

# 高考英语NMET标准化单元综合检测

牛双娥 郭买吉  
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## 说 明

为了帮助广大高中毕业生和自学青年系统地复习、巩固高中所学英语课程，提高实际运用英语的能力和参加升学考试的能力，我们编写了本书。其内容紧扣教学大纲，重点突出，题型新颖，难易适中，严格按高考NMET设计。前面七套题按高中英语教材第一册和第二册共七个教学单元对应设计，后四套题按高中第三册和整体内容对应设计，每套题分别附有答案。为帮助广大读者了解自1991年起在湖南、云南、海南三省试行，并拟在1994年在全国实施的NMET这一标准化测试新题型，我们还收录了有关该题型的学科说明、样题和1991—1993年在上述三省实际使用的英语试卷。总之，这是一套针对性强，且非常实用的总复习用书。

本书同样也适合参加高中毕业会考的同学使用。

缺点不足之处，尚望各位读者斧正

编 者

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# 单元检测题一

(高一册 第1~5课)

## 第一卷

### I. 单项填空 (共40小题, 计分40)

A) 从A、B、C、D中找出其划线部分与所给单词的划线部分读音相同的选项。

例: have    A. gave    B. save    C. hat    D. made

答案是 C.

- |                    |                       |                       |                      |                    |
|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. gras <u>p</u>   | A. situat <u>i</u> on | B. m <u>a</u> ster    | C. pr <u>a</u> ise   | D. bas <u>e</u>    |
| 2. outl <u>e</u> t | A. complet <u>e</u>   | B. teleph <u>o</u> ne | C. wirel <u>e</u> ss | D. breath <u>h</u> |
| 3. stup <u>i</u> d | A. trust <u>i</u>     | B. trunk <u>u</u>     | C. fut <u>u</u> re   | D. touch <u>u</u>  |
| 4. prov <u>e</u>   | A. cod <u>e</u>       | B. cost <u>o</u>      | C. los <u>e</u>      | D. ph <u>o</u> ne  |
| 5. nat <u>u</u> re | A. neckl <u>a</u> ce  | B. translat <u>e</u>  | C. Franc <u>e</u>    | D. marr <u>y</u>   |
| 6. breath <u>e</u> | A. realit <u>y</u>    | B. speak <u>e</u> r   | C. forehead <u>e</u> | D. rapid <u>y</u>  |

B) 以下所给单词均不完整, 从A、B、C、D中找出适当的字母或字母组合使其正确与完整

例: prep\_\_\_\_\_    A. are    B. ire    C. ere    D. ure

答案是 A.

- |                  |         |         |          |         |
|------------------|---------|---------|----------|---------|
| 7. G_____many    | A. er   | B. ir   | C. ur    | D. ar   |
| 8. qu_____rel    | A. or   | B. ir   | C. ar    | D. er   |
| 9. examina_____  | A. tian | B. sian | C. ssion | D. tion |
| 10. astron_____t | A. ou   | B. au   | C. oa    | D. ao   |

C) 从A、B、C、D四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的正确答案。

例: He studies hard, \_\_\_\_\_?

A. is he    B. isn't he    C. studies he    D. doesn't he

答案是D.

11. We'd\_\_\_\_\_keep the door open.  
A. better not to    B. not better  
C. better to not    D. better not
12. He is leaving for Beijing\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. before long    B. long before

