

全日制普通高级中学

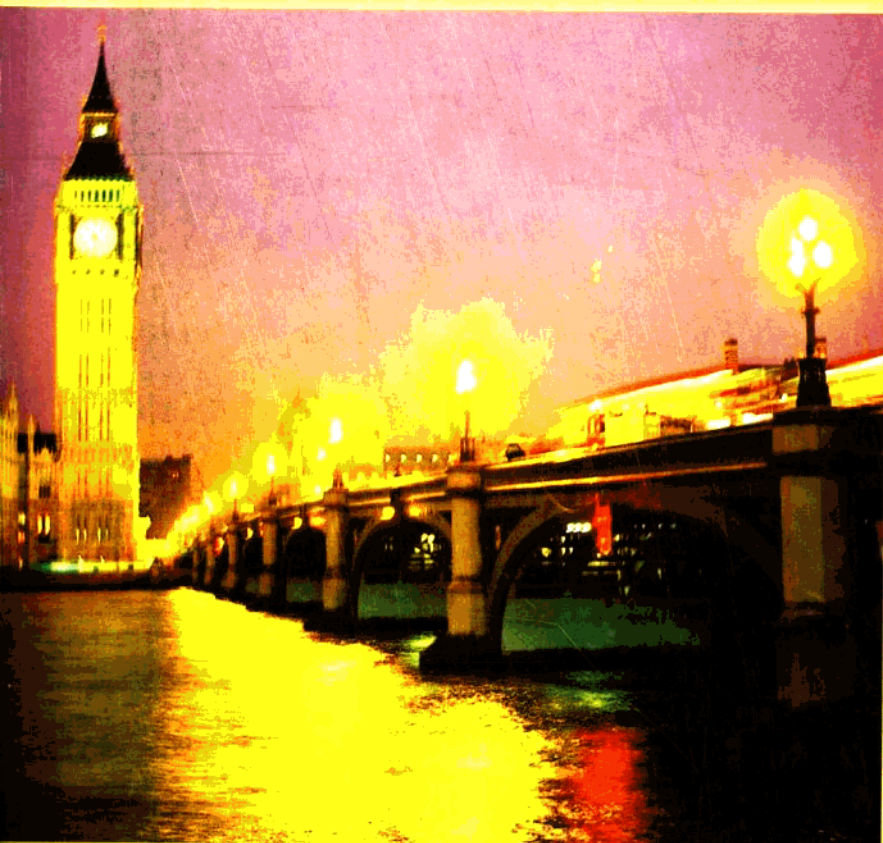
每课一练

英语 三年级

全



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编写说明

这套由具有丰富教学经验的特级教师和高级教师参加编写的高中《每课一练》，是以现行高中语文、数学、英语、物理、化学、历史等教材为依据分学科编写的学生助学读物，目的是使高中学生在课堂学习之后，能及时进行知识的巩固性训练。

本丛书各册均与现行教材同步，紧扣教学要求和知识训练点，针对学习重点和难点，安排适量与恰当的习题，每课配一练习，期末附模拟考试 A、B 两份试卷。所编习题均按新颖、灵活、精当的要求，重视知识的连贯和综合运用，既具广度、深度，又具梯度、新意。

《每课一练》高中英语部分共分六册。高一年级的上、下册，高二年级的上、下册和高三年级的上册，这几册的习题均注重双基，难度参照会考要求；高三年级下册的习题注重实用性和综合性，难度参照高考要求。

