



英语高分练习与测试

高一 下学期

萧心为 主编



上海交通大学出版社

贯彻新课程标准 适合牛津新教材

英语高分练习与测试

(高一下学期)

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内 容 提 要

本书是与目前上海地区使用的牛津英语教材配套的“一课一练”式辅导练习书。内容分为学习辅导和练习两部分。学习辅导包含课文背景材料,单词和短语精选,语言点剖析,语法举例说明,难句翻译等;练习紧扣教材内容,突出重点难点,适当进行拓宽,题型与高考题型相仿。此外,还设置期中测试卷和期末测试卷两份,供学生自测自查。书末附有听力材料及所有练习题、测试题的答案。

本书听力部分配有录音带2盒,供学生训练听力用。

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前 言

社会生活的信息化和经济的全球化,使英语的重要性日益彰显。作为最重要的信息载体之一,英语已成为人类生活各领域应用最广泛的语言。当前,如何提高中小学生的英语基础水平和语言运用能力,已成为提高学校素质教育的突破口和关键所在。从2003年起,教育部制定的《英语课程标准》作为新的英语教学大纲已开始在全国部分中小学实施;上海在全面展开二期课改中,也引进并逐步推广了牛津等版本的境外教材。牛津教材的特点是语言情景贴近生活,突出交际功能,注重学生听说读写能力的全面均衡发展,从这一意义上说,牛津教材无疑比原教材前进了一大步。然而,如何把新的语言教学材料与传统教学模式有机结合起来,如何做好新旧教材之间的“接轨”工作,也给不少使用新教材的学校和学生带来困惑和挑战。

为了满足广大使用牛津英语教材的师生的需求,我们组织沪上多名资深教师编写了这套辅导练习丛书。全套丛书共14册,从六年级起到高三年级,每一学期单独成册。我们期望本套丛书既能成为学生提高英语综合能力的必备练习用书,也能作为教师的教学参考用书。

本套丛书在编写上采用“一课一练”的方式。根据牛津教材的编写特点和学生学习上的需要,本丛书每chapter分为两部分:Help to Study和Test(Revision Test)。其中第一部分Help to Study包含:① Background Information:扼要介绍课文的背景;② New Words and Expressions:精选辑录课文中新出现的单词和短语;③ Language Points:简要剖析课文中的重要语言点;④ Grammar:分析课文中的语法现象,并用例句说明用法;⑤ Difficult Sentences:将课文中较难理解的句子译成中文,帮助理解掌握。第二部分Test选编了有关词汇、语法、阅读理解、完形填空、写作和听力理解等练习题,所有练习题均紧扣教材内容,突出重点难点,适当进行拓宽,题型与高考题型相仿,Revision Test可用作单元测试或月考。此外,每册还分别设置期中测试卷和期末测试卷两份,供学生在期中和期末考试前自测自查。书末附有听力材料和所有练习题、测试题的参考答案。

欢迎广大师生和读者对本书提出批评指正,以便在修订时更正。

编者

2004年12月

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Chapter 1 The Phantom of the Opera

Help to Study

I. Background Note

The Paris Opera House was built between 1861 and 1875, and it does have a lake of water underneath it.

The French writer Gaston Leroux wrote his novel *The Phantom of the Opera* in 1911. This story about love between a mad musical genius and an innocent girl became very popular, and has produced at least four film versions. The excellent stage musical (music by Andrew Lloyd Webber, Lyrics by Charles Hart) was first performed in London in 1986 and has now been played in many other big cities.

II. New Words and Expressions

Reading

New Words

phantom /'fæntəm/ *n.* a mysterious figure; a spirit 幽灵, 鬼魂

opera /'ɒpərə/ *n.* play in which words are sung to a musical accompaniment 歌剧(剧本)

ugly /'ʌɡli/ *a.* unpleasant to look at; extremely unattractive 丑陋

mask /mɑːsk/ *n.* something which covers most of your face 面具

force /fɔːs/ I. *v.* make (someone does something against their will) 迫使, 强迫

[短] 1) force one's way through the crowd 挤过人群 2) force sth. on sb. 把某物(事)强加于某人

II. *n.* physical strength or power 力, 力量; the force of the explosion 爆炸力

labour force 劳动力; Is religion a force for good? 宗教是引导人们行善积德的力量吗? come into force (法律, 规则) 开始生效, 开始执行

