



英语情境 听读写

Real English

Listening, Reading And Writing

高中英语三年级全一册

凤凰出版传媒集团



江苏教育出版社

JIANGSU EDUCATION PUBLISHING HOUSE

English for Middle School Students

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高中英语

三年级全一册



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写在出版之前

这是一套依据教育部制订的《英语课程标准》(实验稿)为编写指导思想,以听读写为纽带,将小学英语与中学英语融会贯通的新型英语学习辅导用书。

一、内容设置

小学听读写分为两种,一种是三年级起点,另一种是五年级起点。两种不同程度的英语听读写皆以省版通用教材为编写依据,面向全体,从做游戏、做动作、做事情入手,增知益智,愉情悦性,培养学生学习英语的兴趣。听力部分配有磁带。

中学听读写以人教社最新修订的英语教材和省版教材为编写依据。初中部分的编写在消化、吸收课堂内容的基础之上体现中考要求,向中考目标层层推进。高中部分按高考要求紧紧跟上。听力部分配有磁带。

本系列在创设英语情境听读写训练的同时,重视学习过程中综合语言运用能力的培养,使在课堂上学到的知识通过进一步转换情境转化为自己初步的语言运用能力,让学生在建立成就感 and 自信心。

二、编写特色

1. 模式新,功能明确。听读写三块既有自己的目标,又有互相间的联系,是在教材相关单元的统领下围绕话题展开的同步训练。

2. 重点突出,强调实用。板块整合了英语教学中的重点和难点,具有较强的针对性和指导性。

3. 听读写注重学生在一定情境下的能力训练和培养。不论哪个板块,训练都是在有情有境的活动中进行的。注重语言的信息输入。不搞枯燥、机械式的操练。

4. 模式内容具有时代性。在与课本衔接的同时,广泛兼顾社会的生活实际、生产实际、热门话题、热点问题以及东西方文化习俗的差异等,做到课文内容迁移。这一点比较符合学生的求知心理,有利于他们拓宽视野,培养创新思维能力。

5. 按学期编写,与学期内容保持同步,方便学生使用。

三、磁带配置

听力内容都灌录了磁带,欢迎查询。

本书是我们根据《英语课程标准》(实验稿)的要求,对小学英语和中学英语学习用书整体开发所作的一次尝试,不当之处,敬请广大读者不吝指正。

编者

2005年8月

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Unit

1

That must be a record!

听

I. 听力

第一节:

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后,你都有 10 秒的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

- () 1. How long does the woman spend driving during the rush hour?
A. Fifteen minutes. B. Twenty minutes. C. Twenty-five minutes.
- () 2. What does the woman mean?
A. Mary is ill.
B. Mary enjoyed the dance.
C. She has had no chance to talk to Mary.
- () 3. What is Mr White?
A. A salesman. B. A professor. C. A repairman.
- () 4. What marks did the woman get in her exam?
A. 90. B. 95. C. 98.
- () 5. Why is the girl not happy?
A. Because she missed the examination.
B. Because she didn't do well in the examination.
C. Because she had a quarrel with her friend.

第二节:

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题 5 秒钟;听完后,各小题将给出 5 秒钟的答题时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料,回答 6—7 题。

- () 6. How many rooms does the flat have?
A. Three. B. Four. C. Five.
- () 7. What does the woman think of the flat?
A. It seems to be what she wants.
B. It's a little bit expensive.
C. It's a little bit small.

听第 7 段材料,回答 8—10 题。

- () 8. What is the use of guide dogs?
A. To guide the blind. B. To train other dogs. C. To give some orders.
- () 9. What is the most important thing a guide dog should do?
A. To watch the traffic.
B. To work with its owner.
C. To cross the street safely.
- () 10. What do we know about guide dogs?



A. They are clever.

B. They are honest.

C. They are useful.

听第 8 段材料, 回答 11—13 题。

() 11. Where does the conversation probably take place?

A. In a shop.

B. In a bank.

C. In a factory.

() 12. How much will the woman pay?

A. \$59.

B. \$62.

C. \$65.

() 13. When will the woman probably come again?

