

练习册

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# 艺术专业 大学英语教程

COLLEGE ENGLISH WORKBOOK FOR ART MAJOR

主编：王晶

分册主编：王丽君 李冬辉

分册副主编：宋平 高洁

主审：马永刚



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图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

艺术专业大学英语教程练习册. 第1册/王晶主编;王丽君,李冬辉分册主编. —沈阳:辽宁人民出版社,2009.8  
ISBN 978-7-205-06621-5

I. 艺… II. ①王… ②王… ③李… III. 英语—高等学校—习题 IV. H319.6

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字 (2009) 第149377号

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出版发行: 辽宁人民出版社

地址: 沈阳市和平区十一纬路25号 邮编: 110003

电话: 024-23284321 (邮 购) 024-23284324 (发行部)

传真: 024-23284191 (发行部) 024-23284304 (办公室)

<http://www.lnpsh.com.cn>

印 刷: 辽宁省印刷技术研究所

幅面尺寸: 210mm × 285mm

印 张:  $7\frac{3}{4}$

字 数: 230千字

出版时间: 2009年8月第1版

印刷时间: 2009年8月第1次印刷

责任编辑: 刘铁丹

封面设计: 刘萍萍

版式设计: 比格图文

责任校对: 刘应诚

书 号: ISBN 978-7-205-06621-5

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定 价: 24.00元

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编 者

2009年5月

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# Unit 1

## I. Spell out the following words with the help of their meanings and the first letters.

1. i\_\_\_\_\_ *n.* an effect of one person or thing on another
2. c\_\_\_\_\_ *n.* the ability to create
3. f\_\_\_\_\_ *ad.* in addition; moreover
4. c\_\_\_\_\_ *a.* of or relating to a culture or civilization
5. i\_\_\_\_\_ *n.* the ability to form pictures or ideas in your mind
6. e\_\_\_\_\_ *a.* of or relating to an economy, economics, or finance economic theories
7. p\_\_\_\_\_ *a.* not mixed with anything else, especially dirt or harmful substances
8. m\_\_\_\_\_ *n.* the medium, method, or instrument used to obtain a result or achieve an end
9. o\_\_\_\_\_ *v.* to get something
10. c\_\_\_\_\_ *n.* a profession or occupation chosen as one's life's work

## II. Complete each of the following sentences with the proper form of the word given in the bracket.

1. A lily symbolizes \_\_\_\_\_. (pure)
2. You have an understanding of Chinese \_\_\_\_\_. (cultural)
3. Don't \_\_\_\_\_ yourself to be always correct. (imagination)
4. He \_\_\_\_\_ me of your decision. (information)
5. The environmental problem has become a \_\_\_\_\_ problem. (globalization)
6. That species \_\_\_\_\_ in the Ice Age. (appear)
7. How long will it take us to pass the \_\_\_\_\_? (custom)
8. The wealth of society is \_\_\_\_\_ by the laboring people. (creativity)
9. Please let me have your \_\_\_\_\_ on the matter. (thought)
10. The labor enthusiasm of the workers strongly \_\_\_\_\_ us. (influence)

## III. Choose the best one of the four answers given to fill in each blank.

There was once a millionaire who loved money than 1 in the world. He didn't know 2 how much he had. So he asked a little girl to count all his money for him.

It 3 the little girl six days to count his money when she told the millionaire that he had forty-two million dollars. He was wild with joy (乐疯了似的) and asked, "How much 4 do you want?" He thought 5 she was only a child, so he could cheat her.

The little girl said: "Well, I worked for six days, 6 I think you 7 pay me for six days. Give me two pennies for the first day. For each day 8 that, just give me the amount you gave me the day before multiplied (乘) by itself."

The millionaire thought that 9 he would only have to give her very few dollars. What a 10 little girl! So he immediately had his lawyer 11 a contract fearing that she would change 12.

On the first day, the millionaire 13 her two pennies, and on the second day, 14 pennies. He did 15 he had promised to do. And 16 the sixth day, the foolish million-

aire 17 give the clever little girl 18.

At last it was in fact 19 what he had. Do you know why? If you are interested in it, you may try to 20 this math problem yourself.

