# 北京中医药大学远程教育 英语2 作业1

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*第一篇：北京中医药大学远程教育 英语2 作业1《英语2》第1次作业A型题：请从备选答案中选取一个最佳答案1.On hearing the order to search for a lost child, the policemen \_\_...*

**第一篇：北京中医药大学远程教育 英语2 作业1**

《英语2》第1次作业

A型题：请从备选答案中选取一个最佳答案

1.On hearing the order to search for a lost child, the policemen \_\_\_\_\_\_ at once [1分] D.set out

2.They have all got up, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.[1分] A.so has Tom

3.She is proud of herself and hates \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ [1分] C.being laughed at

4.If you have no \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ use for this book, I\'ll give it to someone else.[1分] A.further

5.The sun rises in the east and sets in the west, so it seems as if the sun \_\_\_\_\_\_ round the earth [1

分] D.were circling

6.She is unconscious now, but may \_\_\_\_\_\_ at intervals [1分] B.come to

7.The number of the students who can come \_\_\_\_\_\_ fifty [1分] D.is

8.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you have finally answered the question, perhaps we\'d better ask someone else [1分] B.Now

that

9.She is going to call you, \_\_\_\_\_? [1分] B.isn\'t she

10.Is this the village \_\_\_\_\_\_ you visited last year? [1分] C.which

11.Never \_\_\_\_\_ such a nice chair [1分] A.has he seen

12.It is not always so easy to tell the true \_\_\_\_\_\_ the false.[1分] C.from

13.The man who came to help is a friend of \_\_\_\_\_\_ [1分] D.mine

14.Reading stories is one of his favorite \_\_\_\_\_\_.[1分] B.hobbies

15.The reporter failed to \_\_\_\_\_ the story.[1分] A.track down

16.He never told us why he was late for last meeting, \_\_\_\_\_\_? [1分] C.did he

17.After everyone was seated the chairman \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to announce the plans.[1分] D.proceeded

18.Cigarette smoking is a major \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to people\'s health and may contribute to lung cancer.[1

分] C.hazard

19.The Industrial Revolution displayed a new \_\_\_\_\_\_.[1分] B.era

20.Having been \_\_\_\_\_\_ work for nearly three months, the poor fellow has little money left now to buy

himself food.[1分] A.out of

21.If we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the plan you suggest, we are more likely to be successful [1分] C.adopt

22.Let\'s \_\_\_\_\_\_ the votes.[1分] A.count

23.Everyone knows that water \_\_\_\_\_\_ oxygen and hydrogen.[1分] B.is composed of

24.He was talking about the \_\_\_\_\_\_ setting up a special committee for the case [1分] B.feasibility

25.It was then that I noted a change \_\_\_\_\_\_ the stranger\'s face.[1分] B.come over

26.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ what he said, he was not even there when the crime was being committed.[1分] B.According

to

27.Who \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ will come to the press conference to be held this afternoon? [1分] B.do you suppose

28.We shall consider it lucky to have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the accident [1分] A.survived

29.The children took their skates and \_\_\_\_\_\_ the frozen pond.[1分] C.made for

30.Would you please be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to do me a favor and post the letter for me? [1分] C.so kind as

31.The fact that he has been quite frank in admitting his mistakes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to his credit.[1分] C.counts

32.Your coat will lose color \_\_\_\_\_\_ it is washed [1分] A.after

33.You should abide \_\_\_\_\_ your promise as a man of honor [1分] C.by

34.The new discoveries there have \_\_\_\_ greatly to our knowledge of the ancient civilization in China.[1分] A.contributed

35.All the passengers were killed in the air \_\_\_\_\_ except the airhostess, who survived it only to die

of hunger and thirst in the desert.[1分] A.crash

36.The originally clean river is now seriously polluted and unfit \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.[1分] C.to swim in

37.After the revolution, the political \_\_\_\_\_\_ of that country remained tense [1分] B.atmosphere

38.They discussed the matter \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tea and cakes [1分] A.over

39.The old woman drew a deep \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the sad news.[1分] D.sigh

40.first \_\_\_\_\_ I thought it was Mary, but when I looked again I saw it was Jane.[1分] A.sight

