

黄冈作者 全国惟一 原汁原味

HUANGGANGZHONGDIANZUOYE

CHENMINGXING  
ZHUBIAN

陈明星 主编

HUANGGANG



# 黄冈

高三英语(下)

# 重点作业

全部来自全国最著名中学——

湖北省**黄冈中学**的在第一线执教多年、具有丰富教学经验的把关、命题骨干教师、教学能手参与本训练的总体规划 and 题型设计,并在深入研究新教材,根据全新的思路和各地教学的实际需要,编写了这套创新能力训练丛书。**主编陈明星**,黄冈中学特级教师,学科带头人。



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本册主编:黄冈中学特级教师 陈明星

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HUANGGANG  
ZHONGDIANZUOYE

主编 陈明星

责任编辑 潘晓刚  
封面设计 李 伟

本套训练  
刻意追求  
四个特色：

全·轻·准·新

## 陈明星



黄冈中学教务处主任，校教学委员会副主任委员，黄冈市外语学会副会长，湖北省教育学会会员，湖北省第六批特级教师。

## 王宪生



湖北省教育学会会员，黄冈市数学会和黄冈市中学数学专业委员会常务理事，黄冈中学教学委员会数学专业委员会委员，湖北省第六批数学特级教师。

## 解荣正



湖北省黄冈中学特级教师。有丰富的教学经验，培养过全省文科状元。1998年被评为全国语文优秀教师。多次在全国语文高考备考会上介绍经验，并进行示范教学。主编过《高考文言文阅读训练与指导》《黄冈考典》《黄冈兵法》《黄冈考无敌》。

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编    写	周  伟	陈  峰	周  梁
	陈  志	陈明星	黄中教
	朱  珍		

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**E-mail:** sysfax \_\_.cn@sina.com

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## 《黄冈重点作业》简介

新千年的到来,呼唤着大量高素质的创新人才;高素质创新人才的涌现,很大程度上依赖于素质教育的普及程度。当前,高初中学生除了希望拥有一套适应时代发展的新教材外,还渴求一套能体现最新教改精神并与新教材同步配套的训练作业。这样一套训练作业不应当加重学生的课业负担,而应当在较短的时间内通过训练提高学生综合运用所学知识的能力。

全部来自全国最著名中学——湖北省黄冈中学的在第一线执教多年、具有丰富教学经验的把关、命题骨干教师、教学能手参与本训练的总体规划 and 题型设计,并在深入研究新教材,根据全新的思路和各地教学的实际需要,编写了这套创新能力训练丛书。主编陈明星,黄冈中学特级教师,学科带头人。

本套丛书在编写时体现如下指导思想:

1. 以现行教学大纲和最新教材为依据。就整体而言,全面涵盖了某一方面的所有知识、能力的考查要求。从多角度、多层面、全方位展开训练与测试,从而形成了一个科学、严密而完整的训练体系。目的,提高学生所学相关课程基本知识、基本技能的掌握程度。

2. 遵循教学大纲,但不拘泥于教学大纲。开发出一定数量的应用型试题,这些试题大多迎合联系社会生活的热点、焦点话题,以引导学生关注世界、人类和环境的前途和命运。目的,提高学生综合运用所学知识分析、解决实际问题的能力。

3. “3+X”高考改革的核心是加强对学生创新能力和实践能力的考查。为此,本套书编写者研究和开发了一定数量的开放型试题。目的,有助于学生主体意识的形成,为培训学生的创新精神奠定基础。

4. 训练的设置体现“步步为梯,步步提升”的原则,避免同一知识考点在同一层次上的机械重复,并摒弃过难、过大、过深的试题。总体难度适宜,客观性和主观性试题并重。

5. 试题设计规范,题型新颖,材料鲜活,编写时力求增加与工农业生产、日常生活、新科技等有关的新情境试题,充分突出试题的实用性和实践性。目的,以激发学生的训练情趣,提高测试效果。

本套训练刻意追求:

