

前言

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修订后的《课程标准》和《考试说明》要求,教学应以培养学生综合素质为目标,高考将重点考查学生的综合应用能力。提高综合素质,训练创新能力是新世纪人才培养的基本要求。

本系列试卷以新教材为依据,以素质教育为导向,面向各类层次的学生实际,为广大师生提供一套系统、实用而有梯度的阶段性检测卷。全面检查学生对单元知识点的理解与巩固程度,培养和训练学生运用知识的素质和能力,阶段性评估课堂教学效果。

AB卷设计,功能分明 A卷全面关注基础巩固,再现教材知识点,以检测基础知识是否过关为目的,适用于中等以下学生或学习的前期阶段的检测;B卷以考查学生对知识的准确理解和运用能力为主要功能,以重点知识为主干,强调知识的联系与迁移训练,适用于中等以上的学生或学习后期阶段的考试与自测。

信息敏锐,选题新颖 本系列试卷以最新《考试说明》为宏观指导,题型、题量的安排力求在考虑同步教学特点的基础上敏锐反映最新高考模式变化。试题编制基本代表了新教材实验研究成果和教学水平,其突出功能是着重对方法性和工具性基本功的训练与考查。

“1+1”模式,方便实用 本系列试卷配有《优化训练·教师用书》,提供详细的解析和答案。为教师评讲和学生自测自评提供帮助。

由于编者水平有限,书中难免存在不足,敬请广大读者提出批评和建议。

编者

2002年7月



目录

高中同步测控优化训练(一)

SB. I Unit 1~Unit 2(A 卷)

高中同步测控优化训练(二)

SB. I Unit 1~Unit 2(B 卷)

高中同步测控优化训练(三)

SB. I Unit 3~Unit 4(A 卷)

高中同步测控优化训练(四)

SB. I Unit 3~Unit 4(B 卷)

高中同步测控优化训练(五)

SB. I Unit 5~Unit 6(A 卷)

高中同步测控优化训练(六)

SB. I Unit 5~Unit 6(B 卷)

高中同步测控优化训练(七)

SB. I Unit 7~Unit 8(A 卷)

高中同步测控优化训练(八)

SB. I Unit 7~Unit 8(B 卷)

高中同步测控优化训练(九)

SB. I Unit 9~Unit 10(A 卷)

高中同步测控优化训练(十)

SB. I Unit 9~Unit 10(B 卷)

高中同步测控优化训练(十一)

SB. I Unit 11~Unit 12(A 卷)

高中同步测控优化训练(十二)

SB. I Unit 11~Unit 12(B 卷)

高中同步测控优化训练(十三)

SB. I Unit 13~Unit 14(A 卷)

高中同步测控优化训练(十四)

SB. I Unit 13~Unit 14(B 卷)

高中同步测控优化训练(十五)

综合试卷

高中同步测控优化训练(一)

SB. I Unit 1~Unit 2(A 卷)



说明:本试卷分为第Ⅰ、Ⅱ卷两部分,请将第Ⅰ卷选择题的答案填入答题栏内,第Ⅱ卷可在各题后直接作答。共 100 分,考试时间 100 分钟。

第Ⅰ卷(共 80 分)

一、听力(共两节,计 15 分)

第一节 情景反应

- ⇒1. A. The idea is good. B. Yes, I do. C. That's a good idea.
⇒2. A. Nice to meet you. B. You're welcome. C. Oh, are you.
⇒3. A. It's a pleasure. B. See you soon. C. It's nice of you.
⇒4. A. Right. B. That's all right. C. All right.
⇒5. A. Yes, help yourself. B. Yes, take it yourself. C. No, I don't think it.

第二节 对话理解

- ⇒6. Is the school far from the house?
A. It's near the house. B. Yes, it is. C. No, it isn't.
⇒7. What does she do?
A. She is a teacher. B. She is a doctor. C. She is a student.
⇒8. Which bag does Jane prefer?
A. She prefers the white bag.
B. She prefers the red bag.
C. She prefers the green bag.
⇒9. Will Tom have any classes tomorrow?
A. He won't have any classes.
B. He will have six classes.
C. He will have a few classes.
⇒10. What are they doing?
A. They are swimming.
B. They are driving a boat.
C. They are climbing a hill.