英语学科由张云青主编，参加本册编写的有葛炳芳、糜克勤、金卫萍、沈志萍、顾群、姚彬和孙红霞，统稿张云青、沈冰。

编者

2005 年 8 月

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Unit 1

Exercise 1

一、单项选择。

- () 1. All of us went to Kate's birthday party, Tom _____.
A. contain B. including C. included D. containing
- () 2. We should _____ the good weather to have our new house painted.
A. take use of B. used C. make advantage of D. take advantage of
- () 3. Nowadays many fat girls are in poor health as a result of _____ weight quickly.
A. put up B. putting on C. losing D. being lost
- () 4. Her mother was strict with her and always kept a _____ rein on her about making friends.
A. tight B. serious C. severe D. track
- () 5. If you want to _____ your opponent, you should study harder and harder than before.
A. win B. take C. beat D. have
- () 6. Do not wander around the topic, what _____ do you want to talk about?
A. in a word B. on earth C. in earth D. on the world
- () 7. John's father always _____, so fewer and fewer friends believe in him.
A. talks about B. talks much C. talks big D. talks more
- () 8. She didn't desire to go abroad so there was no use _____ her at that time.
A. persuaded B. to persuade C. have persuaded D. persuading
- () 9. Mary's mother was a teacher and _____ her stories when Mary was young.
A. was used to tell B. is used to telling
C. used to tell D. used to telling
- () 10. He promised to call me _____ he reached the office.
A. the moment B. the moment as
C. the moment at which D. the moment which
- () 11. This year the factory can produce _____ as they did in the last year.
A. twice as much bikes B. twice as many bikes
C. as twice bikes D. twice bikes as much
- () 12. This farm produces _____ as it did in the last year.
A. twice as much wheat B. twice as many wheat
C. as twice wheat D. twice wheat as much
- () 13. The motorcyclist rode _____ and was stopped by the police.
A. at speed of B. at full speed
C. with great speed D. for a great speed
- () 14. This sword is _____ the biggest in the museum.
A. by far B. more C. not much D. quite
- () 15. The secretary stayed up late in the office last night, _____ a speech for the boss.
A. prepared for B. preparing C. to prepare for D. prepared

二、完形填空。

When a person is curious about something, it means he is interested in it and wishes to know more about it. There is 16 wrong with curiosity in itself. Whether it is good or bad 17 on what people are curious about.

Curiosity is 18 silly or wrong. Some persons with nothing to do are 19 of curiosity about what their neighbors are doing. They are 20 to know what they are eating or drinking, what they are bringing home or 21 they have come home so early or so late. To be interested in these things is 22 because they are not all important. It is none of their 23 to know what neighbors do or are doing. Such curiosity is 24 not only foolish but also harmful. For most probably, it 25 to small talk which often brings 26, shame or disrespect to others, and thus hurt their feelings.

On the other 27, there is a noble curiosity, the curiosity of the wise, who 28 at all the great things and try to find out all they 29 about them. Columbus could 30 have found America if he had not been 31; James Watt would not have made the steam engine 32 his curiosity about the raising of the kettle lid. All the great discoveries and inventions in human history have been made 33 a result of curiosity. 34 the curiosity is never about unimportant things, which have 35 or nothing to do with the happiness.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| () 16. A. something | B. nothing | C. much | D. none |
| () 17. A. keeps | B. puts | C. takes | D. depends |
| () 18. A. always | B. sometimes | C. seldom | D. never |
| () 19. A. full | B. fond | C. proud | D. out |
| () 20. A. permitted | B. worried | C. pleased | D. anxious |
| () 21. A. if | B. when | C. why | D. whether |
| () 22. A. silly | B. necessary | C. possible | D. funny |
| () 23. A. work | B. job | C. duty | D. business |
| () 24. A. anything | B. all | C. something | D. everything |
| () 25. A. refers | B. leads | C. causes | D. follows |
| () 26. A. pride | B. harm | C. nervousness | D. selfishness |
| () 27. A. face | B. side | C. way | D. hand |
| () 28. A. expect | B. like | C. wonder | D. doubt |
| () 29. A. know | B. study | C. must | D. can |
| () 30. A. never | B. certainly | C. probably | D. finally |
| () 31. A. famous | B. careful | C. curious | D. hard |
| () 32. A. for | B. without | C. in | D. from |
| () 33. A. because | B. as | C. after | D. during |
| () 34. A. So | B. And | C. But | D. Or |
| () 35. A. much | B. little | C. some | D. few |

Exercise 2

一、根据提示或所给的单词首字母填写单词。

1. In 1959 his father _____ (申请) to join the Party.
2. The robber _____ (试图) to rob the girl of her bag, but changed his mind as he saw the



police not far away.

3. What can you _____ (得出结论) after you finish the experiment in the lab?
4. The owner of the farm _____ (雇用) six more hands when the harvest came.
5. Her youth and beauty _____ (消逝) quickly after her husband's death.
6. The president of this company will i _____ (视察) the branch company next week.
7. The girl is so e _____ (着迷) about HOT that she could not devote herself to study.
8. All the students were moved to tears when the old woman finished her f _____ (动人的) love story.
9. Please fill in the b _____ (空格) as quick as possible.
10. The best seller is s _____ (合适) for the teenagers from 13 to 20.