**全:**全套训练包括初一至高三上下学期的数学、语文、英语、物理、化学,共54册。每册含课节训练、单元训练、期中、期末检测,与教学课程内容紧密同步,初三和高三还附有中、高考模拟试卷。

**轻:**本训练以全国为使用范围,降低了难度,适用广大学生,达到减轻负担,提高效率的目的。

**准:**选题精要新颖,重点难点突出,答案准确周密,紧扣教学实际,旨在培养能力。

**新:**在训练中设置了典型题、综合题、创新题等最新试题,博采众长,独树一帜。

在编写过程中,编者本着对基础教育事业和千万学子负责的精神,做到整体策划,卷卷推敲,题题把关,力争使测试训练在考纲、考点上,力求做到完善。

这套训练是学生自测、家长辅导、教师检测和学校统考的最佳选择。

丛书中▲号后为应试重点题,※号后为创新综合题。

# 目 录

Unit 13	The USA .....	1
Unit 14	Roots .....	5
Unit 15	Study skills .....	9
Unit 16	Social and personal .....	13
Unit 17	My teacher .....	17
Unit 18	Office equipment .....	21
Unit 19	New Zealand .....	25
Unit 20	Gandhi .....	29
Unit 21	Who gets the money? .....	34
Unit 22	Bees .....	38
Unit 23	The finds of the century .....	42
Unit 24	Finding a job .....	46
高考模拟试题 (一)	.....	50
高考模拟试题 (二)	.....	60
高考模拟试题 (三)	.....	72
参考答案及听力录音稿	.....	83



## Unit 13 The USA

### I. 单项选择

- The PLA men took the possession \_\_\_\_\_ the enemy's fort.  
A. at                      B. on                      C. of                      D. for
- What he said had a great effect \_\_\_\_\_ the future of both mother and the son.  
A. with                      B. for                      C. to                      D. on
- The new law went \_\_\_\_\_ government yesterday.  
A. through                      B. to                      C. into                      D. by
- He picked up a handful \_\_\_\_\_ letters and began to deliver them.  
A. his                      B. of                      C. her                      D. from
- Do you know who \_\_\_\_\_ the notice down?  
A. tore                      B. tears                      C. torn                      D. to tear
- After a discussion, I \_\_\_\_\_ to the wish of the majority.  
A. gave up                      B. gave away                      C. gave out                      D. gave in
- \_\_\_\_\_ a good thing that you just missed being caught.  
A. That was                      B. It was                      C. There was                      D. What was
- It is thought that the exhibition is \_\_\_\_\_ a visit.  
A. really good                      B. quite good                      C. well worth                      D. well worthy
- Before liberation many young people were turned \_\_\_\_\_ from school.  
A. on                      B. off                      C. out                      D. away
- \_\_\_\_\_ you have finished your composition, shall we go shopping?  
A. For                      B. Now that                      C. That                      D. Because
- They have decorated their apartment, \_\_\_\_\_ it nicer.  
A. to make                      B. made                      C. making                      D. makes
- Would you be so kind as to give me a \_\_\_\_\_?  
— I'm sorry, but the car is too crowded.  
A. place                      B. room                      C. seat                      D. lift
- The teacher said that we \_\_\_\_\_ twelve units by the end of the semester.  
A. should study                      B. will study  
C. should have studied                      D. have studied
- \_\_\_\_\_ ant in the ant city is much smaller than the queen.  
A. Any other                      B. Other                      C. Any                      D. Another
- We walked 50 miles today. We never guessed that we could walk \_\_\_\_\_ far.  
A. this                      B. such                      C. as                      D. that

### II. 完形填空

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从 16 ~ 35 各题所给的四个选项 (A、B、C 和 D) 中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

One day a businessman was traveling by air, when he remembered that he had promised to get



some toy wings (飞行徽章), like the ones that pilots wear, for his children. When the air - hostess (空姐) came round to ask each passenger whether he wanted something to 16 before supper, the businessman asked her whether she had 17 of the toy wings. "18, sir," she answered, "I'm going to bring the passengers their supper soon, but 19 that, I'll bring you the wings."

Although it was a stormy day, the businessman 20 his supper, but he noticed that the man in the 21 in front of him was feeling 22 and that he didn't eat any of his supper. The businessman felt 23 for him. After the passengers had 24 supper, the air - hostess came and took their trays away and then she 25 the wings for the businessman's children, 26 she went to the box which the presents were 27 in and took some out. But she had forgotten 28 passenger had asked for the wings. She knew in which 29 of the plane he was, but she thought that 30 was the man in front of the businessman, the 31 man who was feeling sick. The air - hostess now 32 at the man's seat and asked him whether he was the gentleman wanting the wings. The man looked up at her with 33 eyes, then he looked out of the window at the threatening clouds which 34 the aeroplane, saying, "No, I did not ask for wings. Are we going to need 35?"

