



全国著名重点中学特高级教师、高三备考组长·联合推出
桂壮红皮书·高考总复习系列——

根据最新命题趋势编写

2004年 ←

高考红皮书

· **教材全程总复习试卷** ·

英 语

(配听力磁带)

丛书主编 / 陈桂壮

北京大学出版社

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南昌二中
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☆全国著名重点中学特高级教师、高三备考组长精心编写☆

桂壮红皮书



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(根据最新命题趋势编写)

(配英语听力磁带)

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内 容 提 要

本书以人教社新教材教学大纲和高考新教材《考试说明》为依据,以人教社最新高中教材为蓝本进行编写,与2004年高考总复习第一轮完全同步。

全书的最大特色是根据新教材编写,专门针对2004年高考总复习使用。它以能力测试为重点,运用最新的教学观念和备考思路,对高考重难点知识、热点问题以及知识的延伸和拓展等进行强化训练。侧重综合能力的培养和解题方法的传授。

在内容体例方面,以教材章节知识为基本点,设置单元过关卷和教材全程综合卷两部分。每套试卷,从“高考命题焦点”和“常见易错点”两方面对高考命题思路和解题技巧进行分析;运用完整的标准模拟测试题对高考重热点知识进行训练。所有试题全部新编,材料鲜活、典型规范,并配有准确的答案和较详细的解题提示。

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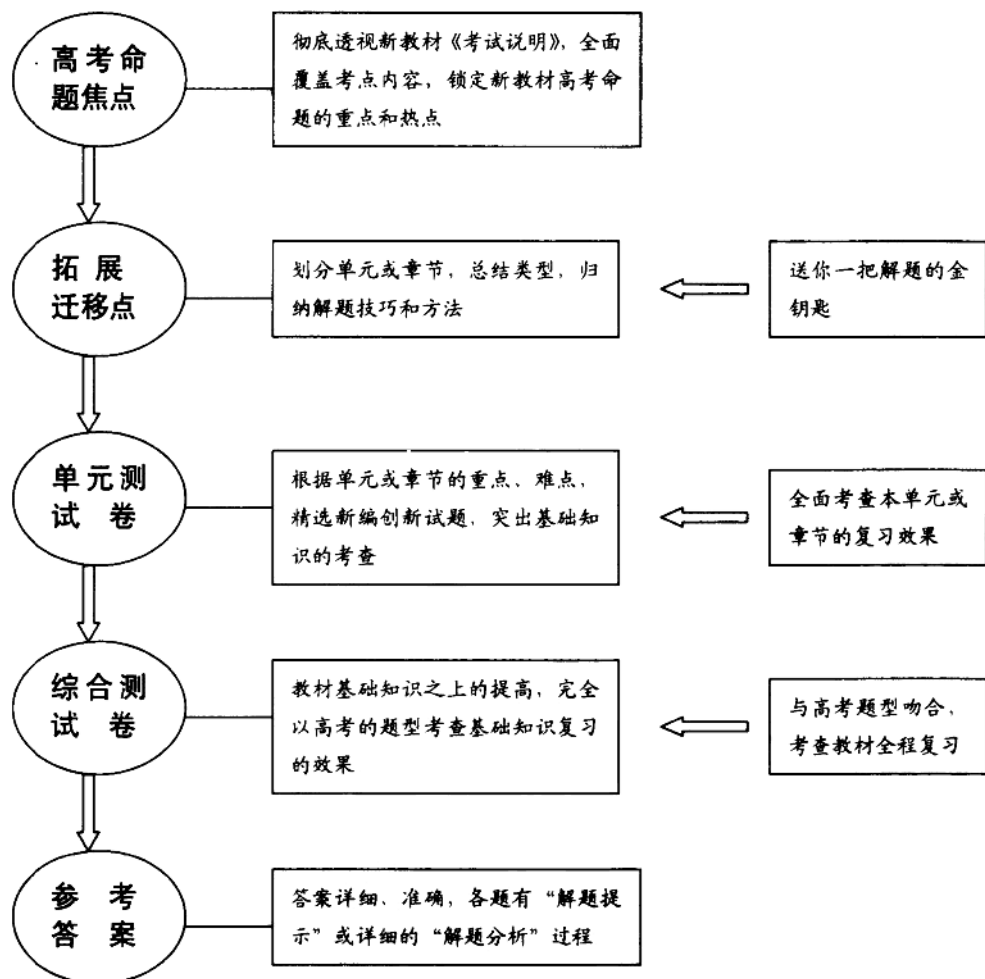
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导读图示

