

321 创新实践同步·单元练与测

素质教育 新同步

全国知名重点学校联合编写组 编



★·修订版·★

课内四基达标
能力素质提高
综合实践创新
高考真题演练

高中英语

第一册(上)

高一上学期用

中国致公出版社

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前 言

实施素质教育的主渠道在课堂,学生学习的主渠道也在课堂,向课堂 45 分钟要效率,高质量的“同步练习”应该是检测学习成果的一个最重要的环节。

为此,我们特组织了全国知名的教研员及重点中小学的一线特高级教师组成了“中小学新教材同步单元练习编委会”,依据人教社 2002 年秋季的最新教材,编写了该套丛书,其独有的特点:

一、该套丛书完全按照教育部颁发的中小学各科新大纲及人教社的新教材编写,题型体现了中、高考的最新信息。这套丛书冠名“321”的“3”即三新——新大纲、新教材、新题型的涵义。

二、该丛书内容完全同新教材配套编写,每课(或单元)的体例如下:

1. 课内四基达标(基本知识、基本技能、基本态度、基本能力);

2. 能力素质提高;

3. 渗透拓展创新;

4. 中考(或高考)真题演练(中考、高考相关知识点真题,小学部分改为竞赛趣题欣赏)。

从以上体例不难看出,素质教育的两个重点,即创新精神和实践能力得到了充分地体现。这亦是“321”的“2”之涵义。

三、追求知识和能力的同步发展,追求符合素质教育精神的教辅是我们的理想,为教师减负,为学生减负是我们编写这套练习的原则。综观全套练习,不难看出,每个练习题均精雕细刻,题量少而精,授人以鱼不如授人以渔,授人以金不如“点石成金术”。所有这些无非是围绕一个目的,即提高学生的综合素质,这亦是“321”的“1”的涵义。

本套丛书包括小学语文和数学两科,初、高中的语文、数学、英语、物理、化学、政治、历史、地理和生物九科,可作为学生的随堂练习或课外作业及家长辅导子女学习、检测学习效果用。书后附有参考答案,以便学生做完练习后查对。

由于我们水平有限,错误与不妥之处请指正。

编 者

2002 年 6 月于北京

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Unit 1 The Summer Holidays



课内四基达标

一、单项选择

- () 1. They worked in the open air ____ the light of the moon.
A. in B. under
C. by D. with
- () 2. I don't think the maths problem is ____ difficult for me.
A. too much B. much too
C. very much D. much
- () 3. ____ most of the people, the plan won't work.
A. On opinion of
B. On the opinion of
C. In opinion of
D. In the opinion of
- () 4. I hope ____.
A. you well B. you good
C. you are well D. you are good
- () 5. August is ____ than any other month in our country.
A. very hot B. hotter
C. the hottest D. many hotter
- () 6. When you meet someone ____ the first time you usually say "how do you do".
A. at B. in
C. for D. on
- () 7. — I'm not feeling ____ today. I'm afraid I can't go with you.
— Oh, that's too bad.
A. good B. nice
C. well D. had
- () 8. You'd better ____ outdoors. It's too

cold.

- A. stay B. to stay
C. not stay D. not to stay
- () 9. Jane ____ back in a day or two.
A. came B. come
C. will come D. has come
- () 10. Father ____ some men because there ____ a lot of work to do on the farm now.
A. will employ, are
B. has employed, is
C. employed, has
D. is employing, have
- () 11. Could you tell me ____ last year?
A. which school you were at
B. which school you were
C. which school were you at
D. which school were you
- () 12. Charlie went to the evening party last Saturday.
____.
A. So was his brother
B. So his brother was
C. So did his brother
D. So his brother did
- () 13. The last bus had gone by. ____, we had to go home on foot.
A. So B. Because
C. But D. As a result
- () 14. Please don't have the horse ____ all the time.
A. run B. running
C. ran D. to run
- () 15. Mr. Smith told us that we ____ hand

in our homework by Friday.

- A. must B. need to
C. have to D. should to

() 16. _____ did you say your summer vacation was great?

- A. What B. How
C. Why D. Which

() 17. Please _____ where we will meet tomorrow.

- A. find out B. find
C. look for D. found out

() 18. Most parents _____ their children to go to college.

- A. hope B. order
C. wish D. tell

() 19. —Can I help you?

—That's very nice _____ you.

- A. to B. with
C. for D. of

() 20. —I'm feeling rather tired.

— _____ a game of tennis?