二、单项选择(共 15 题,每小题 1 分)

- ⇒11. My idea is _____.
1 1

- A. the same as you B. the same like you
C. the same like yours D. the same as yours
- ⇒12. I'm not feeling _____ today. Maybe I need more _____.
A. well; sleeping B. good; sleep
C. well; sleep D. good; sleepy
- ⇒13. —Hello ! Nice to meet you !
— _____.
A. How are you B. Really
C. Thank you D. Me, too
- ⇒14. Don't have the machine _____ all the time !
A. to run B. run
C. running D. ran
- ⇒15. —How long have you lived here ?
— _____.
A. Not long age B. Since the beginning of the year
C. In 1992 D. Only until the end of the year
- ⇒16. —I'm afraid I must be off.
— _____.
A. No problem B. Walk slowly
C. It doesn't matter D. See you soon
- ⇒17. The Wangs will be away on _____.
A. vacations B. holidays
C. holiday D. none is right
- ⇒18. Don't t play football _____ you finish your homework.
A. if not B. unless
C. once D. or
- ⇒19. Last weekend the weather was _____ worse than I had expected, so I stayed at home
_____ going away.
A. quite; without B. more; without
C. rather; instead of D. very; instead of
- ⇒20. The teacher _____ the students to work harder.
A. hoped B. agreed
C. let D. asked
- ⇒21. The little girl looked _____ and her eyes were filled _____ tears.
A. sadly; of B. sad; of
C. sadly; with D. sad; with
- ⇒22. —How many students are there in the classroom ?
— _____. All of them are practicing _____ the new song in the music hall.
A. Nobody; dancing B. None; singing
C. Twenty; dancing D. No one; to sing
- ⇒23. —How many English songs have you learned ?
—Fifteen _____ this month.

- A. in B. on C. to D. by
- ⇒24. He raised his voice to make himself _____.
A. hear B. hearing C. heard D. to be heard
- ⇒25. I don't want _____ of them. Please show me _____.
A. all; another B. both; others
C. neither; another D. either; another

三、完形填空(共 20 题,每小题 1 分)

Most people use oil in 26 way. 27 oil, the world will stop, so men 28 it everywhere. You can see some oil men 29 for oil. They drill in deserts (沙漠), in mountains and 30 the sea. 31 they 32 nothing, 33 the search for oil always 34. Oil is very important 35 none of our machines can 36 without it. Big ships 37 oil everywhere. 38 the oil in your motorbike 39 in your car has come from 40 far away. 41 it has come from places 42 Texas, Iraq and Venezuela. Cars and motorbikes 43 oil and so 44 many other things. How many things can you 45 ?

- ⇒26. A. some B. any C. every D. each
- ⇒27. A. By B. No C. With D. Without
- ⇒28. A. look at B. look for C. look D. look after
- ⇒29. A. drill B. drilled C. drilling D. to drill(钻探)
- ⇒30. A. in B. under C. on D. below
- ⇒31. A. Always B. Never C. Usually D. Sometimes
- ⇒32. A. look for B. looked for C. find D. found
- ⇒33. A. but B. and C. although D. or
- ⇒34. A. does B. makes C. stops D. continues
- ⇒35. A. for B. unless C. because D. that
- ⇒36. A. operate B. run C. open D. turn on
- ⇒37. A. send B. carry C. bring D. take
- ⇒38. A. May be B. Maybe C. Possible D. Perhaps
- ⇒39. A. and B. but C. or D. with
- ⇒40. A. somewhere B. everywhere C. anywhere D. nowhere
- ⇒41. A. Such as B. Such like C. For example D. For an example
- ⇒42. A. to B. from C. as D. like
- ⇒43. A. make B. have C. need D. get
- ⇒44. A. are B. need C. have D. do
- ⇒45. A. talk B. call C. ask D. name

四、阅读理解(共 20 题,每小题 1.5 分)

A

It is a beautiful day in June. The sun is hot. The strawberries (草莓) are ripe (成熟的), and the strawberry fields are full of people. These people are picking strawberries. They are not farmers or farm workers, and they are not picking the fruit for money. They are picking fruit for fun (娱乐). They can buy strawberries from the farm that are also fresher. Most people also like to pick their own fruit because it is a pleasant (令人愉快的) way to spend an afternoon.