本试卷以新教材为编写依据,以高三备考复习为主线,以新的高考考纲为根据,全面挑战“3+X”考试,充分体现了高三高考备考第一轮复习的思路——教材全程复习,夯实基础知识。本试卷是挑战“3+X”考试,夺取高考高分的金钥匙。为了最大程度发挥本试卷的作用,提高你的学习效率,建议你在使用的本试卷时先阅读下面图示。





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第 1 册 1~4 单元综合测试

高考命题焦点	常见易错点
1. 依据情景正确使用时代 2. 直接引语、间接引语的变换 3. 正确使用情景对话中的习惯用语 4. 祈使句的肯定、否定及反意疑问句的用法	1. 直接引语变间接引语时要注意时代的一致性 2. 无论祈使句是肯定还是否定,其反意疑问句均为 will you? 除 Let's... 为 shall we

说明:本卷分第 I 卷和第 II 卷,第 I 卷 70 分,第 II 卷 30 分,满分 100 分,考试时间 100 分钟。

第 I 卷(两部分,共 70 分)

第一部分:英语知识运用(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节 单项填空(共 20 小题,每小题 1 分,满分 20 分)

- Look, Mike. Lucy is quite beautiful.
—_____ and _____.
A. So is she, so is her sister B. So is she, so her sister is
C. So she is, so her sister is D. So she is, so is her sister
- "We'll soon have you _____ again." said the doctor.
A. walking about B. walked about C. to walk about D. will walk about
- I prefer _____ TV rather than _____ a film.
A. to watch, to see B. to watch, see C. watch, to see D. watch, see
- Our hard work will _____ another good harvest this fall.
A. result from B. result C. result in D. as a result of
- Three months went by with nothing interesting and exciting. And _____ the terrible weather with never stopping cold rain _____ with snow.
A. following, mixed B. then came, mixing
C. then followed, to mix D. then followed, mixed
- This morning I had difficulty _____ someone _____ that car _____.
A. finding, who get, to work B. to find, that got, worked
C. finding, who could get, working D. in finding, got, to work
- The trees in the forest can _____ rain drops from hitting the soil directly, so the soil isn't easily washed away.
A. hold up B. hold back C. hold off D. hold from
- You should do everything _____ you _____.
A. as, are told to B. as, are told C. like, are told to D. like, are told
- All the students will stay indoors unless it _____ later in the day.
A. stops raining B. stops to rain C. will stop raining D. will stop to rain
- He told us a very _____ and _____ story about his life in South Africa.
A. living, interesting B. live, interest C. lively, interesting D. life, interested
- Don't drop it. What do you think it is?
—_____ iron? At least it looks so to me.
A. Making from B. Making of C. Made out of D. Being made of
- _____ English is more difficult to master than _____ English.

- A. Spoken, writing B. Spoken, written C. Speaking, written D. Speaking, writing
13. It needs _____ hard work to finish this physics experiment.
A. a good many B. a number of C. a great many D. a lot of
14. They had some trouble _____ the car out of the "snow mine".
A. getting B. to get C. in getting D. both A and C
15. The reason why he was late is _____ his bike was broken on his way to school.
A. because B. why C. that D. because of
16. Alex did nothing but _____ computer games all day long.
A. to play B. playing C. played D. play
17. The doctor spent nine hours _____ on the eye of the wounded soldier.
A. to operate B. operating C. in operating D. both B and C
18. The fierce tiger ate the little rabbit in a few minutes, _____ only white bones.
A. leave B. to leave C. left D. leaving
19. —I didn't take notes at yesterday's meeting because I had left my pen at home.
—You _____ mine, I _____ it.
A. must have borrowed, wasn't using B. may have borrowed, didn't use
C. could have borrowed, wasn't using D. should have borrowed, hadn't used
20. This overcoat made of wool and polyester costs so _____ that I can hardly buy it.
A. expensive B. high C. dear D. much

第二节 完形填空(共20小题,每小题1分,满分20分)

An insect(昆虫) is a very small animal with six legs and a 21 with three parts. A spider is 22 really an insect because it has four 23 of legs and its body has only two parts.