- |                 |               |                  |               |
|-----------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|
| 16. A. eat      | B. introduce  | C. drink         | D. choose     |
| 17. A. some     | B. few        | C. many          | D. any        |
| 18. A. No       | B. Yes        | C. Sorry         | D. Pardon     |
| 19. A. except   | B. besides    | C. after         | D. including  |
| 20. A. enjoyed  | B. cooked     | C. bought        | D. prepared   |
| 21. A. box      | B. sofa       | C. bench         | D. seat       |
| 22. A. angry    | B. nervous    | C. ill           | D. anxious    |
| 23. A. strange  | B. sorry      | C. worried       | D. puzzled    |
| 24. A. finished | B. completed  | C. settled       | D. passed     |
| 25. A. forgot   | B. brought    | C. remembered    | D. thought    |
| 26. A. thus     | B. but        | C. and           | D. so         |
| 27. A. hid      | B. kept       | C. piled         | D. held       |
| 28. A. what     | B. which      | C. whose         | D. where      |
| 29. A. wings    | B. seat       | C. body          | D. part       |
| 30. A. it       | B. that       | C. he            | D. this       |
| 31. A. poor     | B. ill        | C. bad           | D. shy        |
| 32. A. turned   | B. arrived    | C. greeted       | D. stared     |
| 33. A. kind     | B. frightened | C. funny         | D. satisfied  |
| 34. A. delayed  | B. prevented  | C. covered       | D. surrounded |
| 35. A. it       | B. you        | C. air - hostess | D. them       |

### III. 阅读理解

In former generations, young people were under their parents' control; now the teenage children of the West's richest generation were ready for something to get excited about. The Beatles simply put a spark (火星) to a fuse (导火线) that was waiting to be lit.



Everything changed, and what changed for the Beatles was their lives and their working habits, in the middle of the crazy fans the band attracted of the demand of the fans to see them perform, they played in bigger and bigger places, especially in America.

But John, Paul, George and Ringo became increasingly unhappy that, because of the screaming of their fans, neither the band nor the audience (观众) could hear the music. Disappointed and tired of the pressures from their fans, they stopped playing concerts in 1966 and decided to devote themselves to recording.

It was from this point that the greatness of the Beatles really began to show itself; they would record some 200 songs. Never before nor since has any recording and writing group even developed and yet remained the same in the way the Beatles did.

Their songs never lost their attraction thanks to the warmth and timelessness of their music and words.

John and Paul were powerful singers with special styles. It became obvious that, in spite of the fact that the songwriter credits (声誉) were always attributed to (归因于) them, Paul and John wrote and sang their own songs. George also contributed two or three of his own compositions to each of the Beatles eleven albums (专辑). Even Ringo wrote and sang the occasional song.

36. Which of the following is NOT true about the Beatles according to the passage?

- A. They made the young people of their time very excited.
- B. They attracted lots of fans wherever they played.
- C. They were always pleased with their popularity.
- D. No other pop group had played more successfully.

37. It can be inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. John and Paul were more gifted and did more for the band
- B. John and Paul didn't like each other's style
- C. George and Ringo never wrote or sang their own songs
- D. The Beatles was so popular that no other group could compare

38. It is implied (暗示) in the third paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the Beatles had no desire for fame
- B. the audience were unhappy about the sound effect
- C. pop musicians get easily tired when under great pressures of life
- D. the crazy fans prevented the Beatles performing happily

39. The Beatles' excellent qualities were really shown when \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. they devoted themselves to recording and composition
- B. they played on the American continent
- C. they played their own music on the stage
- D. they sang on the stage pop songs they wrote themselves

#### IV. 短文改错

A beautiful and very successful actress was the star of a new musical show. It was very difficult to get tickets for her show that because everybody wanted

40. \_\_\_\_\_

41. \_\_\_\_\_



to see it, but she decided to give the painter two of the best seats. She hoped that this will make him work better and more willingly for herself. He took the tickets without saying anything, and she heard no more about them until the end of the month, while she got the painter's bill. At bottom of it were the words: "Four hours watching Miss Hall sing or dance, £ 3." with the note: "after 5 p. m. I get fifteen shillings an hour instead ten shillings."