One little boy is crawling (爬行) between the rows of plants. He is picking the berries and eating them as fast as he can. Two young women in beautiful dresses and high-heeled (高跟的) shoes are getting out of their car. Now they are taking off their shoes. These women are taking a break from their work. They want to pick fruit and enjoy the sunshine.

⇒46. What time of the year do you pick strawberries ?

- A. Autumn.
- B. Late summer.
- C. Early winter.
- D. Early summer.

⇒47. The people in the story are picking fruit because they are

- A. farmers
- B. looking for a pleasant way to spend the afternoon
- C. poor and need the money
- D. stealing the ripe fruit

⇒48. The story implies (暗示的) that strawberries at the market are _____.

- A. better
- B. less fresh
- C. cheaper
- D. better for your health

⇒49. The two young women are _____.

- A. looking after the little boy that is in the field
- B. picking fruit
- C. taking their shoes off
- D. looking for jobs (工作) as farmers

⇒50. The story tells us that people are working _____.

- A. only for money
- B. to make a living
- C. for their friends, the farmers
- D. to enjoy themselves

B

Recently a professor of philosophy (哲学) in the United States has written a book called Money and the Meaning of Life. He has discovered that how we deal with money in our day-to-day life has more meaning than we usually think. One of the exercises he asked his students to do is to keep a record of every penny they spend for a week. From the way they spend their money, they can see what they really value in life.

He says our relation (关系) with others often become clearly defined (定义) when money enters the picture. You might have wonderful friendship with somebody and you think that you are very good friends. But you'll know him only when you ask to lend you some money. If he does, it brings something to the relationship that seems stranger than ever before. Or it can suddenly weaken the relationship if he doesn't. This person may say that he has a certain feeling, but if it is not carried out in the money world, there is something less real about it.

Since money is important to us, we consider those who possess a lot of it to be very important. The author (作者) interviewed (采访) some millionaires in researching his book.

Question: What is the most surprising thing you have discovered about being rich, because

you are a self-made man ?

Answer: The most surprising thing is why people give me so much respect. I'm nothing. I don't know much. All I am is rich.

People just have an idea of making more and more money, but what is it for? How much do I need for any given purposes in my life? In this book, the professor uncovered an important need in modern society; to bring back the idea that money is an instrument rather than the end. Money plays an important role in the modern world, but expecting money to give happiness may be missing the meaning of life.

⇒51. According to the first paragraph, people haven't realized _____.

- A. how important money is in their day-to-day life
- B. how one spends money shows what is important to him
- C. that money is more important than their philosophy of life
- D. that their understanding of life is more important than money

⇒52. The author seems to believe that asking your friend to lend you some money _____.

- A. is a good way to test your friend
- B. will do harm to your friend
- C. will strengthen your friend
- D. is a good way to break off your friendship

⇒53. What can we learn about the millionaire from his answer in the interview? _____.

- A. He doesn't feel that he is well educated
- B. He doesn't think he is a very important person
- C. He doesn't think being rich deserves so much attention
- D. He doesn't consider himself to be very successful

⇒54. What does the professor want to explain in his book?

- A. Money is an end.
- B. Money is a means.
- C. Money is everything.
- D. Money is unimportant.

⇒55. Which of the following might the author disagree?

- A. Money is important in modern society.
- B. The meaning of life doesn't completely lie in money.
- C. Wealth (财富) will surely bring the owner happiness.
- D. Happiness is not necessarily the result of wealth.

C

Careful and careless are as different as fire and water. But strangely enough, many scientists have both these qualities, that is, they are both careful and careless, Newton, the famous English scientist, was such a person.

Once Newton invited a friend to a dinner at home. When they were ready to eat, Newton left to get a bottle of wine. But after his friend had waited for a long time, Newton still didn't come back. Finally his friend found Newton in his lab. The reason was that when Newton was going to get the bottle of wine, he suddenly had a new idea for the experiment he was doing, so he completely forgot his friend and the dinner. There was another time when Newton was leading a

horse up a mountain, holding the rein (缰绳) in his hand. While he was walking, he kept thinking of problems he had met in his studies. When he got to the top of the mountain, he found that the rein was not in his hand and that the horse was gone.

