

● 优化训练项目  
● 紧扣新编教材

● 突出学科能力  
● 对应高考题型

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GAOZHONGXUEKENENGLIXUNLIANTICUI

# 高中学科能力训练

——九省市重点中学题库联网

题萃

吴忠文 编著

# 英语

第一册

- 训练指要 纲领化
- 典题解析 标准化
- 基础训练 集约化
- 能力训练 综合化
- 综合检测 实战化

辽宁师范大学出版社

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吴忠文 编著

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# 前言

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突出学科能力是高中新编教材和教学大纲的基本精神。为了更紧密地配合新编教材和教学大纲的改革和调整,突出学科能力的培养和训练,本书的编写不是按学年来划分,而是以学科来分类的。所谓学科能力是指根据学科特点,通过教学培养学生应具备的特有能力。这种能力不仅是认识、接受能力,更重要的是应用、探索、创造方面的能力。如何测定各有关学科的能力,经专家们近几年的研讨,现已在“考试说明”中有了明确的要求,但各学科教师怎样有针对性地组织教学,培养学生应有的学科能力,而学生在学习和复习过程中,怎样有意识地提高有关学科的能力,仍需一个较长的适应过程。为此,本书的编写不仅是必要的,也是适时的。这不仅是适应素质教育的需要,也是适应高考选拔的需要。从近几年的高考试题调整来看,突出学科特点,深入考查学科思想方法和学科语言,加大能力测试的力度仍将是今后高考命题的主导倾向。

根据上述编写主旨,本书在编写体例上突出基础训练和能力训练这两大块。在基础训练方面,凡教材中涉及到的知识点均全面练,重点知识突出练,具有集约化的特点和很强的针对性。在能力训练方面,根据教学大纲和《考试说明》关于学科能力的要求,特别是1997年国家考试中心提出的对学科能力的分类及要求,针对不同学科对学科能力的不同考查标准,进行全方位的科学训练。同时,为了最大限度地减轻学生负担,提高学习效率,本书所编选和设计的练习题不仅完全对应高考最新题型,而且典型性很强,具有较高的涵盖性、灵活性,有举一反三之效。为确保训练的科学性和系统性,本书在每单元训练之前,均有提纲挈领的指要性说明,而在训练题之前,又设有“典题解析”,即通过一些典型题的具体解析,向学生指出基本的解题思路和方法。本书的“期末测试题”则是期末模拟试卷,对学生进行实战性地综合检测。

参加本书编写的是九省市重点高中的特级教师和高级教师。这种集体编写方式,不仅汇集了各省市教学与科研的最新成果,而且在教辅读物的编写上开创了题库联网的合作方式。毫无疑问,这种方式对于提高编写质量提供了可靠的保证。但是,随着转型教育的深入,随着高考内容和形式的改革和调整,本书的内容也得随时予以调整和修订,我们期待着广大读者为我们多多提出改进意见。

刘忠舜 林淑芳

一九九七年六月十八日

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# Unit 1 The Summer Holidays

## 【训练指要】

词组 ① as a result ② in one's opinion ③ go away ④ give one's regards/best wishes/  
love to ⑤ be off/leaving

语法 直接引语变间接引语 ①连词 ②词序 ③人称变化 ④状语变化 ⑤时态变化

## 【典题解析】

1. —I go to school by bike. What about you?

—So \_\_\_\_\_.

A. I do      B. do I      C. I am      D. am I

解答:B。“so+特殊动词+主语”(特殊动词包括系动词、情态动词和助动词)表示谓语所述情况同前文提及的情况一样,意为“也一样”、“也这样”。“so+主语+特殊动词”则表示重复前文或赞同前文所提及的情况。例如:It's cold today. “So it is.”(“今天很冷。”“可不是嘛!”)注意:第一个句式说的是两个人(物);第二个句式说的是同一个人(物)。

2. After saying hello to me, he went on \_\_\_\_\_.

A. to walk      B. with walk      C. walking      D. with walking

解答:C。“go on doing sth”意为“继续作(原来作的)某事”,“go on to do sth.”意为“接着作(另一件)某事”,“go on with sth.”是“续续作某事”,相当于 go on doing sth.,但 with 的宾语必须是名词(或代词)。

3. \_\_\_\_\_ his carelessness, he didn't pass the examination.

