

高中新教材 45 分钟过关检测

Unit 1 Disneyland

班级

姓名

A 卷(共 2 大题, 计 20 分)

I. 交际用语填空(本题共 5 小题, 计 5 分)

1. — _____, could you tell me where the station is?
— Go down the street. You will find it at the end of the street. ()
A. Hello B. Beg your pardon
C. I'm sorry D. Excuse me
2. — Would you do me a favor and give me a ride?
— _____. ()
A. Yes, that's right B. No trouble
C. Never mind D. With pleasure
3. — I didn't know this was a one-way street, officer.
— _____. ()
A. That's all right. B. I don't believe you.
C. How dare you say that? D. Sorry, but that's no excuse.
4. — Excuse me!
— _____?
— Could you tell me how I can get to the first Department Store? ()
A. Pardon B. Why
C. Yes D. Please
5. — Excuse me, can you tell me how to get to the post office?
— Of course. Walk one block and turn right. The post office is just on the corner.
_____. ()
A. You can't miss it B. It's just there
C. You can find it out D. It's obvious

II. 单项填空(本题共 15 小题, 计 15 分)

6. The boy's wish is _____ a doctor when he grows up. ()
A. to become B. to be
C. being D. becoming
7. Is this the way _____ you worked out the physics problem? ()



失误纠正

- A. where
B. by which
C. ×
D. in that
8. The little girl is always _____. ()
A. cleanly dressed
B. clean dressed
C. dressed clean
D. dressing cleanly
9. The white building over there _____ a hospital. ()
A. looks like
B. feels like
C. looks round
D. would like
10. Now there are many tall trees on _____ sides of the street. ()
A. every
B. either
C. each
D. both
11. Disneyland made _____ cartoons about Donald Duck. ()
A. a lot
B. scores
C. scores of
D. a great deal of
12. Xu Beihong is famous _____ drawing horses _____ an artist. ()
A. for; as
B. to; as
C. as; to
D. as; for
13. He failed in the exam, but he didn't _____. ()
A. lose his heart
B. lose the heart
C. lose heart
D. lose any heart
14. He went to Shanghai _____ getting a good job. ()
A. in the hope of
B. in hopes of
C. in hope of
D. any one of the above
15. What's your plan _____ the future? ()
A. for
B. in
C. at
D. of
16. There used to _____ a tall tree in front of the house. ()

- A. have
B. being
C. be
D. having
17. The machine can _____ the grass in the garden. ()
A. used to cut
B. be used to cutting
C. get used to cut
D. be used to cut
18. —Who did you spend last weekend with?
—_____. ()
A. Palmer's
B. The Palmers'
C. The Palmers
D. The Palmer's
19. My parents always let me have my own _____ of living. ()
A. way
B. method
C. manner
D. fashion
20. —Do you want tea or coffee?
—_____. I really don't mind. ()
A. Both
B. None
C. Either
D. Neither

B 卷(共 3 大题, 计 40 分)

III. 完形填空(本题共 20 小题, 计 20 分)

I have been teaching English for nearly twenty years and one thing has troubled me in my mind for a long time. We may be very 21 with the rapid progress we 22 in every field of study, but the way to test a student's knowledge and ability remains 23 poor as it was. We have 24 done nothing to improve our examination system. 25 well known that the examination system we are now using may be a good way of testing your 26, but it can tell you nothing about a student's ability. It 27 no good to both teachers and students. As soon as a child goes to school, he enters 28 of examinations that will 29 his future or job.

It doesn't matter 30 you are very ill or not; examinations 31.

I think a good examination system should train you to think 32. However, students are now still encouraged to remember what 33. It cannot 34 them gain more and more knowledge. The students who 35 in the examination 36 not be the best in their students.

What's more, the examination often drive teachers to cram(填鸭式教学) 37. They can't teach freely. They are forced to train their students 38 to do with the



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coming examination from time to time.