二、完形填空。

Jesse Owens was born in Alabama in 1913 into a poor, black family. When Owens was a boy, it was 11 that he had special athletic ability. He could 12 extremely fast. In the high school he was a long-jump 13.

Owens' family didn't have enough 14 to send him to college. However, because he was a(n) 15 athlete, he was able to get a scholarship to Ohio State Track Team. In one college track 16 in 1935, he broke three world records in less than an hour! Owens was 17 for the 1936 US Olympic Team.

The 1936 Summer Olympics were held in Berlin, Germany. Adolf Hitler had come to 18 two years before. 19 believed that the people of Germany and other European countries were better than all other 20 in the world. Hitler wanted to show the world the Germans were the best so he ordered the German Team to train 21.

At the Olympics, Jesse Owens 22 both the 100-meter race and the 200-meter race. His time in the 200-meter race 23 a new Olympic record. Owens was also on the US 400-meter relay team. The US 24 team won.

Then came the long-jump. A(n) 25 athlete broke the Olympic record. Hitler said that he 26 would congratulate the winner. 27 Owens still had one more jump. He jumped several inches 28 than the German athlete. Hitler left the stadium in 29. Jesse Owens, a black American, had won his fourth gold medal at the Olympics. He was a 30.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| () 11. A. funny | B. clear | C. physical | D. painful |
| () 12. A. swim | B. jump | C. run | D. speak |
| () 13. A. student | B. coach | C. judge | D. champion |
| () 14. A. money | B. energy | C. experience | D. patience |
| () 15. A. secret | B. excellent | C. young | D. strong |
| () 16. A. attempt | B. training | C. event | D. composition |
| () 17. A. chosen | B. recorded | C. expressed | D. awarded |
| () 18. A. sight | B. lecture | C. yard | D. power |
| () 19. A. Owens | B. Hitler | C. Americans | D. Athletes |
| () 20. A. people | B. produce | C. transports | D. systems |
| () 21. A. perfectly | B. luckily | C. hard | D. boringly |
| () 22. A. won | B. failed | C. sailed | D. left |

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| () 23. A. lowered | B. remarked | C. rode | D. set |
| () 24. A. boxing | B. long-jump | C. relay | D. swimming |
| () 25. A. German | B. Japanese | C. American | D. Chinese |
| () 26. A. silently | B. personally | C. seriously | D. irregularly |
| () 27. A. But | B. So | C. As | D. And |
| () 28. A. lighter | B. nearer | C. farther | D. louder |
| () 29. A. honor | B. order | C. danger | D. anger |
| () 30. A. recorder | B. hero | C. sportsman | D. citizen |

三、阅读理解。

Robert Pershing Wadlow was born, educated and buried in Alton, Illinois. His height of 8 feet 11.1 inches qualifies him as the tallest person in history, as recorded in the *Guinness Book of Records*. At the time of his death he weighed 490 pounds.

Robert was born on February 22nd, 1918, and weighed a normal eight pounds, six ounces. He drew attention to himself when at six months old, he weighed 30 pounds. A year later at 18 months, he weighed 62 pounds. He continued to grow at an astounding rate, reaching six feet, two inches and 195 pounds by the time he was eight years old. His middle name, Pershing, was in honor of the World War I General Pershing, the commanding officer of the European conflict. Robert was the first born of Addie and Harold Wadlow. Later the Wadlow family grew with the addition of two sisters, Helen and Betty, and two brothers, Eugene and Harold Jr. Despite Robert's size, all the rest of his family members were of normal height and weight. Trying to maintain a normal life, Robert enjoyed collecting stamps, photography, and become the world's tallest Boy Scout at seven feet, four inches, when he was 13 years old. Later he became a member of DeMolay and the Masons. At the age of 18, he reached eight feet, four inches tall, and weighed 390 pounds. His clothing required three times the normal amount of cloth, and his size 37 shoes cost \$100 a pair (a lot of money back in the 1930s). Two years later his shoes were provided free by the International Shoe Company.

He established his place in history when he exceeded eight feet, four inches in 1937, surpassing the record previously held by an Irishman who died in 1877.