A. Next Tuesday.

B. Next Thursday.

C. Next Saturday.

听第 9 段材料, 回答 14—17 题。

() 14. What is the woman going to buy?

A. Some beautiful fish.

B. A small bottle.

C. A few rocks.

() 15. Where does the conversation most probably take place?

A. In the market.

B. In an office.

C. At home.

() 16. What does the man advise the woman to do?

A. Keep the fish in a bottle.

B. Get a tank to keep the fish.

C. Make some holes in the rocks.

() 17. Why should a few rocks be put into the tank?

A. To let the fish swim around.

B. To make the tank prettier.

C. To keep the water clean.

听第 10 段材料, 回答 18—20 题。

() 18. Why is the man nervous?

A. He's sitting a third driving test.

B. He hasn't studied traffic rules yet.

C. He has failed to pass the driving test three times.

() 19. How did the man feel before the second test?

A. Sure of himself.

B. Disappointed.

C. Nervous.

() 20. Why did the man fail in the second test?

A. He broke a traffic rule again.

B. He hadn't practiced driving long enough.

C. He was unable to deal with an unexpected case.

读

II. 完形填空

Six-year-old Lena Fugatt liked to sit beside her grandfather while he drove his 3,000-pound tractor around the family farm. One afternoon Ray Fugatt, 58, took Lena with him when he went to 1 a pile of brush.

He 2 gasoline on the pile and set fire to it. The brush 3 into flames that engulfed (吞没) him 4. Screaming, Fugatt fell to the ground and 5 to put out the fire. Pushing himself to his 6, he struggled to where Lena was on the tractor, 30 feet away. "Go to get Lena," he whispered, using Lena's name 7 her grandmother. Then he fell down unconscious (失去知觉的) onto the flat ground.

The 8 on Fugatt's arms had come off, his chest was a 9 of deep red blisters

(泡), and his face was badly burnt. But Lena didn't 10. Afraid to leave her grandfather alone while she ran for 11, she realized her only 12 was to drive the huge tractor to the house, a half mile away. Her grandfather had 13 her to drive it alone, but now the 3.5-foot-tall girl decided to do just that.

She slid forward on the seat and used her toe (脚尖) to 14 the red started button. The machine moved ahead, and Lena struggled to drive it back to the 15. When the people of emergency (紧急情况) services arrived, there were huge 16 tracks in the field, showing the girl's 17 around trees, bushes and ditches (沟).

Ray Fugatt 18 second-and-third-degree burns over 40 percent of his body but made almost complete recovery. According to the doctor, he would not have been saved if Lena had not 19 so quickly. "Lena 20 herself cool, knew what had to be done, and did it."

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|
| () 1. A. burn | B. gather | C. sweep | D. plough |
| () 2. A. took | B. fetched | C. poured | D. mixed |
| () 3. A. burst | B. became | C. looked | D. broke |
| () 4. A. up and down | B. in time | C. sooner or later | D. at once |
| () 5. A. jumped | B. stayed | C. rolled | D. ran |
| () 6. A. hands | B. feet | C. body | D. legs |
| () 7. A. by | B. for | C. to | D. on |
| () 8. A. cover | B. burn | C. blood | D. skin |
| () 9. A. rest | B. piece | C. pair | D. mass |
| () 10. A. fear | B. smile | C. leave | D. stop |
| () 11. A. help | B. service | C. money | D. safety |
| () 12. A. hope | B. reason | C. comfort | D. action |
| () 13. A. allowed | B. forbidden | C. prevented | D. persuaded |
| () 14. A. press | B. pull | C. command | D. catch |
| () 15. A. services | B. field | C. house | D. hospital |
| () 16. A. S-shaped | B. X-shaped | C. direct | D. square |
| () 17. A. walk | B. journey | C. match | D. level |
| () 18. A. felt | B. enjoyed | C. gained | D. suffered |
| () 19. A. driven | B. acted | C. called | D. run |
| () 20. A. kept | B. saw | C. recognized | D. pretended |

III. 阅读理解

(A)

China bids to host 2014 World Cup

China will bid (投标) to host 2014 World Cup following the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games, announced Zhang Jilong, vice-president of the Chinese Football Association (CFA) and Asian Football Confederation (AFC).