There must be 39 simpler and better way to test a student's true ability 40 knowledge. And that is what we should do at once.

- () 21. A. disappointed B. nervous C. interested D. pleased
- () 22. A. have made B. have done
C. have caught D. have mastered
- () 23. A. too B. so C. as D. very
- () 24. A. nearly B. almost C. hardly D. never
- () 25. A. It is B. There is C. They are D. We are
- () 26. A. ability B. memory C. strength D. speed
- () 27. A. gives B. offers C. has D. does
- () 28. A. a country B. a space C. a world D. an earth
- () 29. A. decide B. form C. improve D. organize
- () 30. A. that B. whether C. when D. since
- () 31. A. go away B. go over C. go on D. go out
- () 32. A. to yourself B. about yourself
C. with yourself D. by yourself
- () 33. A. he learns B. he is taught
C. is taught D. they are learned
- () 34. A. get B. make C. force D. allow
- () 35. A. win B. take C. get D. come out
- () 36. A. must B. can C. may D. need
- () 37. A. at the same time B. all the time C. at a time D. at one time
- () 38. A. what B. which C. how D. whether
- () 39. A. the B. another C. some D. other
- () 40. A. except B. including C. beside D. besides

IV. 阅读理解(本题共 10 小题, 计 10 分)

A

Walt Disney (1901~1966) was born in Chicago, U. S. A. After studying art, he spent some years in advertising. Then he went to Hollywood and started Disney Studios with his brother Roy.

Disney began to make cartoon films. Cartoons are made up of thousands of drawings, with a different drawing to show each movement. His first "talkie" cartoon was *Steamboat Willie*, in which Mickey Mouse appeared. Disney's first full cartoon film was *Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs*, based on a story by the Grimm Brothers. He made many other cartoon films, including *Pinocchio*, *Alice in Wonderland*, and *The 101 Dalmations*.

Disney also made a number of non-cartoon films, such as *Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea*. *Mary Poppins* was an experiment in mixing cartoons with real actors. Disney's nature films include *The Living Desert* and *The Vanishing Prairie*.

In 1955 Disney built Disneyland in California, U. S. A. which is part amusement park and part museum. There is now a Disneyland in Florida, too.

41. Walt Disney was _____. ()
- A. an amusement park
- B. from Hollywood
- C. a cartoon

- D. an American who was born in 1901 and died in 1966 ()
42. Disney did all of the following except _____. ()
- A. advertising
- B. making cartoon films
- C. being a real actor
- D. building up Disneyland
43. The word “talkie” most probably means _____. ()
- A. a film with words and sound
- B. a long silent film
- C. a film with people in it
- D. a film only with animals in it
44. *Mary Poppins* was _____. ()
- A. a cartoon film
- B. a mixture of cartoons and real performers
- C. a nature film
- D. a museum
45. There are at least _____ Disneyland(s) in the world now according to the passage. ()
- A. one
- B. two
- C. five
- D. not mentioned

B

In 1933 an unknown American called Clarence Nash went to see the film-maker Walt Disney. He had an unusual voice and he wanted to work in Disney's cartoon film for children. When Walt Disney heard Nash's voice, he said, “Stop! That's our duck!”

The duck was the now-famous Donald Duck, who first appeared in 1934 in the film *The Wise Little Hen*. Donald lived in an old houseboat and wore his sailor jacket and hat. Later that year he became a star after an eight-minute Mickey Mouse film. The cinema audience liked him because he was lazy and greedy(贪婪的), and because he lost his temper(发脾气) very quickly. And they loved his voice when he became angry with Mickey's eight nephews(侄子). Soon Donald was more popular than Mickey Mouse himself, probably because he wasn't a goody-goody like Mickey.

In the 1930's, '40s and '50s Donald and his friends Mickey, Goofy and Pluto made hundreds of Disney cartoons. He also made educational films about the place of the USA in the world, and safety in the home. Then in 1966 Donald Duck and his voice disappeared—there were no more new cartoons.