Some spiders have eight eyes and some have 24 than eight but they are not good eyes and spiders 25 see very well. They can smell and feel things very well so they don't need their 26. They have little teeth and when they 27 something, for example, an insect or another spider, poison goes from these teeth 28 the insect. The insect then can't move and it 29 die. The spider then eats it. Some spiders can kill big animals 30 this way but most spiders can only kill 31 insects.

When we think of 32, we usually think of their web. Many spiders make webs 33 insects.

Webs are made of thin strings which come 34 the spider's body. The spider is very 35 and its web is very beautiful. First it makes the outside web. Then it makes lines 36 the middle of the edges. 37, starting in the center, the spider makes circle.

The web is sticky and when it is ready, the spider sits in the middle and waits for a fly or another insect to touch the web from which it 38 get away. The spider 39 the web move and walks across the web and kills the insect. The spider has oil on its feet and it can walk on the web 40 sticking to it.

21. A. head B. body C. tail D. mouth
22. A. not B. surely C. no D. certainly
23. A. pieces B. piles C. pairs D. groups
24. A. little B. few C. a little D. fewer
25. A. do not B. do C. ever D. not
26. A. feet B. legs C. eyes D. hands
27. A. move B. bite C. taste D. feel
28. A. toward B. forward C. outward D. into
29. A. may B. must C. shall D. can
30. A. like B. in C. by D. on

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 31. A. big | B. bigger | C. small | D. smaller |
| 32. A. animals | B. insects | C. beasts | D. spiders |
| 33. A. to teach | B. to catch | C. catching | D. caught |
| 34. A. from | B. into | C. inside | D. out of |
| 35. A. clever | B. foolish | C. kind | D. friendly |
| 36. A. in | B. from | C. at | D. on |
| 37. A. While | B. When | C. Then | D. After |
| 38. A. cannot | B. mustn't | C. can | D. must |
| 39. A. hears | B. makes | C. feels | D. sees |
| 40. A. for | B. without | C. after | D. since |

第二部分: 阅读理解(共 15 小题, 每小题 2 分, 满分 30 分)

A

What makes one person more intelligent than another? What makes a person a genius, like the brilliant Albert Einstein, and another person a fool? Are people born intelligent or stupid, or is intelligence the result of where and how you live? These are very old questions and the answers to them are still not clear.

We know, however, that just being born with a good mind is not enough. In some ways, the mind is like a leg or an arm muscle. It needs exercise. Mental (done with the mind) exercise is particularly important for young children. Many child psychologists (心理学家) think that parents should play with their children more often and give them problems to think about. The children are then more likely to grow up bright and intelligent. If, on the other hand, children are left alone a great deal with nothing to do, they are more likely to become dull and unintelligent.

Parents should also be careful about what they say to young children. According to some psychologists, if parents are always telling a child that he or she is a fool or an idiot, then the child is more likely to keep doing silly and foolish things. So it is probably better for parents to say very positive (helpful) things to their children, such as "That was a very clever thing you did." or "You are such a smart child."

41. The words "intelligent" and "brilliant" in the first paragraph probably mean _____ while "dull" in the second paragraph means _____.
 A. bright and splendid, slow in thinking and understanding
 B. pretty and handsome, ordinary-looking
 C. great and important, stupid
 D. hopeful and helpful, careless
42. According to the context we can guess that a genius is _____ while an idiot is _____.
 A. a normal person, a funny person
 B. a strong person, a weak person
 C. a high intelligent person, a foolish or weak minded person
 D. a famous person, an ordinary person
43. A person _____ is more likely to become a genius.
 A. whose parents are clever
 B. often thinking about difficult problems
 C. often helped by his parents and teachers
 D. born with a good brain and putting it to active use
44. It is better for parents _____.
 A. to praise and encourage their children more often
 B. to be hard on their children
 C. to leave their children alone with nothing to do
 D. to give their children as much as possible
45. Which of the following is Not true according to the article?
 A. Parents play an important part in their children's growth.
 B. The less you use your mind the duller you may become.

