

中学英语经典试题150系列全新升级版

侧重语篇练习
打造经典题库

刘决生 / 主编



高中英语

经典语法与词汇

1500 题

附答案解析

题型
分类

+

解题
指导

+

精选
题库

+

详实
解析



上海社会科学院出版社
SHANGHAI ACADEMY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES PRESS

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前 言



根据国家统一部署，2017年上海市与浙江省率先试点不分文理科的高考改革，拉开了全国范围新高考改革的序幕，全国高考由多个省份自主命题回归到教育部考试中心统一命题的趋势十分明显。以2018年高考为例，全国各地975万高考考生共使用了8份高考英语试题。教育部考试中心命制了3份全国卷（全国卷I、全国卷II以及全国卷III）。其中，河北、河南、山西、江西、福建、广东、湖北、湖南、安徽、山东使用全国卷I，甘肃、青海、西藏、黑龙江、吉林、辽宁、宁夏、新疆、内蒙古、陕西、重庆、海南使用全国卷II，云南、广西、贵州、四川使用全国卷III。与此同时，自主命题的上海、北京、天津、浙江、江苏5个省市，都以教育部考试中心的考试大纲为指导，结合本地的英语教学实际制定了相应的考试说明，并据此命制了既有共性又反映当地特色的5份高考英语试题，如自主命题的浙江与江苏省高考英语听力部分均采用了全国卷I听力试题。天津于2018年3月首次推出了高考英语一年两考试题；上海则以春季高考英语学科成绩为考生提供两考机会，且自2018年春季高考起，外语学科增设20分钟的听说测试，分值10分（外语笔试总分就相应调整为140分）。

综观全国各地的高考英语试题，我们不难发现，作为基础题，高考英语的语法与词汇题一直占有一定的比例。2018年高考全国卷3份试题均采用语法填空10题和短文改错10题，分值高达25分；北京、天津、江苏、浙江卷语法与词汇题均为15题多项选择题，分值为15分；上海卷则为语法填空10题、选词填空10题，分值为20分。其实，语法与词汇还直接影响完形填空、阅读理解、写作等分值高的能力题型的得分。因此，全面掌握高考英语的语法与词汇，是高考英语学科取得高分的前提。

作为“中学英语经典试题150系列全新升级版”丛书中的一种，本书是《高中英语经典完形填空1500题》、《高中英语经典阅读理解150篇》和《高中英语经典写作150篇》的姊妹篇，既继承了已畅销十年的原版体例精华，又结合了全新高考试题及题型创新调整。本书编者深入研究了教育部考试中心英语学科考试大纲，参照教育部考试中心命题组和自主命题省市命题组对近年高考英语语法与词汇命题的权威分析，结合近年来的真题，撰写了一篇详尽的高考英语

语法与词汇应试指导文章，力图简明扼要地阐述高考英语语法与词汇的命题导向与特点，为广大高中学生备战高考提供详细的答题策略指导。

同时，本书精选了全国各地近五年高考英语语法和词汇真题 790 题，以及上海各区全新语法填空与选词填空模拟 430 题（因为上海卷自 2017 年起不再公布真题），并原创全国卷语法填空 110 题和上海卷语法填空 170 题，按照试题的题型分为语法填空、选词填空、多项选择和短文改错共四个板块，涵盖了现行各地高考英语语法与词汇的核心考点。

按篇目来算，书中共设置 120 篇语篇练习和 20 组选择题，供高中生朋友自我检测与提高。本书一大特色是：本书创新地按照教育部考试中心对高考英语语法与词汇能力测试要求来分析每题答案，还原高考英语命题组对语法与词汇的命题设计，有意引导考生形成正确的语法与词汇答题策略。由于全国各地高考命题组都一直在相互借鉴其他命题组成功的高考题型与命题经验，所以不仅是高三考生，而且全国各地高中其他年级的学生都可以根据自己的实际情况选用本书。

本书编者既有毕业于华东师范大学外语学院从事高考英语测试研究的专家，又有多年奋战在高三一线的英语教学名师。刘少贵、吴素萍、孙时萍和张祥英等参与了本书的编写。上海社会科学院出版社的编辑们为本书的出版付出了辛勤的劳动，在此一并致谢。