"We choose to bid for 2014 World Cup since 2006's event has been decided to be in Germany and 2010's in an African country," said Zhang during an interview with China's CCTV-5. "The work will be given top priority (重点, 优先) in the AFC's next 10-year working plan."

According to the bidding procedures of the Federation International Football Association (FIFA), candidate countries should submit (递交) their proposals six years before the opening of the event.

Therefore, Zhang believes 2014 is a proper time for China to submit its bid.

- () 1. If a country bids to host 2014 World Cup, it should submit its proposal in _____.

- A. 2006 B. 2008 C. 2010 D. 2014
- () 2. World Cup 2010 will be hosted by _____.
A. Germany B. South Africa C. Beijing D. an African country
- () 3. The underlined word "candidate" in Paragraph 3 perhaps means _____.
A. 主办 B. 候选 C. 报考 D. 参赛

(B)

Most young people enjoy some form of physical activity. It may be walking, cycling, or swimming, or in winter, skating or skiing. It may be a game of some form — football, hockey, golf or tennis. It may be mountaineering.

Those who have a passion for climbing high and difficult mountains are often looked down upon with astonishment. Why are men and women willing to suffer cold and hardship, and to take risks in high mountains? This astonishment is caused, probably, by the difference between mountaineering and other forms of activity to which men give their leisure.

Mountaineering is a sport and not a game. There are no man-made rules, as there are for such games as golf and football. There are, of course, rules of a different kind which it would be dangerous to ignore, but it is this freedom from man-made rules that makes mountaineering attractive to many people. Those who climb mountains are free to use their own methods.

If we compare mountaineering and other more familiar sports, we might think that one big difference is that mountaineering is not a "team game". We should be mistaken in this. There are, it is true, no "matches" between "team" of climbers, but when climbers are on a rock face linked by a rope on which their lives may depend, there is obviously teamwork.

The mountain climber knows that he may have to fight forces that are stronger and more powerful than man. He has to fight the forces of nature. His sport requires high mental and physical qualities.

A mountain climber continues to improve in skill year after year. A skier is probably past his best by the age of thirty. But it is not unusual for men of fifty or sixty to climb the highest mountains in the Alps (阿尔卑斯山). They may take more time than younger men, but they probably climb with more skill and less waste of effort, and they certainly experience equal enjoyment.

- () 4. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?
A. Football, hockey and golf. B. Cycling and swimming.
C. Table tennis. D. Skiing and skating.
- () 5. Which of the following best explains the meaning of the word "passion"?
A. Strong emotion. B. Affection.
C. Enthusiasm. D. Fascination.
- () 6. Mountaineering is a sport because _____.
A. it has man-made rules
B. it is free for the climbers to use their own methods
C. there are man-made rules which cannot be ignored
D. it attracts many people to go into it
- () 7. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
A. Mountaineering is not a team game.
B. Mountaineering is a match between climbers.
C. Climbers should help each other when they are on a rock face.
D. When the climbers face danger and their lives may depend on a rope they should work like a team.
- () 8. We can say that mountaineering is a life-long sport because _____.

- A. one cannot pass his best by the age of thirty
- B. one can be a champion in his twenties
- C. one can climb the highest mountain in the Alps in his fifties or sixties if one has the skill and experience
- D. one has both mental and physical qualities to go mountaineering

写

IV. 翻译句子

1. 为了申办 2008 年的奥运会,在过去的二十年里中国人民和政府尽一切可能去展示北京适合举办世界最大型的运动会。
2. 得到举办 2008 年的奥运会的证书对北京来说不仅是一个巨大的荣誉,而且对全国来说也是一项历史性的成就。
3. 珍妮是否会通过面试取决于她对自己的自信心。
4. “双鸟在林不如一鸟在手”是我最喜欢的谚语。
5. 虽然这项记录令人难忘,但阿姆斯特朗与疾病抗争的故事比它更加令人瞩目。
6. 每逢周末做完作业,林勇和他的十几个伙伴都会前往公园玩。
7. 无论是我们亲自破记录,还是欣赏阅读有关别人的夺冠壮举,《吉尼斯世界记录大全》都算得上是一本有趣的书籍。
8. 云堆积起来了。我想我们最好回旅馆,以防下雨。
9. 编辑们写下记录并且以其他的方式随时注意这些记录。
10. 这类新型运动被称为“极限运动”,一切都围绕“极限要素”,即做一些你原以为不可能的,需要战胜你内心恐惧的活动,从中获得乐趣。

