wilt Chamberlain was one of the most famous basketball players in the world. It is not unusual for a basketball player to be tall. Basketball is a game for the tall and the strong. But Wilt was more than that. There were other players as big as Wilt, but no one else was so good at shooting (投篮) and jumping up high to get balls.

During his playing days, Wilt was paid about 200,000 dollars a year. That was what the president of the United States received for being president. But when he was a little boy, he never thought that he would be famous or rich. His father always had a job, but he didn't get much. He was careful not to waste money. He had to raise a big family.

Wilt had five brothers and three sisters. That made nine young mouths for Mr. Chamberlain to feed. His father had to work overtime at his job.

Wilt often played football and basketball with other boys in the streets. When he was seven years old, he took a job. He didn't tell his parents, but one day his mother saw him carrying heavy boxes. "I thought he was twelve," said the milkman. So Wilt stopped helping the milkman.

- () 1. Wilt was a world-famous basketball player because .
A. he was tall and strong B. he was unusually good at the sport
C. he made a lot of money D. no other players were bigger than him
- () 2. During his playing days, Wilt was paid .
A. as much as the president of the United States
B. by the president of the United States
C. more than anyone else in the American history
D. about 200,000 dollars in all

- () 3. Wilt's father had to work overtime at his job because _____.
 A. Wilt needed to eat a lot of nice food to be strong and tall
 B. he had to feed 11 persons
 C. he had a family of nine
 D. Wilt was too young to go to work
- () 4. When he was seven years old, Wilt _____.
 A. took a job
 B. began to play in the streets
 C. scored his first point
 D. helped his mother carry boxes
- () 5. Wilt stopped helping the milkman probably because _____.
 A. his mother wanted him to help her
 B. his mother wanted him to be a basketball player
 C. it was not right to ask a young child to do heavy work
 D. the milkman did not want Wilt to help him until he was twelve

B

If Dick Drew had listened to his boss in 1925, we might not have a product that we now think as of great importance: a new type of tape. Drew worked for the Minnesota Mining Company. At work he developed a kind of material strong enough to hold things together. But his boss told him not to think more about the idea. Finally, using his own time, Drew improved the tape, which now is used everywhere by many people. And his former company learned from its mistake. Now it encourages people to spend 15 percent of their work time just thinking about and developing new ideas.

Creativity is not something one is just born with, nor is it necessarily a character of high intelligence. The fact that a person is highly intelligent does not mean that he uses it creatively. Creativity is the matter of using the resources one has to produce new ideas that are good for something.

Unfortunately, schools have not tried to encourage creativity. With strong attention to test results and the development of reading, writing and mathematical skills, many educators give up creativity for correct answers. The results are that children can give back information but can't recognize ways in it. They may know the rules correctly but they are unable to use them to work out practical problems.

- () 6. Dick Drew tried out the new tape because _____.
 A. he was intelligent
 B. his boss asked him to
 C. he was creative
 D. he had a tape recorder

- () 7. What can we learn from the example of Dick Drew?
 A. We should encourage people to work hard.
 B. The boss didn't believe in his workers.
 C. We should encourage people to spend some time considering and improving new ideas.
 D. We should look at things two-sidedly.

- () 8. We can conclude that _____.
 A. people are born with creativity
 B. creativity has something to do with intelligence
 C. creativity means to discover something
 D. creativity is a way of using what one has learned to work out new problems
- () 9. Which of the following statements is true?
 A. Schools encourage creativity.
 B. Schools pay more attention to creativity than to skills.
 C. Teachers care more about test results.
 D. Students are more creative in solving problems.

C

Edmund Halley was an English scientist who lived over 200 years ago. He studied the observations of comets which other scientists had made. The orbit of one particular comet was a very difficult mathematical problem. He could not figure it out. Neither could other scientists who dealt with such problems.

However, Halley had a friend named Isaac Newton, who was a brilliant mathematician. Newton thought he had already worked out that problem, but he could not find the papers on which he had done it. He told Halley that the orbit of a comet had the shape of an ellipse.

Now Halley set to work. He figured out the orbits of some of the comets that had been observed by scientists. He made a surprising discovery. The comets that had appeared in the years 1531, 1607, and 1682 all had the same orbit. Yet their appearances had been 75 to 76 years apart.