- () 31. What's the greatest weight about Robert Pershing in his life?
A. 62 pounds. B. 195 pounds. C. 390 pounds. D. 490 pounds.
- () 32. How many children were there in Wadlow's family?
A. One. B. Three. C. Four. D. Five.
- () 33. How did he get his middle name?
A. His father named him.
B. It was named after his mother.
C. It was in honor of General Pershing.
D. He experienced the World War I.
- () 34. What did Robert do in order to keep a normal life?
A. He left school.
B. He worked for a shoe company.
C. He established his place in the *Guinness Book of Records*.
D. He just did what other boys did for enjoyment.

Exercise 3

一、单项选择。

- () 1. _____ morning exercises does us good.
A. Doing B. To do C. Done D. Being done
- () 2. To answer correctly is more important than _____.
A. finish quickly B. to finish quickly
C. finishing quickly D. to be finished quickly
- () 3. _____ we will go to Shanghai tomorrow depends on the weather.
A. If B. Whether C. That D. What
- () 4. It surprised her a bit _____ her son came back with a girl.
A. when B. that C. whether D. which
- () 5. _____ we need more practice in English is very obvious.
A. What B. How C. Which D. That
- () 6. The number of students in the class _____ limited to fifteen.
A. have B. are C. is D. has
- () 7. _____ was expected, he failed in the exam.
A. That B. As C. Which D. It
- () 8. _____ fashion differs from country to country may reflect the cultural differences from one aspect.
A. What B. That C. This D. Which
- () 9. "No pains, no gains." This _____ my favorite proverb.
A. are B. belong to C. is D. is belonged to
- () 10. Ten meters _____ one thousand miles when a person is too tired to walk.
A. seems B. seem C. seemed D. is seemed
- () 11. The poor _____ not always sad.
A. are B. is C. has D. have
- () 12. _____ is to believe.
A. Seeing B. Having seen C. To see D. Seen
- () 13. _____ made the school proud was _____ more than 90% of the students had been admitted to key universities.
A. What, because B. What, that C. That, what D. That, because
- () 14. It is clear _____ they had no desire for peace.
A. whether B. if C. that D. what
- () 15. _____ was of little importance.
A. No matter he might pass the examination
B. Whether he passed the examination or not
C. Though he might pass the examination
D. He passed the examination

二、阅读理解。

Bungee jumping is an activity in which a person jumps off from a high place (generally of several hundred feet/meters) with one end of an elastic cord attached to his/her body or ankles and the other end tied to the jumping-off point. When the person jumps, the cord will stretch to take up the energy of the fall, then



the jumper will fly upwards as the cord snaps back. The jumper oscillates up and down until the initial energy of the jump disappeared. In the 1950s David Attenborough and a BBC film crew had brought back footage of the "land divers" of Pentecost Island in Vanuatu, young men who jumped from tall wooden platforms with vines tied to their ankles as a test of courage. This film inspired Chris Baker of Bristol, England to use elastic rope in a kind of urban vine jumping. The first modern bungee jump was made on April 1st, 1979 from the 250-foot Clifton Suspension Bridge in Bristol by four members of the Dangerous Sports Club. The jumpers, led by David Kirke, were arrested shortly after, but continued with jumps in the US from the Golden Gate and Royal Gorge bridges, spreading the concept worldwide. By 1982 they were jumping from mobile cranes and hot air balloons, and putting on commercial displays. The first operator of a commercial bungee jumping concern was a New Zealander, A. J. Hackett, who made his first jump from Auckland's Greenhithe Bridge in 1986. During the following years Hackett performed a number of jumps from bridges and other structures (including the Eiffel Tower), building public interest in the sport. Hackett remains one of the largest commercial operators, with concerns in several countries. A relatively common mistake is to use too long a cord. The cord should be substantially shorter than the height of the bridge to allow it to stretch.