- A. How about play
B. What about playing
C. Why do you play
D. How about to play

二、同步语法专练 (特殊疑问句)

() 1. _____ are you going to stay here?

“For a month.”

- A. How much
B. How long
C. How often
D. How many times

() 2. Who _____ carry the box?

- A. does he help B. did he help
C. he helped D. he did help

() 3. _____ is your father? He is a worker.

- A. Who B. Whom

- C. What D. Which

() 4. — “_____ do you go back home?”

— “Once a week.”

- A. How long B. How soon
C. How often D. How far

() 5. _____ did he get this information?

- A. Who B. Where
C. What D. Which

() 6. What _____ for lunch?

- A. do you often have
B. do you have often
C. you have often
D. have you often had

() 7. How is the old man?

- A. He is seventy.
B. He's Henry.
C. He's much better.
D. He's a doctor.

() 8. _____ is everything going?

Very well.

- A. What B. How
C. Where D. How much

() 9. _____ do you weigh?

About 50 kilos.

- A. How B. How heavy
C. How much D. How many

() 10. _____ do you think _____ invite to my birthday party?

- A. What; will I
B. What; I would
C. When; I
D. Who; I will



能力素质提高

一、完形填空

It was winter. Harry was _____ 1 _____ all day long. “I

can 2 find shoes for my feet 3 any shops," he said to his friend, Dick, 4 one of his feet was bigger than 5.

"Why 6 you go to a shoe 7?" Dick said. "A good one can make you the 8 shoes."

"Yes, you are right," Harry said.

Harry went to the shoe maker that lived 9 Dick's village 10 morning and asked the maker to make a pair of shoes for him.

Harry went to the village again a week later and looked 11 the shoes. Then he said to the shoe maker 12. "You are 13 silly man. I said, 'Make one bigger than the other.' But you have made one smaller than the other."

- () 1. A. happy B. worried
C. busy D. frightened
- () 2. A. at all B. no
C. never D. ever
- () 3. A. for B. with
C. at D. on
- () 4. A. since B. while
C. for D. but
- () 5. A. others B. the other
C. another D. other
- () 6. A. won't B. didn't
C. don't D. aren't
- () 7. A. store B. buyer
C. maker D. shop
- () 8. A. small B. big
C. wrong D. right
- () 9. A. in B. from
C. of D. on
- () 10. A. tomorrow B. late
C. the next D. next one
- () 11. A. on B. at
C. in D. for
- () 12. A. happily B. angrily

- C. usually D. lonely
- () 13. A. very B. the
C. an D. a

二、阅读理解

A

Tom had retired (退休) and lived by himself a long way from town. He hardly ever left his home, but one day he went into town to buy some things in the market, and after he had bought them, he went into a restaurant and sat down at a table by himself. When he looked around, he saw several old people put eyeglasses on before reading their newspapers, so after lunch he decided to go to a store to buy himself some glasses too. He walked along the road, and soon found a store.

The man in the shop made him try on a lot of glasses, but Tom always said, "No, I can't read with these."

The man became more and more puzzled (困惑), until finally he said, "Excuse me, but can you read at all?"

"No, of course I can't!" Tom said angrily. "If I was already able to read, do you think I would have come here to buy glasses?"

- () 1. Tom lived _____.
A. alone
B. with his family
C. with his children
D. with his wife
- () 2. How often did Tom go to town?
A. Once a week.
B. Every day.
C. Every week.
D. Hardly ever.
- () 3. Before reading their newspapers, the old people in the restaurant _____.
A. put on their hats

B. took their coats off

C. drank their drinks

D. put on their glasses

() 4. The man in the store sold ____ .

A. glasses for the old people

B. glasses for the people who couldn't see well

C. glasses for people who couldn't read

D. glasses for the retired man

() 5. What mistake did Tom make?

A. He couldn't find the right kind of store.

B. He went to the wrong kind of store.

C. He didn't try on all the glasses in the store.

D. He thought that a person who had not learned to read would be able to do so if he wore glasses.

B

Allan goes everywhere with Birgitta Anderson, a 54-year-old secretary. He moves around her office at work and goes shopping with her. "Most people don't seem to mind Allan," says Birgitta, who thinks he is wonderful. "He's my fourth child," she says. She may think of him and treat him that way, buying his food, paying his health bills and his taxes, but in fact Allan is a dog.