This seemed very strange to Halley. Three different comets followed the same orbit. The more Halley thought about it, the more he thought that there had not been three different comets as people thought. He decided that they had simply seen the same comet three times. The comet had gone away and had come back again.

It was an astonishing idea! Halley felt certain enough to make a prediction of what would happen in the future. He decided that this comet would appear in the year 1758. There were 53 years to go before Halley's prediction could be tested.

In 1758 the comet appeared in the sky. Halley did not see it, for he had died some years before. Ever since then the comet had been called Halley's comet, in his honour.

- () 10. Edmund Halley figured out the orbit of _____.
 A. some different comets appearing several times
 B. the same comet appearing at different time
 C. three different comets appearing three times
 D. several comets appearing at the same time
- () 11. Halley made his discovery _____.
 A. by doing experiments
 B. by means of his own careful observation
 C. by using the work of other scientists D. by chance

- () 12. Halley made a surprising, but correct prediction in the year _____.
A. 1704 B. 1705 C. 1706 D. 1707
- () 13. This passage in general is about _____.
A. Halley and other scientists B. the orbit of a comet
C. Newton and Halley D. Halley and his discovery
- () 14. Which of the following statements is true?
A. Edmund Halley was an American scientist.
B. Halley made his discovery by doing experiments.
C. Isaac Newton was a famous mathematician.
D. The orbit of a comet had the shape of a round.

三、短文改错

Mark Twain was once travelling in French. He went on train to Dijon. He was very tired and wanted to sleep. He asked the conductor to call him up when the train came to Dijon. He explained that he was a heavy sleeper. "I may shout loudly when you will try to wake me up, but don't take any notice of what I say. Just put me of the train." Then Mark Twain went to sleep. When he woke up, the train had already arrived to Paris. He thought the conductor have forgotten to wake him up at Dijon. He was very angry that he ran up to the conductor and began to shout at him. "I had never been so angry in my life," Mark Twain said. The conductor looked at him and said, "You are not half so angry like the American whom I put off the train at Dijon."

四、书面表达

根据提示, 用英语介绍爱因斯坦的生平, 要求写 100 ~ 120 字。

1. 爱因斯坦出生于 1879 年德国的 Ulm。
2. 他从小喜欢问问题, 到 14 岁时就自学完了高等数学, 那时就决心成为物理学家, 将自己的一生献给科学事业。
3. 爱因斯坦的家庭并不富有, 但他的父母亲还是设法送他进了一所技术学校, 后来又把他送到瑞士的联邦工学院。
4. 1905 年他获得博士学位, 就在那时, 他开始研究工作, 导致了著名的“相对论”的产生。

Unit 2 News media



I was a reporter on the staff of an evening paper in London. One day I was asked to write a few articles on 1 in London. It was then that all my 2 started. I decided that the best way of collecting 3 for my articles was that I would become a beggar myself for just one day. When I was a(an) 4, of course, I had learned all the 5 of make-up and I now made good use of them. I 6 my face and fixed my upper lip in an ugly twisted. Red hair and suitable clothes were the only other things 7. I then placed myself in one of the busiest streets. I 8 to be a beggar. At home that night I was 9 to find that I had received more than a pound. Well, you can imagine how 10 it was to settle down to work hard on the newspaper at two pounds a week, 11 I knew that I could earn as much as that in a single day! I 12 my post, though my 13 was hurt. I had unusual advantages. My 14 of make-up helped me a great deal and my clever answers 15 made me almost a public 16 all day and every day.

The money 17 my cap. I usually received at least two pounds a day. 18 I was able to make a large house in the country, and later to 19. Nobody had any idea where my money really came from. My dear wife knew that I had 20 in London; that was all.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| () 1. A. writing | B. cheating | C. living | D. begging |
| () 2. A. fortune | B. hardship | C. disadvantages | D. adventures |
| () 3. A. advice | B. facts | C. ideas | D. things |
| () 4. A. actor | B. musician | C. director | D. reporter |
| () 5. A. skills | B. steps | C. methods | D. theories |
| () 6. A. cleared | B. covered | C. painted | D. washed |
| () 7. A. important | B. necessary | C. reasonable | D. valuable |
| () 8. A. wished | B. managed | C. decided | D. pretended |
| () 9. A. delighted | B. discouraged | C. frightened | D. disappointed |
| () 10. A. hard | B. easy | C. lucky | D. much |
| () 11. A. as | B. when | C. although | D. while |
| () 12. A. stuck to | B. gave up | C. insisted on | D. depended on |
| () 13. A. courage | B. heart | C. pride | D. mind |
| () 14. A. action | B. courage | C. experience | D. knowledge |
| () 15. A. suddenly | B. slowly | C. quickly | D. nearly |
| () 16. A. enemy | B. character | C. hero | D. leader |
| () 17. A. stole into | B. poured into | C. dropped into | D. threw into |
| () 18. A. Above all | B. In the end | C. In a word | D. At the end |
| () 19. A. marry | B. continue | C. rise | D. work |
| () 20. A. possessions | B. business | C. luck | D. workmates |