- () 16. When people play Bungee, one end of the cord is attached to their ankles, the other end should be tied to _____.
A. hands B. feet
C. head D. the jumping-off point
- () 17. After the fall of the body to the certain point, what will happen to the human body next?
A. The cord will take up the energy.
B. The body will fall to the ground.
C. The cord will be attached to the jumper's ankles, or any other part of the body.
D. The body will oscillate up and down until the initial energy of the jump is disappeared.
- () 18. Who made the first modern bungee jump?
A. David Attenborough.
B. Chris Baker of Bristol.
C. Four members of the Dangerous Sports Club.
D. The passage does not tell us.
- () 19. After the first modern bungee was made, the jumpers were arrested. What can we conclude from this?
A. The government didn't accept it as a lawful sport.
B. The policemen weren't able to do that.
C. People there can't accept this.
D. Few people enjoy the sport.
- () 20. Which spots below weren't used as bungee sites at that time?
A. Clifton Suspension Bridge and Auckland's Greenhithe Bridge.
B. Royal Gorge Bridge and the Eiffel Tower.
C. Royal Gorge Bridge and Auckland's Greenhithe Bridge.
D. The BBC Building and the Great Wall.

三、改错。

Graham Hicks smashed his way into the record books today for a speed of 133mph and set a new Guinness Quad World Speed Record.
The challenge accepted outstanding support from RAF. Weather and

21. _____
22. _____
23. _____



- conditions were perfect as Graham and his pillion rider take to the runway 24. _____
with support from over 100 spectators and sponsors. Graham said, "It's
been a fantastic day and I'm so pleasing to have set a new world record! 25. _____
I'm a little disappointed we didn't reach the 150mph mark but
there have been a little technical problems with the bike. 26. _____
"I'd like to thank for Brian Sharman, everyone in the team from Deafblind 27. _____
UK and most of all Wing Commander Andy Green and the staff for
all they've done to make this event so a big success." 28. _____
Graham undertakes all these amazing and demanding challenge to 29. _____
show that a disability, even one as severe as deafblindness, is no barrier
to achievement when giving the right support. 30. _____

Exercise 4

一、单项选择。

- () 1. With a lot of difficult problems _____, the manager had no time traveling abroad.
A. settled B. settling C. to settle D. being settled
- () 2. _____ much advice I gave her, she still did what she wanted to do.
A. How B. Whatever C. However D. No matter
- () 3. He is familiar _____ Wuzhen, that is, Wuzhen is familiar _____ him.
A. to, with B. with, to C. with, with D. to, to
- () 4. _____ I know, he plays football _____, if not better than, his brother.
A. As far as, as well as B. As far, as well as
C. As far as, as well D. As far, as well
- () 5. Kate _____ as a top student in painting.
A. looks out B. stands out C. works out D. finds out
- () 6. Suddenly from the next room an old woman _____.
A. burst into laughing B. burst out laughings
C. burst out laughing D. burst out in laughing
- () 7. The boy was _____ to his father. His father felt it _____ to be asked to speak at the meeting held _____ the school's anniversary.
A. an honor, great honor, in the honor of
B. an honor, a great honor, in honor of
C. honor, great honor, in honor of
D. an honor, the great honor, in the honor of
- () 8. _____ as he is, he can solve difficulties alone.
A. Young B. A young man C. The young D. Man
- () 9. The reason _____ he came late at night was _____ he was caught in the heavy rain and couldn't move on.
A. why, that B. that, that C. that, why D. why, why
- () 10. We like the way he thought of _____ children.
A. teaching B. to teach C. teaches D. taught
- () 11. Mother _____ one hour every day to spend with her little baby.
A. set out B. set away C. set aside D. set off

- () 12. It is no use _____ her at this time for she will not accept your advice.
A. persuade B. persuading C. persuaded D. to persuade
- () 13. Your _____ to set a new record in Olympics should be inspected by the committee.
A. wish B. desire C. attempt D. hope
- () 14. Since you have no job for some time, you should _____ another one by checking on the Internet.
A. apply for B. need C. want D. desire for
- () 15. After being washed several times, the bright red coat began to _____.
A. fade B. waken C. darken D. die

二、完形填空。

Some people argue that pressure on international sportsmen and sportswomen kills the essence of sports — the pursuit of personal excellence. Children kick a football around for 16. When they get older and 17 for local school teams, they become competitive but they 18 enjoy playing. The individual representing his country can't 19 to think about enjoying himself. He has to think only about 20.

He is responsible for the 21 nation's hopes, dreams and reputation. A good 22 is the football World Cup. Football is the world's most important 23. Winning the World Cup is perhaps the 24 of international sporting success. Mention Argentina to someone and 25 are that he'll think of football. 26, winning the World Cup put Argentina on the map.