V. 短文改错

Climb is my favourite sport. I am very fond of it, especailly in late autumn. One day, early in the morning the friends and I put on our sports shoes and start off. After climbing for half an hour, we got to the foot of the mountain. There we had a very good view miles around. In the north, a big river runs through the city. There are many ships sail busily. A lot of beauty trees are there, too.

The sun started to go down, for it was time for us to go back. On the way back, we were laughing and talking all the time. We had a good time on that day.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

VI. 书面表达

根据下面提示,用英语写一篇 100 词左右的短文;

1. 西藏位于中国西南,大部分地区是寒冷的高原,平均海拔 15 000 英尺。地球的最高点位于西藏的喜马拉雅山顶峰,高达 29 140 多英尺;
2. 西藏自然资源丰富,尽管气候干燥,却是亚洲大部分河流的发源地;
3. 每年有许多人去西藏游览,登山运动员以登上世界最高点为自豪,旅游者则想亲眼目睹这“世界屋脊”。

Unit

2 Crossing limits

听

I. 听力

第一节:

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后,你都有 10 秒的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

- () 1. At what time will the speakers get to the sports meeting?
A. 7:45. B. 8:00. C. 8:15.
- () 2. What do we know about the woman?
A. She doesn't understand the man.
B. She can't hear the man clearly.
C. She is angry with the man.
- () 3. What is the woman doing now?
A. Teaching at a school. B. Going into politics. C. Doing business.
- () 4. Where is the woman now?
A. At the office. B. In her house. C. In a hospital.
- () 5. What is the most probable relationship between the two speakers?
A. Teacher and student. B. Boss and secretary. C. Husband and wife.

第二节:

听下面 6 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题 5 秒钟;听完后,各小题将给出 5 秒钟的答题时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料,回答 6—7 题。

- () 6. Who is wanted on the phone?
A. Mr Bell. B. Mr Johnson. C. Mr Brown.
- () 7. What is the main message of the telephone?
A. Mr Bell will leave a message.
B. Mr Brown is on business.
C. Mr Johnson is coming to visit Mr Brown.

听第 7 段材料,回答 8—9 题。

- () 8. What is the main subject of this conversation?
A. A tour around the Great Lakes.
B. Unlimited growth in population.
C. Pollution in the Great Lakes.
- () 9. What do people expect to happen to the Great Lakes within the next generation?
A. They will have limited oxygen supplies.
B. They will increase in size.
C. They will be usable again.

听第8段材料,回答10—12题。

- () 10. What is the man's plan for the winter vacation?
A. Go deer hunting. B. Go travelling. C. Go to visit three big cities.
- () 11. Why does the man decide to do this?
A. To repair his motorcycle. B. To collect money. C. For fun.
- () 12. Whom will the man go with?
A. The woman. B. His family. C. His friends.

听第9段材料,回答13—14题。

- () 13. What do you think about the bread?
A. It's soft. B. It's not fresh. C. It's delicious.
- () 14. What does the man think the woman should do?
A. She should throw it away.
B. She should eat it.
C. She should take it back to the supermarket.

听第10段材料,回答15—17题。

- () 15. What can we learn about North Dakota?
A. A block party is an early sign of summer there.
B. Indoor sports are popular there in winter.
C. Winter snow is usually deep there.
- () 16. What do the people in North Dakota think of the season of winter?
A. Quiet and satisfying. B. Long and dull. C. Short but exciting.
- () 17. Which of the following statements is true?
A. People in North Dakota like answering questions.
B. People in North Dakota have various interests.
C. People in North Dakota dislike answering questions.

