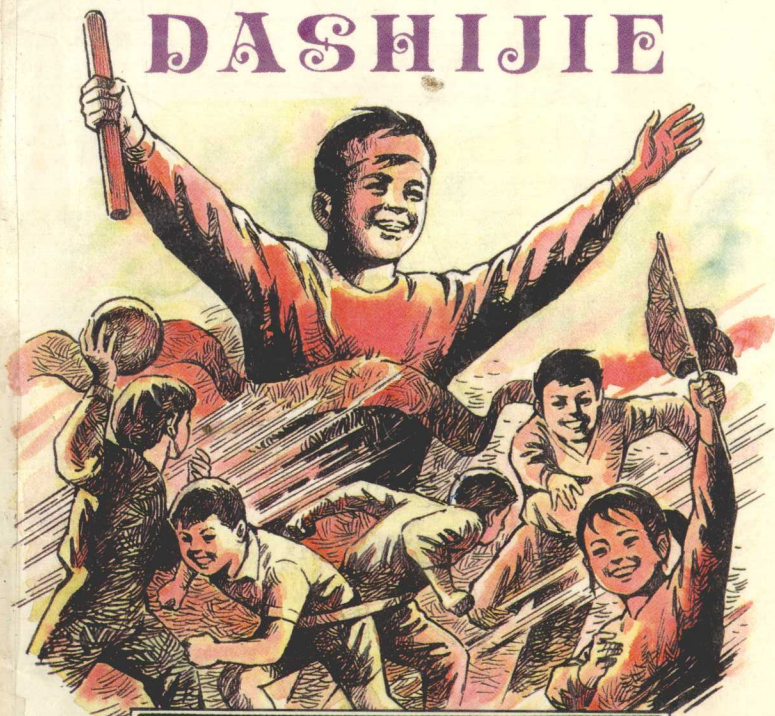


徐 杰 主編

# 游戏大世界

YOUXI  
DASHIJIE



上海科技教育出版社

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CHUBANSHE

主 编  
上海人民广播电台《少儿节目》征文选

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## 前 言

84.1.17  
一天,我和几位同事回忆起孩提时的游戏时,大家竟然神飞色舞,一个个都能一口气举出几十种有趣的玩法。可是,现在我们周围却很少见到孩子们一起玩的身影。这也许是现在的孩子大多是独生子女,并且大都居住在独门独户的新工房里,家长一般也不赞成孩子相互串门。因此,孩子们跟小伙伴们玩耍的机会很少。尤其是竞争日益激烈的升学考试,成堆的作业使好心的老师和家长自觉或不自觉地剥夺了孩子们玩的权利。鲁迅先生曾讲过:“游戏是儿童的最正当的行为。”玩能培养爱好、开阔视野、积累知识、增长智慧、锻炼身体、丰富课余生活、陶冶美好情操。玩还能锻炼少年儿童勇敢、机智、刚毅的性格,培养他们观察事物的能力,丰富想象力,发展创造性思维。古今中外的科学家,比如张衡、李时珍、牛顿、达尔文等,他们取得的伟大成就,都与他们小时候数星星、采标本、做风车、捉小虫等不起眼的游戏、活动和玩耍分不开的。

去年暑假,我有机会帮助接“中学生热线电话”,许多同学打电话来问:“我在暑假里该怎样玩?”玩是儿童的天性,然而现在的少年儿童大多不太会玩。可以这样说,一个不太会玩的儿童,其发展是不健全的。但是这个问题至今没能引起人们应有的重视。为此,上海人民广播电台《少儿节目》举行了“怎样玩”有奖征文活动。

这次征文活动产生了意想不到的社会反响,先后收到来自全国 20 多个省、市、自治区的近万篇征文稿。来稿者中有

工人、农民、解放军、医生、科技工作者、干部、教师、学生、个体户及敬老院的老人和盲童学校的盲童。作者中年龄最大的80岁，最小的才7岁。来稿中的游戏类型很多，有家庭游戏、弄堂游戏、校园游戏、军事游戏、棋牌游戏、魔术游戏、智力游戏等。征文在广播中播出后，受到社会各界的关注和好评，先后收到许多听众的来信来电，称赞这次征文活动搞得好，是为广大少年儿童做了一件有意义的大好事。