Sports fans and supporters get quite 27 about the World Cup. People in England felt that their country was 28 important after they won in 1966. Thousands of Scots 29 their cars, and even their houses, and spent all their money 30 to Argentina, where the finals were played. So, am I arguing that the international 31 kills the idea of sport? Certainly not! Do the Argentinean 32 believe that because eleven of their men proved the most 33 at football, their nation is in every way better than all others? Not really, but it's 34 to know that you won and that in one 35 at least your country is the best.

- () 16. A. struggle B. fun C. spirit D. money
- () 17. A. buy B. argue C. play D. send
- () 18. A. still B. recently C. finally D. presently
- () 19. A. manage B. fail C. help D. afford
- () 20. A. winning B. facing C. rising D. shooting
- () 21. A. various B. entire C. active D. valuable
- () 22. A. attack B. case C. example D. defense
- () 23. A. gift B. discovery C. prize D. sport
- () 24. A. desert B. purpose C. enjoyment D. top
- () 25. A. doubts B. instructions C. chances D. skills
- () 26. A. In short B. In a sense C. On duty D. In time
- () 27. A. calm B. active C. ashamed D. unreasonable
- () 28. A. never B. somehow C. less D. almost
- () 29. A. sold B. lost C. changed D. reviewed
- () 30. A. traveling B. fighting C. agreeing D. enjoying
- () 31. A. safety B. space C. competition D. war
- () 32. A. really B. finally C. constantly D. rarely

- ()33. A. skillful B. handsome C. famous D. hardworking
()34. A. asleep B. nice C. ugly D. worrying
()35. A. word B. step C. way D. fashion

三、阅读理解。

A

Judo (柔道) and Karate (空手道) are sports for self-defense. They began in the eastern part of the world, but now many Americans enjoy them too. In fact, schools for teaching them have been opened all over the United States and Canada.

Players in both sports use only their hands, arms, legs and feet. However, the two sports are quite different. In Karate, players hit each other with open hands and with closed fists (拳头). They also use feet for kicking. In Judo, players are more likely to throw each other down. They also move their arms and legs in large circles. Karate moves, on the other hand, are short and quick. Players stand away from each other. They only touch one another with quick punches and kicks.

Can a Karate player beat a Judo player? It depends on the player. One sport is not better than the other. They are both very good forms of self-defense. Both aim towards control of the mind and body. A wise old man in Japan had a good answer to the question. He said, "We don't say the other martial arts of soldiers are bad. The mountain does not laugh at the river because it is low, nor does the river speak ill of the mountain because it can't move about."

- ()36. What is the main idea of the passage?
A. Judo and Karate are good sports.
B. Many Americans enjoy Judo and Karate.
C. To tell the differences between Judo and Karate.
D. One sport is not better than the other.
- ()37. Which detail helps you to understand how to do Judo?
A. Players throw each other down.
B. Players punch each other down.
C. Players touch and move arms and legs in large circles.
D. Both A and C.
- ()38. Which detail helps you to understand how to do Karate?
A. Players hit each other with open hands and closed fists.
B. Players never touch each other.
C. Players use feet for kicking.
D. Both A and C.
- ()39. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
A. Players in Karate use only hands and feet.
B. Players in Judo use only arms and legs.
C. Players in both sports use only arms, legs, hands and feet.
D. Players in both sports use only open hands and closed fists.
- ()40. According to the wise old man in Japan, _____.
A. Karate is better than Judo
B. Judo is better than Karate
C. both of them are better than martial arts
D. both of them are very good forms of self-defense

B

It was an early September day, cool and bright and just for running, and I was in the first few miles of a 10-mile race over a course (路线) with a few high hills. Still, I feel energetic. Despite the hills it was going to be a fine run.

Just ahead of me was Peggy Mimno, a teacher from Mount Kiseo, New York. She too was running easily, moving along at my speed. The pace (步速) felt comfortable, so I decided to stay where I was. Why pay attention to pace when she was setting such a nice one? I'd overtake (追上) her later on when she was tired.

So I ran behind her. The course headed north for miles, wandered west for a hilly mile, then turned south again along a winding road. The race was getting harder. We had four miles left and it was beginning to be real work.

Peggy overtook a young runner. She seemed to know him, for they exchanged a few cheerful words as she passed him. Their exchange worried me. You don't chat during a race unless you are feeling good, and Peggy plainly was.