由于编写时间有限，书中不足之处还望读者不吝指出，以便再版时修正。

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第一章

高考英语语法与词汇命题 特点及答题指导

第一节 各地最新高考英语语法与 词汇题的命题特点

作为英语语言的基础，语法与词汇一直是高考英语试题的必测内容。

纵观全国各地最新高考英语语法与词汇试题，其高考命题走向呈现出以下特点：

特点之一：语法与词汇的考查点比较全面、典型。

通过对全国各地最新高考英语语法与词汇试题的综合分析，我们不难发现，语法与词汇试题考查的知识点比较全面、典型，几乎覆盖了中学英语的主要语法点与几大核心词类，而且考查重点特别典型，基本不考偏题与怪题。考查的内容囊括了动词（含时态、语态、情态动词、非谓语动词、动词短语）、复合句（含定语从句、状语从句、名词性从句、强调句型等）、名词、形容词与副词、冠词、代词、连词、介词与情景交际等。

以2018年北京卷为例，15道语法与词汇题依次考查了动词的一般过去时、动名词、过去进行时、非限制性定语从句、动词不定式、现在完成时、祈使句、过去完成时的被动语态、过去分词短语作后置定语、表语从句、情态动词、虚拟语气、介词和名词性从句等。

再看2018年全国卷I的短文改错，10题短文改错题依次涉及冠词用法、动词的时态、形容词用法、副词用法、名词的单复数、定语从句、动名词用法、形容词与副词辨析、介词用法与连词用法等。

特点之二：试题突出对语篇语境的考查。

随着自主命题省份的减少，高考英语语法与词汇的题型由多元逐步走向统一。

2014年全国卷I与全国卷II首次采用语法填空的新题型，成为全国高考英语语法与词汇命题改革的风向标。自主命题的相关省市命题组积极跟进，高考英语语法与词汇越来越突出对语篇的考查。《教育部关于普通高中新课程省份深化高校招生考试改革的指导意见》明确提出：“考试改革内容是高考改革的重点。考试内容要实现与高中新课程内容的衔接，进一步贴近时代、贴近社会、贴近考生实际，注重对考生运用所学知识分析问题、解决问题能力的考查。”因此，高考英语语法与词汇试题在遵循着能力立意的原则，注重考查语法与词汇在具体语境中的运用，

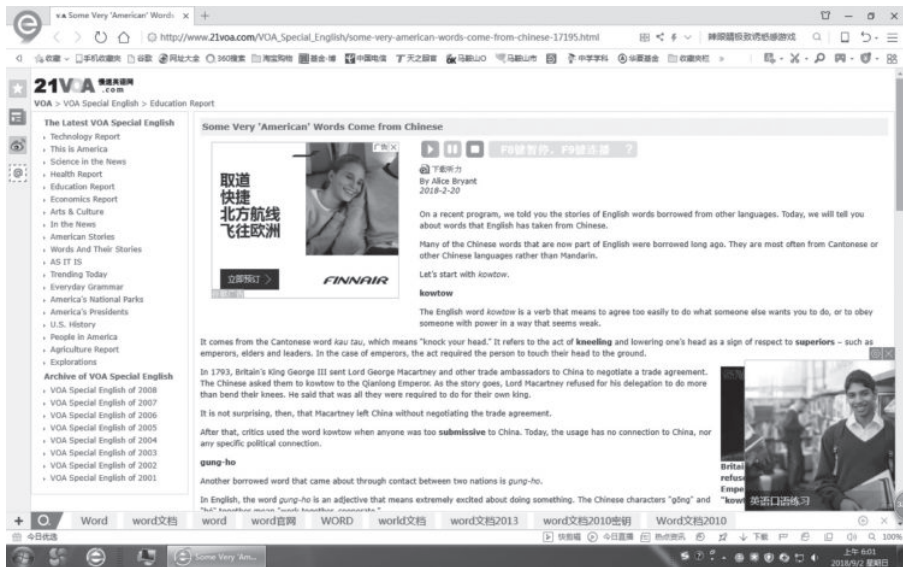


即考查学生在真实语言环境中灵活运用语言的能力。

最近的高考英语语法与词汇试题，就多次设计了贴近考生生活的真实语境，如2018年全国卷I的语法填空，选材就是根据医学杂志的一份报告，介绍了跑步对人体的益处；2018年全国卷II的语法填空则是介绍了自从2011年起，中国种植的玉米比水稻多，中国的粮食比例在改变及其影响。在这些贴近生活的语篇中考查英语语法与词汇，实际上就是考查考生在接近真实的语境中准确运用英语语法与词汇的能力。