42. \_\_\_\_\_  
43. \_\_\_\_\_  
44. \_\_\_\_\_  
45. \_\_\_\_\_  
46. \_\_\_\_\_  
47. \_\_\_\_\_  
48. \_\_\_\_\_  
49. \_\_\_\_\_

## V. 书面表达

China Daily 在征集有关环境保护的稿件。假如在你家附近有一家污染严重的化工厂，请你根据图画内容，用英语写一篇关于环境保护的文章。



注意:

- ①题目自拟;  
②短文必须包括图画所表示的内容,可以合理想象,适当发挥,使内容连贯、完整;  
③词数:100 字左右。

参考词汇: lung cancer 肺癌    criticize 批评



## Unit 14 Roots

### I. 单项选择

- His son was \_\_\_\_\_ chains and was thrown into the bottom of the boat.  
A. of                      B. in                      C. at                      D. by
- They had a long wait, but it was worth \_\_\_\_\_ because they got the tickets.  
A. while                      B. of                      C. time                      D. hours
- Summers in \_\_\_\_\_ south of France are for \_\_\_\_\_ most part dry and sunny.  
A. /; a                      B. the; /                      C. /; /                      D. the; the
- The cakes are delicious. He'd like to \_\_\_\_\_ third one because \_\_\_\_\_ second is rather too small.  
A. a, a                      B. the, the                      C. a, the                      D. the, a
- I recognize her \_\_\_\_\_ I saw her in the meeting room.  
A. soon after                      B. in a while                      C. the moment                      D. before long
- Since there was no written language, they passed \_\_\_\_\_ their family history orally.  
A. on                      B. off                      C. out                      D. down
- \_\_\_\_\_ you see the movie, you will enjoy it.  
A. Since                      B. Once                      C. After                      D. Unless
- Two - thirds of the papers \_\_\_\_\_ marked.  
A. has been                      B. have been                      C. have                      D. has
- What Alex Holey intended to do was to \_\_\_\_\_ his family "roots".  
A. discover                      B. search                      C. seize                      D. search for
- It was last night \_\_\_\_\_ the film was shown on TV.  
A. when                      B. which                      C. that                      D. at which
- He thought \_\_\_\_\_ best to be on his guard.  
A. the                      B. it                      C. that                      D. much
- When she woke up, she found her hands and feet \_\_\_\_\_ together.  
A. to be tied                      B. tied                      C. being tied                      D. tying
- Did you visit the famous museum?  
— No, we \_\_\_\_\_ it, but we spent too much time shopping.  
A. could have visited                      B. must have visited  
C. can't have visited                      D. shouldn't have visited
- So funny \_\_\_\_\_ that everybody burst out laughing.  
A. she looked                      B. does she look                      C. did she look                      D. was she looking
- A terrible thought suddenly \_\_\_\_\_ me that had anybody broken into the horse?  
A. struck                      B. hit                      C. attacked                      D. beat

### II. 完形填空

阅读下面的短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从各题所给的四个选项 (A、B、C 和 D) 中选出



最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

London – life for Cathy Hagner and her three children is very tiring.

Their 16 school day and her job as a lawyer's assistant are busy enough. 17 Hagner also has to take the two boys to soccer or hockey or basketball while dropping off her 18 at piano lessons or Girl Scout Club.

19, the exhausted (筋疲力尽的) family doesn't get home until 7 p. m. There is just time for a quick 20 before homework.

In today's world, middle – class American and British parents treat their children 21 they were competitors 22 for some finishing line.

Parents take their children from activity to activity to make their future 23. It seems that raising a man much cleverer than anyone else had become a more 24 goal than raising a happy and well – balanced child.

“ 25 across the country are reporting a growing number of children 26 from stomach-aches and headaches 27 exhaustion and pressures” says child expert William Doherty of the University of Minnesota.

Teachers are 28 exhausted kids in the classroom. It's a very serious problem. Many children attend 29 clubs necessity. But competitive pressures also 30 an explosion of activities. They 31 sports, language, music and maths classes for children as 32 as four.