- C. Intelligence is obviously the result of where and how you live.
D. What makes a person bright or stupid is still under discussion.

B

Do you like to eat out? Do you like to eat quickly? Do you like inexpensive food? Some people go to fast-food restaurants for these reasons. In the past, people usually went to diners for these reasons. In fact, many people in the States still go to diners today for the same reasons.

A man named Walter Scott had the first "diner" in 1872. It wasn't really a diner. It was only a food cart. People on the street walked up to the cart to buy food. These carts served late-night workers, who wanted a cup of coffee and late-night meal. The meal was a sandwich or boiled-eggs. In 1887, Samuel Jones built the first diner big enough to allow the customers to come inside. However, they did not sit down. Later, people built diner with counters and stools and people sat down while eating.

Before long, many diners stayed open around the clock. In other words, people were able to eat in a diner at any time. Diners changed in other ways too. The original (最初的) menu of sandwiches and coffee became bigger. It included soup, favorite dishes, and a breakfast menu. In addition, diners soon became permanent (永久的) buildings. They were no longer carts on wheels.

Diners today look similar to the diners of the early 1900s. They are usually buildings with large windows. Inside, the diners have shining counters with stools, booths, tables and chairs. People can eat all three meals in a modern diner.

Today, many people eat in fast-food restaurants such as McDonald's and Burger King. However, the diners remain an American tradition, and thousands of people still enjoy eating there. It was popular a century ago, and it is still popular today.

46. The underlined word "diner" means _____.
A. a word coming from the word "dinner" B. a special kind of restaurant
C. a place for shopping D. a place for dancing
47. What meal did the first diner serve?
A. Breakfast. B. Lunch. C. Night meals. D. All of the above.
48. When people came to the diner built by Samuel Jones, people _____.
A. had to wait a long time before they got their food
B. had to stand while eating their food
C. all praised Samuel Jones for what he had done
D. had to cook the food by themselves
49. Soon after 1887, diners _____.
A. didn't close until mid-night B. closed only on Sundays
C. were in service all day long D. served only soup and eggs
50. From this passage we know that _____.
A. only poor people go to diners B. most people still eat in diners
C. few people go to eat in diners now D. diner is a traditional and popular place in the US

C

Jupiter's Moons and How They Travel

The many moons of Jupiter travel around the planet in different directions.

Jupiter is the largest planet in our solar system. Over the years, scientists have found that Jupiter has its own small solar system. Earth has one moon. Jupiter has at least sixteen and probably more.

Since there were so many moons, scientists began to number them. The numerals (numbers) tell the sequence, or order, in which the moons were found. They were slower to name the moons. All of Jupiter's moons now have a name as well as a number.

The first five moons to be discovered are known as the "inner moons". But they are not the closest to the planet. The closest is only 127 600 kilometers away from Jupiter. All the inner moons circle the planet in counter-clockwise direction, that is, opposite of the hands of a clock.

Jupiter's middle group of moons are at least 11 100 000 kilometers from the planet. They also move in a counter-clockwise

motion (moving). The four farthest moons are at least 20,700,000 kilometres away. These are called "outer moons". They circle in a clockwise motion.

How many more moons do you think will be discovered?

51. What does "solar system" in this article mean? _____.
A. 银河系 B. 宇宙空间 C. 流星雨 D. 太阳系
52. Things that travel in the same direction as the hands of a clock are said to be traveling in a _____.
A. clockwise direction B. counter-clockwise direction
C. same direction D. different direction
53. Jupiter's _____ group of moons travel in a clockwise direction.
A. planets B. inner C. middle D. outer
54. The number given to Jupiter's moons tell _____.
A. the order in which they were discovered B. the order in which they travel
C. the order of their distance from Jupiter D. the order of the names
55. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true? _____.
A. None of Jupiter's moons have names B. Most of Jupiter's moons circle clockwise
C. Jupiter's inner moons were discovered first D. Jupiter is the nearest planet to the earth

第 II 卷(共 30 分)