2018年上海卷的语法填空，标题为 *S&A's Plan to Fight Theft*，大致内容是介绍一个商店推行一个叫“Justice”的系统抓商店扒窃 (shoplifting)。

2018年上海卷的十一选十的选词填空，选材源自“美国之音”网站。(网址为 http://www.21voa.com/VOA_Special_English/some-very-american-words-come-from-chinese-17195.html，见下图) 原文标题为 *Some Very "American" Words Come from Chinese*，节选介绍了从中文引入到英文的三个词：kowtow (磕头)、gung-ho (工合)、typhoon (台风)。



第一节 各地最新高考英语语法与词汇题的命题特点

特点之三：试题重点强调对与动词和从句等相关的内容的考查及对实义词的词义辨析。

全国各地高考英语语法与词汇试题，都以动词与从句为核心，兼顾对其他实义词与虚词的考查，上海卷语法填空对动词与从句的考查尤为突出。高考语法涉及动词的内容有：时态、语态、非谓语动词、情态动词、助动词等，从各地语法与词汇试题中可以看出，对动词的考查约占高考语法与词汇试题的40%~60%；涉及从句的内容包括：定语从句、名词性从句（宾语从句、主语从句、表语从句、同位语从句等）、状语从句（时间状语从句、条件状语从句、原因状语从句等）。高考词汇题的考查则注重对名词、动词、形容词和副词等实义词的词义辨析。但近年来高考语法与词汇题测试点分布更广，如前几年考查较少的虚拟语气就出现在近年多份高考语法试题中。



如 2018 年上海卷的语法填空 10 道题考查了谓语动词 2 题、非谓语动词 3 题、从句 4 题、介词 1 题，填写的谓语动词答案涉及 were hired, have raised；非谓语动词答案涉及 To ease, visited, sending；从句答案涉及 whose, whether, that, even if / even though 等连词；介词答案涉及 without。2018 年上海卷选词填空的 11 个备选词则分别是：committed, compared, contact, delegation, destructive, humble, negotiate, repelled, similar, superiors, witnessed。



第二节 高考英语语法与词汇题的 答题示例及答题指导

一、高考英语语法与词汇题的答题示例

下面就以最新高考英语多项选择试题为例，具体分析一下高考语法与词汇题具体考查哪几个方面的能力。(试题前数字为原试题题号)

(一) 语法理解和运用能力

1. 动词时态与语态

(2018年北京卷)

1. —Hi, I'm Peter. Are you new here? I haven't seen you around?

—Hello, Peter. I'm Bob. I just _____ on Monday.

- A. start B. have started C. started D. had started

正确答案为 C。本题考查动词的时态，句中 on Monday 提示选用一般过去时。句意：“我周一才开始来的。”

2. 情态动词

(2018年江苏卷)

24. It's strange that he _____ have taken the books without the owner's permission.

- A. would B. should C. could D. might

正确答案为 B。本题考查情态动词用法。句意：“很奇怪的是，他竟然未经主人许可就已拿走了这些书。”选择情态动词 should 表示“竟然”的意思。

3. 复合句

(2018年天津卷)

9. The gold medal will be awarded to _____ wins the first place in the bicycle.

- A. whomever B. wherever C. whoever D. whatever

正确答案为 C。本题考查名词性从句。句意：“金牌将被授予自行车比赛中获得第一名的人。”既充当“be awarded to”的宾语，又作从句的主语，指人，只能选择 whoever。

(二) 习惯用语的辨析能力

(2018年江苏卷)

35. —What happened? Your boss seems to _____.