A. As a result      B. As a result of      C. Because      D. Since

解答:B。“as a result of”是短语介词,后面必须接名词,才能形成介词短语。“as a result”是短语副词,在句中作状语。because 是连词,后接从句;because of 是介词,后面可接名词。since 用作介词时,意为“自从”,其短语不是原因状语。

4. I prefer rice \_\_\_\_\_ bread.

A. to      B. than      C. to eat      D. than eating

解答:A。“prefer A to B”意为“喜欢A,而不喜欢B”,“A”和“B”可以是名词,也可以是动名词,但必须是同类结构。又如:Mary prefers singing to dancing. prefer 单独使用(不与介词to连用)的句型还有(均表示“宁愿要”“更喜欢”):

(1)prefer+(not) to do+sth.      (2)prefer+ -ing+sth.

(3)prefer+sb.+to do+sth.      (4)prefer+(that) sb.+(should) do+sth.

5. \_\_\_\_\_ my opinion, neither of you is right.

A. According to      B. From      C. Out of      D. In

解答:D。“in sb's opinion”是固定搭配。

6. It is kind \_\_\_\_\_ you to help me with my English.

A. for      B. of      C. that      D. because

解答:B。本句意为:You are kind to help me with my English. you 和 kind 在逻辑上具有主谓关系。逻辑分析不具备这种关系时,不能使用 of,而常用 for。“for sb. to do sth.”是带逻辑主语的不定式,作这种句式的真实主语,句首的 it 是形式主语。试比较下列句子:

It is dangerous for you to stand here. (你站在这里危险。)

It was careless of you to make a mistake. (你粗心大意出了错。)

### 【基础训练】

A) 单词辨音 从 A, B, C, D 中找出其划线部分与所给单词划线部分读音相同的选项。

1. introduce      A. opinion      B. biology      C. holiday      D. another
2. result      A. put      B. minute      C. pump      D. August
3. partner      A. popular      B. area      C. carry      D. regards
4. vacation      A. state      B. practice      C. channel      D. general
5. introduce      A. difficult      B. practice      C. physics      D. education

B) 词语替换 从 A, B, C, D 四个选项中, 选出可以替换句中划线部分的最佳答案。

6. It's getting dark; I must be off now.  
A. go to sleep      B. be leaving      C. go to bed      D. go out
7. All the students are back at school after the summer vacation.  
A. hot summer      B. busy summer      C. summer holidays      D. summer months
8. Every day they had to work from dawn until dark on the farm.  
A. from time to time      B. on and on  
C. long hours      D. from morning till night
9. Farmers are busy getting in rice and wheat during the harvest season.  
A. at harvest time      B. all the year round  
C. when autumn comes      D. all day long
10. It's nice of you to help me with my studies.  
A. You are so nice      B. It's right for you  
C. I think it your duty      D. It's too bad for you not
11. We say hello to the teacher at the beginning of the class.  
A. when we begin      B. anytime in  
C. at the end of      D. in the middle of
12. After ten minutes' break, we went on doing our homework.  
A. to do      B. talking about      C. going over      D. with
13. The boy likes chemistry better than physics.  
A. likes not only; but also      B. studies neither; nor  
C. is good at; and      D. prefers; to
14. As a result of his wrong idea, we lost the game.  
A. Because of      B. After we followed  
C. Since he made us take      D. When we took



- A. interested ; interested      B. interest ; interest  
C. interest ; interested      D. interested ; interest

29. There is so much work on the farm that we'll have to \_\_\_\_\_ people to help us.

A. make ten more

B. let again ten

C. employ ten more

D. borrow again ten

30. \_\_\_\_\_ the north of our country \_\_\_\_\_ it is colder, people grow wheat.