obey /ə'beɪ/ *v.* do what someone is ordered; follow instructions 服从, 遵守; obey orders 执行命令; obey the law 遵守法律; obey without question 绝对服从命令

angel /'eɪndʒəl/ *n.* a messenger sent from God 天使

chandelier /ʃændəlɪə/ *n.* a very big lamp, made of many pieces of glass to reflect the light 枝形吊灯

kidnap /'kɪdnæp/ *v.* take someone as a prisoner (usually to make other people pay money to have them released) 绑架, 劫持

capture /'kæptʃə/ *v.* catch; make(someone) a prisoner 捕获;俘虏;capture an escaped prisoner 捕获一名逃犯;capture a baby's smile 拍下了婴儿的微笑;This advertisement will capture the attention of TV audience. 这则广告将引起电视观众的注意。

shock /ʃɒk/ *I. v.* cause usu. unpleasant or angry surprise to 使震惊;be shocked at the news 对消息感到震惊;be shocked to find him stealing money 震惊地发现他在偷钱

II. n. violent blow or shake 强烈的冲突或震动:I felt the shock as the aircraft hit the ground. 飞机撞到地面时我感到了震动。The facts are a terrible shock to him. 这些事实使他感到震惊。The results came as a shock to us all. 其结果使我们都感到震惊。

lonely /'ləʊnli/ *a.* feeling sad because you are alone or have no close friends 寂寞的,孤独的

release /rɪliːs/ *v.* set free 释放;release a prisoner 释放囚犯;release sb. from a promise/duty 免除某人的承诺(责任);release a film/book/record 发行影片/书籍/唱片;The latest developments have just been released to the media. 刚刚向媒体公开了最近的进展情况。

magically /'mædʒɪkli/ *adv.* in a strange way which we cannot explain 神奇地 **magic** *n. & a.* 魔法;有魔力的(作定语) **magician** /mædʒɪʃən/ *n.* 魔术师

burst /bɜːst/ (burst, burst) *I. v.* break violently; move suddenly 冲破,胀裂:The balloon burst. 气球爆了。

[短] 1) burst into + *n.* The plane crashed and burst into flames. 飞机坠毁,立刻燃烧起来。
trees bursting into leaf(flower) 突然长满绿叶(鲜花)的树 2) burst out + doing 突然开始做:He burst out laughing/crying/singing. 他突然大笑/大哭/歌唱起来。

II. ~ n. bursting:爆发,突发:bursts of a laughter 一阵阵笑声

Expressions

force sb. to do sth. 迫使某人做某事

pull off 拉下

sing with a wonderful voice 用美妙的嗓音歌唱

be shocked at 对……感到震惊

feel sorry for 为……感到难过

gain power over 获得对……的控制

cry with joy 喜极而泣

be crowded with 挤满了

take sb./sth. to safety 把……带到安全处

obey one's wishes 遵从某人的意愿

burst in 闯入

More Language Input

New Words

create /kriː'eɪt/ *v.* cause to exist; produce 创造,创作:create characters and a plot 创造人物和情节;create more jobs 创造更多的就业机会;create a bad impression on sb. 给某人留下坏印象;create pollution 产生污染

composer /kəm'pəʊzə/ *n.* a person who creates a piece of music 作曲家

design /dɪ'zain/ *v.* 1) make plans, drawings or models for 设计:design a car/dress/cover/kitchen 设计汽车/服装/封面/厨房 2) be designed for sb./sth. 预定作……用:The gloves are designed for cold weather. 这手套准备在冷天用。3) be designed to do sth. 打算:The route was designed to relieve traffic jam. 这条路线是为缓解交通拥挤而设计的。This course is designed as an introduction to the subject. 这课程打算作为这门学科的导论。

support /sə'pɔ:t/ *v.* I. 1) bear the weight of 支撑 2) provide esp. money for (a person) to live on 供养 3) approve of, or encourage 支持

II. *n.* active approval aimed at helping the success of sth. 支持

decorate /'dekəreɪt/ *v.* paint sth. to make it more beautiful 装饰

[短] be decorated with 用……装饰: A Christmas tree is decorated with colored lights. 用彩灯装饰圣诞树。