Among scientists, there are many people like Newton. Einstein was one. Once he was waiting for a friend at a bridge. While waiting, he became lost in thought. It started to rain. The rain kept on for some time. When Einstein took out a piece of paper from his pocket to write something down, the paper was wet and then he realized that it was raining. His clothes had become completely wet. But after he put the paper into his pocket, he again forgot he was standing in the rain.

Many scientists are careless about how they live. This is because they are too careful in their studies.

⇒56. Careful and careless are _____.

- A. as same as fire and water
- B. as different as fire and water
- C. as same as black and white
- D. as different as dark and bright

⇒57. But strangely enough, many scientists _____.

- A. are both careful and careless
- B. are careful
- C. are careless
- D. are neither careful nor careless

⇒58. When Newton and his friend were ready to eat, _____.

- A. Newton suddenly had a new idea for the experiment he was doing
- B. Newton left to go to his lab
- C. Newton left to do something else
- D. Newton left to get a bottle of wine

⇒59. Once Newton was leading a horse up a mountain. When he got to the top of the mountain, he found that the rein was not in his hand and that _____.

- A. he did not see the horse
- B. the horse was near him
- C. the horse was behind him
- D. the horse was in front of him

⇒60. Many scientists are _____.

- A. careless about their work and careful in their studies
- B. careless about their life and careful in their studies
- C. careless about their studies and careful in their life
- D. careless about their work and careful in their life

D

It has been said that Lincoln was always ready to join in a laugh at himself. There is a story that he was always happy to tell.

In his early days as a lawyer, Lincoln went town to hear and judge cases. During one of his trips, he was sitting in a train when a strange man came up to him. The stranger looked at the

tall clumsy lawyer and said he had something he believed belonged to Lincoln. Lincoln was a bit surprised. He had never seen the man before. He didn't see how this could be. The stranger pulled out a pen knife and began to explain. Many years before, he had been given the knife. He had been told to keep it until he was able to find a man uglier than himself.

Lincoln's eyes always sparkled when he reached this part of the story. It always brought smiles to the faces of those who heard it. The story was funny. But even more interesting was the fact that a man as great as Lincoln could laugh at himself.

⇒61. Why did the stranger give Lincoln the knife ?Because _____.

- A. he was clever
- B. he wasn't good looking
- C. he took the train
- D. he was tall

⇒62. Where did the stranger get the knife ?

- A. He bought it.
- B. He took it from a student.
- C. He was given the knife.
- D. He found it.

⇒63. From the story we know _____.

- A. Lincoln gave away the knife
- B. Lincoln didn't care about his looking
- C. Lincoln always smiled
- D. that man was as great as Lincoln

⇒64. Lincoln liked to tell people the story because he _____.

- A. wanted to tell people he was good-looking
- B. wanted to find the next man to give him the knife
- C. always laughed at himself
- D. thought other people could like it

⇒65. Which of the following is true ?

- A. Lincoln wasn't president then.
- B. Lincoln was a sad man.
- C. That stranger was clever.
- D. Lincoln wasn't happy when he was told the story.

第 I 卷答题栏

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
答案																						
题号	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
答案																						
题号	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	
答案																						

第Ⅱ卷(共20分)

五、改错(共10题,每小题1分)

- Paul never forgets his first teacher of chemistry. The teacher was a short man in a pair of
66. _____
glasses. He always makes his lessons interested 67. _____
and lively. One day in the lab he made a mixture by filling a cup of some petrol, castor oil and
vinegar. 68. _____
The students were interested and listened quiet. 69. _____
Then he said, “ watch me carefully and do what I do. ” 70. _____
He dipped one finger into the mixture and sucked it. “It tastes wonderfully. ” said he.
71. _____
Each student tried to do as the teacher did. 72. _____
Instead of smiling, each of them made face. 73. _____
The teacher felt sorry because all of the students didn’t watch enough carefully. 74. _____
It was Paul’s the first important lesson. 75. _____

六、写作(共1题,计10分)

请根据提示写一篇英语短文。

四月七日是世界戒烟日(Non-Smoking Day),可大街上仍然有许多人在抽烟,足见大家对抽烟有害身体的严重性认识不足。请写文章陈述其害,并相信世界戒烟日的确立会有助于戒烟的。

字数:80~100

高中同步测控优化训练 (二)

SB. I Unit 1~Unit 2(B 卷)



说明:本试卷分为第Ⅰ、Ⅱ卷两部分,请将第Ⅰ卷选择题的答案填入答题栏内,第Ⅱ卷可在各题后直接作答。共 100 分,考试时间 100 分钟。

第Ⅰ卷(共 80 分)

一、听力(共两节,满分 15 分)

第一节 情景反应

⇒1. What will the man do?