Clarence Nash died in February, 1985. But today's children can still see the old cartoons on television and hear that famous voice.

46. Who made Donald Duck film? ()
- A. Mickey Mouse.
- B. Clarence Nash.
- C. Walt Disney.
- D. Plato.
47. What was Clarence Nash? ()



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- A. A cartoonist.
B. Donald Duck's Voice.
C. A film-maker.
D. A film star.
48. Where do today's children see Donald Duck? ()
A. In new films.
B. At the cinema.
C. On television.
D. At concerts.
49. The underlined word audience in the second paragraph means _____. ()
A. readers
B. the people who watch a film at a cinema
C. the people listening to a speech
D. the people who work in a cinema
50. The underlined word goody-goody in the second paragraph means a person who _____. ()
A. seems faultless(无缺点的) in behavior(行为)
B. seems faulty(有缺点的) in behavior
C. loses his temper quickly
D. becomes angry easily
- V. 短文改错(本题共 10 小题, 计 10 分)
- Mrs Cleaner was kind old lady. She had a dog
that she called it Bobby. She liked it very much. 51. _____
52. _____
- One day she went to shopping with Bobby. 53. _____
They were walking slowly along the street while 54. _____
she suddenly saw any nice apples on a fruit stand. 55. _____
The stand keeper didn't seem happy so he saw the 56. _____
dog sucking some of the apples.
- "Excuse me, madam," he said politely, 57. _____
"but will you take care about your dog?" 58. _____
"Oh, yes" she turned to the dog but said, 59. _____
"don't do that, Bobby. They haven't washed yet!" 60. _____

高中新教材 45 分钟过关检测

Unit 2 No smoking, please !

班级

姓名

A 卷(共 2 大题,计 20 分)

I. 交际用语填空(本题共 5 小题,计 5 分)

1. — Waiter !

— _____

()

— I can't eat this. It's too salty.

A. Yes, sir ?

B. What ?

C. All right.

D. Pardon ?

2. — Would you mind passing me that book ?

— _____ , but I'm very busy now.

()

A. Certainly

B. Yes

C. I'm sorry

D. No

3. — Do you mind if I use your compass ?

— _____.

— Oh, it doesn't matter then.

()

A. Sure, you can use it

B. Sorry, I'm using it myself

C. No, here you are

D. Not at all. It's on my desk

4. — Mum, I've cut my finger. It's bleeding !

— _____.

()

A. Let me see

B. Don't worry

C. Be careful

D. Let me have a look

5. — I wonder if you would lend me your pen.

— _____.

()

A. Yes, please don't

B. Yes, go ahead

C. No, go ahead

D. No, please do

II. 单项填空(本题共 15 小题,计 15 分)



失误纠正

6. His suggestion _____ very careful thought. ()
A. calls at B. calls on C. calls for D. calls up
7. The parents should _____ their children _____ with fire. ()
A. keep; playing
B. stop; play
C. stop; from playing
D. prevent; play
8. We should _____ the habit _____ up early. ()
A. form into; of getting
B. get; to get
C. get into; of getting
D. have; to get
9. The doctor told him to _____ smoking. There's _____ with his lungs. ()
A. give in; anything wrong
B. give up ; something wrong
C. give up; wrong something
D. give out; something wrong
10. She _____ live in the countryside, but now she isn't _____ country life. ()
A. used to; used to
B. used to; used to live
C. got used to; used to living
D. used; used to living
11. Would you mind _____ me a few minutes ? ()
A. if waiting for
B. if you wait for
C. waiting for
D. to wait for
12. I have read _____ of the novel. ()
A. four-fifth
B. three-fourths
C. seventh-eight
D. one-six
13. She told me that she would come back _____ 10 o'clock. ()
A. in B. after C. on D. for
14. There is often a _____ the weak can defeat the strong. ()
A. possible that
B. chance of
C. possible of
D. chance that
15. He didn't come back. We had _____ there _____ him. ()
A. gone; with B. to go; with C. to go; without D. been; without
16. One third of the work _____ . ()
A. have done
B. has done
C. have been done