第三部分:主观题(共三节,满分 30 分)

第一节 动词填空(共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,满分 10 分)

用所给动词的适当形式填空:

(employ, wait, happen, break, visit, play, take, save, learn, ask)

56. I don't know who _____ the window. Can you tell me?
57. Much time _____ if you do it like that.
58. The students _____ the farm in a month.
59. He never asked me what _____ in fifty years.
60. By the end of last term they _____ about 600 English words.
61. Don't begin your experiment without _____ for the teacher's advice.
62. They stood on the Great Wall side by side and had their pictures _____.
63. There is a small boy standing in the rain _____ for his mother.
64. It's dangerous _____ football in the street.
65. The newly _____ girl did very well in her job.

第二节 短文改错(共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,满分 10 分)

此题要求改正所给短文中的错误。对标有题号的每一行作出判断:如无错误,在该行右边横线上画一个勾(✓);如有错误(每行只有一个错误),则按下列情况改正:

此行多一个词:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉,在该行右边横线上写出该词,并也用斜线划掉。

此行缺一个词:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(Λ),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:原行没有错的不要改。

Long, long ago the Chinese people invented

a kind of paper made of silk. It was

soft, light and easy to write and draw. But

it cost so much that people couldn't use it

in every day life. So they began to develop

66. _____

67. _____

68. _____

69. _____

another kind of paper was made from
fibres of plants instead silk. They put fishing
nets, tree skins, piece of old clothes into
water for few hours and then beat them
again and again. The fibres joined together
and were beaten flat and then dry in a
sheet. In this way a new kind of paper was
developed.

70. _____
71. _____
72. _____
73. _____
74. _____
75. _____

第三节 书面表达(满分 10 分)

假设你是李华, 请给你的美国朋友 John 写一封信, 邀请他参加你校优秀学生将要举办的暑期夏令营活动, 并请他回信告诉你是否能来。信的内容如下:

时间	7 月 20 日至 7 月 27 日
地点	北京度假村
活动内容	1. 参观北京名胜古迹(长城、故宫等); 2. 文化学习班(语言学习, 相互介绍自己的国家、学校学习和生活); 3. 文艺会(唱歌、跳舞、游戏等)。

注意: 1. 词数: 100 左右;

2. 信的开头已写好。

生词: 夏令营 summer camp; 度假村 holiday village

Dear John,

I'm writing to tell you that...

2004 年高考英语教材全程总复习试卷(二)

第 1 册 5 ~ 8 单元综合测试

高考命题焦点	常见易错点
1. 正确使用被动语态 2. 熟练掌握定语从句 3. 正确使用目的状语的表达形式	1. 不及物动词没有被动语态 2. 注意感官动词,使役动词的被动语态的使用 3. 注意关系代词,关系副词在定语从句中的成分。尤其注意先行词是 day 或 place 时,不一定用 when 或 where 4. 不定式作目的状语时,其逻辑主语须和句子主语一致,如主语不一致时,则用 so that 或 in order that 引导目的状语从句

说明:本卷分第 I 卷和第 II 卷,第 I 卷 70 分,第 II 卷 30 分,满分 100 分,考试时间 100 分钟。

第 I 卷(两部分,共 70 分)

第一部分:英语知识运用(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节 单项填空(共 20 小题,每小题 1 分,满分 20 分)

- The crops are _____ in the fields.
A. coming nicely B. growing thickly C. thick D. all of above
- As a result of the fire, two old men were _____.
A. burned to death B. burning to death C. burned to dead D. burned to die
- Shall we sit at the end or _____ side of the duck boat?
— _____ if you keep still.
A. another, Either B. the other, Either C. another, Both D. the other, Both
- When you come to the fence, you can see a notice _____ there saying, “_____ the grass.”
A. putting up, Keep back B. put up, Keep off
C. putting up, Keep away from D. put on, Keep out
- “Everything here is not good.” means “_____”.
A. Nothing is good. B. Everything is bad.
C. Everything is good. D. Not everything is good.
- Alice, you feed the animals today, _____? — But I fed them yesterday.
A. do you B. will you C. didn't you D. don't you
- You must keep the baby _____.
A. well fed B. well feeding C. feed well D. feeding well
- _____ the train means _____ for another few hours.
A. Missing, waiting B. Miss, wait C. Missing, wait D. Miss, waiting
- After the guests _____, I found nothing _____ on the table.
A. left, left B. leave, was left C. left, were leaving D. were, left
- _____ do you do that for? — Put some salt first _____ I can't get burnt by the oil.
A. When, after B. How, as C. What, so that D. Why, so that
- Several houses in the mountain village _____ when the swollen river suddenly changed its course.
A. were carried away B. were carried back
C. carried off D. carried away
- It is not _____ books you read but the way _____ you read them that decides how successfully you gain knowledge.