广播有其他大众传播媒介无法替代的优势，但也有“稍纵即逝”和“难以保存”等不足。我们希望能让没有机会收听到我们广播节目的听众也能分享这次征文的成果，希望能让这些健康有趣的游戏方法在广大少年儿童中广泛流传和永久保存。在上海科技教育出版社的热情帮助下，这次征文的选集《游戏大世界》终于与广大读者见面了！

这本书所选的游戏，内容丰富、形式多样，而且适合在不同场合进行活动的需要。为了便于读者选择，我们对游戏进行了大致的分类。

最后，对有关各方所表示的关心、支持，在此谨表示衷心的感谢！

徐 杰

1992.5.1.

## 前 言

标准化命题考试，是运用教育测量学的基本原理对学生所掌握的知识进行系统的定量定性分析和全面的考察考核成绩的科学方法。

本试题集是根据现行的高中教学大纲和教材内容，并参考国内外相当程度的英语标准化试题，以及我国1978年以来英语高考题型，特别是以1988年的高考题型为基础编写而成。

本书共编入试题18套(每课一套)计1800道习题。其特点是将现行高级中学课本的知识内容逐课全面地编成了习题，重点突出，覆盖面广，既有每课必须掌握的重点题和难题，又有相应的变型拔高题，可供广大高中学生和中等程度的英语自学者研读，也是教师们理想的教学参考材料，以此对学生进行“双基训练”和综合提高练习。如作高考总复习之用则尤为适宜。

本书的语音部分习题系采用每课必须掌握的单词设计的。单词(或词组)释义、完型填空也均选自各课或与之相近的文章。语法填空部分基本上囊括了各课出现的语言点。阅读理解部分的选文，有些虽略深于课文内容，但对培养学生阅读理解能力将会有很大帮助。

本书承蒙外籍教师英国文学硕士亨生(Henson)女士审阅，魏铁汉副教授审定，杜琳先生、王玉竹先生的大力协助

还有冯海燕、姜姗、孙刚等同志的大力支持，在此，谨向他们表示诚挚的谢意。

由于编者的学识水平所限，书中疏漏不妥之处，希能得到各位师长和广大读者的指教。

编者

一九八九年一月

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# MATRICULATION ENGLISH TEST

## FOR LESSON ONE

### HOW MARX LEARNED

### FOREIGN LANGUAGES

#### 第一部分 (K) 英语知识

##### K1. 语音知识

(A) 在ABCD四个单词的划线部分中, 有一个与第一个单词划线部分的读音不同的选项请选出。

- |                         |                             |                             |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. <u>pr</u> aise       | A. <u>n</u> ative           | B. <u>b</u> ase             |
| 2. <u>l</u> imit        | A. <u>r</u> apid            | D. <u>t</u> ranslate        |
| 3. <u>a</u> rticle      | A. <u>r</u> apid            | B. <u>i</u> diom            |
| 4. <u>p</u> olitical    | C. <u>c</u> ivil            | D. <u>s</u> ituation        |
| 5. <u>l</u> ea <u>i</u> | A. <u>g</u> rasp            | B. <u>a</u> sk              |
| 6. <u>i</u> diom        | C. <u>g</u> ra <u>s</u> s   | D. <u>g</u> ra <u>m</u> mar |
|                         | A. <u>h</u> ow <u>e</u> ver | B. <u>l</u> etter           |
|                         | C. <u>l</u> ate <u>r</u>    | D. <u>G</u> ermany          |
|                         | A. <u>g</u> re <u>a</u> t   | B. <u>k</u> ee <u>p</u>     |
|                         | C. <u>t</u> ee <u>t</u> h   | D. <u>f</u> re <u>e</u> ly  |
|                         | A. <u>r</u> ea <u>l</u>     | B. <u>r</u> ea <u>l</u> ly  |
|                         | C. <u>r</u> ea <u>l</u> ity | D. <u>h</u> ea <u>r</u>     |

(B) 下列对话的划线句子中, 哪些单词在一般情况下要重读?

Belgium

7. ....What are you doing?

.....I am working.

A. I      B. am      C. X      ☒ D. working

8. ....Do you have a pen?

.....No, but I have a pencil.