Expressions

all over the world 遍及全世界

hear of 听说

dance to the music 随着音乐起舞

step into 走进

catch one's eye 吸引某人的目光

light up 照亮

in black and white 黑白色

III. Language Points

Reading

1. Underneath the building there was a strange, dark lake. 这房屋下面有一个奇怪的黑水湖。(此句是倒装句,主语是 a strange, dark lake)
2. In the middle of this lake was an island, and on that island, one hundred years ago, lived the Phantom. 湖的中央有一座岛,100年前,岛上住着 Phantom。(此句是以 and 相连的两个并列的倒装句,主语分别是 an island 与 the Phantom。)
3. Strong enough to kill with his hands, and yet he loved music and sang with a wonderful voice. 尽管强壮得足以徒手杀戮,但他还酷爱音乐,并能用美妙的嗓音歌唱。(strong enough to kill 作让步状语。)
4. By now, a group of other people had reached the Phantom's house, and burst in, ready to kill him. 到这时,一群其他人到达了 Phantom 的屋子,闯了进来,准备杀死他。

More Language Input

1. You might know that *The Blue Danube Waltz* is a very popular piece of music, created by the famous Austrian composer, Johann Strauss. 你可能知道《蓝色多瑙河》是由奥地利作曲家约翰·施特劳斯创作的一首大家耳熟能详的曲目。
2. It is decorated with patterns of piano keys in black and white, and a very interesting painting of an ear and an eye. 它用黑白的钢琴键和非常有趣的一只耳朵和眼睛装饰。
3. the magical effects its light creates on the lobby 灯光在大堂造成的神奇效果

IV. Grammar

倒 装

一、倒装(The Inversion)的种类

1. 完全倒装(complete inversion): 整个谓语动词全部移到前面。

Here comes the bus.

“...”said John. (如主语为人称代词则不倒装,如:he said)

On the stair lay a bottle of aspirins.

2. 部分倒装(partial inversion): 只把助动词、情态动词、系动词或表语放在主语之前。

Will you go with me?

Only in this way can we learn English well.

二、倒装结构的用法

1. 疑问句(partial inversion)

Has he seen John?

但间接疑问句不倒装:

I wondered whether he'd seen John.

2. 在地点状语之后(常跟 come, lie, stand, walk, live,...)(complete inversion)

On the floor lay a bottle of aspirins.

In front of the hall stood a girl, waving to us.

On our way home, we saw a big hall, in front of which stood a girl.

Round the corner walked a large policeman.

3. 在以 here, there 或 out, in, up, down, away, back, then, now 等副词开头的句子里
(complete inversion)

There come/be/lie/happen/appear/seem/stand/exist...

Here is a ticket for you.

Now comes your turn to recite the text.

Out rushed the student.

注意:主语是人称代词时不倒装。

Here you are. There she comes.

4. 在 so, nor, neither 放在句首的句子中(partial inversion)

He has finished his work. So have I.

He can't operate the recorder. Nor can I. (=I can not either.)

She takes an active part in labour. So does every one of us.

She doesn't know it, nor does she care. (=and she doesn't care, either.)

但是,如后面的句子只是单纯重复前面一句的意思,意思为:某人或某物的情况是这样,则不用倒装。如:

"I think we should go and check in at the hotel now," my dad said, and so we did.

She works hard at English. So she does.

"That's Isabel, look!" "So it is!"

V. Difficult Sentences

Reading

1. The Pairs Opera House was a huge building, with seventeen floors, of which seven were below the ground. 巴黎歌剧院是巨大的建筑物,有 17 层,其中 7 层在地下。
句中 with seventeen floors 是介词短语作状语;of which seven were below the ground 是非限制性定语从句,which 指代 seventeen floors,在此须注意 below 的用法。
2. yet he love music and sang with a wonderful voice 用完美的嗓音唱
3. Christine's kiss made him cry with joy. 克里斯廷的吻令他喜极而泣。

More Language Input

1. A huge and unusual crystal chandelier will immediately catch your eye. 巨大而不同寻常的枝形吊灯将会立刻引起你的注意。(在此处 eye 作不可数名词,解释为目光,故不可用复数。)
2. Think how bright it is when it is switched on! 想一想当灯开亮时是多么辉煌。(think 作 imagine 解释。)
3. It lights up the lobby of the theatre and throws light onto its floor, which is as unusual as the chandelier itself. 它点亮了剧院的大厅,把灯光投射在地板上,这如同枝形吊灯一样不同寻常。(which 引导的是非限制性定语从句,which 指代前面整句话的意思。)

Test 1

第 I 卷

I. Listening Comprehension

Part A Short Conversations (10%)

Directions: In Part A, you will hear ten short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversations and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear the conversation and the question about it, read the four possible answers in your paper, and decide which one is the best answer to the question you have heard.