二、高考英语语法与词汇题的答题指导

在熟悉了高考英语语法与词汇题的题型与命题特点之后，考生怎样才能快速且准确地答题呢？

首先，必须熟悉高考英语命题的基本流程。

高考英语命题组一般都是由名牌高校英语测试学方向的教授、高考命题机构的专业研究人员与重点中学的特级教师等三部分专家组成，而且考试院还会配置一名有相关专业背景的学科秘书。高考命题组一般在每年4月底就入闸，以便留出充裕的时间原创试题、修改定稿和印制试卷。命题组在命题时都要参照每年修订的命题细目表(specification)。这个细目表是对测试点的进一步细化和明确。以语法与词汇题为例，全国卷和自主命题的各省市卷题量与分值均有限，命题专家必须在有限的题量与分值之内尽量全面考查中学英语课程标准和高考考试大纲(或考试说明)中的重要语法点，冠词、名词、代词、连词、形容词、副词、动词时态、分词、不定式、复合句(状语从句、定语从句、名词性从句等)、倒装、情景交际、主谓一致等都要兼顾。因此，每一道题都会涉及一个或多个考点，否则试题就会失去测试的效度和信度，也就谈不上高考所追求的区分度了。综上所述，考生可通过分析历年高考试题来还原这张处于保密状态的命题细目表，了解各个语法与词汇知识点在试题中的分布情况。细目表还原得越到位，考生对高考命题考点的把握就越准确。如果考生在答完高考语法与词汇题后，检查答案时发现某个重要的语法点根本没有涉及，比如没有涉及复合句这个必考的考点，那么十有八九是考生将复合句错当成其他语法点理解了。所以，建议考生在答完语法题后，有时间的话，一定要回头快速浏览一下全部语法与词汇试题，看是否有重要语法点没有涉及。另外必须提醒考生的是，高考考点不会重复。如果一位考生在同一组语法与词汇题中将两道题都按同一考点理解来作答，则肯定已经错了一题；此时考生应该将这两道题重新分析比较，找出命题专家意图考查其他考点的那道题。

其次，要采用“题源战术”。

什么是“题源”？顾名思义，即题目的来源。高考试题的命制不是专家们凭空想象的，而是以教育部考试大纲与学科考试说明以及历年的高考试题为依据。因此，最近几年的高考英语真题就是最好的题源与母题。可能有很多考生认为，上一年的考题不可能再次出现在下一年的试卷上，所以分析往年试题只不过是了解一下试题的题型与难度。所以，他们对历年试题的分析仅仅停留在分析试题答案的层面，只关心本题的正确答案与错误选项，而不去总结试题的考点与试题背后的命题意图。确实如此，高考试题不会简单地重复，上几年的考题一般不会原封不动地重现在下一年的考题中。但是，作为考生，应当尝试着从命题专家的角度去分析试题，从而熟悉高考的命题特点，把握迎考的正确方向，有的放矢地进行高考英语备考。

其实，考生在分析高考试题时，不仅要知道题目的答案及理由，更要明确其涉及的考点，即了解这道题考查的是哪一项知识点，同时对本知识点常见的几种测试形式进行概括、总结，预测下一年高考试题中可能出现的考查方式。



下面以近年高考对虚拟语气的考查为例。北京卷、天津卷 2017 年试题都考查了虚拟语气。
(2017 年北京卷)

34. If the new safety system _____ to use, the accident would never have happened.
A. had been put B. were put C. should be put D. would be put

正确答案为 A。本题考查虚拟语气和被动语态。在对过去的虚拟用法中，从句应用过去完成时。逻辑主语“safety system”与动词词组“put to use”之间是被动关系，使用过去完成时被动语态。

(2017 年天津卷)

15. —Do you have Betty's phone number?
—Yes. Otherwise, I _____ able to reach her yesterday.
A. hadn't been B. wouldn't have been
C. weren't D. wouldn't be

正确答案为 B。本题考查虚拟语气。对过去的虚拟，主句使用 would (not) have done 形式。

通过对 2017 年考题的分析，考生可以归纳一下虚拟语气的几种基本句型。

1. 虚拟现在的基本结构为：

从句：If + 主语 + 一般过去时；主句：主语 + should (could, would, might) + 动词原形

2. 虚拟过去的基本结构为：

从句：If + 主语 + had + 过去分词；主句：主语 + should (could, would, might) + have + 过去分词

3. 虚拟将来的基本结构为：

从句：If + 主语 + 过去时 / should + 动词原形 / were to + 动词原形；主句：主语 + should (could, would, might) + 动词原形

4. If 条件句中如果出现 were, had, should 可省去 if，将主语与这些词倒装。

如：Were I you, I would give up smoking.