A. In; where

B. In; which

C. To; in where

D. To; on which

### 【综合训练】

A) 完形填空 阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从31—50各题所给的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

Mr and Mrs Wilson and their (31) were going to begin their holiday one day. As they had decided to (32) it in another country, they (33) to be at the airport at 11:40 a. m. "It will (34) us half an hour to get there (35) the taxi," Mrs Wilson said, "so we all have to be (36) by eleven o'clock. (37) should be late."

(38) ten to eleven they were still all running around doing things, except Mrs Wilson, (39) was sitting quietly on a chair in the garden (40) the sun.

Her husband and children were very (41) that she was not in a hurry, (42) the taxi arrived and Mrs Wilson said to them, "Well, I (43) that this was going to (44), so before I went to (45) last night, I moved (46) clocks and (47) ahead twenty (48)." So now we can go to the (49) quietly without (50) about being late.

31. A. parents

B. children

C. friends

D. families

32. A. enjoy

B. live

C. stay

D. spend

33. A. had

B. seemed

C. used

D. happened

34. A. use

B. take

C. spend

D. give

35. A. in

B. by

C. through

D. into

36. A. already

B. ready

C. home

D. back

37. A. Anybody

B. Somebody

C. Everybody

D. Nobody

38. A. At

B. During

C. About

D. Between

39. A. that

B. she

C. who

D. herself

40. A. enjoying

B. liking

C. like

D. fond of

41. A. surprised

B. angry

C. wondered

D. wonderful

42. A. until

B. after

C. when

D. as

43. A. know

B. have known

C. will know

D. knew

44. A. be

B. happen

C. end

D. begin

45. A. the airport

B. taxi

C. bed

D. holiday

46. A. all

B. some

C. two

D. my

47. A. bikes

B. TV sets

C. radios

D. watches

48. A. seconds

B. minutes

C. hours

D. days

49. A. station

B. country

C. airport

D. shop

50. A. knowing

B. afraid

C. telling

D. worrying



Perhaps computers will one day think and feel. Do you think people will be afraid when they find that the computer is too clever to listen to the people?

56. In the past \_\_\_\_\_ years, the computer has become better and better.

- A. 100                      B. 125                      C. 75                      D. 25

57. The passage tells us computers can do \_\_\_\_\_ instead of man.

- A. anything                B. everything                C. nothing                D. many things

58. The most important difference between man and a computer is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. it works faster than man                      B. man is less clever than computers  
C. both A and B                      D. man has real feelings

59. The passage suggests(暗示) that it is \_\_\_\_\_ that controls \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. man; the computer                      B. the computer; man  
C. either man or the computer; the other  
D. neither man nor the computer; the other

60. Which of the following is true to the passage?

- A. Some computers will change into people in the future.  
B. Without a person a computer won't work by itself.  
C. People will be afraid of computers in the future.  
D. If a computer is cleverer than you, it won't listen to you.

C) 补全对话 根据对话内容,从对话后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

— Is that Pingping speaking?

— (61)

— How are you getting along with your holiday?

— (62)

— I wonder if you can help me with my maths.

— (63)

— Will you be free sometime this afternoon or this evening?

— (64)

— All right. See you later.

— (65)

A. Yes, of course.

B. Pingping speaking.

C. Very well, thank you.

D. Would this evening be all right with you?

E. See you later.

F. I am called Pingping.

G. Very good. And you?

**【主观性训练】**

A) 单词拼写 根据下列句子及所给单词的首字母,在句子右边的横线上写出各单词的完全形式(每空只写一词)。

66. We must put what we've learned from books into p \_\_\_\_\_.  
67. Summer v \_\_\_\_\_ is over. A new term is beginning this week.  
68. What is your o \_\_\_\_\_ about this matter? Just say yes or no.  
69. We often do experiments in c \_\_\_\_\_ in the lab.  
70. Now that you've read the text, tell me the g \_\_\_\_\_ idea of it.

B) 短文改错 按四种情形判断:多一词;缺一词;错一词;无错。

You may have learned English for some years.