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| 1. A. Looking for books. | B. Going shopping |
| C. Going to church. | D. Borrowing a book. |
| 2. A. She can use his dictionary. | |
| B. She should help the man if she wanted to use his dictionary. | |

- C. She is not allowed to use his dictionary.
D. She can help herself to some food.
3. A. To the dinning room. B. To a shopping center.
C. To a cinema. D. To a restaurant.
4. A. 8:55. B. 8:50.
C. 9:00. D. 9:05.
5. A. \$60. B. \$30.
C. \$6. D. \$16.
6. A. The classes have improved his health.
B. His new glasses fit better than the old ones.
C. He's thinking of taking exercise classes.
D. He's unhappy about his life.
7. A. Go on a diet. B. Have something to eat.
C. Play some tennis. D. Stop screaming.
8. A. They should visit her in the hospital.
B. He has forgotten what happened to her.
C. He doesn't know her injury is serious.
D. Tonight is not a good time to see her.
9. A. She dislikes it very much. B. She likes it very much.
C. She thinks it is too hard for her. D. She thinks it is nice for her.
10. A. He needs to sleep for three or four hours.
B. He wants to buy a set of coffee cups.
C. He feels sleepy and needs more coffee.
D. He has been awake for some time.

Part B Passages (6%)

Directions: In Part B, you will hear two short passages, and you will be asked three questions on each of the passages. The passages will be read once, and the question will be spoken once, too. When you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your paper and decide which one would be the best answer to the question you have heard.

Questions 11 through 13 are based on the following passage.

11. A. Flowers and trees. B. The grass.
C. Her vegetables. D. Ducks and chicken.
12. A. Her neighbour's ducks ate up all her vegetables.
B. Her neighbour's ducks damaged all her vegetables.
C. Her neighbour's ducks played with the vegetables.
D. Her neighbour's ducks ate some of her vegetables.
13. A. Her neighbour wanted to show their hostility.
B. Her neighbour is very kind to her.
C. Her neighbour wants to please her.

D. That is the way her neighbour expresses apology.

Questions 14 through 16 are based on the following passage.

14. A. Because they have little chance to speak English with a native speaker.
B. Because they don't want to say anything with a native speaker.
C. Because they like to make friends with a native speaker.
D. Because they can't keep in touch with a native speaker.
15. A. The useful information. B. The best information.
C. The latest information. D. The important information.
16. A. If we can travel in other countries.
B. If we can speak English.
C. If we can understand English.
D. If we speak and understand English.

Part C Longer Conversation (4%)

Directions: In part C, you will hear one longer conversation. The conversation will be read once. After you hear the conversation, you are required to fill in the numbered blanks with no more than three words.

Who are in the living room?

17. _____

What are they talking about in the living room?

18. _____

When will Linda move?

19. _____

Who have Linda's parents asked for help?

20. _____

II. Grammar (15%)

Directions: Beneath each of the following sentences there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose one answer that best completes the sentence.

21. —Do you know Jim quarreled with his brother?
—I don't know, _____.
A. nor don't I care B. nor do I care
C. I don't care neither D. I don't care also
22. Only by practising a few hours every day _____ be able to master the language.
A. you can B. can you
C. you will D. will you
23. Not only _____ polluted but _____ crowded.
A. was the city... were the streets B. the city was... were the streets
C. was the city... the streets were D. the city was... the streets were
24. Not until in the early years of the 19th century _____ what heat is.
A. man did know B. man knew
C. didn't man know D. did man know
25. Not until I began to work _____ how much time I had wasted.