*encourage* A. No, but      B. No, I  
C. No, a      D. No, pencil

(C) 以下每组对话由句子①、句子②、句子③三个句子组成，指出这三个句子在一般情况下应该用什么语调。

9. ①Where are you from?

②I am from China.

③So, you can speak Chinese, can't you?

A. ① 升调      ② 降调      ③ 升调

*Russian* B. ① 升调      ② 降调      ③ 降调

☒ C. ① 降调      ② 降调      ③ 降调

D. ① 升调      ② 升调      ③ 升调

10. ①Do you like English?

②No, I don't.

③What language do you like best?

*reason* ☒ A. ① 升调      ② 降调      ③ 降调

B. ① 降调      ② 降调      ③ 降调

C. ① 升调      ② 升调      ③ 降调

D. ① 升调      ② 降调      ③ 升调

KII. 完形填空 先通读下面短文然后从下边四个选项中选择可填入相应空白处的最佳答案。

There is one language that is in use in every

country <sup>in</sup> 12 the world. The people who <sup>use</sup> 13 it are young and old, short and tall, <sup>thin and fat</sup> 14. It's everybody's <sup>second</sup> 15 language. It's easy to understand, <sup>but</sup> 16 you can't hear <sup>it</sup> 17. It's sign language.

When you wave <sup>to</sup> 18 a friend who is <sup>crossing</sup> 19 the street, you are <sup>using</sup> 20 sign language. When you smile <sup>at</sup> 21 someone, you are saying "I want to be <sup>friendly</sup> 22," <sup>but</sup> 23 you are not speaking. When you <sup>raise</sup> 24 your hand in class, you are saying, "Please <sup>ask</sup> 25 me, I think I know the correct answer." Babies who can't talk can point <sup>at</sup> 26 things. <sup>A policeman</sup> 27 who wants <sup>to stop</sup> 28 traffic holds up his hand. He's <sup>using</sup> 29 sign language. <sup>every day</sup>

How many hand signs do you use 30?

11. ☒ A. in      B. at      C. for      D. on
12. ☒ A. in      B. on      C. to      D. of
13. A. using      B. uses      C. to use      ☒ D. use
14. A. the thin and the fat      ☒ B. thin and fat  
C. a fat and a thin      D. thins and fats
15. ☒ A. the second      B. a second  
☒ C. second      D. seconds
16. ☒ A. but      B. and      C. or      ☒ D. although
17. ☒ A. it      B. them      C. its      D. him
18. A. with      B. for      ☒ C. to      D. of
19. A. across      B. acrossing      C. cross      ☒ D. crossing
20. ☒ A. use      ☒ B. using      C. to use      D. used
21. A. with      ☒ B. at      C. for      D. of

22. A. friend B. friendly  
C. made friend D. friendless
23. A. because B. since C. in order that D. but
24. A. raise B. rise C. put down D. get out
25. A. let B. ask C. answer D. know
26. A. out B. off C. at D. into
27. A. A Policeman B. A police  
C. One policemen D. The police
28. A. stopping B. having stopped  
C. stop D. to stop
29. A. use B. used C. to use D. using
30. A. everyday B. each day  
C. every day D. one day

KIII. 词形填空 在A B C D四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的正确词形。

31. She felt it was right to tell him the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. true B. truth C. truthtul D. truthlessness
32. He studies hard in order to \_\_\_\_\_ his English.  
A. improvement B. improving  
C. improve D. improved
33. Thousand of \_\_\_\_\_ died in the Liberation War.  
A. revolution B. revolutionary  
C. revolutions D. revolutionaries
34. Among all the subjects, I like \_\_\_\_\_ most.  
A. political B. politic  
C. politics D. politician

be sure to do sth. 一定会

35. We are sure to    the four modernizations.  
A. real B. really C. realize D. reality
36. The sentence is not   .  
A. grammar B. grammatical 语法上的 C. grammatically D. grammaticize
37. Her C is not correct.  
A. explanation B. explain  
C. explanation D. explained
38. She works hard. This will B her to catch up with the others.  
A. able B. enable C. ability D. ably
39. Studying English is of great   .  
A. importance B. important  
C. importantness D. import
40. The book is difficult. It is    that you won't understand it.  
A. nature B. natural 不用说  
C. naturally D. naturalness

KIV. 选择错误答案 在A B C D四个选项中, 有一个是不合题意或是错误的, 请选出。

41. Italians his   , isn't it?  
A. mother tongue B. native land  
C. native language D. native tongue
42. Karl Marx    there In Spring, 1838.  
A. arrived B. reached to C. got D. went
43. Marx began    Russian in his fifties.