- C. after long                      D. long after
13. The workers made him\_\_\_\_\_ of the workshop.  
A. head            B. a head            C. the head            D. heads
14. The teacher has given him some advice\_\_\_\_\_ how to learn maths.  
A. in            B. on            C. at            D. such
15. It was\_\_\_\_\_ that he went out for a swim.  
A. so a fine weather            B. such a fine weather  
C. so fine weather            D. such fine weather
16. His French was\_\_\_\_\_ to write articles.  
A. well enough            B. good enough            C. enough well  
D. enough good
17. Marx and Engels were two\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Germans            B. Germen            C. Germanies            D. Germany
18. \_\_\_\_\_ he began to learn English.  
A. In 1870th    B. In 1870s    C. In 1870's    D. In the 1870's
19. The bitter experience has turned him\_\_\_\_\_ a strong man.  
A. in            B. for            C. by            D. into
20. How many English books had you read\_\_\_\_\_ the end of last term?  
A. in            B. by            C. at            D. with
21. The cloth feels\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. soft            B. soften            C. softly            D. softness
22. She caught a very bad cold so that she had to stay\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. home    B. in home    C. his home    D. at the home
23. I \_\_\_\_\_ to see your ten-speed bicycles.  
A. had like    B. had better    C. would rather  
D. would like
24. I seemed \_\_\_\_\_ Mrs Green before.  
A. to meeting    B. to meet    C. to have met    D. to have been met
25. How\_\_\_\_\_ he is! He is always acting\_\_\_\_\_. He is really a\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. fool, foolish, foolishly    B. foolish, foolishly, fool  
C. foolishly, fool, foolisn    D. foolish, fool, foolishly
26. I cannot speak Japanese \_\_\_\_\_ French.  
A. and            B. or            C. too            D. either
27. She said she was going to see you\_\_\_\_\_ that week.  
A. sometimes    B. sometime    C. some time    D. some times
28. Both Li and Wang were too tired to walk any farther, but \_\_\_\_\_ of them stopped to have a rest.  
A. all            B. none            C. either            D. neither
29. Please tell me all \_\_\_\_\_ you know,

- A. which B. that C. what D. when
30. The picture\_\_\_\_\_has old houses in is very expensive.  
A. who B. where C. which D. whose
31. This is the lab\_\_\_\_\_he often does experiments.  
A. what B. that C. which D. where
32. Before handing in the\_\_\_\_\_paper, he \_\_\_\_\_it carefully  
A. examine, examination B. examination, examined  
C. examinational, exam D. exam, examination
33. We made up\_\_\_\_\_to catch up with him.  
A. the mind B. our mind C. the minds D. our minds
34. He kept telling me never to take anything\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. for grant B. of grant C. for granted D. of granted
35. You will miss the bus\_\_\_\_\_you hurry up.  
A. unless B. as C. if D. until
36. Can you tell me the book\_\_\_\_\_you talked yesterday?  
A. to which B. where C. which D. about which
37. He collected facts\_\_\_\_\_the earth is round.  
A. that B. which C. what D. when
38. The little boy can\_\_\_\_\_a little, but can't\_\_\_\_\_much.  
A. say, speak B. talk, speak C. speak, say D. say, tell
39. At the age of forty the scientist\_\_\_\_\_her.  
A. married to B. married with C. was married D. married
40. Can you jump\_\_\_\_\_high? he asked, pointing to the pole.  
A. those B. these C. that D. the

## II. 完形填空 (共25小题, 计分25)

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从41—65各题所给的四个选项中, 选出一个最佳答案。

A (41) dressed man entered a famous jewelry shop one day. He explained that he wished (42) a pearl (珍珠) for his wife's birthday. After examining (43) beautiful and expensive pearls, he (44) a fine black one that (45) \$5000. He (46) it, shook hands with the jeweler, and left.

A few days (47) the man returned and said that his wife (48) the pearl so much that she wanted (49) one just (50) it. It had to be exactly the same size and quality, as she wanted (51) ear-rings made. "Can you possibly give me any (52) on how to get hold of such a pearl?" said the man. The jeweler regretfully replied, "I would say it's really impossible to find (53) pearl as that."

The millionaire insisted that the jeweler advertise (做广告) (54) the

newspaper, and (55) \$25 000 for the matching pearl. Many people answered the advertisement, but (56) had a pearl that was just right. Just when the jeweler (57) hope, a little old lady came into his store.

"I don't like to give up," she said sadly, "I inherited (继承) it from (58). (59) I really need the money."