Birgitta and Allan live in Sweden, a country where everyone is expected to lead an orderly life according to the rules laid down by the government (政府), which also provides a high level of care for its people. This level of care costs money.

People in Sweden pay taxes on everything, so they aren't surprised to find that owning a dog means yet more taxes. Some people are paying as much as 500 Swedish in taxes a year for the right (权利) to keep their dog. The money is spent by the government on dog hospitals

and sometimes medical treatment for a dog that falls ill.

However, most such treatment is expensive. So owners often decide to pay health and even life insurance (保险) for the dog.

In Sweden dog owners must pay for any damage (损害) their dog does. A Swedish Kennel Club official explains what this means: if your dog runs out on the road and gets hit by a passing car, you, as the owner, have to pay for any damage done to the car, even if your dog has been killed in the accident.

() 6. Birgitta pays taxes for Allan because ____ .

A. he is her dog

B. he is her child

C. he follows her everywhere

D. he often falls ill

() 7. The money paid as dog taxes is used to ____ .

A. keep a high level of care for the people

B. pay for damage done by dogs

C. give medical care for dogs

D. buy insurance for dog owners

() 8. If a dog causes a car accident and gets killed, who should pay for the damage done to the car?

A. The owner of the car.

B. The owner of the dog.

C. The insurance company.

D. The government.

() 9. From the text, it can be inferred that in Sweden ____ .

A. dogs are welcome in public places

B. keeping dogs means asking for trouble

C. many car accidents are caused by dogs

D. people care much about dogs

() 10. Which of the following is not correct ac-

according to the passage?

- A. Allen is Brigitta's fourth son.
- B. People in Sweden pay taxes on everything.
- C. In Sweden people have a high level of care for themselves from the government.
- D. Treatment for the dog is mostly expensive.



综合实践创新

一、单项选择

- () 1. He seemed to _____ Jane. He knew her well.
 - A. introduced to
 - B. be introducing to
 - C. be introduced to
 - D. have been introduced to
- () 2. —It was careless of you to have left your clothes outside at night.
—My God!
 - A. So did I
 - B. So I did
 - C. So were you
 - D. So did you
- () 3. —You've won the football game. Congratulations!
—_____
 - A. It's nice of you to say so
 - B. We are really lucky
 - C. No one else could do it
 - D. Oh, not really
- () 4. The visiting professor _____ giving lectures to students _____ invited to meetings at times.
 - A. preferred; to being
 - B. preferred; rather than
 - C. preferred; than being
 - D. preferred to; to being
- () 5. We have worked out a plan. But I'm un-

certain whether it will do in _____.

- A. fact
 - B. practice
 - C. deed
 - D. time
- () 6. I have never heard such a more _____ story, which really _____ me.
 - A. interested; excites
 - B. interesting; excites
 - C. interesting; is excited
 - D. interested; is exciting
 - () 7. When you haven't finished this, why do you go on _____ that?
 - A. with
 - B. to do
 - C. doing
 - D. to have done
 - () 8. He fell off his bike. _____, he had to stay at home for several days.
 - A. In a word
 - B. In other words
 - C. As a result
 - D. However
 - () 9. —Excuse me, sir, is this taken?
—_____.
 - A. Sure, you may take it
 - B. Certainly, help yourself
 - C. No, I don't think so
 - D. No, I don't hope so
 - () 10. —Among the pencil-boxes, which one do you prefer?
—_____ will do.
 - A. All
 - B. Every
 - C. Both
 - D. Any
 - () 11. —Will you please give my _____ to Jake when you see him?
—_____.
 - A. regards; Sure
 - B. wishes; Thanks
 - C. wish; Certainly
 - D. regard; I will





() 12. How about going to play football now?

_____.

- A. I'd love to
- B. I would like
- C. I like
- D. I'd like

() 13. Which of the following is wrong?

- A. Please say "Hi" to her.
- B. Give my love to her.
- C. Send my best wishes to her.
- D. Give my best regard to her

() 14. He asked _____ Tom had come on time when the meeting started.

- A. if
- B. that
- C. once
- D. unless

() 15. He went to the railway station to _____ the trains.

- A. ask for
- B. ask of
- C. ask about
- D. ask

二、阅读理解

A

John had a new car, but it was in the garage repairs (修车库), so he borrowed his wife's old car one evening. He found that it didn't have much gas in the tank. So he drove to a service station and filled it up. But then the car wouldn't start.