“There is a new trend (趋势) among many parents. You have to tap all of your child's ability at a young age. 33 you will let them down,” says Terry Apter, a Cambridge – based child and adolescent psychiatrist (青少年精神病专家).

“It isn't entirely 34: there have always been such parents. But what was seen as strange behaviour before is now well 35.”

- |                     |                    |                   |                    |
|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 16. A. half         | B. part            | C. full           | D. normal          |
| 17. A. Or           | B. So              | C. But            | D. For             |
| 18. A. daughter     | B. sons            | C. girls          | D. kids            |
| 19. A. Often        | B. However         | C. Though         | D. Seldom          |
| 20. A. lunch        | B. supper          | C. breakfast      | D. tea             |
| 21. A. even if      | B. as if           | C. now that       | D. in case         |
| 22. A. hoping       | B. caring          | C. calling        | D. racing          |
| 23. A. equal        | B. smooth          | C. excited        | D. bright          |
| 24. A. exact        | B. excellent       | C. difficult      | D. important       |
| 25. A. Doctors      | B. Lawyers         | C. Engineers      | D. Businessmen     |
| 26. A. dying        | B. preventing      | C. suffering      | D. learning        |
| 27. A. due to       | B. so as to        | C. according to   | D. referring to    |
| 28. A. dealing with | B. playing with    | C. going on with  | D. getting on with |
| 29. A. grown – up   | B. body – building | C. after – school | D. night           |
| 30. A. grow         | B. reduce          | C. stop           | D. create          |
| 31. A. have         | B. enjoy           | C. teach          | D. include         |
| 32. A. old          | B. young           | C. many           | D. much            |



33. A. and                      B. so                      C. or                      D. unless  
 34. A. old                      B. new                      C. wrong                      D. right  
 35. A. respected                      B. accepted                      C. refused                      D. managed

### III. 阅读理解

"It hurts me more than you." and "This is for your own good." These are the statements my mother used to make years ago when I had to learn Latin, clean my room, stay home and do homework.

That was before we entered the permissive period in education in which we decided it was all right not to past our children to achieve their best in school.

The schools and the educators made it easy for us. They taught that it was all right to be parents who take a let-alone policy. We stopped making our children do homework. We gave them calculators (计算器), turned on the television, left the teaching to the teachers and went on vacation.

Now teachers, having taught many children who have been developing at their own step for the past 15 years, are realizing we've made a terrible mistake. Sharon Klompus is such a teacher who thinks her students "so passive" and wonders what happened. Nothing was demanded of them. She believes that television contributes to children's passivity. "We aren't training kids to work any more," says Klompus. "We're talking about a generation of kids who've never been hurt or hungry. They have learned somebody will always do it for them. Instead of saying 'go and look it up', you tell them the answer. It takes greater energy to say 'no' to a kid."

Yes, it does. It takes energy and it takes work. It's time for parents to end their vacation and come back to work. It's time to take the car away, to turn the TV off, to tell them it hurts you more than them but it's for their own good. It's time to start telling them "no" again.

36. Children are becoming more inactive in study because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. they watch TV too often                      B. they have done too much homework  
 C. they have to fulfil too many duties                      D. teachers are too strict with them
37. To such children as described in the passage \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. it is easier to say "no" than to say "yes"  
 B. neither is easy to say "yes" or to say "no"  
 C. it is easier to say "yes" than to say "no"  
 D. neither is difficult to say "yes" or to say "no"
38. We learn from the passage that the author's mother used to lay emphasis on \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. learning Latin                      B. natural development  
 C. discipline                      D. education at school
39. By "permissive period in education" the author means a time \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. when children are allowed to do what they wish to  
 B. when everything can be taught at school  
 C. when every child can be educated  
 D. when children are permitted to receive education
40. The main idea of the passage is that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. parents should leave their children alone



- B. kids should have more activities at school  
C. it's time to be more strict with our kids  
D. parents should always set a good example to their kids

#### IV. 短文改错

It is reported that a total of 100 Bengal tigers and 2,000 crocodiles travelled by a Boeing 747 jet at Wednesday from Thailand to our new home in the tourist city of Sanya in Hainan Province.

A center has set up before and will form part of the wildlife park, that tourists can visit the animals from next October. The animals were sent from one of the largest zoo in Thailand. To ensure a safe trip, the tigers were loaded into separate wooden cases.