A. He'll help her.

B. He'll look after her.

C. He'll try to bring her homework to classes.

⇒2. What does the woman say about Jack?

A. He has been in the program for several days.

B. He is working hard on the program.

C. He will probably never finish.

⇒3. What does the woman mean?

A. She would like some soup.

B. She is inviting the man to lunch.

C. She wants to know if the man likes chicken.

⇒4. What does Charlie mean?

A. The physics class is only halfway over.

B. The students aren't in good physical condition.

C. He doesn't believe everything people say.

⇒5. What does the man mean?

A. He doesn't have any more time.

B. It doesn't matter if he waits a few more minutes.

C. He's never had to wait before.

第二节 对话理解

听材料回答 6~8 题

⇒6. What does the woman need to do before travelling?

A. Buy her plane ticket. B. Change her plane ticket. C. Fill in the travel form.

⇒7. Why doesn't the woman want to give up her flat (公寓)?

- A. She doesn't have time to move.
 B. She has paid her rent (租金) for the room.
 C. She would have difficulty in finding another flat.

⇒8. How long will the woman be in Europe?

- A. Three weeks. B. One month. C. Three months.

听下面材料回答 9~10 题

⇒9. Why does the woman want David to join in the group?

- A. He needs money.
 B. She thinks that will improve his playing.
 C. He plays an instrument the group needs.

⇒10. How often will the group meet?

- A. Once a week. B. Twice a week. C. Every other day.

二、单项选择(共 15 分,每小题 1 分)

⇒11. —_____.

—Thank you. I certainly will.

- A. Give them a hand, OK? B. Please remember me to your parents.
 C. Shall I help you with your maths? D. Don't forget to post the letter.

⇒12. Jack packed all the things into a case, _____.

- A. being anxiously to leave B. to be anxious to leave
 C. anxious to leave D. be anxious to leave

⇒13. Jack is kind, clever and hardworking. _____ I cannot speak too highly of him.

- A. As a result B. By the way
 C. On the contrary D. In a word

⇒14. Towards _____ evening _____ cold rain began to fall.

- A. the; a B. /; a C. an; the D. the, /

⇒15. Mr. Smith had no chance to learn English in _____; later he began to teach himself English in _____.

- A. the 1970; the thirties B. the 1970's; his thirties
 C. 1970s; thirties D. 1970; thirty

⇒16. _____ cases have been found in that district.

- A. Other such few B. Such other few C. Few other such D. Few such other

⇒17. I can hardly hear the radio. Would you please _____? (NMET1995)

- A. turn it on B. turn it down C. turn it up D. turn it off

⇒18. _____ in the United States, St. Louis has now become the 25th largest city.

- A. Once the fourth biggest city B. It is the fourth biggest city
 C. It was the fourth biggest city D. Before the fourth biggest city it was

⇒19. _____ your bike when you have to leave it somewhere.

- A. Don't forget locking B. Not to forget locking
 C. Never forget to lock D. Not forgetting to lock

⇒20. John plays football _____, if not better than, David.

A. as well B. as well as C. so well D. so well as

⇒21. Charles Babbage is generally considered _____ the first computer.

A. to invent B. inventing C. to have invented D. having invented

⇒22. If we had followed his plan, we could have done, the job better with _____ money and _____ people.

A. less; less B. fewer; fewer C. less; fewer D. fewer; less

⇒23. It was _____ late to catch a bus after the party, therefore we called a taxi.

A. too very B. much too C. too much D. far

⇒24. Tom _____ into the house when no one _____.

A. slipped; was looking B. had slipped; looked
C. slipped; had looking D. was slipping; looked

⇒25. —Hey, look, where you are going !

—Oh, I'm terribly sorry _____.