My sister and I grew up in a little village in England. Our father was a struggling 21, but I always knew he was 22. He never criticized (批评) us, but used 23 to bring out our best. He'd say, "If you pour water on flowers, they flourish (茂盛). If you don't give them water, they die." I 24 as a child I said something 25 about somebody, and my father said, "26 time you say something unpleasant about somebody else, it's a reflection of you." He explained that if I looked for the best 27 people, I would get the best 28. From then on I've always tried to 29 the principle (原则) in my life and later in running my company.

Dad's also always been very 30. At 15, I started a magazine. It was 31 a great deal of my time, and the headmaster of my school gave me a 32: stay in school or leave to work on my magazine.

I decided to leave, but Dad tried to sway (使动摇) me from my decision, 33 any good father would. When he realized I had made up my mind, he said, "Richard, when I was 23, my dad 34 me to go into law. And I've 35 regretted it. I wanted to be a biologist, 36 I didn't pursue (追求) my 37. You know what you want. Go fulfill (实现) it."

As 38 turned out, my little publication went on to become *Student*, a national 39 for young people in the U. K. My wife and I have two children, and I'd like to think we are bringing them up in the same way Dad 40 me.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| () 21. A. biologist | B. manager | C. lawyer | D. gardener |
| () 22. A. strict | B. honest | C. special | D. learned |
| () 23. A. praise | B. courage | C. power | D. warmth |
| () 24. A. think | B. imagine | C. remember | D. guess |
| () 25. A. unnecessary | B. unkind | C. unimportant | D. unusual |
| () 26. A. Another | B. Some | C. Any | D. Other |
| () 27. A. on | B. in | C. at | D. about |
| () 28. A. in case | B. by turns | C. by chance | D. in return |
| () 29. A. revise | B. set | C. review | D. follow |
| () 30. A. understanding | B. experienced | C. serious | D. demanding |
| () 31. A. taking up | B. making up | C. picking up | D. keeping up |
| () 32. A. suggestion | B. decision | C. notice | D. choice |
| () 33. A. and | B. as | C. even if | D. as if |
| () 34. A. helped | B. allowed | C. persuaded | D. suggested |
| () 35. A. always | B. never | C. seldom | D. almost |
| () 36. A. rather | B. but | C. for | D. therefore |
| () 37. A. promise | B. task | C. belief | D. dream |
| () 38. A. this | B. he | C. it | D. that |
| () 39. A. newspaper | B. magazine | C. program | D. project |
| () 40. A. controlled | B. comforted | C. reminded | D. raised |

How do you learn about topical events? Where can you find out about things which are happening every day all over the world? You can read newspapers, listen to the radio or watch television. These three methods of communication bring daily news to millions of people everywhere. They are known as the mass media.

The main job of a newspaper is to inform us with what is going on in the world. Newspapers are probably the least entertaining of the media, but they are the most informative. The news is gathered by reporters. The editor of a newspaper decides which page they will appear on. It is his job to make sure that the piece is not too long, that the story is interesting and that people will be able to understand it when they read it.

TV and radio stations also have reporters. TV reporters interview people and their interviews are filmed. The news editor decides which pieces of film to use in the television news every evening. Radio interviews are tape-recorded. An important source of world news for the broadcasting media is news agencies. There are several worldwide news agencies which employ correspondents in different places all over the world to make reports. These reports are gathered at the agencies' headquarters and then sent overseas by tele-printers. One of the most important jobs of the news editors at the radio and TV stations is re-writing these reports, for they are originally written for people to read in newspapers and magazines. Written language is often much more formal than spoken language, therefore they have to be re-written so that they sound natural when the news reader reads them over the air.