The crocodiles had their jaws tightly tie and were kept in wooden containers full of water. Many soldiers were invited to help transport the animals from the airport to the center so the local people have also shown off great interest in the new arrivals.

41. \_\_\_\_\_
42. \_\_\_\_\_
43. \_\_\_\_\_
44. \_\_\_\_\_
45. \_\_\_\_\_
46. \_\_\_\_\_
47. \_\_\_\_\_
48. \_\_\_\_\_
49. \_\_\_\_\_
50. \_\_\_\_\_

### V. 书面表达

英语中有一句人人皆知的谚语：“All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.” 请你根据自己的经验和体会，以“谈娱乐”为题，写一篇议论文，叙述一下娱乐的重要性。从以下几个方面论述：

- ①没有充分的休息和体育活动，不可能保持身体健康。
- ②学生学习之余，可以从事各种各样的娱乐（recreation）活动。许多人喜欢听音乐、看电视。但因为我们在室内呆的时间长，用眼太多，最好能选择一些能加强肌肉运动的活动，如打篮球、踢足球、打乒乓球、游泳、跑步等。
- ③大脑的活动需要经常调剂才能保持灵敏、活跃。
- 题目已经给出。字数：120 左右。

## On Recreation

[illegible]



## Unit 15 Study skills

### I. 单项选择

- I haven't read that book properly, I've only dipped \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
A. at                      B. into                      C. on                      D. from
- After three long meetings, the question seemed to be talked \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. through                      B. about                      C. of                      D. with
- In fact, \_\_\_\_\_ is a hard job for the police to keep order in an important football match.  
A. this                      B. that                      C. there                      D. it
- \_\_\_\_\_, the happier he feels.  
A. Though he is busier                      B. Since he is happier  
C. Being busier than before                      D. The busier he is
- Key is at least \_\_\_\_\_ age \_\_\_\_\_ Jenny if she is not older than her.  
A. the same, as                      B. the same, with                      C. as same, as                      D. as same, than
- He pointed at his watch to remind me \_\_\_\_\_ soon.  
A. leaving                      B. to live                      C. his watch                      D. of saying
- \_\_\_\_\_ several kinds of machines, the company made much money.  
A. Produced                      B. Producing                      C. Having produced                      D. To produce
- Neither Tom nor Jack and I \_\_\_\_\_ his students.  
A. am                      B. is                      C. was                      D. are
- You \_\_\_\_\_ to the meeting this afternoon if you have something else to do.  
A. ought to come                      B. needn't come                      C. happens                      D. should come
- He said he would rather not \_\_\_\_\_ it right away.  
A. doing                      B. to do                      C. do                      D. to be doing
- They will be able to get there on time, \_\_\_\_\_ their car doesn't break down on the road.  
A. as soon as                      B. as far as                      C. as well as                      D. as long as
- Smith insisted that the headmaster \_\_\_\_\_ present at the meeting.  
A. was                      B. be                      C. to be                      D. ought to
- Joan could be a very attractive girl but she \_\_\_\_\_ no attention to her clothes.  
A. had paid                      B. paid                      C. pays                      D. would pay
- We \_\_\_\_\_ a basketball match after school.  
A. are having                      B. are to have                      C. had has                      D. have had
- Every time \_\_\_\_\_ we met we would talk long hours together.  
A. which                      B. during                      C. when                      D. /

### II. 完形填空

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从 16 ~ 35 各题所给的四个选项中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

The country's highest - level university scholarships (奖学金) were handed out last week.



The recipients are students from poor families who have an excellent 16. But the University of Science and Technology of Beijing 17 even further with its 18. This year's recipients have to be non-smokers, non-drinkers, and frugal (节俭) as well. 19 who is silly enough to use the scholarship money 20 friends to meals could face the hope of having 21 taken back.

The assessment process (评估过程) was 22. The applicant (申请者) was asked to do two things: 23 a short speech about study, campus life and family conditions; and take part in question and answer meetings with the organizations in charge.

The organization was clear in its decision process and awarded the scholarships to 147 students. 24 how the money should be spent, however, 25 differ. Some students say that it's natural, even 26, for a winner to invite friends to a celebration, usually a meal.