41.I want to talk over the report with you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sending it to Mr.Smith.[1分] A.before

42.Dick has \_\_\_\_\_\_ his childish habits [1分] A.outgrown

43.Gold, more than any other rare metal, \_\_\_\_\_\_ in price recently [1分] B.has risen

44.I was so angry that I felt like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ something at him.[1分] D.throwing

45.They were evidently trying to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the public into obedience.[1分] A.frighten

46.The story took place during \_\_\_\_\_\_ [1分] C.the First World War

47.The factory has been \_\_\_\_\_\_ black smoke from its chimneys.[1分] C.emitting

48.She \_\_\_\_\_\_ in vain to get onto the crowded bus and had to wait for the next one and risk being late

for work.[1分] B.tried

49.The house was \_\_\_\_\_\_ as though a big celebration was going on.[1分] B.lit up

50.Would you mind \_\_\_\_\_\_ down and wait for a few more minutes? [1分] A.sitting

51.Who is going to \_\_\_\_\_\_ the telephone? [1分] D.answer

52.Houses \_\_\_\_\_\_ almost in the night during the housing boom.[1分] C.spring up

53.A sudden report \_\_\_\_\_\_---like the sound of a car backfiring [1分] C.rang out

54.The reason \_\_\_\_\_\_ we should study English is very clear.[1分] A.why

55.I never expect you to turn \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the meeting.I thought you had gone abroad [1分] A.up

56.He turned his pockets \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ out in search of his tickets.[1分] A.inside

57.He spoke in a quiet, distinct voice as if his thought \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.[1分] B.had been far away

58.You go first and I \'ll \_\_\_\_\_\_ [1分] C.follow

59.His parents \_\_\_\_\_\_, the orphan is now taken care of by the government [1分] B.having died