- ☒ A. studies                      B. to study  
☐ C. studying                    ☒ D. the study of
44. He will give you some advice on    English.
- ☒ A. to learn                      B. how to learn  
☐ C. how you should learn    ☐ D. learning
45. He is    jion the basketball team.
- ☐ A. too short to                  B. not tall enough to  
☐ C. so short that he can't ☒ D. so tall to
46. Our foreign teachers are   .
- ☒ A. Germen-~~y~~                      B. English man  
☐ C. Americans                      D. Japanese
47. His father began to learn French   .
- ☐ A. in his sixties    B. when he was over sixty  
☐ C. at the age of sixty  
☒ D. when he was in his sixty
48. When you learn a foreign language you musn't always    everything into your own language.
- ☒ A. put    ☒ B. take    C. translate    D. turn
49. He    come to see you this morning.
- ☒ A. is sure                      ☒ B. will surely  
☐ C. is sure to                      D. is sure that he will
50. The students of Class Seven    She nyang tomorrow.
- ☒ A. are leaving                  ☒ B. are to leave  
☒ C. going to leaving    ☐ D. will leave

KV. 语法填空 在A B C D四个选项中, 选出可以填入空

白处的正确答案。

51. Karl Marx was born in \_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_ was his native language.  
A. German, Germany B. Germany, Germans  
C. German, Germanies D. Germany, German
52. Marx was forced to leave his country in his \_\_\_\_.  
A. twenty B. twenties  
C. twentieth D. twentieths
53. He is leaving for Beijing \_\_\_\_.  
A. before long B. long before  
C. after long D. long after
54. The workers made him \_\_\_\_ of the workshop.  
A. head B. a head C. the head D. heads
55. The teacher has given me some advice \_\_\_\_ how to learn maths.  
A. in B. on C. at D. such
56. She is \_\_\_\_ weak that she can't do the job.  
A. too B. very C. such D. so
57. 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
58. He doesn't live here. He has \_\_\_\_.  
A. a his own honse B. a house of himself  
C. a house of him D. a house of his own
59. I can't grasp what he said. The word "grasp" means \_\_\_\_.

- A. agree to      B. accept  
 C. understand      D. believe
60. His French was \_\_\_ to write articles.  
 A. well enough      B. good enough  
 C. enough well      D. enough good
61. The book is written in \_\_\_ simple English that you can read it.  
 A. as      B. so      C. such      D. more *about*
62. The two things \_\_\_ Marx was not sure were the grammar and some of the idioms.  
 A. that      B. which      C. about      D. about that
63. My watch is five minutes \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. rapid      B. fast      C. quick      D. quickly
64. I'll do my homework now so that I won't have \_\_\_\_\_ on Sunday.  
 A. for      B. them      C. one      D. to *do it*
65. The visitors \_\_\_\_\_ England tomorrow.  
 A. leave to      B. will leave from  
 C. are leaving      D. are to leaving
66. Marx and Engels were two \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Germans      B. Germen  
 C. Germanies      D. Germony
67. He \_\_\_\_\_ until he was over seventy.  
 A. didn't stop to work      B. stopped working  
 C. kept on to work      D. didn't stop working
68. Marx gave \_\_\_\_\_ on how to master English.

advice 不可数名词

- A. some advices      B. several advice  
C. several piece of advice      D. some advice
69. \_\_\_\_\_ he began to learn English.

- A. In 1870th      B. In 1870s  
C. In 1870's      D. In the 1870 s
70. Marx learned some English and then \_\_\_\_\_

- himself Russian.
- A. went on to teach      B. went on teaching  
C. kept on teaching      D. kept on to teach

KV. 判断正误 下面每个句子中有四个划线部份其中有一个是错误的。请选出

71. The political reasons forced Marx to leave his homeland.
- A      B      C      D

72. The book is written in so easy English that beginners can understand it easily.
- A      B      C      D

73. After talking, she went on telling an interesting story.
- A      B      C      D

74. In one of his works, Marx gave the young some advise on how to learn a foreign language.
- A      B      C      D