This is natural that you want to be able to read  
some English books or magazines. Just think of  
how happy you will be when you finished reading  
a book and a passage in English. It is important to  
choose a book that interest you. Then you may  
ask what kind of book I choose. I think you should  
choose something either too difficult nor too  
easy. While reading you should ever let new words  
take too much your attention. Just do it as you  
often do with your own language. Try to guess it  
meaning when you come across a new word.

71. \_\_\_\_\_  
72. \_\_\_\_\_  
73. \_\_\_\_\_  
74. \_\_\_\_\_  
75. \_\_\_\_\_  
76. \_\_\_\_\_  
77. \_\_\_\_\_  
78. \_\_\_\_\_  
79. \_\_\_\_\_  
80. \_\_\_\_\_

C) 书面表达

说明:六月一日是星期日,天气晴朗,你和小妹妹一起去动物园。要求以你的口气写一篇日记。限用词80~100。要点包括:

1. 动物园离你家约4公里。
2. 交通手段:乘坐215路公共汽车。
3. 时间:9时出发,20分钟后到达,中午12时返回。
4. 动物:大象、熊、虎、狮、猴、鸟。细写猴的动作。

## Unit 2 In the Lab

### 【训练指要】

词组 ① first of all ② on holiday ③ by the side of ④ turn off

⑤ hold up ⑥ make sure ⑦ at the end of ⑧ be filled with

语法 1. 连词 once, unless, as 的用法. 2. 祈使句变为间接引语后是不定式, 作补语

### 【典题解析】

1. \_\_\_\_\_ you begin to do something, you must do it well. That's the way.

A. Because B. Imagine C. Suppose D. Once

解答: D. 本题测试主从连词。题干前半部分为条件状语从句, 选项 A 引导原因状语从句, C 引导虚拟条件状语从句, B 是动词, 无连接作用。故排除 A, B, C。once 除作副词外, 还可作连词, 意为“一旦…就”, 相当于 if; 但若侧重考虑条件是否具备, once 则强调从句动作所涉及的结果, 不存在条件是否具备问题。

2. You'll fail in the examination \_\_\_\_\_ you work hard at your lessons.

A. if B. unless C. as D. since

解答: B. 本题测试逻辑思维。四个选项都是连词, unless 相当于 if not。句意: 如果你不努力学习功课, 考试就不能及格。A, C, D 选项不合逻辑, 故应排除。

3. The light is on. Don't forget to \_\_\_\_\_ when you leave.

A. turn off B. turn off it C. turn it off D. close it

解答: C. 英语短语动词有三种, 其结构分别是: (1) vt. + adv. (2) vi. + prep. (3) vi. + adv. 前两种是及物动作, 第三种是不及物动作(例如 get up)。第一种宾语如果是名词, 置于 adv. 前后均可; 如为代词, 则必须置于 adv. 之前。第二种的宾语, 不论是名词还是代词, 必须置于介词之后。turn off 中的 off 是副词, 因此选 C。选项 A 缺宾语, 选项 D 是“中国式”英语。

4. He tasted the medicine and found it \_\_\_\_\_.

A. tasted bad B. was tasted badly C. tasted badly D. tasted well

解答: A. taste 用作动词时, 既可作及物动词, 又可作系动词。题干上的 taste 是及物动词, 意为“品尝”; 选项中的 taste 是系动词, 意为“尝起来…”, 后接形容词、介词短语等作表词。bad 是形容词, 据此排除其余选项。

5. He put the books in the box \_\_\_\_\_ the shelf(书架).

A. instead B. instead of C. instead of on D. instead on

解答: C. instead of 是短语介词, 可接名词、介词短语、形容词、副词等。注意: instead of 前后谈及的两件客体在意义结构上必须是平行关系。例如: He got excited instead of angry. 他没生气, 倒是很激动。(excited 和 angry 同作表语)。He walked more slowly instead of faster. 他走得不但没快, 反而慢了。(more slowly 和 faster 都是比较级, 同作状语)。He went to Shanghai instead of back to Beijing. 他没回北京, 去上海了(同作状语)。