The jeweler was quick to pay the old lady (60) she changed her mind. Then he called the millionaire's hotel to tell him (61) news. The millionaire, however, was nowhere (62). Why?

The "millionaire" and the old lady were thieves (63) worked together. The pearl that she (64) to the jeweler was actually the same one the "millionaire" (65).

- |                     |                 |                  |                 |
|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. good         | B. beautiful    | C. poorly        | D. well         |
| 42. A. to make      | B. making       | C. to buy        | D. buying       |
| 43. A. a number of  | B. the number   | C. a little of   | D. much of      |
| 44. A. took         | B. chose        | C. stole         | D. picked       |
| 45. A. paid         | B. cost         | C. afforded      | D. was worthy   |
| 46. A. paid         | B. paid for     | C. gave an order | D. asked for    |
| 47. A. later        | B. late         | C. after         | D. before       |
| 48. A. had liked,   | B. has liked    | C. likes         | D. like         |
| 49. A. another      | B. other        | C. the other     | D. asked for    |
| 50. A. as           | B. look like    | C. seem like     | D. like         |
| 51. A. a suit of    | B. a piece of   | C. a pair of     | D. a set of     |
| 52. A. advance      | B. advice       | C. advices       | D. advises      |
| 53. A. same         | B. the same     | C. a same        | D. one same     |
| 54. A. in           | B. at           | C. on            | D. over         |
| 55. A. effect       | B. effort       | C. offered       | D. afforded     |
| 56. A. nobody       | B. none         | C. not everybody | D. not all      |
| 57. A. had given in | B. had given up |                  |                 |
| C. had disappeared  | D. was full of  |                  |                 |
| 58. A. her          | B. her's        | C. hers          | D. mother's     |
| 59. A. And          | B. Or           | C. But           | D. Because      |
| 60. A. when         | B. until        | C. after         | D. before       |
| 61. A. the good     | B. good         | C. a good        | D. some good    |
| 62. A. to find      | B. to be found  | C. to hide       | D. to be hidden |
| 63. A. which        | B. whom         | C. with whom     | D. who          |
| 64. A. sold         | B. sell         | C. bought        | D. buy          |
| 65. A. sold         | B. stole        | C. had bought    | D. had sold     |

### III. 阅读理解 (共20小题, 计分40)

阅读下列短文, 并做每篇后面的题目。从四个选项中, 选出能回答所提问题或完成所给句子的最佳答案。

#### (A)

The elephant is the only animal in the world with a trunk. It uses its trunk in many ways. It pulls leaves off trees with its trunk and then puts them into its mouth. It can even use its trunk to pull up trees when it wants to make a path through the jungle. It also uses its trunk to get water. The trunk can hold a lot of water, as an elephant needs to drink more than three hundred pints of water every day.

When an elephant is angry, its tusks can be very dangerous. The tusks of an elephant are really its front teeth. People pay a lot of money for the ivory of an elephant's tusks. In Africa men have hunted elephants for their tusks. The ivory from tusks is made into many beautiful things.

It has been easy for men to train elephants in Asia. They use elephants to carry heavy things for long distances.

Many people say that the kings of Thailand used to give white elephants to people whom they did not like. These white elephants were sacred (神圣的) and they could not be made to work. They could not be killed or given away. A person who owned a white elephant had to pay a lot of money to keep it properly. Soon afterwards, he would become very poor. Nowadays people in England call a useless thing "a white elephant".

66. An elephant uses its trunk to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. pull leaves off trees    B. pull up trees  
C. get water    D. do all the things above
67. The elephant's trunk can hold much water, as he \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. needs to wash his body every day  
B. needs to drink a lot of water every day  
C. needs to carry some water for the others  
D. needs to keep some water for future use
68. In Africa men hunted elephants because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. it was exciting    B. elephants were very dangerous  
C. elephants were beautiful animals  
D. the tusks could be sold for a lot of money
69. Elephants are used to carry heavy things because \_\_\_\_\_.