The scholarship winners themselves did not seem to agree. "I object to 27 the money on a big dinner for friends. 28 winners who are from poor families should make good use of the money and not waste it," said Si Guangrong, one of the winners, who said she 29 use it for post-graduate study.

A bit more 30 views came from Li Xiao, of the university's Students' Affairs Office: "How they spend the scholarship money is 31 private matter and they're free to spend it 32 different ways. But they'd better use it properly and in an economic way."

The national scholarship is being 33 to 45,000 students each year. The top 10,000 will receive 6,000 yuan, 34 4,000 yuan. 35, students with a national scholarship are not required to pay fees for school.

- |                     |                 |                 |                 |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 16. A. record       | B. paper        | C. degree       | D. year         |
| 17. A. has got      | B. has lasted   | C. has gone     | D. has been     |
| 18. A. achievements | B. requirements | C. movements    | D. treatments   |
| 19. A. Everyone     | B. Someone      | C. No one       | D. Anyone       |
| 20. A. to treat     | B. to gather    | C. to pay       | D. to call      |
| 21. A. this         | B. that         | C. it           | D. one          |
| 22. A. hard         | B. difficult    | C. serious      | D. strict       |
| 23. A. Read         | B. Make         | C. Write        | D. Show         |
| 24. A. As from      | B. As for       | C. As yet       | D. As a whole   |
| 25. A. plans        | B. minds        | C. designs      | D. opinions     |
| 26. A. special      | B. unusual      | C. traditional  | D. national     |
| 27. A. affording    | B. paying       | C. costing      | D. spending     |
| 28. A. Especially   | B. Extremely    | C. Naturally    | D. Generally    |
| 29. A. would        | B. should       | C. could        | D. might        |
| 30. A. different    | B. reasonable   | C. balanced     | D. personal     |
| 31. A. of a sort    | B. sort of      | C. of this sort | D. out of sorts |
| 32. A. on           | B. by           | C. with         | D. in           |
| 33. A. given        | B. equipped     | C. provided     | D. sent         |
| 34. A. the ones     | B. the students | C. the others   | D. the winners  |



35. A. In the end      B. In addition      C. In short      D. In all

### III. 阅读理解

What do we think with? Only the brain? Hardly, the brain is like a telephone exchange. It is the switch-board (电话总机), but not the whole system. Its function (功能), is to receive incoming signals, make proper connections, and send the messages through to their destination (目的地). For efficient (有效的) service, the body must function as a whole.

But where is the "mind"? Is it in the brain? Or perhaps in the nervous system? After all, can we say that the mind is in any particular place? It is a function, an activity. Aristotle, twenty-three hundred years ago, observed that the mind was to the body that cutting was to the ax (斧). When the ax is not in use, there is no cutting. So with the mind, "Mind," said Charles H. Woolbert, "is what the body is doing."

If this activity is necessary for thinking, it is also necessary for carrying thought from one person to another. Observe how people go about the business of ordinary conversation. If you have never done this painstakingly, you have a surprise in store, for good conversationalists are almost constantly in motion. Their heads are continually nodding and shaking sometimes so vigorously (有力的) that you wonder how their necks can stand the strain (拉紧).

Even the legs and feet are active. As for the hands and arms, they are seldom still for more than a few seconds at a time.

These people, remember, are not making speeches. They are merely common folk trying to make others understand what they have in mind. They are not conscious of (意识到) movement. Their speech is not studied. They are just human creatures in a human environment, trying to adapt (适应) themselves to a social situation. Yet they talk, not only with oral language, but with visible actions that involve (包括) practically every muscle in the body.

In short, because people really think all over, a speaker must talk all over if he succeeds in making people think.

36. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

- A. Bodily Communication      B. Bodily Actions  
C. Spoken Language      D. Conversations

37. Which of the following statements would the author agree with?

- A. Thinking is social phenomenon (现象).  
B. Thinking is only a brain function.  
C. Thinking is a function of the nervous system.  
D. Thinking is the sum total of bodily activity.

38. In communication, it is necessary not only to employ speech, but also \_\_\_\_.

- A. to speak directly to the other person  
B. to employ a variety of bodily movements  
C. to be certain that the other person is listening  
D. to pay great attention to the other person's actions

39. It can be inferred from the passage that the basic function of bodily activity in speech is to