- A. a number of, in which
C. a good many, which
- B. the number of, /
D. quite a few, in that
13. More than 300,000 people _____ during the earthquake.
A. were killed B. died C. lost their lives D. all of above
14. It sounded _____ the birds _____ in the tree.
A. like, singing B. liking, singing C. to like, to sing D. like, sing
15. No matter when you are away, you must _____ the door is _____.
A. be sure, locking B. make sure, locked C. sure, locked D. make sure, locking
16. _____, the song is very popular.
A. Sounded beautifully B. Sounding beautifully
C. Sounded beautiful D. Sounding beautiful
17. I _____ you would come today. You _____ me a phone call in advance.
A. don't expect, should have given B. didn't expect, could have given
C. hadn't expected, ought to give D. didn't expect, can have given
18. _____ the number of the workers in this factory _____?
A. Are, large or small B. Is, large or small
C. Are, more or less D. Is, more or less
19. The mountain village _____ you visited ten years ago has developed into a big town.
A. that B. which C. \ D. all of above
20. The picture won't _____ long if you use only one of these weak hooks.
A. bring in B. come about C. stay up D. put up

第二节 完形填空(共 20 小题, 每小题 1 分, 满分 20 分)

You will have a lot of reading to do in your grade this year. You can do more of it in less time 21 you learn to read rapidly.

22 you have been told about some habits which keep a person from 23 fast and have been strongly asked to 24 those habits which you might have.

Do you still have 25 of these bad habits? Check yourself 26 answering "Yes" or "No" to these questions:

- A. Do you move your lips when reading 27 ?
B. Do you point to words with your finger as you read?
C. Do you 28 your head from side to side as you read?
D. Do you read one word at a time?

If you answer 29 to any of these questions, start at once to break the habit.

If you move your lips, hold your fingers over them, or hold a piece of paper 30 your lips while you are reading. Then if your lips move, you will know it and can stop them.

If you 31 words, hold the two sides of your book, one side with your left hand, 32 side with your right hand. Then you won't have a 33 finger to use in pointing while reading. If you move your head, place your chin in one hand, and hold your head still.

If you read no more than one or two or three words 34, you 35 to work very hard in learning to 36 more words at each glance as your eyes 37 across the lines of words.

Even if you do read fairly fast now, you can learn to read even faster. As you probably have been told, 38 of fast reading is to read in groups and force your eyes 39 the lines of words as fast as you can to make them go. Anyone who practises 40 these two things will be able to read faster.

21. A. although B. if C. unless D. when
22. A. However B. Somehow C. Perhaps D. But

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 23. A. reading | B. to read | C. having read | D. being read |
| 24. A. get into | B. get out of | C. form | D. break |
| 25. A. any | B. either | C. neither | D. both |
| 26. A. with | B. in | C. by | D. to |
| 27. A. calmly | B. quietly | C. silently | D. restly |
| 28. A. move | B. turn | C. shift | D. change |
| 29. A. Yes | B. No | C. Right | D. Sure |
| 30. A. in | B. to | C. between | D. among |
| 31. A. point to | B. point at | C. point over | D. point out |
| 32. A. others | B. other | C. another | D. the other |
| 33. A. enough | B. free | C. new | D. little |
| 34. A. at one time | B. at a time | C. at the time | D. at times |
| 35. A. should | B. need | C. can | D. may |
| 36. A. take over | B. take up | C. take in | D. take out |
| 37. A. come | B. travel | C. turn | D. change |
| 38. A. opinion | B. idea | C. secret | D. fact |
| 39. A. along | B. over | C. through | D. on |
| 40. A. to do | B. doing | C. to make | D. making |