- () 1. How many ways are mentioned in the passage for people to get news?
A. Only one. B. Two. C. Three. D. Four.
- () 2. In the author's opinion, _____.
A. newspapers are the most interesting but offer the least news
B. newspapers are edited by reporters and editors
C. it's a reporter's job to make sure his report is short
D. the stories in the newspaper should be interesting and easy to read
- () 3. Which of the following statements is true according to the third paragraph?
A. TV Reporters cover people and make it a film.
B. The reports are gathered and then sent overseas by telephone.
C. News agencies employ reporters only in their country.
D. It's his duty for an editor at the radio and TV station to rewrite the reports written by the reporters.
- () 4. The underlined phrase "over the air" means "_____".
A. on the radio B. over the plane
C. in the sky D. open

B

Almost every family in America or England buys at least one copy of a newspaper each day. Some people buy as many as two or three different papers.

Why do people read newspapers?

Newspapers supply us with news about events in our home towns, in our country, and in other parts of the world. Today we can read about important things that took place in foreign countries on the same day they happened, even in countries far away. But hundreds of years ago it took months or even years for news to travel from one country to another. In those times, news was often passed from one person to another and never entirely (完全地) true. Newspapers today supply us with more than just what happened in our country or in other countries. If we want to know what the weather will be like, we can read the weather reports. If we want to find out what films are being shown, or what plays or concerts we can go to, we can look in the newspapers.

In many countries people put notices in newspapers if they are trying to get a job, hunting for a house or rooms that they can rent, or even looking for a person who is lost.

- () 5. This article tells us _____.
 A. most people read newspapers
 B. all people read newspapers
 C. every person in America or England reads newspapers
 D. all families read newspapers
- () 6. Newspapers supply us with _____.
 A. only home news
 B. only world news
 C. home news and world news
 D. important things
- () 7. Today we can read in our newspapers about important events _____.
 A. that took place hundreds of years ago
 B. that took place in faraway countries soon after they happened
 C. that will take place in foreign countries
 D. that will take place in the world
- () 8. Things such as _____ can be found in newspapers.
 A. weather reports and film or concert guides
 B. requirements for a job or a house
 C. information about a lost person
 D. all of the above

C

Everyone's at it, even my neighbors. I thought I might be the only person left in the world who hadn't done an eBay deal. So, I decided to try my hand at online auction (拍卖).

Buying for beginners: Sign up on www.ebay.co.uk. Most items (e.g. tables, computers,

and books) ready for auction will come with a picture and a short description; others may be marked with "Buy It Now" and have a fixed price. You can buy these right away.

If the item is being auctioned, you offer the highest price you prepare to pay and eBay bids (出价) for you. The bid will be increased little by little until it goes beyond your highest bid, then you are emailed and asked if you would like to bid again. Auctions last up to 10 days and when they finish you get an email telling you whether you have won the item.

How to pay: Sellers decide how they would like to be paid and you need to check this before placing a bid as you might not want to post a cheque or postal orders. The easiest way is through PayPal, an online payment system that takes the money away from your credit card.

Selling made simple: If you plan to sell on eBay, it helps to include a picture of the item. I followed my friends' advice and put up the items I wanted to sell for a 10-day auction, starting on a Friday. This way buyers had two weekends to bid.

The big things in life: It's easy to post a small item, but furniture is a big part of eBay and this has to be collected or sent by deliverymen. Check the ways of delivery before you bid.

- () 9. What is the passage mainly about?
- How to make payment online.
 - Ways of making delivery online.
 - Advantages of an online auction system.
 - How to use an online auction system.
- () 10. Most items ready for auction will _____.
- have their pictures shown on the website
 - be marked with "Buy It Now"
 - have a fixed price
 - be sold right away
- () 11. After bidding for an item, a buyer _____.
- will get what he wants in ten days
 - should make payment immediately
 - has chances to make higher bids
 - may check its picture and description
- () 12. The easiest way of making payment mentioned in the passage is _____.
- through an online payment system
 - through a local banking system
 - by sending the money to the seller
 - by paying the deliverymen directly
- () 13. My friends advised me to _____.
- put up the items for a two-week auction
 - start the auction on a Friday
 - start the auction on a weekend
 - ask the deliverymen for help