- A. their tusks are useful    B. they are not dangerous
  - C. they are very strong
  - D. their trunks can hold a lot of water
70. The white elephants were sacred, so \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. they could be sent to the friends as a best gift
  - B. they could make the owner very rich
  - C. they could not be made to work or be killed
  - D. they were loved by all kinds of people

## (B)

A long time ago, people thought that the sun went round the earth. In some countries people even said that the sun was a god. They thought that he drove across the sky each day on a golden horse. How we know the earth goes round the sun. They tell us that the earth travels over a thousand miles a minute on its journey round the sun. It takes the earth a year to go around the sun. The sun is really a star. It is much bigger than the earth and it is very hot. Some people have been to the moon, but we know that no one can go to the sun. It is far, too hot for people to live anywhere near it. The sun is three hundred thousand times heavier than earth and more than a million times larger.

71. A long time ago, people said that the sun was \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. a golden horse    B. a god with gold eyes
  - C. a god on a golden horse    D. on a gold horse
72. One year is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. one circle the earth goes round the sun
  - B. the time the earth travels one thousand miles
  - C. the time for the earth to turn round
  - D. the journey of the earth
73. People can never live anywhere near the sun because it is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. far, too bright    B. far, too hot
  - C. too far away    D. too far hot
74. The sun is 300 000 times heavier than the earth in \_\_\_\_\_ and 1 000 000 larger than the earth in \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. length, width    B. width, length
  - C. size, weight    D. weight, size
75. Which is the best title for the passage.
- A. A Big Star    B. Big Planet

(C)

Tom is learning to speak British English. He wonders: Can I talk with Americans? Can they understand me? He often asks: What are the differences between British and American English? How important are these differences?

Certainly, there are some differences in grammar. For example speakers of British say "in hospital" and "Have you a pen?" While Americans say "in the hospital" and "Do you have a pen?" Pronunciation is sometimes different. Americans usually sound the "r" "s" in words like "Bird" and "hurt". Some speakers of British English do not sound the "r" "s" in these words. There are still some differences between British and American English in spelling and vocabulary. For example, "colour" and "honour" are British. "Color" and "honor" are American.

These differences in grammar, pronunciation, spelling, and vocabulary are not important, however, for the most part, British and American English are the same language.

76. In the article Tom doesn't ask: \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A. Can I talk with American      B. Can they understand me  
 C. What're the differences between British and American English  
 D. How to talk with Americans
77. American English speakers often use \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. more letters than British English speakers do  
 B. less letters than British English speakers do  
 C. the same number letters as British English speakers do  
 D. as many letters as British English speakers do
78. \_\_\_\_\_ says "in the hospital" and \_\_\_\_\_ says "in hospital".  
 A. Englishman, American      B. American, Englishman  
 C. Englishmen, Americans      D. Americans, Englishmen
79. British English is \_\_\_\_\_ American English.  
 A. completely same as      B. great different from  
 C. no differences from      D. nearly the same as
80. The title of this article should be \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. British and American English seem to be the same language  
 B. British and American English are different language  
 C. British and American English are the same language

D. British and American English are two kinds of language

(D)

Excuse me, Mrs Jones. Would you mind doing me a favour? I was just going out shopping. But as soon as I shut my front door, I realized that I had left my key in the house. So when I get back, I'll not be able to get in. It was very silly of me. I needn't have come out at all, because all the vegetables and fruits had been bought by my husband. I only wanted some salt. May I come in and climb over the fence into my back garden? That's very kind of you. I wish I did not give you so much trouble.