听第11段材料,回答18—20题。

- () 18. Where is the plant being built?
A. Far away from the town.
B. Not far away from the town.
C. North of the town.
- () 19. What is the plant built for?
A. Producing trucks.
B. Dealing with waste paper.
C. Dealing with rubbish.
- () 20. What can you conclude according to the dialogue?
A. How to deal with rubbish is a big problem in their town.
B. They hope that another rubbish plant will be built in their town.
C. The plant can at least deal with 3,000 tons of rubbish every day.

读

II. 完形填空

Chinese scientists are again becoming excited about the 1 that a large hairy animal may live in central China. Now they hope it won't be too long before they are able to 2 its existence. Their confidence is the 3 of a new discovery of the mystery animal in Hubei Province.

Ten Chinese 4, enjoying a holiday in 5 National Forest Park, were driving down a road. As their bus turned a corner, the men were suddenly 6 by what they saw. Three 7 animals, covered with long dark hair, were crossing the road. On seeing the animals, the engineers immediately stopped and 8 them. 9, when they saw how the animals moved through the forest with great 10 and strength, they did not dare to 11 any further.

The men did not take any 12. However, scientists are 13 by the discovery, because the engineers were all well-educated people and scientists feel they can 14 what they described.

15 the discovery, scientists returned to the forest and 16 some hair and measured footprints. About 20 inches appears to be the length of the animal's 17! Chinese scientists have now set up a special group to exchange information and make a 18 of the forest. But in the meantime, some people 19 to believe that this halfman, half-monkey exists. They will believe that it is 20 until one of the animals has been caught.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| () 1. A. fact | B. matter | C. truth | D. thing |
| () 2. A. prove | B. analyze | C. protect | D. check |
| () 3. A. basis | B. requirement | C. result | D. preparation |
| () 4. A. travelers | B. engineers | C. scientists | D. explorers |
| () 5. A. the | B. another | C. a | D. one |
| () 6. A. frightened | B. amazed | C. upset | D. inspired |
| () 7. A. trained | B. rejected | C. tall | D. violent |
| () 8. A. shot at | B. looked at | C. fought with | D. ran after |
| () 9. A. However | B. Indeed | C. Meanwhile | D. Anyway |
| () 10. A. difficulty | B. speed | C. care | D. pleasure |
| () 11. A. search | B. follow | C. find | D. look for |
| () 12. A. bullets | B. tools | C. medicines | D. photographs |
| () 13. A. surprised | B. delighted | C. disturbed | D. supported |
| () 14. A. rely on | B. deal with | C. write down | D. pass on |
| () 15. A. With | B. As | C. Because of | D. After |
| () 16. A. cut | B. pulled | C. collected | D. tore |
| () 17. A. foot | B. leg | C. body | D. head |
| () 18. A. film | B. tour | C. choice | D. study |
| () 19. A. come | B. refuse | C. prefer | D. have |
| () 20. A. wrong | B. alive | C. real | D. correct |

■. 阅读理解

A

What is a glacier(冰川)? First, it is a very, very large mass of ice. Glacier is so large that it might take you days to walk across one or climb up it.

Some glaciers sit on flat land. These glaciers look like sheets of ice. They are long, wide, flat and high. Some land glaciers are three miles high! Other glaciers form on mountains. These glaciers are more like huge caps of ice, not like sheets. The caps of ice sit on the mountains or between the mountain peaks.

But a glacier is more than a huge mass of ice. Not just any mass of ice is a glacier. Before it can be called a glacier, the ice must move. It must move now, or it must have moved in the past.

Scientists can tell when ice moves. Ice that is moving now can be seen to move. For example, the edge of a glacier might move closer and closer to the ocean. The ice falls off into the water. This is proof

that the ice has moved. Ice that moved long ago left deep marks in the land. The scars show that the heavy ice moved across the land.

- () 1. From the passage we know that glacier _____.
 A. is a mass of ice setting on flat land B. looks like a sheet of ice
 C. is a moving mass of ice D. is too large to walk in a day
- () 2. The difference between a glacier and a mass of ice is that _____.
 A. a glacier forms either on mountains or on flat land
 B. a glacier moves or has moved
 C. a glacier is higher and larger than a mass of ice
 D. masses of ice can't be moved away
- () 3. Scientists can tell when ice moves because _____.
 A. people can see it moving B. people found many marks in the land
 C. ice usually melts in summer D. ice lies near to the ocean

B

My first performance in front of an audience was coming up soon. I tried as hard as I could to remain calm, but my heart was racing. I stared down at my sweat-covered, shaking hands. I looked up again at the audience, realizing that these were real people. They were not just my mum and dad, who would say, "Good job!" even if I messed up the entire piece.