- D. has been done
17. I've won a holiday for two to Florida. I _____ my mum. ()
- A. am taking
B. have taken
C. take
D. will have taken
18. My name is Robert, _____ most of my friends call me Bob for short. ()
- A. then B. instead C. however D. but
19. The doctor will be free _____. ()
- A. 10 minutes later
B. after 10 minutes
C. in 10 minutes
D. 10 minutes after
20. Mary has _____ a difficult question to me. ()
- A. put B. asked C. made up D. set

B 卷(共 3 大题, 计 40 分)

III. 完形填空(本题共 20 小题, 计 20 分)

On Thursday afternoon Mrs Clarke locked the door and went to the women's club as usual. It was a pleasant way of passing time 21 an old woman who lived 22.

When she came home she sensed something 23. Had someone got in? The back door and the windows were all 24 and there was no sign of forced entry(进入). Had 25 been taken? She went from room to room, checking, and found her camera and spare watch 26.

The following Thursday she went out at her 27 time, but didn't go to the club. 28 she took a short walk in a park nearby and came home, letting herself in through the back door. She settled down to wait and see what would 29.

It was 4 o'clock when the front doorbell rang. Mrs Clarke was 30 tea at the time. The bell rang again, and 31 she heard her letter-box being pushed open. 32 the kettle(壶) of boiling water, she moved quietly 33 the door. A 34 of wire appeared through the letter-box, and then a 35. The wire turned and caught around the knob(圆形旋钮) on the door-lock. Mrs Clarke raised the kettle and poured the water over the hand. 36 was heard outside as the 37 fell to the floor and the hand was pulled back, which was 38 by the sound of running feet.

It wasn't long 39 the police caught the thief. And Mrs Clarke was greatly admired at the club for her successful 40.

- () 21. A. by B. to C. with D. for
- () 22. A. lonely B. alone C. away D. busily
- () 23. A. terrible B. uncomfortable C. unusual D. bad
- () 24. A. locked B. opened C. broken D. fixed
- () 25. A. anything B. nothing C. money D. jewels
- () 26. A. losing B. missing C. leaving D. disappearing
- () 27. A. same B. spare C. special D. usual
- () 28. A. Therefore B. However C. Instead D. Again



失误纠正

- () 29. A. appear B. follow C. happen D. continue
 () 30. A. cooking B. making C. burning D. serving
 () 31. A. the next moment B. for a while
 C. in time D. at once
 () 32. A. Putting down B. Laying aside
 C. Picking up D. Taking away
 () 33. A. towards B. away from C. from behind D. near
 () 34. A. pile B. set C. lot D. piece
 () 35. A. knife B. hand C. letter D. key
 () 36. A. A sad voice B. A strange noise
 C. A warning shout D. A sharp cry
 () 37. A. key B. kettle C. door-lock D. wire
 () 38. A. followed B. caused C. produced D. ended
 () 39. A. before B. since C. until D. when
 () 40. A. self-satisfaction B. self-protection
 C. self-respect D. self-service

IV. 阅读理解(本题共 10 小题,计 10 分)

A

Smoking is very common in the West, both by men and by women. But there are still people who do not smoke and who dislike the smoke of others. Be careful not to smoke in such a way or in such a position that your smoke blows into others' faces. If you are a guest in a home where no others are smoking, it is better to refrain from smoking. If you think they would not mind your smoking, you may say, "Would you mind if I smoked?" and await their assurance(承诺) before lighting up. There are many places where people do not or should not smoke: public meetings, movies and plays, stores, ball-rooms, trains (except in the smoking car), buses (except in the back seats), at the dinner table (except when invited by the hostess near the end of the meal to do so). Many people feel that ladies should not smoke on the street.