**【基础训练】**

A) 单词辨音 从 A, B, C, D 中找出其划线部分与所给单词划线部分读音相同的选项。

- |                      |                    |                      |                    |                             |
|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. <u>ch</u> emistry | A. <u>ch</u> imney | B. <u>Ch</u> ristmas | C. <u>ch</u> annel | D. <u>ch</u> ildren         |
| 2. <u>t</u> aste     | A. <u>b</u> asin   | B. <u>c</u> astor    | C. <u>s</u> adly   | D. <u>f</u> inally          |
| 3. <u>b</u> iology   | A. <u>o</u> nce    | B. <u>s</u> econd    | C. <u>p</u> etrol  | D. <u>p</u> roper           |
| 4. <u>d</u> ip       | A. <u>l</u> ively  | B. <u>m</u> ix       | C. <u>m</u> ind    | D. <u>s</u> ci <u>e</u> nce |
| 5. <u>d</u> ollar    | A. <u>n</u> arrow  | B. <u>f</u> ar       | C. <u>v</u> inegar | D. <u>d</u> ark             |

B) 词语替换 从 A, B, C, D 四个选项中, 选出可以替换句中划线部分的最佳答案。

- In the end our team won the football match.  
A. Luckily      B. Finally      C. Easily      D. Usually
- Raise your hands if you have any questions to ask.  
A. Wash      B. Show me      C. Hold up      D. Put down
- You will see nothing if you don't open your eyes.  
A. unless you      B. when you      C. before you      D. after you
- If he has decided to do something, no one can stop him.  
A. Since      B. As      C. Once      D. Because
- Just before dawn we climbed the top of the mountain to see the sunrise.  
A. sun set      B. sun go down      C. sun above      D. sun rise
- There are 3 600 seconds in an hour, right?  
A. 60 minutes      B. 3 quarters      C. 360 minutes      D. two quarters
- What do we call these mixed things?  
A. mixed feelings      B. the bad things      C. this mixture      D. mixed tea
- You'd better close the door; it is too cold in here.  
A. show me      B. shut      C. open      D. go to
- The little man with thick glasses is our chemistry teacher.  
A. wearing      B. selling      C. who wants      D. who needs
- One of the bottles was full of dark blue ink.  
A. used to hold      B. made dirty by      C. short of      D. filled with

**【能力训练】**

单项填空 从 A, B, C, D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。

- \_\_\_\_\_, I must say I'm pleased to see so many friends here.  
A. First of all      B. Not at all      C. After all      D. At all
- As a result of the rain, we had our P. E. class in the classroom \_\_\_\_\_ the playground.  
A. instead      B. instead of      C. instead on      D. instead of on
- The boy came to Shanghai \_\_\_\_\_ the first time, so everything was \_\_\_\_\_ to him.  
A. in; similar      B. at; old      C. during; fresh      D. for; new

19. From time to time, he looked behind him \_\_\_\_\_ he was not being followed.  
A. making sure      B. to make sure      C. being sure      D. sure about
20. She tasted the coffee to see if it tasted \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. good      B. well      C. nicely      D. properly
21. The old man will take a walk after supper, \_\_\_\_\_ it rains.  
A. if      B. when      C. while      D. unless
22. The letter \_\_\_\_\_ on round \_\_\_\_\_ all members of the family.  
A. passed; through      B. was passed; to      C. went; for      D. was read; for
23. The old scientist is working \_\_\_\_\_ a new invention.  
A. at      B. as      C. for      D. with
24. How long have you \_\_\_\_\_ Shenyang and what do you think of our city?  
A. been to      B. gone to      C. come to      D. been in
25. It is too dark \_\_\_\_\_. Why not \_\_\_\_\_ the light?  
A. here; turn off      B. in here; open      C. here; close      D. in here; turn on
26. You must do all \_\_\_\_\_ I tell you \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ my instructions.  
A. that; to; follow      B. what; do; listen  
C. /; to do; be listened to      D. that; to; follow
27. The chemistry teacher told them \_\_\_\_\_ anything in the lab.  
A. didn't touch      B. don't touch      C. not to touch      D. not touch
28. All of you failed in the exam. I mean \_\_\_\_\_ of you passed it.  
A. only some      B. no one      C. none      D. not all
29. The woman looked \_\_\_\_\_ and her eyes were filled \_\_\_\_\_ tears.  
A. sadly; of      B. sad; with      C. sad; of      D. sadly; with
30. He sees badly; he has to wear \_\_\_\_\_ all the time.  
A. glass      B. two glasses      C. a pair of glasses      D. a glass