- A. didn't I realize B. did I realize
C. I didn't realize D. I realize
26. Not until all the fish died in the river _____ how serious the pollution was.
A. did the villagers realize B. the villagers realized
C. the villagers did realize D. didn't the villagers realized
27. So _____ that no fish can live in it.
A. the lake is shallow B. shallow the lake is
C. shallow is the lake D. is the lake shallow
28. Your parents are _____ to ring up the police if they don't know where you are.
A. probably B. probable
C. likely D. possible
29. The old lady gave Alice some flowers _____ he kindness.
A. instead of B. in return for
C. in place of D. in favour
30. _____ the teacher helping us, we had no difficulty in solving the problem.
A. Under B. Because
C. With D. Having
31. These are the house _____ were blown off by the strong wind.
A. which roofs B. who's roofs
C. whose roofs D. whose roves
32. I'd like _____ that I don't think highly of you.
A. have you know B. to have you know
C. to have you to know D. having you know
33. _____ many people praised him because he had made _____ progress.
A. So... so B. Such... such
C. So... such D. Such... so
34. _____ many times, but he still couldn't understand it.
A. He was told B. He was being told
C. He has been told D. He is told
35. You'd better pay close attention to _____ the works written by Marx.
A. read B. be reading
C. reading D. of reading

III. Vocabulary (10%)

Directions: Beneath each of the following sentences are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose one answer that best completes the sentence.

36. We must develop education to _____ changing situation.
A. welcome B. accept
C. receive D. meet

37. Many countries are increasing their use of natural gas, wind and other forms of _____.
- A. energy
B. source
C. power
D. force
38. He put away the book he was writing and didn't _____ it again for years.
- A. read
B. review
C. touch
D. study
39. Lu Xun is world famous for his novel, in which he _____ quite a number of characters.
- A. created
B. discovered
C. invented
D. built
40. At first Christine could not see the Phantom because _____.
- A. he stayed out of her sight
B. he was angel
C. he always wore a mask
D. he only came at night
41. Travelling in space can be exciting, but sometimes it can also be _____.
- A. pleasant
B. moved
C. alone
D. lonely
42. The assistant helped the actress with her make up before she went on the _____.
- A. platform
B. lobby
C. stage
D. auditorium
43. He studied so hard during his school years in the university that he achieved his _____ to become a musician.
- A. ambition
B. mood
C. intention
D. desire
44. Any passenger sitting next to the window can enjoy his trip because the blue sky from above is _____ clear when the sun is shining.
- A. chandelier
B. crystal
C. curtain
D. cloud
45. We all know that Charlie Chaplin, who used to be quite a good _____, played an important role in American film manufactures.
- A. composer
B. comedian
C. consumer
D. conductor

IV. Cloze (15%)

Directions: For each blank in the following passage there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.

Chinese scientists are again becoming excited about the fact that a large hairy animal may live in central China. Now they hope it won't be too long before they are able to _____ 46 _____ its existence. Their confidence is the _____ 47 _____ of a new discovery of the mys-

terious animal in Hubei Province.

The Chinese 48, enjoying a holiday in a National Forest Park, were driving down a road. As their bus turned a corner, the men were suddenly 49 by what they saw. Three 50 animals, covered with long dark hair, were crossing the road. On seeing the animals, the engineers immediately stopped and 51 them. 52, when they saw the animals moved through the forest with great 53 and strength, they did not dare to follow any further.

The men did not take any 54. However, scientists are 55 by the discovery, because the engineers were all very educated people and scientists feel they can 56 what they described.

After the discovery, scientists returned to the forest and 57 some hair and measured footprints. About 20 inches appears to be the length of the animal's foot! Chinese scientists have now set up a special group to exchange information and make a 58 of the forest. But in the meantime, some people 59 to believe that this half-man, half-monkey exists. They will not believe that is 60 until one of the animals has been caught.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 46. A. prove | B. analyze | C. protect | D. check |
| 47. A. basis | B. requirement | C. result | D. preparation |
| 48. A. travelers | B. engineers | C. scientists | D. explorers |
| 49. A. frightened | B. amazed | C. upset | D. inspired |
| 50. A. trained | B. rejected | C. tall | D. violent |
| 51. A. shot at | B. looked at | C. fought with | D. ran after |
| 52. A. However | B. Indeed | C. Meanwhile | D. Anyway |
| 53. A. difficult | B. speed | C. care | D. pleasure |
| 54. A. bullets | B. tools | C. medicine | D. photographs |
| 55. A. surprised | B. delighted | C. disturbed | D. supported |
| 56. A. rely on | B. deal with | C. write down | D. pass on |
| 57. A. cut | B. pulled | C. collected | D. tore |
| 58. A. film | B. tour | C. choice | D. study |
| 59. A. come | B. refuse | C. prefer | D. have |
| 60. A. wrong | B. alive | C. real | D. correct |

V. Reading Comprehension (15%)

Directions: Read the following passages followed by five questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that fits best according to the information given in the passage you have just read.