如果 2018 年的考生在分析 2017 年北京卷、天津卷时能将这些知识都梳理一下，提醒自己多注意倒装句型，那么在解答下面的 2018 年北京卷的相关虚拟语气题目时，就能轻松应对了。

(2018 年北京卷)

13. They might have found a better hotel if they _____ a few more kilometers.
A. drove B. would drive C. were to drive D. had driven

正确答案为 D。本题考查虚拟语气。主句中 might have done 是对过去虚拟的标志，if 引导的从句应该使用过去完成时。



特别需要提醒的是，考生分析试题不能只局限于当地的试题。虽然部分省市单独命题，但都是以教育部考试中心的考试大纲为依据，试题考查的重点和内容基本相似。事实上，各地高考英语命题组每年都在相互借鉴，将其他省市试题中的优秀成分吸收到本地下一年度的高考试题中。所以说，各地最新高考英语试题就是最优质的下一年高考英语模拟训练题。

最后，一定要精选辅导材料，适量地进行语法与词汇题的全面训练。

一份好的应试辅导材料，语法与词汇题的编排必须与当地近年的高考试题形式基本一致，难度相当。过难或过易都不能让考生进入理想的备考状态。尤其是自2014年开始，高考语法与词汇大规模使用语法填空题型。但建议考生在日常训练时做到客观题与主观题相结合，全面训练。即使当地高考只使用主观题型，但客观题训练是答好主观题的基础，适当做些客观题有助于主观题答题能力的提升；反之，当地高考语法与词汇为客观题型的考生，适当训练些要求更高的主观题，在高考时解答客观题肯定会更加得心应手。英语语法基础差的同学，建议多训练下短文改错题，这对其写作能力的提升也是大有裨益的。所以，考生必须先做一遍当地最新的高考试题，加以分析，在此基础上总结当地试题的特点，再去从五花八门的辅导材料中选择一本符合命题规律并适合自身学习特点的备考书，以取得最理想的考试成绩。著名出版社与知名作者多次修订出版的教辅书肯定是经历了市场的长期检验，应该作为考生的首选教辅。



第二章

高中英语语法与词汇经典试题

第一节 语法填空800题

Passage 1 (全国卷 I)

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

According to a review of evidence in a medical journal, runners live three years (1) _____ (long) than non-runners. You don't have to run fast or for long (2) _____ (see) the benefit. You may drink, smoke, be overweight and still reduce your risk of (3) _____ (die) early by running. While running regularly can't make you live forever, the review says it (4) _____ (be) more effective at lengthening life (5) _____ walking, cycling or swimming. Two of the authors of the review also made a study published in 2014 (6) _____ showed a mere five to 10 minutes a day of running reduced the risk of heart disease and early deaths from all (7) _____ (cause).

The best exercise is one that you enjoy and will do. But otherwise, it's probably running. To avoid knee pain, you can run on soft surfaces, do exercises to (8) _____ (strength) your leg muscles(肌肉), avoid hills and get good running shoes. Running is cheap, easy and it's always (9) _____ (energy). If you are time poor, you need run for only half the time to get the same benefits as other sports, so perhaps we should all give (10) _____ a try.

Passage 2 (全国卷 II)

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Diets have changed in China — and so too has its top crop. Since 2011, the country (1) _____ (grow) more corn than rice. Corn production has jumped nearly 125 percent over (2) _____ past 25 years, while rice has increased only 7 percent.

A taste for meat is (3) _____ (actual) behind the change: An important part of its corn is used to feed chickens, pigs, and cattle. Another reason for corn's rise: The government encourages farmers to grow corn instead of rice (4) _____ (improve) water quality. Corn uses less water (5) _____ rice and creates less fertilizer(化肥) runoff. This switch has decreased (6) _____ (pollute) in the country's major lakes and reservoirs and made drinking water safer for people.

According to the World Bank, China accounts for about 30 percent of total (7) _____ (globe) fertilizer consumption. The Chinese Ministry of Agriculture finds that between 2005 — when the government (8) _____ (start) a soil-testing program (9) _____ gives specific



fertilizer recommendations to farmers — and 2011, fertilizer use dropped by 7.7 million tons. That prevented the emission(排放) of 51.8 million tons of carbon dioxide. China's approach to protecting its environment while (10)_____ (feed) its citizens “offers useful lessons for agriculture and food policymakers worldwide” says the bank's Juergen Voegele.