- |                      |                      |                      |                   |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. anything else  | B. nothing else      | C. something         | D. other thing    |
| 2. A. possibly       | B. exactly           | C. finally           | D. mainly         |
| 3. A. cost           | B. spent             | C. used              | D. took           |
| 4. A. dollars        | B. pay               | C. price             | D. income         |
| 5. A. that           | B. if                | C. because           | D. when           |
| 6. A. but            | B. and               | C. then              | D. so             |
| 7. A. can            | B. ought to          | C. will              | D. are going to   |
| 8. A. after          | B. before            | C. above             | D. with           |
| 9. A. on the way     | B. in this way       | C. by the way        | D. in away        |
| 10. A. kind          | B. foolish           | C. lovely            | D. clever         |
| 11. A. do            | B. made              | C. done              | D. make           |
| 12. A. his plan      | B. her life          | C. his place         | D. her mind       |
| 13. A. paid          | B. counted           | C. got               | D. supplied       |
| 14. A. two           | B. four              | C. six               | D. eight          |
| 15. A. which         | B. like              | C. what              | D. that           |
| 16. A. by            | B. at                | C. in                | D. during         |
| 17. A. would         | B. must              | C. was about         | D. had to         |
| 18. A. all his money | B. half of his money | C. much of his money | D. twelve pennies |
| 19. A. just          | B. more than         | C. almost            | D. less than      |
| 20. A. work out      | B. answer            | C. find out          | D. smooth away    |

#### IV. Reading Comprehension

##### Passage 1

Elephants who paint aren't new. "Paintings by Ruby, an Asian elephant who lived at the Phoenix Zoo in Arizona, sold for up to \$5,000 in the late 1980s," said Dick George, a consultant with the zoo.

"Ruby was about seven months old when she first came to the zoo," said George. "She lived with a goat and some chickens, but she didn't have an elephant companion for a number of years. She spent a lot of time drawing in the dirt with a stick to make her days more stimulating. Her keeper bought her art supplies." George said, "Ruby was excited about painting right from the beginning."

The elephants at the art academies in the Southeast Asia are taught to hold a paintbrush with the tip of their trunks. Initially, the keeper guides the elephant's trunk over the canvas (画布) and offers rewards for good performance.

"It only takes a few hours a day to teach them," said Mia Fineman, an art historian whose book *When Elephants Paint* is an illustrated history of the Asian Elephant Art and Conservation Project.

1. Ruby was an Asian elephant \_\_\_\_\_.

A. who was sold for a price as high as \$5,000

- B. who was famous for being the first painting elephant
  - C. whose paintings sold for as high as \$5,000
  - D. who started painting in the late 1980s
2. Why did Ruby start painting according to Dick George?
- A. Because she was seven years old.
  - B. Because she was the first to come to the zoo.
  - C. Because she learned a lot from the goat and the chickens.
  - D. Because she had no elephant partners to play with.
3. To encourage the elephants to paint well, the keeper \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. bought them a lot of art supplies
  - B. made them excited at the beginning
  - C. taught them to hold a paintbrush with their trunks
  - D. reinforced the desired behaviors with rewards
4. *When Elephants Paint* is a book \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. on the history of arts
  - B. about the painting elephants in Asia
  - C. explaining how to teach elephants to paint
  - D. chiefly theorizing about elephant art
5. How did Ruby paint at the very beginning?
- A. She used a stick to draw in the dirt.
  - B. She spent much time in the dirt.
  - C. She stimulated herself every day.
  - D. She painted with her keeper's art supplies.

182 words 完成时间\_\_\_\_\_

### Passage 2

Three students in Hong Kong were asked to talk about their educational visits to other countries. Here is what they said.

*Tammy Lau:* I stayed with a New Zealand family in Auckland for one year. At first, I found that communicating was quite difficult. But they were very kind, and they helped me to learn fast. I took many photos of Hong Kong with me, as well as some simple Chinese books. I gave a talk about Hong Kong to some classes in school, and I even did some simple Chinese dishes. It was a wonderful year. I learned about a new culture.