He thought there was probably something loose (松的) in the battery (电池), so he took a small wrench out of his pocket and hit the battery with it. The car started at once. Then John saw that one of the lights was not working, either. "There is something wrong there, too," he thought. He hit it on the side with his wrench, and it lit up right away.

The garage man stood by, watching what he did, and then he ran over to John and said, "If you ever want to sell your car, I don't want it, but I'd be very happy to make you an offer for that wrench."

"How much do you want for the wrench?"

() 1. John borrowed his wife's old car because _____.

- A. John's old car was in repairs
- B. John's new car was being repaired
- C. John had his car repaired at home
- D. John had his wife's car repaired in the garage

() 2. After filling the car with the gas, his wife's car wouldn't start because _____.

- A. there was no gas in its tank
- B. there was something loose in the battery
- C. the car was locked
- D. John didn't know how to start it

() 3. John's wife's car _____.

- A. was in an good condition
- B. was an old car, but it was in use
- C. didn't work at all
- D. was a good one with nothing wrong with it

() 4. What the garage man said _____.

- A. showed that he needed the same wrench as John's
- B. showed that he liked the wrench very much
- C. was to make fun of John and suggested the car was too old indeed
- D. showed that his wrench was a wonderful one

B

February 20, 2001

Dear Mr Anderson,

I'm not sure whether you will remember me or not, but we met in Bethany last year. It was at your daughter's wedding. Her husband David is an old

friend of mine (in fact, we were roommates in college) and I came from New York for the wedding. You and I had a chat at the reception and I told you a little about my job as a reporter for New York Times. You said that I should get in touch with you if I ever decided to come back to Bethany. At that time I had every intention of staying in New York, but since then I have changed my mind and now I would like very much to get a job back in my own hometown. My problem is this — I have been away now for so long (since 1989 in fact) that I have no job contacts (合约) in Bethany. That's why I'm writing to you now. I would appreciate it very much if you could put me in touch with anyone who could help me or advise me. I hesitated writing to you like this, but any suggestions you might have would be appreciated.

My best wishes to you and Mrs Anderson.

Sincerely yours,

Patrick Neal

() 5. Patrick Neal was not sure Mr. Anderson would remember him because _____.

- A. they had not seen each other for many years
- B. Patrick had been away from hometown for a long time
- C. They had met only once
- D. Mr Anderson was too busy

() 6. Patrick Neal had been invited to Mr Anderson's daughter's wedding because _____.

- A. he was Mr Anderson's friend
- B. he was a reporter for New York Times
- C. they were relatives from the same hometown
- D. he and Mr Anderson's son-in-law were college-mates

() 7. Patrick Neal asked Mr Anderson _____.

- A. to find a job for him
- B. to give some advice about his job
- C. to help him in his work
- D. to introduce him to someone who might help him to get a job

() 8. Patrick Neal decided to get a job in Bethany because _____.

- A. he was brought up there
- B. his friend David was staying there
- C. he loved the beautiful place
- D. Mr Anderson would help him there

() 9. How long has the writer been working in New York?

- A. Two years.
- B. Only one year.
- C. Ten years.
- D. Twelve years.

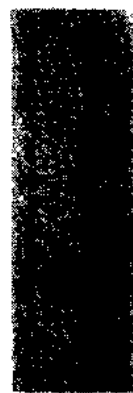
() 10. What does the writer do in New York?

- A. He has no job at all.
- B. He is still a college student.
- C. He is a newspaper reporter.
- D. He is an editor (编辑) for New York Times.

三、短文改错

Yesterday Jenny has promised to come

to help me for my geography. She said that she had come at nine. It is now ten o'clock, but she didn't come yet. I am afraid that she didn't come today. In the passed, she always kept her promise and is always on time. I don't know what was happened to her this time.



Perhaps she was not feeling well. If 9. _____
so I will go to see her this afternoon. 10. _____



高考真题演练

- () 1. —How are you today?
— Oh, I _____ as ill as I do now for a very long time. (NMET 2000)
A. didn't feel
B. wasn't feeling
C. don't feel
D. haven't felt
- () 2. Rather than _____ on a crowded bus, he always prefers _____ a bicycle. (NMET 1994)
A. ride; ride
B. riding; ride
C. ride; to ride
D. to ride; riding
- () 3. Mrs. Brown was much disappointed to see the washing machine she had had _____ went wrong again. (1998 上海)
A. it to repair B. it repaired
C. repaired D. to be repaired

() 4. —Please don't make a noise. (1997 高考样题)

—_____. I'll be as quiet as a mouse.