Be a clean smoker—Use an ash receiver and put out the cigarette completely when you are finished. Be very careful where you put down your lighted cigarette; it is thoughtless and inconsiderate to allow your cigarette to burn the furniture or table covers.

41. What does the sentence "... it is better to refrain from smoking" mean? ()
 A. You'd better smoke outside the guest's home.
 B. It's better to hold yourself back from smoking.
 C. You'd better ask the other guests to smoke together with you.
 D. You should break away from the bad habit of smoking.
42. If you are in another person's home and want to smoke, what should you do? ()
 A. You had better give the host(男主人) a cigarette.
 B. You should ask the host or hostess if they mind your smoking.
 C. You shouldn't light up until you get their promise.
 D. Both B and C.
43. People shouldn't smoke unless _____. ()
 A. they are having public meetings
 B. in buses or ball-rooms
 C. invited by the hostess, near the end of the meal to do so

- D. they walk on the street
44. What does the writer suggest people do when they finish smoking? ()
- A. Throw the cigarette end on the floor.
- B. Try to blow off the ash.
- C. Keep the cigarette end burning.
- D. Use as ash receiver and put out the cigarette completely.
45. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT mentioned? ()
- A. Smoking is not allowed in many places.
- B. When you smoke, be careful not to blow smoke into others' faces.
- C. People don't think it good manners for women to smoke on the street.
- D. Smoking does harm to your health.

B

The flying fox is not a fox at all. It is an extra large bat that has got a fox's head, and that feeds on fruit instead of insects(昆虫). Like all bats, flying foxes hang themselves by their toes when at rest, and travel in great crowds when out flying. A group will live in one spot for years. Sometimes several hundred of them occupy(占据)a single tree. As they return to the tree toward sunrise, they quarrel among themselves and fight for the best places until long after daylight.

Flying foxes have babies once a year, giving birth to only one at a time. At first the mother has to carry the baby on her breast wherever she goes. Later she leaves it hanging up, and brings back food for it to eat. Sometimes a baby bat falls down to the ground and squeaks(尖叫)for help. Then the older ones swoop(俯冲)down and try to pick it up. If they fail to do so, it will die. Often hundreds of dead baby bats can be found lying on the ground at the foot of a tree.

46. The passage tells us that there is no difference between the flying fox and the ordinary bat in _____. ()
- A. their size
- B. their appearance
- C. the kind of food they eat
- D. the way they rest
47. Flying foxes tend to _____. ()
- A. double their number every year
- B. lose a lot of their young
- C. fight and kill a lot of themselves
- D. move from place to place constantly
48. At daybreak every day flying foxes begin to _____. ()
- A. fly out toward the sun
- B. look for a new resting place
- C. come back to their home
- D. go out and look for food
49. Flying foxes have fights _____. ()
- A. to occupy the best resting place
- B. where there is not enough food
- C. to protect their homes from outsiders(外来者)
- D. only when it is dark



失误纠正

50. How do flying foxes care for their young ?

()

- A. They only care for their own babies.
- B. They share the feeding of their young.
- C. They help when a baby bat is in danger.
- D. They often leave home and forget their young.

V. 短文改错(本题共 10 小题,计 10 分)

A school meeting was had on the playground.
Lily looked very exciting because she had won the
first place in the final examination. But after this
she was thought to be foolish. She often asked for
silly questions that made her classmates laugh her.

When the headmaster announced her name, she
didn't seem to hear until her name repeated several
times. I felt strange. Later I asked her when she
could not hear her name calling. She replied with a
smile, "Oh, yes. I have good ears. I was only afraid
of the others hadn't heard."

51. _____

52. _____

53. _____

54. _____

55. _____

56. _____

57. _____

58. _____

59. _____

60. _____



高中新教材 45 分钟过关检测

Unit 3 Body language

班级

姓名

A 卷(共 2 大题,计 20 分)

I. 交际用语填空(本题共 5 小题,计 5 分)

1. — Which one do you want ?