81. Mrs Jones was the speaker's \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. boss    B. next-door neighbour    C. friend    D. sister
82. This speech was made \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. before the speaker went out shopping  
B. when the speaker came back after shopping  
C. while she was shutting her front door  
D. after her husband returned from the office
83. The speaker was going out to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. drop in on Mrs Jones  
B. buy some vegetables and fruit  
C. get some salt  
D. go to her husband
84. Mrs Jones \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. refused to help her    B. agreed to let her in  
C. gave her some salt    D. telephoned her husband
85. What is the best title of the passage?  
A. Please Do Me a Favour    B. The Life of a Housewife  
C. I Want Some Salt, Only    D. Excuse Me, Mrs Jones

第 二 卷

得分	评卷人

IV. 短文改错 (共20小题, 计分20)

此题要求你对一段文章改错。先对每一行作出判断是对还是错。如果是对的, 在该行右边的横线上画一个勾(✓); 如果有错误(每行不会多于一个错误), 则按情况改错如下:

此行多一个词：把多余的词用（ ）括起来，在该行右边横线上写出该词，并用括号括起来。

此行缺一个词：在缺词处加一个漏字符号（^），在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

此行错一个词：在错的词下划一横线，在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

注意：原行没有错的请不要改。

例：

A farmer ^ his son were at work near a river when	( a ) <u>and</u>
they heard a cry coming from it. They <u>all</u> an	( b ) <u>both</u>
towards the river. As soon as they reached the bank	( c ) <u>✓</u>
(and) they saw a girl struggling in the water.	( d ) <u>(and)</u>
Many years ago a King of England take his soldies	( 86 ) _____
to Wales. The Queen went with them. The King and	( 87 ) _____
Queen stayed at a big castle North Wales. Some of	( 88 ) _____
the people of Wales came to visiting the King.	( 89 ) _____
They said to him, "Give us prince. We want a prince	( 90 ) _____
of Wales. We don't want a prince from the England.	( 91 ) _____
We don't want a prince who speaks English. "The	( 92 ) _____
King promised them a prince. A few days later, he	( 93 ) _____
call the people to the castle. He said, "I shall	( 94 ) _____
give you prince. Your prince has lived all his life	( 95 ) _____
in wales. He cannot speak one word of English, He is a	( 96 ) _____
really Prince of Wales. Would you like to meet him?	( 97 ) _____
"Yes, yes!" the people cried. "Show us our prince. "	( 98 ) _____
Then the King went in another room. When he came	( 99 ) _____
back, he carrying a litte baby. "Here is your	( 100 ) _____
prince, " he said. "He is my the first son. He was born	( 101 ) _____
in this castle three days ago. He is the Prince of	( 102 ) _____
Wales. "The peoples of Wales were very happy. Since	( 103 ) _____
that time the first son of the King or Queen of	( 104 ) _____
England has been call the Prince of Wales.	( 105 ) _____

得分	评卷人

## V. 书面表达 ( 计分25 )

假如你是学生会主席，名叫陈平，今天是5月13日，请你根据下面内容写一封信给下月即将来校任教英语的外籍教师，介绍学校的情况，并请求她来信说明抵达日期及乘坐火车的车次，以便到车站迎接。

1. 外籍教师姓名：格林太太

通讯地址：16 South Street, Epping T33 B54 UK

2. 学校情况：

校址：西四大街305号 学生人数：1700人 ( 24个班 )

建校时间：1892年      教师人数：119人

校园概况：有四层教室大楼二座，图书馆一间，实验大楼一座，体育馆一座，还有体育场和游泳池，学校绿化很好，是学习的好地方。

注意：1. 信须包括所有内容要点，但不要逐条译成英语。

2. 信的长度为100~140个词。

3. 注意书信的格式。

校园：campus      体育馆：gymnasium      体育场：stadium

## 单元检测题二

(高一册 第6~9课)

### 第一卷

#### I. 单项填空 (共40小题, 计分40)

A) 从A、B、C、D中找出其划线部分与所给单词的划线部分读音相同的选项。

例: have A. gave B. save C. hat D. made

答案是C.