*Edwin Szeto:* Last year I went to Thailand for ten days. I went with another student. We were deeply affected by what we saw. There is much difference between the lives of the rich and the poor. In some areas we saw families living in the street, for they had no home. However, the Thai Government is working hard to improve the situation.

*Sylvia Wong:* This summer I visited Japan for six weeks. For five weeks all the foreign students lived in a hotel, and attended Japanese language classes. We also had classes on Japanese culture. After the first five weeks, we visited Kyoto, the old capital of Japan, and Yokohama. We stayed with friendly families in these cities. I left Japan three months ago, and since then I have kept in touch with my new friends by writing letters.

6. The visit to \_\_\_\_\_ showed that some people there were very poor.  
A. Hong Kong                      B. Japan                      C. Thailand                      D. New Zealand
7. The visit to \_\_\_\_\_ was the shortest one among their visits.  
A. New Zealand                      B. Tokyo                      C. Thailand                      D. Kyoto
8. They didn't say they stayed with foreign families when visiting \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Kyoto                      B. Thailand                      C. New Zealand                      D. Yokohama
9. Tammy Lau's talk was about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. visiting the poor                      B. her happy summer days  
C. a wonderful year in New Zealand                      D. six weeks in Japan
10. Edwin Szeto's talk was about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. ten days in Thailand.                      B. staying with New Zealand family  
C. keeping in touch with foreign friends                      D. giving a talk about Hong Kong

243 words 完成时间\_\_\_\_\_

### Passage 3

There are many famous museums throughout the world where people can enjoy art.

Washington D.C. has the National Gallery of Art; Paris has the Louver; London, the British Museum. Florida International University in Miami also displays art for people to see. And it does so without a building, or even a wall for its drawings and paintings.

Florida International University has opened what it says the first computer art museum in the United States. You don't have to visit the University to see the art. You just need a computer linked to a telephone.

You call the telephone number of a University computer and connect your own computer to it. All of the art is stored in the school computer. It is computer art, created electronically by artists on their own computers. In only a few minutes, your computer can receive and copy all the pictures and drawings.

Robert Shostak, director of the new computer museum, says the computer museum is mostly for art or computer students at schools and universities. Many of the pictures in the museum are made by students. The Florida International University museum will make computer art more fun for computer artists because more people can see it. He says artists enjoy their work much more if they have an audience.

11. Which is the world famous museum in London?  
A. the National Gallery of Art                      B. the Louver  
C. the British Museum                      D. the Computer Art Museum
12. What is needed for you to see the art in the computer art museum?  
A. You have to visit the Florida International University.  
B. You need a computer linked to a telephone.  
C. You just need a telephone.  
D. A building or a wall for the drawings and paintings.
13. Why do you have to connect your own computer to the school computer when you want to see the computer art?  
A. Because the art is created electronically by artists on their own computers.  
B. Because computer artists had no place to show their work.  
C. Because more people can see it.



- D. Because all of the art is stored in the school computer.
14. What kind of art is stored in the school computer?
- A. All the pictures and drawings.  
B. The art displayed in the world famous museums.  
C. The computer art created electronically by artists.  
D. All the pictures made by students.
15. Why will the computer art museum make the computer artists enjoy their work much more?
- A. Because more people can see their works.  
B. Because the artists can receive and copy the pictures on their own computers.  
C. Because the artists can store their works in the school computers.  
D. Because the artists can show their works without a building.

216 words 完成时间\_\_\_\_\_

#### Passage 4

No man can change the weather. Nobody can control the weather. But if we study correctly the things around us, we can tell the important changes in weather. This way of telling what the weather will be like on the following day or two is called weather forecasting.

In all countries people have studied the weather and tried to make weather forecasting. Sometimes distant objects such as hills and tall trees seem to be very clear and near. This is a sign of much water vapor in the air, and therefore rain will probably come. Rings round the sun are a sign of coming rain. Many people feel pain in their bones. This is a sign of coming wet weather. Some birds fly high if fine weather is coming. They fly near the ground if rain or stormy weather is on the way. It is probably because of the insects which they are hunting flying low. If you see a rainbow during rainy weather, this is a sign that the weather will become clear and fine. Such rainbows always come in the evening. If a fog appears in the morning just about sunrise then the day will be warm. If the stars twinkle clearly at night, then fine weather will continue. If the sunset is mostly red in colour, then the following day will be fine. If the rainbow appears in the morning, rainy weather probably comes.