— _____ will do.

()

A. Some

B. Any

C. Every

D. One

2. — _____ ?

— No, thanks. I'm just looking around. I'll let you know if I want anything. ()

A. Have you made up your mind what you want

B. Do you like it

C. What can I do

D. Can I help you

3. — What's your opinion, Tom ?

— _____

()

A. I've no idea.

B. Who knows ?

C. Don't ask me.

D. How about putting it off till next week ?

4. — Will you come with us ?

— _____.

()

A. In pleasure

B. My pleasure

C. With pleasure

D. A pleasure

5. — Shall I help you with that suitcase ?

— _____.

A. It's all right. Thanks

()



失误纠正

- B. Yes, go ahead please
C. I don't want to trouble you too much
D. No, please don't do it

II. 单项填空(本题共 15 小题,计 15 分)

6. I have such a bad cold that I have lost all _____ of smell. ()
A. skill B. sense
C. strength D. able
7. Shakespeare was _____ a musician _____ a writer. ()
A. not; but B. both; and
C. neither; nor D. either; or
8. We should _____ the customs of the countries we are visiting. ()
A. follow B. go
C. make D. do
9. It's _____ for me to say something about our school. ()
A. a pleasure B. the pleasure
C. pleasure D. pleasures
10. I wonder how he managed _____ this all by himself. ()
A. doing B. having done
C. to do D. to be done
11. When we speak, we should at least _____ ourselves understood. ()
A. think B. believe
C. decide D. make
12. Mother was cooking in the kitchen, _____ Father was reading newspaper. ()
A. after B. before
C. while D. when
13. Australia and Britain are _____ countries. ()
A. English-speaking
B. English-spoken
C. speaking-English
D. spoken-English
14. To get good results in the coming exam means _____ even harder both in and after class. ()
A. to work
B. work
C. working
D. worked
15. — That must be Mr. Wang.
— No, it _____ be him. He has gone to Beijing. ()
A. mustn't
B. can't
C. may not
D. wouldn't
16. The pen isn't mine. It must be _____. ()
A. someone elses
B. someone's else



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- C. someone else
D. someone else's
17. I like listening to music, but what my sister enjoys _____ the piano. ()
A. playing
B. to play
C. is to play
D. play
18. The distance _____ light travels in one second is 3 000 000 kilometers. ()
A. that
B. at which
C. by which
D. in which
19. Keep a safe distance _____ cars. ()
A. away
B. from
C. between
D. among
20. The most important thing in _____ a language is _____ the language. ()
A. learn; using
B. using; learn
C. learning; using
D. learning; used to

B 卷(共 3 大题,计 40 分)

III. 完形填空(本题共 20 小题,计 20 分)

Washoe is a young chimpanzee(黑猩猩). She is no 21 chimpanzee, though. Scientists are doing a research 22 her. They want to see how civilized(驯化) she can 23. Already she does many things human being can do.

For example, she has been learning how to exchange 24 with people. The scientists are teaching her 25 language. When she wants to be picked 26, Washoe points up with one finger. She rubs her teeth with her finger 27 she wants to brush her teeth. This is done after every meal.

Washoe has also been 28 to think out and find answers to problems. Once she was put in a 29 with food hanging from the ceiling. It was too high to 30. After she considered the 31, she got a tall box to stand 32. The food was still too high to be reached. Washoe found a 33 pole. Then she climbed onto the 34, grasped the pole, and 35 down the food with the pole.

Washoe 36 like a human, too. The scientists keep her in a fully furnished(家具齐全的)house. After a hard 37 in the laboratory, she goes home. 38 she plays with her toys. She 39 enjoys watching television before going to bed.

Scientists hope to 40 more about people by studying our closest relative(亲属)—chimpanzee.