### 【综合训练】

A) 完形填空 阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从31—50各题所给的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

I found one time that doing something (31) could get you into a lot of trouble. I was in the eighth grade (32), and we were (33) a final exam. During the exam, the girl sitting (34) me said something in a low voice, which I did not hear clearly. So I put my head over her way and (35) out that she was (36) to ask me if I had one more pen. Something was wrong with hers. I happened to have one more, so I took it out and (37) it on her desk. Later, after the test papers had been (38), the teacher asked me to (39) in the room when all (40) students left. As soon as we were (41), she began to (42) to me about the importance of being honest (诚实). She said when people do (43) dishonest, they were really cheating (欺骗) (44). Then she told me (45) think seriously about (46) she had said and told me I could (47). I walked (48) and wondered (49) she had talked to me in that (50). She must have thought that I had cheated on the exam.



- |                    |                |               |               |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 31. A. useful      | B. helpful     | C. wrong      | D. else       |
| 32. A. at the time | B. at a time   | C. in time    | D. on time    |
| 33. A. had         | B. to have     | C. having had | D. having     |
| 34. A. next to     | B. by the side | C. under      | D. over       |
| 35. A. pointed     | B. found       | C. went       | D. came       |
| 36. A. seemed      | B. wanted      | C. told       | D. trying     |
| 37. A. brought out | B. got out     | C. put        | D. took out   |
| 38. A. handed in   | B. sent out    | C. written    | D. passed on  |
| 39. A. live        | B. stay        | C. lie        | D. jump       |
| 40. A. other       | B. the other   | C. others     | D. the others |
| 41. A. alone       | B. lonely      | C. away       | D. out        |
| 42. A. speak       | B. tell        | C. say        | D. talk       |
| 43. A. anything    | B. nothing     | C. matters    | D. things     |
| 44. A. me          | B. you         | C. yourself   | D. themselves |
| 45. A. not to      | B. don't       | C. didn't     | D. wouldn't   |
| 46. A. where       | B. when        | C. what       | D. which      |
| 47. A. stay        | B. leave       | C. climb      | D. run        |
| 48. A. out         | B. in          | C. round      | D. into       |
| 49. A. when        | B. why         | C. how        | D. that       |
| 50. A. room        | B. house       | C. way        | D. road       |

B) 阅读理解 阅读下列短文,从每题所给的四个选项中选出最佳答案。

## 1

Perhaps the most unforgettable person I have ever met is my teacher Mr Smith. He taught us history. At other times I last met him years ago. I still remember his lively way of teaching. Because he explained everything clearly and to the point, his classroom was always full of students. He expressed his ideas in a lively and interesting way, introducing many helpful things to his teaching, such as paintings, recordings and maps. He even sang a song in class to deepen his points. He would meet with students outside the classroom or talk to them on the telephone. He would join the students in ball games. And he would join groups to talk about subjects — from sports to music. He believed that no class hour is good unless the students and the teacher enjoy several laughs or at least one loud laugh. If it is true that life makes a wise (聪明) man smile and a foolish man cry, Mr Smith is of course a wise man.

51. How did Mr Smith make his classes lively and interesting?

- |                                  |                               |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. Using clear and proper words. | B. Using some helpful things. |
| C. By singing popular songs.     | D. Both A and B.              |

52. The underlined word deepen means \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                                 |                    |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| A. make deeper or become deeper | B. explain clearly |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|