第二部分: 阅读理解(共 15 小题, 每小题 2 分, 满分 30 分)

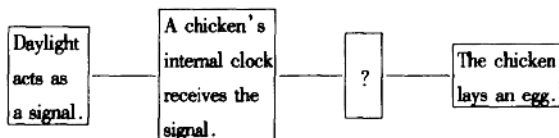
A

A chicken lays an egg. You feel sleepy. And a tree loses its leaves. All of these things, and many more, happen in a certain way, at a certain time each day or each year. They take place because something called an *internal clock*. The word *internal* means "inside of", and the internal clock is inside a certain part of every plant and animal. For example, there is an internal clock in the head of a chicken.

The internal clock receives a *signal*, or message, from the world around it. Some of signals include light, heat, darkness and cold. When the internal clock gets the signal, the body of the plant or animal produces a chemical that causes the living thing to do different action. For example, daylight signals the chicken's internal clock to make a chemical. Then this chemical causes the chicken to lay eggs.

People are learning a lot about internal clocks. Farmers have even learned how to fool a chicken's internal clock so that the chicken lays more eggs.

41. A signal is _____.
 A. a chemical B. a message C. internal D. inside
42. The clock described in the story is called *internal* because it _____.
 A. means "inside of" B. is inside every plant or animal
 C. never stops running D. produces a signal
43. In this story, one signal would be _____.
 A. cold weather B. a chemical C. falling leaves D. a sleepy dog
44. In the chain of events below, what is missing?



- A. The chicken moves its body. B. The chicken is fooled by the farmer.
 C. The chicken makes a chemical. D. The chicken sees the daylight.

45. What do you think farmers do to make chickens lay more eggs? They _____.

- A. make the chickens do different actions
- B. keep the chickens in a cooler place
- C. feed the chickens a special chemical
- D. turn on lights in the chicken house at night

B

When might you need to give blood for a personality(个性) test? The answer is that you need to do so when you ask for a job.

Some people believe that your blood hides no secrets. It shows the "real you." And the owners of certain blood groups might be particularly good or bad at certain tasks. This is the very reason why you could be asked to offer your blood group before being given a job.

The new idea was first carried out in Japan and now it has been brought over to other parts of the world. One important business company in Japan is quite special about its needs. "For our office members, we must have 30 percent of Group A and 15 percent of AB, 25 percent of O and 30 percent of B."

Do you happen to know your own blood group? It seems that if you belong to blood group O, you can get things done and sell the goods well. Blood group A are the thinkers, while blood group B are highly creative. And if you have problem, ask the A B s to solve them. So if you visited the Japanese company, you would find out the O types selling goods and A types keeping order in the office.

46. According to the passage, _____.

- A. four types of the blood were discovered by Japan
- B. people of good blood might do their work very well
- C. knowing your own blood group could get a job
- D. more and more countries have accepted the new idea about blood groups

47. Creative persons, good salesmen, thinkers and problem-solvers are the four kinds of persons needed by the Japanese company.

The proportion(比例) mentioned in the passage is _____ respectively.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| A. 30%, 15%, 25%, 30% | B. 30%, 30%, 25%, 15% |
| C. 30%, 25%, 30%, 15% | D. 25%, 15%, 30%, 30% |

48. People belonging to blood group B might be good at _____.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. sports and games | B. smoothing away difficulties |
| C. doing office work | D. painting and writing |

49. The passage seems to lead you to believe _____.

- A. your blood group could affect your work
- B. blood type can never change your life
- C. the idea about blood groups has little scientific basis
- D. personality tests are exactly correct

50. This passage is mainly about _____.

- A. the origin of blood groups
- B. the effect of the blood group on personality
- C. the secret of blood groups
- D. the new skill of hiring people

C

A French girl outside Buckingham Palace said: "I was so excited. I saw the Queen! She came out in a Rolls Royce. I've been interested in your royal family since I was a little girl. I have read all the stories—especially about Charles and Diana—in French newspapers and magazines. They tell me what your royal family really do. Your newspapers can't tell the truth about