Most of the above sayings have been made by people who have used their eyes and brains to make weather forecasting.

16. Man can tell what the weather will be like by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. looking at the sky                      B. changing the weather  
C. making forecasting                      D. controlling the weather
17. When distant hills and tall trees seem to be clear and near, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. probably it is going to rain              B. there rains round the sun  
C. birds and insects fly high              D. a fine day continues to be
18. During rainy weather, a rainbow in the evening is a sign of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. coming rain                              B. becoming stormy  
C. bright day coming                      D. warm weather coming
19. It will be hotter during the day if in the morning \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. rainbow appears                              B. a fog goes out  
C. insects fly low                              D. there are rings round the sun
20. People have pain in their bones before \_\_\_\_\_.

A. it gets colder

B. it gets warmer

C. it becomes windy

D. wet weather comes

264 words 完成时间 \_\_\_\_\_

### Passage 5

My name is Carl Kennedy and I'm an English teacher. I really like my job. I feel very glad when my students feel comfortable speaking English. But I have to admit that sometimes I feel a little envious, too. I would be so happy if I could speak a foreign language! But it's always been hard for me to learn one.

When I was a university student, I studied Chinese for a few months. After the university, I made a trip to China. I thought that if the Chinese language surrounded me, I would be able to learn it quickly. As soon as I arrived in Beijing, I registered for a Chinese class which I attended every morning. Outside of the class I tried to strike up conversations in Chinese. I never really understood the answers I received. The Chinese were always kind and helpful, but then I felt like a deaf person when spoken to. Sometimes I tried to translate from one language to the other, but then I got even more confused. When I spoke Chinese, I always felt nervous because I was afraid I might make mistakes. Also, my poor pronunciation embarrassed me. I was sure my American accent sounded terrible. There was another problem, too. Words in Chinese never sounded "real" to me. English words feel real to me because it is my native language, but Chinese words are just strange sounds.

Finally, I gave up trying to learn the language. Of course, the day I returned to the United States, I didn't know much more Chinese than I had known the day I arrived in Beijing. I felt very disappointed in myself.

21. It has always been hard for Carl Kennedy to learn \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. English                      B. a foreign language                      C. his native language                      D. German
22. He went to China to learn Chinese \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. when he left his university                      B. when he was a university student  
C. before he became a university student                      D. when he worked
23. One of her problems is that he \_\_\_\_\_ the Chinese spoken to him.  
A. couldn't hear                      B. couldn't listen to                      C. couldn't speak to                      D. couldn't understand
24. Although he could ask questions in Chinese, he was afraid that he \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. spoke Chinese much too slowly  
B. would make too many mistakes  
C. was not able to understand those who answered him  
D. was laughed at
25. He \_\_\_\_\_ in China when Chinese is the language spoken around him.  
A. greatly improved his Chinese  
B. didn't try to learn more Chinese  
C. didn't make much progress in learning Chinese  
D. didn't try to speak more Chinese

277 Words 完成时间 \_\_\_\_\_

### V. Fast Reading

#### Passage 1

An *artist* went to a beautiful part of the country for a holiday, and stayed with a farmer. Every day

he went out with his paints and his brushes and painted from morning till night, and then when it got dark, he went back to the farm and had a good dinner before he went to bed.

At the end of his holiday he wanted to pay the farmer, but the farmer said, "No, I do not want money, but give me one of your pictures. What is money? In a week it will all be finished, but your painting will still be here."

The artist was very pleased and thanked the farmer for saying so kind things about his paintings.

The farmer smiled and answered, "It is not that. I have a son in London. He wants to become an artist. When he comes here next month, I will show him your picture. And then he will not want to be an artist any more, I think."