Still, I was close enough to overtake her if she was tired, so I didn't give up hope completely. We were getting nearer to a long, punishing hill now and it would be the test. We were a mile from the finish line, so whatever happened on the hill would almost determine who crossed it first.

As I moved up the hill, my attention wandered for a few minutes. When I looked up, Peggy was moving away — first five yards, then ten, then more. Finally it was clear that there was no hope of catching her. She beat me soundly.

There is an important lesson in that race. Women are thought to be weaker, slower and not nearly as skilled in sport. Yet as Peggy Mimno so clearly showed, the similarities between men and women runners are more important than differences. I have run with a number of women, and I can say it is often hard work.

- () 41. What did the writer think of the race in the beginning?
- It would be hard work.
 - It would be an easy race.
 - It would be a test of his strength.
 - It would be a good learning experience.
- () 42. What worried the writer when Peggy greeted the young runner?
- Peggy overtook the young runner.
 - Peggy was running energetically.
 - Peggy was laughing at the writer.
 - Peggy paid no attention to the writer.
- () 43. By saying "a long, punishing hill" in Paragraph 5, the writer implies that _____.
- Peggy would fail to reach the hilltop
 - men are more skilled at climbing hills
 - overtaking Peggy would be easy
 - climbing the hill would be a demanding task
- () 44. What lesson does the writer learn from the race?
- Women are as good as men in sport.
 - Women are better at climbing hills.
 - He would have more training in a cross-country race.
 - He should set a quicker pace at the beginning of a race.

C

When someone meets a stranger with the same hobby, that person immediately becomes a friend. People enjoy the company of others who share a similar interest. Often they will form a club and travel great distances to attend a meeting where they can talk about their hobbies. Other people have such unusual hobbies that no one else can share them. Sometimes they try to do something better, faster or longer than anyone else in order to have their names included in the *Guinness Book of Records*.

A lady in Massachusetts may have the world's easiest hobby — she lets her hair grow. Diane Witt has not cut her hair for twelve years. It is now eight feet (2.44 meters) long, and she will soon set a new world record and her name will be placed in the Guinness book.

A thirty-year-old man in Pennsylvania played the piano for 44 days and 11 hours, while a musician in Connecticut played the flute for 43 hours.

A teacher in California typed for over 162 hours, and a lady from Iowa spent six years typing the numbers from one to one million.

Probably the cleanest people in the world are two young women from England who stayed in the shower for over 98 hours, but a man in Oregon was more than twice as clean after taking a shower that lasted 200 hours.

Someone said that “records are made to be broken”. One record that many young men might enjoy breaking is the one made by Roger. During a period of eight hours Roger kissed three thousand young women.

- () 45. From the passage we know that _____.
A. sometimes people try to do something better, faster or longer than anyone else to have their names included in the *Guinness Book of Records*
B. a lady in New York hasn't cut her hair for twelve years
C. a teacher in Massachusetts typed for over 162 hours
D. a lady from Iowa spent six months typing the numbers from one to one million
- () 46. Which of the following is true?
A. Diane Witt's hair is now eight meters long.
B. A thirty-year-old man in Pennsylvania played the piano for 45 days and 11 hours.
C. A musician in Connecticut played the violin for 43 hours.
D. Two young women from England stayed in the shower for 200 hours.
- () 47. What does the word “company” mean in Chinese in the first paragraph?
A. 陪伴。 B. 公司。 C. 群众。 D. 组织。
- () 48. How many persons are mentioned about breaking world records in the passage?
A. 3. B. 4. C. 5. D. 6.

四、篇章结构。

阅读下列材料,从所给的六个选项中,选出符合小题要求的选项,填入空格中,使篇章结构更清晰。选项中有一项是多余的。

Architects design new buildings and oversee work when old buildings are renewed. Carrie Jeffers is an architect whose job is making old buildings look like new. 49 In today's cities, many old buildings are in need of repair. Sometimes bathrooms, kitchens, and electric wiring need replacing. Underneath, though, these houses are sturdy (牢固的). If they could be fixed, many more people of the city would have good homes. 50

As a young girl Carrie saw many beautiful old buildings and went to many museums. When Carrie was in college, she worked as a letter carrier in the small town of Newark, Ohio. 51 One day she