1. question A. nation B. election C. suggestion D. education
2. freedom A. memorial B. Washington C. sorekeeper D. oder
3. that A. thread B. cloth C. smooth D. through
4. spare A. empire B. inspire C. air D. desire
5. brook A. loom B. foot C. food D. noon
6. afraid A. trail B. dye C. aside D. pine

B) 以下所给单词均不完整, 从A、B、C、D中找出适当的字母或字母组合使其正确与完整。

例: prep\_\_\_\_\_ A. are B. ire C. ere D. ure

答案是A.

7. presid\_\_\_\_\_t A. en B. an C. on D. in
8. m\_\_\_\_\_berry A. al B. ul C. ol D. u
9. silkw\_\_\_\_\_m A. ar B. or C. er D. ir
10. m\_\_\_\_\_nister A. i B. a C. e D. ea

C) 从A、B、C、D四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的正确答案。

例: He studies hard \_\_\_\_\_?

A. is he B. isn't he C. studies he D. doesn't he

答案是D.

11. We \_\_\_\_\_ we'll visit Chairman Mao's \_\_\_\_\_ Hall tomorrow.

A. remember, Memorial B. memorize, Memory  
C. memorize, Remember D. memory, Memorial

12. He spent two hours \_\_\_\_\_ English every day.

A. to studying B. study C. studied D. studying

13. The apple tree \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of fruit.

A. was born B. was bore C. bears D. has borne

14. She did all she could \_\_\_\_\_ him with his study.

A. help B. have helped C. helping D. to help

15. In 1860, Lincoln was elected \_\_\_\_\_ of the United States.  
A. President                      B. a President  
C. the President                  D. Presidents
16. The American civil War \_\_\_\_\_ between the North and the South.  
A. broke out                      B. was broken out  
C. broke away from                D. broke into
17. His report was so \_\_\_\_\_ that we were all \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. inspiring, inspiring              B. inspiring, inspired  
C. inspired, inspiring               D. inspired, inspired
18. The money he spent last week \_\_\_\_\_ 600.  
A. added together                  B. added to  
C. added up                         D. added up to
19. The Emperor's clothes cost \_\_\_\_\_ much money that few people could afford.  
A. very                      B. so                      C. such                      D. how
20. His father \_\_\_\_\_ a pair of glasses yesterday.  
A. were putting    B. dressed    C. wore    D. had dressed
21. During the busy farming season, they kept the tractors \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. running              B. ran              C. run              D. have run
22. You look handsome today. You must \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. cut your hair                      B. had your hair cut  
C. have had your hair cut            D. your hair cut
23. The waiter dried the dish with \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a dishcloth                      B. the discloth  
C. disclothes                        D. disclothing
24. I'm afraid that your shoes \_\_\_\_\_ travelling.  
A. unfit for                          B. was unfitted for  
C. are unfit for                       D. are unfit
25. The teacher asked him not \_\_\_\_\_ to be ill again.  
A. pretended                        B. to pretend  
C. pretending                        D. being pretended
26. The Emperor tried to share \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ of his officials.  
A. in, please                        B. with, pleasure  
C. in, pleasure                       D. with, please
27. All the children in the bus \_\_\_\_\_ the song.  
A. song up              B. began up              C. took up              D. made up
28. Thank you for the trouble you have \_\_\_\_\_ to help us.  
A. given                      B. shown                      C. taken                      D. shared
29. Aqiao was \_\_\_\_\_ when her mother died.