- A. Yes, I won't B. No, I won't
C. No, I will D. Yes, I will

() 5. " Let me introduce myself, I'm Albert."
" _____." (NMET 1993)

- A. What a pleasure
B. It's my pleasure
C. I'm very pleased
D. Pleased to meet you

() 6. —Alice, you feed the bird today,
_____? (NMET 1999)

—But I fed it yesterday.

- A. do you B. will you
C. didn't you D. don't you

Unit 2 In the Lab



课内四基达标

一、单项选择

- () 1. This coat is too small for you to wear _____. my opinion.
A. as B. in
C. with D. to
- () 2. —Have you _____ to Guangzhou?
—Yes. I _____ there last year.
A. been; went
B. gone; went
C. gone; have been
D. been; been
- () 3. You will fail _____ you work harder.
A. if B. while
C. unless D. or
- () 4. The man _____ thick glasses is the English teacher _____ Grade 3.
A. have; in B. with; of
C. with; at D. on; with
- () 5. Have you finished _____ your experiment already?
A. to do B. do
C. doing D. did
- () 6. What about _____?
A. when will we leave
B. what shall we do
C. what we shall do
D. how shall we do it
- () 7. _____ that the lab is tidy and clean.
A. Make sure B. Make surely
C. To make sure D. Making sure
- () 8. They _____ to use everything in the lab.
A. allowed B. are allowing
C. are allowed D. allow
- () 9. He told us a very _____ story about his life in Africa.
A. living B. live
C. lively D. life
- () 10. His lessons were not _____.
A. easily forgotten
B. forgotten easier
C. easy forgotten
D. forget easily
- () 11. The professor said that they didn't watch _____.
A. careful enough
B. enough careful
C. carefully enough
D. enough carefully
- () 12. Don't forget _____ the electricity when you leave the lab.
A. to turn off B. turn off
C. turning off D. to turn away
- () 13. This kind of food _____.
A. tastes good
B. tastes well
C. is tasted delicious
D. is tasted well
- () 14. _____ you have learned German, you will find Italian easy.
A. Before B. While
C. Once D. For
- () 15. I really don't know _____ to do next.
A. how B. what
C. why D. if
- () 16. The mixture smells _____ but tastes _____.
A. good; bad B. bad; good
C. well; bad D. bad; well

- A. well; badly B. good; bad
C. well; bad D. good; badly
- () 17. The cup of mixture was _____ to the teacher at last.
A. returning B. returning back
C. returned D. returned back
- () 18. He came to see us on foot _____ by bike.
A. instead B. instead of
C. in place of D. than
- () 19. If by any chance someone comes to see me, ask them to leave a _____.
A. message B. letter
C. sentence D. notice
- () 20. I have a few pen-friends, but _____ has written to me this year.
A. neither of them
B. either of them
C. none of them
D. some of them

二、同步语法专练

- () 1. The professor said to his students, "Watch me carefully now." The professor asked his students _____.
A. to watch me carefully now
B. watch him carefully now
C. watch me carefully now
D. to watch him carefully then
- () 2. "Please come here tomorrow," the doctor said to her father. The doctor asked her father _____.
A. to come here tomorrow
B. to come there the next day
C. to go there the next day
D. go there the next day
- () 3. "Come out!" the teacher ordered us

- A. to go out B. to come out
C. not go out D. go out
- () 4. Mother said to me, "Don't tell a lie." Mother told me _____ a lie.
A. not to tell B. to not tell
C. not tell D. to tell not
- () 5. "We'll go to the park the day after tomorrow," he said. He told me that they _____.
A. would go to the park the day after the next
B. to go to the park the following day
C. to go to the park the day before last
D. went to the park the next day
- () 6. "Lend your bike to me, please," he said to me. He asked me _____.
A. to lend his bike for me
B. to lend my bike to him
C. to lend your bike to me
D. to borrow my bike for him