What if I had the wrong music? What if I played the wrong notes? As it turned out, I was never able to answer these questions because the spotlight(聚光灯) was waiting for me. I grasped my hands tightly together, drying off the sweat. Slowly I walked to the mud-brown piano in the center of the room. It contained 88 demanding keys, which were waiting impatiently to be played. I swallowed the golf ball-sized lump(隆起部分) in my throat and sat down. Slowly, I opened the music. Next, I rested my still shaking hands on the ivory(象牙色的) keys.

As my fingers played across the keys, I was becoming more unsure of my preparation for this moment. But the memory of my years of training came flooding back. I knew that I had practiced this piece so many times that I could play it backwards if requested.

Although at one point I accidentally played two keys instead of the intended one, I continued to move my fingers automatically(自动地).

My eyes burned holes into (were fixed on) the pages in front of me. There was no way that I was going to lose my concentration. To keep this to myself, I learned forward and focused carefully on the music. When I came to the end of the page, a warning went off inside my head: DON'T MAKE A MISTAKE WHEN YOU TURN THE PAGE!

Needless to say, I obeyed myself with all my heart and mind. And, proud of my "page-turning" feat(技艺), I finished the rest of the piece without making a single mistake.

After the final note died away, a celebration went into action inside my head I had finished. I had mastered the impossible.

- () 4. The author was nervous before the performance because _____.
 A. his or her mother and father weren't present
 B. the strong spotlight was shining onto the stage
 C. he or she hadn't mastered the entire piece
 D. he or she had never performed in public before
- () 5. The underlined phrase "mess up" in Paragraph 1 probably means "_____".
 A. put into disorder B. forget about C. stop halfway D. do well in
- () 6. The author _____.
 A. was nervous before the performance
 B. was proud of his or her feat
 C. was happy to be praised by his or her parents
 D. was sad to be criticized by his or her friends

- A. didn't make any mistake in the performance
 B. felt better at the beginning of the performance
 C. paid all attention to nothing but his or her performance
 D. lost his or her concentration sometimes during the performance
- () 7. What did the author feel about his/her performance?
 A. He / She thought it was comfortable and successful.
 B. He / She thought it was very difficult but successful.
 C. He / She thought he / she had never made a mistake during the performance.
 D. He / She thought he / she played through the piece carefully but light-heartedly.

写

IV. 翻译句子

1. 中国科学家已经发现月球上储存着大量的可以解决地球能源问题的燃料。
2. 他们认为从挖掘的坟墓和检测人骨可以得知许多关于当地人的起源和来历。
3. 在 1769 年当詹姆斯·库克船长在新西兰登陆,他以英国国王的名义占有了它。
4. 这家公司的老板忽视了创造性的建议,这件事导致了他商业上的失败。
5. 我们现在就应该为大学的四年及以后的生活作准备。
6. 除了作为一种有趣而且有益的运动外,游泳还是一项有用的技能。
7. 中国的丝绸通过丝绸之路由陆路到达印度、中东和罗马,用以交换香料和玻璃。香料和玻璃在当时的中国是不为人所知的。
8. 相互交换商品有着比商品本身价值更重要的象征意义。
9. 两年的辛勤劳动之后,这对夫妇还清了所有的债务。
10. 中国对外界来说是个神秘的国家,并且丝绸的制作过程仍然是个谜。

V. 短文改错

I can't swim because I have a strong fear of water.
 Look back at my childhood experience, I think
 that three reason might explain the fear. The first
 reason is that I was not allowed to go near the water
 when I was a child, for my mother had unreasonable
 fear of it. So, even as a child I was taught see the
 water as something danger. Second, my eyes
 became bad ones when I was five. If I took off my
 glasses in the water, I couldn't see anything, but this
 increases my fear. The worst part of your experience

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____