- ()21. A. foolish B. ordinary C. special D. simple
()22. A. for B. by C. to D. on



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- () 23. A. experience B. change C. develop D. become
 () 24. A. actions B. views C. messages D. feelings
 () 25. A. sign B. human C. spoken D. foreign
 () 26. A. out B. at C. on D. up
 () 27. A. when B. until C. since D. while
 () 28. A. raised B. trained C. ordered D. led
 () 29. A. cave B. zoo C. room D. museum
 () 30. A. pull B. see C. eat D. reach
 () 31. A. problem B. position C. food D. ceiling
 () 32. A. by B. on C. up D. with
 () 33. A. straight B. strong C. long D. big
 () 34. A. wall B. box C. ceiling D. pole
 () 35. A. knocked B. picked C. took D. shook
 () 36. A. lives B. acts C. thinks D. plays
 () 37. A. task B. lesson C. day D. time
 () 38. A. Here B. There C. So D. Then
 () 39. A. quite B. already C. even D. still
 () 40. A. observe B. discover C. gain D. learn

IV. 阅读理解(本题共 10 小题,计 10 分)

A

The origin of sign“V”

Maybe, you know that the letter“V” stands for victory in western countries. But do you know the history of the sign?

During World War II, Europe was occupied by the Germans. A lot of people escaped to Britain. Among them was one Belgian named Victor Dalveli. He was very patriotic. And every day, he used short-wave radio to broadcast to the Belgian people. Calling on them to resist the German occupiers. On the last day of 1940, he asked his countrymen to write the letter “V” wherever they could to show their determination to win the final victory. In a few days, the letter “V” appeared everywhere, even in the German barracks (兵营) and the living areas of Nazi officers.

Later, the letter“V” spread to the other occupied countries in Europe. Because it was simple and meaningful, it soon became very popular. When friends meet, they stretched out their middle and index fingers to greet each other.

At that time, in certain restaurants, knives and forks were placed in such a way to form a “V”. And in some clockshops, clocks were purposely stopped at 11:05 to show the sign of “V”.

41. From the passage, we know that during World War II _____. ()
 A. Britain was occupied but Belgium was not
 B. both Britain and Belgium were occupied
 C. neither Britain nor Belgium was occupied
 D. Britain was not occupied but Belgium was
42. In the 1940's, letter “V” first appeared in _____. ()
 A. Belgium
 B. Germany
 C. Britain

- D. Italy
43. The Belgians wrote the letter “V” everywhere to show their _____. ()
- A. final victory of the war
B. determination to defeat the German occupiers
C. friendly relations with Victor Dalveli
D. independence from Germany
44. Which is not used by the Europeans to show the sign of “V” in World War II? ()
- A. Knives and forks
B. Fingers
C. Clock hands
D. Chopsticks
45. Which is the best title for the passage? ()
- A. Belgium in World War II
B. The Victory of Belgium
C. The Rapid Spread of “V”
D. The history of “V”
- B
- Sheffield
Lincoln College of English
Classes for foreign students at all levels 3 mths, 6 mths, 9 mths and one year course open all year.
- Small class (maximum 12 students), library, language lab and listening center, accommodations(膳食供应) with selected families 25 minutes from London.
- Course fees(费用)for English for one year are £ 1380 with reduction(减少)for shorter periods of study.
46. The college that placed the ad is planning to _____. ()
- A. take on English teachers
B. introduce itself to the public
C. take in the students who want to get accommodation there
D. take in the students who want to study English there
47. _____ are admitted in. ()
- A. Both foreigners and native speakers
B. Only foreign beginners
C. Only foreign advanced students
D. Foreign students from beginners to the advanced
48. If you want to study there you will be accepted _____. ()
- A. in spring
B. in autumn
C. at the beginning of the year
D. whenever you wish to
49. While you study there, _____ will take care of you. ()
- A. the school where you study
B. your classmates
C. the family you have chosen