A. I'm not noticing B. I wasn't noticing C. I haven't noticed D. I don't notice

三、完形填空(共 20 题,每小题 1 分)

A house in Clarkstown caught fire on Christmas Eve, 1982. The woman who lived in the house was already in 26. Being in poor health, she had trouble in 27 even when things were fine. 28 her house burning down around her, she was not able to go 29. The smoke 30 her choke (窒息). The fire was very hot. Without quick help she 31.

Firefighters 32 the house. They started to put the fire out. They did not know the old woman was still 33. Then people 34 her crying for help. The fire was still very hot and there was lots of 35.

A man 36 like Santa Claus(圣诞老人) was passing by. He was to give gifts to poor family. As soon as he heard the old woman's cry, he ran into the 37 house. After a while he rushed out with the old woman on his back and 38 her to safety. Then, as 39 as he had come by, the man left. No one knew the real name of the hero who had 40 the old woman's life.

The man went on and took the gifts to the poor children. He had not returned home 41 it was dark. He told his 42 what had happened. She decided that she 43 to keep the story a secret. She told people that Santa Claus was 44 Pavel Rodriguez, her husband. Mr. Rodriguez is a music teacher 45 he is not playing Santa Claus.

⇒26. A. the eighty B. the eighties C. her eighty D. her eighties

⇒27. A. walking B. thinking C. speaking D. laughing

⇒28. A. Because B. For C. With D. During

⇒29. A. everywhere B. somewhere C. anywhere D. there

⇒30. A. did B. broke C. forced D. made

⇒31. A. will die B. would die C. should die D. may die

⇒32. A. looked for B. searched through C. got to D. set up

⇒33. A. out of doors B. in the open air C. outside D. inside

⇒34. A. heard B. stopped C. felt D. kept

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| ⇒35. A. air | B. steam | C. smoke | D. dust |
| ⇒36. A. dressed | B. chosen | C. looked | D. acted |
| ⇒37. A. empty | B. crowded | C. burnt | D. burning |
| ⇒38. A. carried | B. led | C. showed | D. made |
| ⇒39. A. bravely | B. carefully | C. quickly | D. proudly |
| ⇒40. A. saved | B. given | C. lived | D. made |
| ⇒41. A. until | B. unless | C. while | D. for |
| ⇒42. A. friend | B. son | C. daughter | D. wife |
| ⇒43. A. ought | B. had | C. shouldn't refuse | D. did not need |
| ⇒44. A. nearly | B. really | C. impossibly | D. probably |
| ⇒45. A. so that | B. even if | C. when | D. since |

四、阅读理解(共 20 题,每小题 1.5 分)

A

Robert and Mary had been married for a few weeks. They loved each other and were perfectly happy together. However, shortly after they returned from their honeymoon, Robert fell ill, he lay in bed, chutching (捂着) his stomach and groaning (呻吟) a little now and a little then. His face had gone green and he seemed unable to speak. He was clearly in great pain. Mary was frightened and not knowing what was wrong with him, at once rang for the doctor. The doctor was soon on the scene and went straight upstairs to the sick man's room. After he examined Robert completely, he called Mary in "Well doctor. Is it serious?" she asked, "My husband is not going to die, is he?" "No," said the doctor, "He is not dying, actually it is not serious at all." "What medicine should I give him?" asked Mary. "None." Answered the doctor. "But isn't it there anything that I can do for him?" Mary asked anxiously. "Yes," replied the doctor, "I am afraid you'd better take some cooking lessons."

- ⇒46. Honeymoon means _____.
 A. the moon which is made of honeydew
 B. the moon which is very sweet
 C. the holiday taken by a man and a woman who have just married
 D. a sweet satellite which moves around the earth all the time
- ⇒47. After Robert and Mary returned from their honeymoon, their happy life was brought to an end for some time because _____.
 A. they were not in love with each other
 B. Robert had to leave Mary for work
 C. Robert had to suffer from a terrible stomach illness
 D. Robert was ill now and then
- ⇒48. _____, Mary telephoned the doctor and begged him to come at once.
 A. Not being very frightened
 B. As she was sure that Robert was dying
 C. Because she was afraid that Robert was going to die of that illness
 D. Since she didn't know what was the matter with Robert

Watching what you eat will help keep your body healthy and strong. It is also good to take some exercise. It will help you eat more if you take a walk or play games in the open air. Having a good eating habit with some exercise is the key to your health.

⇒54. Which of the following diets do you think is the best one ?