- Where did the story take place? It took place \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in London B. out of town  
C. not far away from the city D. in the country
- What does the *artist* mean in the story? It means a \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. drawer B. painter C. picture goer D. photographer
- What did the artist go to the country for? He went there \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to see the farmer, a friend of his B. for enjoying his holiday  
C. to take a rest from work D. for drawing or painting
- Why did the farmer want one of the artist's pictures instead of money? Because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. money was useless to him B. he liked the pictures very much  
C. he would like to show it to his son D. the value of the picture couldn't be measured
- Why did the farmer think that if he showed his son the artist's picture, his son would no longer want to be an artist? It seemed to him that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. it was not easy to be a good painter  
B. his son was a good-for-nothing  
C. his son enjoyed the life in London more than in his hometown  
D. the work as a painter would not be paid

169 words 完成时间\_\_\_\_\_

### Passage 2

Nearly all American students in colleges and universities pay for their education. There are many costs. First of all there is tuition (学费). At some schools, the tuition is very high—10 thousand dollars a year or more. At other schools it may only be a few hundred dollars a year. At some community colleges, tuition is free. There are other costs as well. Many students leave their homes to go to schools in other cities. They may live in dormitories (宿舍) or apartments and they must pay for it. Finally students must buy textbooks for their courses. Going to college or university can be a big expense (花费). Some families start saving money for their children's education when the children are small. Many students work to save money for tuition. They can also get *loans* from the government. They pay the money back to the government after they finish their education.

- American students have to pay for \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. tuition B. the books they need  
C. the cost of living D. tuition and other fees

7. The tuition is \_\_\_\_\_ at all American colleges and universities.  
A. the same                      B. not the same                      C. free                      D. very high
8. In order to save money, students have to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. go to some other schools whose tuition is low  
B. attend some community colleges  
C. live outside dormitories or apartments  
D. work in their spare time
9. They can also get loans from the government. Here *loans* mean \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. money lent                      B. money borrowed                      C. money given                      D. money earned
10. Since going to college may cost a lot, some families have to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. raise money by working hard  
B. borrow money from their friends  
C. keep money in advance for future use  
D. educate their children when they are small

152 words 完成时间 \_\_\_\_\_

### Passage 3

The word *ditto* is from Italian, which means *the same*. It is used to avoid writing the same words again. But in this passage I'm not going to talk about its history. I only want to tell you a funny story about how it was once used.

At the entrance to a big office in London there was a book which all people had to sign when they came to work each morning. At nine o'clock, the manager's secretary, who lived in a small flat above the office, had to draw a red line under the last name in the book, and anyone who came after that had to explain why he was late.

Whenever there was a thick fog in the city, the first person to arrive late usually wrote "delayed by fog" under the red line in the book, and then everybody else who came after that just put "ditto" below that.

But one foggy morning, the first man to arrive late wrote "My wife had a baby this morning" instead of "delayed by fog" under the red line in the book. Twenty or thirty people who came after him put "ditto" below this as usual.

11. The word *ditto* means *the same* in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. English                      B. Italian                      C. this office                      D. the city
12. The manager's secretary had to \_\_\_\_\_ each morning.  
A. stay in her flat above the office                      B. be at the entrance to the office  
C. write "ditto" in the book                      D. draw a red line after nine o'clock
13. It seemed that the city \_\_\_\_\_ had thick fogs.  
A. seldom                      B. never                      C. often                      D. always
14. The first man to arrive late that morning explained that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. he was delayed by fog  
B. he came with both his wife and baby  
C. his wife with the baby came to see him  
D. his wife gave birth to a baby early that morning
15. People who came late after nine o'clock had to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. sign their names  
B. draw a red line  
C. explain why they were late  
D. both A and B

198 words 完成时间\_\_\_\_\_

#### Passage 4

Painters, musicians, actors, and other artists are sometimes excitable people, whose feelings are easily hurt. Some actresses, especially, show uncontrollable dislike for certain people.

A certain great actress (let us call her Mrs X) and a certain great actor (we will call him Mr Y) disliked each other so much that finally they refused to talk with each other off the stage. On the stage, when they were acting together, they had to speak their parts; but they never said a word to each other in private.

If one had something to tell the other, the information had to be sent by letter. But the letters which they wrote were not those commonly written by friends. Their letters were written as if from a third person.

At one time Mr Y heard that Mrs X used to laugh at him on the stage when his back was turned. This made him angry, but even now it was impossible for him to speak to her. He therefore wrote her a short note about it, saying, "Mr Y begs Mrs X not to laugh at him on the stage."