A

The place, which is now Annapolis, the capital of Maryland, was first settled by ten Puritan families from Virginia in 1649, and was given the name of the Town of Greenbury.

It got its present name in 1695, having been made capital of the crown colony(英国直辖殖民地) of Maryland a year before, was chartered(批准) by Queen Anne in 1708, and made as a city in 1796. For a period of a little less than nine months, from November 26, 1783, it was made the capital of the nation and it was there, on January 14, 1784, that the peace agreement with England was signed, ending the Revolutionary War. The city is probably best known today as the home of the United States Naval Academy(美国海军军官学校). Much of its present arrangement has existed since 1696, its radiating streets and interconnecting circles being obviously similar to the plans by Sir Christopher Wren and John Evelyn for the rebuilding of London after the Great Fire of 1666.

61. The capital of Maryland has been located at its present site since _____.
A. 1649 B. 1694
C. 1695 D. 1796
62. According to the passage, we may come to the conclusion that _____.
A. There were Puritan settlements in Virginia in the first half of the 17th century
B. Annapolis was the largest city in Maryland in 1796
C. Annapolis has been a city for about 330 years
D. Annapolis was the nation's capital for many years
63. The nation's capital was moved from Annapolis _____.
A. in 1783 B. on January 14, 1783
C. in the second half of 1784 D. in 1796
64. Which of the following statements about Annapolis is TRUE?
A. It was the site of the final battle of the Revolutionary War.
B. It was the tenth settlement established in Virginia.
C. Queen Anne made a visit there in 1708.
D. It remained the capital of the nation after the Revolutionary War ended.
65. Today, Annapolis is chiefly known as _____.
A. a city with good street planning
B. the location of one of America's national military academies
C. the old Town of Greenbury
D. the earlier capital of the nation

B

The traffic lights changed from red to green. The boy who was about to cross the road saw the sign very well, but instead of letting the cars pass he dashed across the road. The driver of the first car saw the boy and tried to avoid hitting him. The car crashed into a lamp post(柱子) and was badly damaged. The driver was seriously injured and he was in great pain because of his injuries. A crowd immediately gathered round him but not even one of them could do anything to help. By the time the ambulance arrived the man had collapsed(崩溃) from pain and loss of blood.

If someone in the crowd had been able to give first aid(急救) to the driver, he would not

have had so much suffering. So you see, a knowledge of first aid is very important, particularly in accidents.

The first thing must do in such an emergency is to find any wound and stop the flow of blood as quickly as possible. In most cases you can stop the bleeding(流血) by putting pressure(压力) over the part which is bleeding.

Immediate first aid must also be given to a victim suffering from shock(休克) after a serious accident, because a severe shock may bring death. The most important thing in such a case is to prevent the victim from losing body heat. Of course the best way to do that is to cover him with blankets, coats or even newspapers. Besides making sure that he is warm, you should place him flat on the ground with his head lower than his body.

If you know how to give first aid you may help to save a person's life.

66. What mistake did the boy make?
- A. He dashed across the road without looking.
 - B. He crossed the road when the traffic lights had changed to green instead of letting the cars pass.
 - C. He paid no attention to coming cars and calmly crossed the road.
 - D. He dashed across the road when the lights had turned red.
67. What happened to the driver of the first car?
- A. He was unhurt.
 - B. He was badly hurt when the ambulance arrived.
 - C. He was seriously ill.
 - D. He was not seriously injured.
68. When an accident victim is bleeding severely, _____.
- A. pressure should be put on the part which is bleeding
 - B. a bandage should be used over the part which is bleeding
 - C. some antiseptic(抗菌剂) should be used to clean the bleeding wound
 - D. he should be covered with blankets
69. A victim suffering from shock after a serious accident should _____.
- A. be wetted thoroughly with water to bring him round
 - B. have pressure put on the whole body
 - C. be kept warm
 - D. have a sterile(消过毒的) dressing placed over his head
70. If the accident victim is suffering from shock, he _____.
- A. shouldn't be placed flat on the ground with his head higher than his body
 - B. shouldn't be placed flat on the ground with his body higher than his head
 - C. should be placed flat on the ground with his head higher than his body
 - D. should be placed flat on the ground with his body higher than his head

C

A survey conducted in several cities by the State Forestry Bureau(国家林业局) and Chi-