- A. Eggs, tomatoes and chicken.
- B. Milk, bread, cabbages and beef.
- C. Corn, fish, cream and pork.
- D. Rice, bean-curd, apples, fish and chicken.

⇒55. Which the following is a good eating habit ?

- A. Going to school without any breakfast.
- B. Eating fish and chips for supper all the time.
- C. Finishing your lunch in a very short time.
- D. Having at least one food from all four groups each meal.

⇒56. In this passage the writer mainly tells us that _____.

- A. every person needs food to grow well
- B. taking exercise can keep your body strong
- C. the right kind of food with exercise will keep you healthy
- D. enough energy helps people think more quickly

⇒57. The underlined word “dairy” in the second passage means

- A. the food make out of cows such as milk and butter
- B. the shop that sells milk and butter
- C. a farm where cows are kept
- D. a place where milk products are made

D

American parents usually think that their child should not have more pocket money than the children with whom he regularly connects, even if they are wealthier. But neither are children expected to compare with the richer if a large family, have responsibilities (责任), or other conditions make it necessary to give a child less spending money than is customary (常例的) in the neighborhood.

Whatever the pocket money is, its entire use is not controlled by the parents, because a child learns to use money correctly only through dealing with it himself. If a seven-year-old child gets a quarter as a week's pocket money and is made put it all in his piggy bank to save it up, he gets no idea what the real use for the money is. He gets the shiny coins and they soon disappear. The idea of a bank account (帐户) is too early for so small a child, although he can be made to understand and enjoy saving his coins—not all of them, only a part of his own savings account, parents may take him to the bank, open a savings account for him, and encourage him to put a certain quantity of any checks he receives as gifts onto bank and watch his bank savings grow as entry (存入款) by entry is made. He will be saving, earning and spending suitable quantities all along in order to learn how to manage money and to keep him in a favorable position with his friends. The boy who can't join his fellows in a sweet shop once in a while is a sorry child, because he has to save every cent he gets or earns for some big unknown project his parents have chosen for him.

⇒58. What do you think a piggy bank is ?

- A. It is a kind of bank run by children.
- B. It is something in the shape of a pig for saving coins.
- C. It is a certain place in which pigs are raised.
- D. It is a bank whose building looks like a pig.

⇒59. Which of the following statements is true ?

- A. Most of the rich people in America give children much pocket money.
- B. American children usually have their bank accounts until they are eight.
- C. American parents seldom care for their children's spending money.
- D. American children begin to learn how to manage money when very young.

⇒60. Suppose an 8-year-old child receives 10 dollars as his birthday gift, he may probably _____.

- A. spend the whole money on the things he wants
- B. compare the gift with of his friends.
- C. have most of it saved in the bank
- D. put all the money in his piggy bank.

⇒61. Why does the writer think the boy is a sorry one if he saves every cent he gets or earns ? Because _____.

- A. he cannot manage his money well and keeps himself in an unfavorable position
- B. he cannot join the fellows in a sweet shop once a while
- C. he cannot learn the true use of money through spending it for himself freely
- D. he cannot have any other choice but save, earn or spend money

E

In Shanxi Province you may be offered brains to eat. Frightened ? You shouldn't be, because these brains are only a food, which is famous for its unusual name and rich nutrition (营养).

Brains as a food were invented more than 300 years ago by Fu Shan, an artist whose mother had been ill for a long time. To help her become well again, he studied medicine and invented a kind of soup (汤) made of meat, vegetables and a number of Chinese medicines. Rich wine was also used in the soup to help illnesses caused by old age. After taking the soup his mother got better little by little and lived a long life.

Fu's soup became the talk of the town. Many people came to see him. One day a restaurant owner asked him what was in the soup. "I'll tell you," Fu said. "But if your restaurant is going to sell the soup you must call it brains because of its shape and color. And your restaurant should be renamed after my mother."

⇒62. The best headline(标题) for this newspaper article is _____.

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| A. Good Son | B. A Special Soup |
| C. How to Make Brains | D. How to Live a Long Life |

⇒63. The food is called brains because _____.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| A. it looks like brains | B. it has animal brains in it |
| C. Fu's mother liked the name | D. it makes one clever and live longer |

⇒64. Before Fu told the restaurant owner what was in the food, one of the things he demanded