Passage 3 (全国卷 III)

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

I'm not sure (1)_____ is more frightened, me or the female gorilla(大猩猩) that suddenly appears out of nowhere. I'm walking on a path in the forest in the Central African Republic. Unexpectedly, I'm face-to-face with the gorilla, who begins screaming at (2)_____ top of her lungs. That makes her baby scream, and then a 400-pound male appears. He screams the (3)_____ (loud) of all. The noise shakes the trees as the male beats his chest and charges toward me. I quickly lower myself, ducking my head to avoid (4)_____ (look) directly into his eyes so he doesn't feel (5)_____ (challenge).

My name is Mireya Mayor. I'm a (6)_____ (science) who studies animals such as apes and monkeys. I was searching (7)_____ these three western lowland gorillas I'd been observing. No one had seen them for hours, and my colleagues and I were worried.

When the gorillas and I frightened each other, I was just glad to find (8)_____ (they) alive. True to a gorilla's unaggressive nature, the huge animal (9)_____ (mean) me no real harm. He was just saying: “I'm king of this forest, and here is your reminder!” Once his message was delivered, he allowed me (10)_____ (stay) and watch.

Passage 4 (浙江卷)

阅读下面材料，在空白处填入适当的内容(1个单词)或括号内单词的正确形式。

Few people I know seem to have much desire or time to cook. Making Chinese (1)_____ (dish) is seen as especially troublesome. Many westerners (2)_____ come to China cook much less than in their own countries once they realize how cheap (3)_____ can be to eat out. I still remember (4)_____ (visit) a friend who'd lived here for five years and I (5)_____ (shock) when I learnt she hadn't cooked once in all that time.

While regularly eating out seems to (6)_____ (become) common for many young people in recent years, it's not without a cost. The obvious one is money. Eating out once or twice a week may be (7)_____ (afford) but doing this most days adds up. There could be an even (8)_____ (high) cost on your health. Researchers have found that there is a direct link between the increase in food eaten outside the home and the rise in (9)_____ (weigh) problems.

If you are not going to suffer this problem, then I suggest that the next time you go to your mum's home (10)_____ dinner, get a few cooking tips from her. Cooking food can be fun. You might also begin to notice the effects not only on your health but in your pocket.



Passage 5 (全国卷 I)

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

There has been a recent trend in the food service industry toward lower fat content and less salt. This trend, which was started by the medical community(医学界) (1)_____ a method of fighting heart disease, has had some unintended side (2)_____ (effect) such as overweight and heart disease — the very thing the medical community was trying to fight.

Fat and salt are very important parts of a diet. They are required (3)_____ (process) the food that we eat, to recover from injury and for several other bodily functions. When fat and salt (4)_____ (remove) from food, the food tastes as if is missing something. As (5)_____ result, people will eat more food to try to make up for that something missing. Even (6)_____ (bad), the amount of fast food that people eat goes up. Fast food (7)_____ (be) full of fat and salt. By (8)_____ (eat) more fast food people will get more salt and fat than they need in their diet.

Having enough fat and salt in your meals will reduce the urge to snack(吃点心) between meals and will improve the taste of your food. However, be (9)_____ (care) not to go to extremes. Like anything, it is possible to have too much of both, (10)_____ is not good for the health.

Passage 6 (全国卷 II)

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

In 1863 the first underground passenger railway in the world opened in London. It ran for just under seven kilometers and allowed people to avoid terrible (1)_____ (crowd) on the roads above as they travelled to and (2)_____ work. It took three years to complete and was built using an interesting method. This included digging up the road, (3)_____ (lay) the track and then building a strong roof over (4)_____ top. When all those had been done, the road surface was replaced.

Steam engines (5)_____ (use) to pull the carriages and it must have been (6)_____ (fair) unpleasant for the passengers, with all the smoke and noise. However, the railway quickly proved to be a great success and within six months, more than 25,000 people were using (7)_____ every day.

Later, engineers (8)_____ (manage) to construct railways in a system of deep tunnels (隧道), which became known to the tube. This development was only possible with the (9)_____ (introduce) of electric-powered engines and lifts. The central London Railway was one of the most (10)_____ (success) of these new lines, and was opened in 1900. It had white-painted tunnels and bright red carriages, and proved extremely popular with the public.