The reply came quickly. It said, "Mrs X never laughs at Mr Y on the stage. She waits till she gets home."

16. Mrs X \_\_\_\_\_ talked with Mr Y in private.  
A. never                      B. finally                      C. hardly                      D. always
17. They sent information to each other only by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. letter                      B. telephone                      C. their friends                      D. a third person
18. Mr Y once heard that Mrs X often laughed at him when \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. she got home                      B. he got home  
C. they were off the stage                      D. they were on the stage
19. The reply from Mrs X was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. miserable                      B. cheerful                      C. sharp                      D. mild
20. Mr Y was so angry that he \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. shouted at Mrs X at once                      B. could not say a word  
C. wrote a few words to her                      D. turned his back to her

213 words 完成时间\_\_\_\_\_

#### Passage 5

Mr and Mrs Brown were going abroad for their holiday. They had a dog called Blackie which they were very fond of, but they could not take him abroad with them. So they tried to look for a good place to leave him while they were away. At last they found a place where dogs were looked after very well while their owners were away. They took Blackie there just before they left for their holiday, and sadly said good-bye to him.

At the end of their holiday, they got back to England very late at night. As they thought that the place where Blackie was staying might be closed at that late hour, they decided to wait until the next morning before going to get him.

So the next morning Mr Brown got into his car and drove off happily to get back Blackie. When he

reached home with the dog, he said to his wife, "Do you know, dear, I don't think Blackie enjoyed his stay at the place very much. He barked all the way home in the car as if he wanted to tell me something."

Mrs Brown looked at the dog carefully and then answered, "You are quite right, dear, he was certainly trying to tell you something. But he wasn't trying to tell you that he hadn't enjoyed his stay at the place. He was only trying to tell you that you were bringing home the wrong dog."

21. Mr and Mrs Brown were \_\_\_\_\_ and they were going to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. English; America  
 B. American; England  
 C. English; another country  
 D. German; abroad
22. Blackie was \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. sent to his father's home  
 B. sent to a hotel  
 C. sent abroad to spend his holiday  
 D. sent to a good place where people would look after him
23. After their holiday, Mr and Mrs Brown didn't get Blackie immediately because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. they no longer liked him  
 B. it was too late to take a taxi  
 C. the place where Blackie stayed was surely closed  
 D. they were afraid of failing to get Blackie at that hour
24. After Mrs Brown looked carefully at the dog, she knew \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. what her husband said was right  
 B. her husband took the other one instead  
 C. it was exactly their one  
 D. her husband was too careless
25. When Mr Brown came back with a dog, he told his wife that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Blackie had been badly treated  
 B. Blackie enjoyed his stay at the place  
 C. Blackie had began to hate Mr Brown  
 D. Blackie seemed very hungry

245 words 完成时间 \_\_\_\_\_

## VI. Grammar

1. Complete the following sentences using the correct comparative or superlative form.

- 1) The shopkeeper gave him \_\_\_\_\_ (tall) hat in the shop.
- 2) Nanjing is one of \_\_\_\_\_ (hot) cities in China.
- 3) Tommy writes well, and Margie writes \_\_\_\_\_. (well). But Mary writes \_\_\_\_\_ (well) of the three.
- 4) The Yellow River is the second \_\_\_\_\_ (long) river in China.
- 5) This is \_\_\_\_\_ (good) book I have ever read.

2. Fill in each of the following blanks with either the comparative or superlative form of the adjective.

I've just had 1) \_\_\_\_\_ (interesting) evening of my life! I'm 2) \_\_\_\_\_ (happy) than I've been for a long time. Greg is 3) \_\_\_\_\_ (surprising) person that I've ever met. At first, I thought he was 4) \_\_\_\_\_ (impolite) person in the world. Then I realized that he's just 5) \_\_\_\_\_ (quiet) than most people. When he feels comfortable with you, he can tell 6) \_\_\_\_\_ (amazing) stories you've ever heard. I think he's a lot 7) \_\_\_\_\_ (kind) than any other man I've gone out with. He's 8) \_\_\_\_\_ (thoughtful) person I