- A. nine year old                      B. nine year old girl  
C. a nine year old girl              D. a nine-year-old girl
30. They \_\_\_\_\_ him, but nothing was found on his body.  
A. searched on    B. searched for    C. searched    D. searched of
31. To Aqiao's \_\_\_\_\_ she found herself in a different world.  
A. surprised    B. surpring              C. surprise    D. happy
32. She could \_\_\_\_\_ find a way to get into the valley after her coming back.  
A. not longer    B. longer                  C. no longer    D. not more
33. The moon has \_\_\_\_\_ and bathed the fields in its soft light.  
A. raised              B. risen                  C. rose              D. raisen
34. She danced so well that they \_\_\_\_\_ her.  
A. showed good praise at              B. cried best praise for  
C. made most praise on                  D. sang high praise for
35. Why \_\_\_\_\_ do you tell a lie?  
A. on the earth    B. on earth    C. in the earth    D. all the earth
36. This book is no more interesting than that one. This sentence means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. neither of the two books is interesting  
B. this book is more interesting than that one  
C. this book is as interesting as that one  
D. that book is interesting as this one
37. It is \_\_\_\_\_ that her health is getting worse and worse.  
A. spoken              B. said                  C. told                  D. talked
38. \_\_\_\_\_ the earth goes around the sun was not known at that time.  
A. What                  B. That                  C. It                      D. If
39. His success lies in the fact \_\_\_\_\_ he works hard.  
A. because              B. that                      C. why                      D. what
40. \_\_\_\_\_ all the people wanted to know was \_\_\_\_\_ it was true.  
A. What, weather              B. What, whether  
C. Which, whether              D. That, whether

## II. 完形填空 (共25小题, 计分25)

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从41--65各题所给的四个选项中, 选出一个最佳答案。

The bus was (41) with passagers going home from (42), most of them carrying heavy bags and baskets (43) fruit and vegetables they (44) there. There were (45) seats left when Catherin (46) the bus, and she was forced to stand (47) a very fat woman on the side, and (48) a thin, serious looking



man in dark glasses. There was (49) to hold onto, and the bus was going (50) fast that if it hadn't been for the people on each side of her, Catherin (51) fallen over. As it was she felt her bag (52) down her arm but could not move (53) again.

"Oh dear," she said, "I (54) my bag." "Don't worry," said the thin man, "I'll see if I (55) get it for you." Somehow he managed to (56) down and pull the bag up round (57) shoulder again. "Thanks a lot," said Catherin. "Not at all," the man spoke (58). "Anyway, I'm getting off (59) a moment. You'll have more room."

At the next stop the man and half a dozen other people got off. Catherin was at last able to get (60). She felt tired and hungry so she (61) her bag to find the bar (一条) of chocolate she (62) in the market.

The chocolate was there, but her (63) containing (64) money and her return ticket (65).

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|------------------------|--------------------|------------------|---------------|
| 41. A. surrounded      | B. observed        | C. crowded       | D. splendid   |
| 42. A. restaurant      | B. market          | C. station       | D. hotel      |
| 43. A. full of         | B. full            | C. holding of    | D. having     |
| 44. A. had been bought | B. bought          | C. were bought   | D. had bought |
| 45. A. any             | B. many            | C. no            | D. one        |
| 46. A. got off         | B. took up         | C. got on        | D. set on     |
| 47. A. beside          | B. except          | C. for           | D. on         |
| 48. A. on the other    | B. the other       | C. on one        | D. on another |
| 49. A. anything        | B. something       | C. no one        | D. nothing    |
| 50. A. such            | B. so              | C. also          | D. as         |
| 51. A. have            | B. will have       | C. would have    | D. could have |
| 52. A. slipping        | B. ridding         | C. rejecting     | D. lying      |
| 53. A. to pull up it   | B. to pull it up   | C. to it pull up | D. to pull up |
| 54. A. was losing      | B. lost            | C. am losing     | D. was lost   |
| 55. A. could           | B. would           | C. must          | D. can        |
| 56. A. look            | B. bend            | C. get           | D. sit        |
| 57. A. it              | B. her             | C. his           | D. Catherin   |
| 58. A. hurriedly       | B. hardly          | C. mercy         | D. orderly    |
| 59. A. in              | B. for             | C. on            | D. after      |
| 60. A. a house         | B. a moment        | C. a seat        | D. a stop     |
| 61. A. closed          | B. throw           | C. dug           | D. opened     |
| 62. A. had sold        | B. had been sold   |                  |               |
| C. had bought          | D. had been bought |                  |               |
| 63. A. basket          | B. wallet          | C. ticket        | D. tape       |