能力素质提高

一、完形填空

In the traditional (传统的) education, the teacher may feel that the students are not very grown up. 1, teachers are older than students, 2 teachers feel that students are 3 and do not know much about the 4. The teachers feel that they must tell the students 5 to do most of the time, and that they must also 6 the students study specific (特殊的) things. In open education, the teacher's methods are very different. These teachers feel that the students are 7 first, and students second. They 8 the students to be responsible 9 the things that they do, just as adults (成年人) 10. A student's ideas and feelings are just as important as the teacher's. The teacher 11 the students to decide 12 they want to do, and does not make them study

what they do not want to. The teacher lets them decide what to study and how 13 to study. It's very important for the teacher to 14 how he or she feels 15 the students.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| () 1. A. Usually | B. Indeed |
| C. Not | D. Actually |
| () 2. A. and | B. however |
| C. still | D. yet |
| () 3. A. older | B. young |
| C. younger | D. old |
| () 4. A. universe | B. culture |
| C. world | D. knowledge |
| () 5. A. that | B. what |
| C. how | D. which |
| () 6. A. force | B. ask |
| C. order | D. make |
| () 7. A. beginners | B. teachers |
| C. learners | D. human beings |
| () 8. A. like | B. hope |
| C. expect | D. help |
| () 9. A. in | B. for |
| C. to | D. with |
| () 10. A. are | B. do |
| C. will | D. would |
| () 11. A. allows | B. makes |
| C. lets | D. directs |
| () 12. A. what | B. that |
| C. how | D. which |
| () 13. A. much | B. well |
| C. hard | D. simple |
| () 14. A. tell | B. show |
| C. point | D. say |
| () 15. A. with | B. about |
| C. on | D. for |

二、阅读理解

A

Most things can't be enjoyed without friends, but

reading can while sitting alone in our homes. We can travel around the world, and we can understand the reason thousands of years ago. Although we may be unworthy (不配的), we can become friends of wise men. Only books can give us these pleasures. Those who cannot enjoy them are poor men, those who enjoy them mostly get the most happiness from them.

- () 1. Which of the following statements is correct?
- A. Nothing can be enjoyed without friends except reading.
- B. Everything can be enjoyed without friends.
- C. Reading can be enjoyed without friends.
- D. Besides (除……之外) reading, many other things can also be enjoyed without friends.
- () 2. What can we know through reading?
- A. We can know what is going on in the outside world.
- B. We can know what happened many years ago.
- C. Both A and B.
- D. We can know that wise men are not worth making friends with.
- () 3. Why is it possible for us to talk with those who lived thousands of years ago?
- A. Because reading can help us to do so.
- B. Because they are still alive.
- C. Because we have better memories than others.
- D. Because they knew us very well.
- () 4. Who can get the most happiness from books?
- A. Those who are living in this age.
- B. Those who never force themselves to

keep on reading.

C. Those who are always tired of reading.

D. Those who like reading best.

() 5. Which of the following is the best title for this passage?

A. How to Get a Good Book.

B. Reading Offers Pleasure.

C. The Importance of Careful Reading.

D. Read Carefully and Learn.

B

Hotline have become common in China. Some radio broadcasting stations use hotlines to encourage the listeners to take part in the talk shows.

That's a good idea. Yet, the fact is, some people do nothing but break the whole programme.

Some people know little about the topic under discussion. Sometimes they do not even know what the host is talking about. So the host has to tell the caller what the show is about. Usually the caller will ask a few questions which express his hopes and show his ignorance. Then the host has to answer and explain -- how silly this is! It wastes a lot of time.

It seems that some people use the hotlines for fun. They just want to let the listeners hear them. They don't care what the topic is, whether they themselves are interested in or how silly they appear to be. I'm totally bored with those people. It's necessary for radio stations to improve the hotline programmes. In my opinion, if a caller doesn't know what is going on, the operator should not let the caller take part in it.

() 6. The sentence "some people do nothing but break the whole programme" may tell us that _____.

A. radio stations use hotline in a wrong way

B. it is a fact

C. it is a good idea

D. some people have unclear thoughts

() 7. Which of the following is NOT TRUE?

A. Some people know little about the topic under discussion.

B. Some people do not know what the host is talking about.

C. Some people do not know what the show is about.

D. The writer tells us that the host is silly.

() 8. The host has to answer and explain, _____.

A. for the host works hard

B. because of the caller's ignorance

C. for the host likes talking to the caller

D. because of a lot of questions raised by the caller

() 9. The passage doesn't tell us the idea _____.

A. that some listeners phone the hotlines for fun

B. that some people just want to be heard by others

C. that some people who don't care what the topic is must have realized that they appear to be silly

D. what the hotline programmes are

() 10. What is the opinion of the writer about the hotlines?

A. The radio broadcasting stations should stop them.

B. The programmes are not interesting, they should be improved.

C. The operator shouldn't allow the caller to take part in it if the caller doesn't know the topic under dis-