60.Every boy and girl \_\_\_\_\_\_ to come to class at once.[1分] B.has been told

**第二篇：北京中医药大学远程教育 中药炮制学Z 作业2**

《中药炮制学》第2次作业

A型题：请从备选答案中选取一个最佳答案

1.煅后水淬的药物是： [1分]D.炉甘石

2.煅自然铜时，每100Kg药物的用醋量是： [1分]A.30Kg

3.炮制何首乌的辅料是： [1分]A.黑豆汁

4.炮制时宜先炒药后加酒的药物是： [1分]A.五灵脂

5.既可煅炭，又可炒炭的药物是： [1分]D.棕榈

6.蜜炙后可缓和苦寒之性，矫味免吐，增强润肺止咳作用的药物是： [1分]A.马兜铃

7.制天南星的炮制辅料为： [1分]D.生姜12.5Kg，白矾12.5Kg

8.要求去栓皮并盐炙的药物组是： [1分]B.杜仲、黄柏

9.麦芽的质量要求是： [1分]D.出芽率不得少于85%

10.炮山甲的炮制方法是： [1分]B.砂炒

B型题：下列每组题有多个备选答案，每个备选答案可以使用一次或重复使用，也可以不选，请选择正确答案

1.多用于便血、崩漏下血的是： [1分]A.黄柏炭

2.用于湿热泄痢，黄疸，热淋的是： [1分]B.生黄柏

3.鹿茸净制的方法是： [1分]D.燎去毛

4.枇杷叶净制的方法是： [1分]B.刷去毛

5.撰写于清代的炮制专著是： [1分]D.《修事指南》

6.作者是缪希雍的著作是： [1分]C.《炮炙大法》

7.常用蜜炙的药物是： [1分]D.款冬花

8.常用姜炙的药物是： [1分] E.厚朴

9.清蒸桑螵蛸的主要目的是： [1分]A.利于贮存保管

10.斑蝥米炒的主要目的是： [1分]B.降低毒性

11.制肉苁蓉常用的辅料是： [1分]B.黄酒

12.制何首乌常用的辅料是： [1分]A.黑豆汁

13.宜采用先炒药后加蜜水拌炒的药物是： [1分]C.百合14.宜采用先加盐水后炒的药物是： [1分]A.黄柏

15.为了缓和药性，以适用于老幼感冒，麻黄应用的加工方法是： [1分]D.制绒

16.为便于配方和煎煮,竹茹应采用的加工方法是： [1分]C.揉搓

17.炮制清半夏所需的辅料为： [1分]B.白矾

18.炮制姜半夏所需的辅料为： [1分]C.生姜、甘草

19.灯心草、干漆宜采用的炮制方法是： [1分]D.闷煅法

20.牡蛎、龙骨宜采用的炮制方法是： [1分]B.明煅法

**第三篇：北京中医药大学远程教育 中药炮制学Z 作业1**

《中药炮制学Z》第1次作业

A型题：请从备选答案中选取一个最佳答案

1.以下哪一项不是水处理的目的： [1分]C.便于贮存

2.醋鸡内金的炮制方法为： [1分]C.醋炙

3.苍耳子加热炮制的主要目的是： [1分]B.降低毒性

4.麸炒时每100公斤药物通常用麦麸的量为： [1分]C.10～15公斤

5.炮制后可增强滋阴降火作用，善清虚热的饮片是： [1分]A.盐知母

6.苏木切制常采用： [1分]D.刨法

7.白矾煅制的最佳温度应控制在： [1分]D.180℃～260℃

8.中药科技史上第一部炮制专著是： [1分]D.雷公炮炙论

9.常用酒炙的药物是： [1分]E.白芍

10.艾叶加工采用： [1分]A.制绒

11.不用煅炭法制备的饮片是： [1分]E.蒲黄炭

12.生用辛热，炒炭后长于温经止血的药物是： [1分]A.干姜

13.心与肉作用不同，须分别入药的药物是： [1分]C.莲子

14.符合“相畏为制”制药原则的饮片是： [1分]D.生姜制半夏

15.下列药物，不宜用水飞法炮制的药物是： [1分]E.砒霜

16.王不留行炒爆的目的是： [1分]D.易于煎出有效成分

17.荆芥炒炭的操作要点是： [1分]A.武火炒至表面黑褐色，内部焦褐色

18.辛夷净制加工时需除去的非药用部位是： [1分]C.枝梗

19.下列药物在炮制过程中，没有杀酶保苷作用的是： [1分]A.煮乌头

20.止呕应选用： [1分]D.姜半夏

B型题：下列每组题有多个备选答案，每个备选答案可以使用一次或重复使用，也可以不选，请选择正确答案

1.盐炙后具有补肝肾、强筋骨、安胎作用的药物是： [1分] D.杜仲

2.盐炙后泻热利尿而不伤阴，且能益肝明目的药物是： [1分]A.车前子

3.蜜麻黄辛散发汗作用缓和的原因是： [1分]B.除去部分挥发油

4.山楂加热炮制刺激性降低的原因是： [1分]D.破坏某种蛋白质

5.酒炙60Kg川芎，应用黄酒的量是： [1分]B.6Kg

6.醋炙30Kg乳香，应用米醋的量是： [1分]C.3Kg

7.为洁净珍珠常用的辅料是： [1分]A.豆腐

8.制远志所用的辅料是： [1分]D.甘草汁

9.炮制后可除去麻味，以免刺激咽喉的药物是： [1分]C.蒸黄精

10.炮制后便于软化切片，又可杀酶保苷的药物是： [1分]E.蒸天麻

**第四篇：北京中医药大学远程教育《分析化学Z》作业1答案**

北京中医药大学远程教育《分析化学Z》作业1答案

A型题：

请从备选答案中选取一个最佳答案

1.沉淀的类型与聚集速度有关，影响聚集速度的主要因素是： [1分] A.沉淀的溶解度

B.物质的性质

C.溶液的温度

D.过饱和度

E.相对过饱和度

2.提高配位滴定选择性，消除共存金属离子干扰的最彻底方法是 [1分] A.解蔽法

B.配位掩蔽法

C.沉淀掩蔽法

D.氧化还原掩蔽法

E.预先分离

3.红外光谱法对制样的要求错误的是： [1分] A.液体样品浓度适中

B.样品可以含大量水 C.样品纯度越高越好

D.固体样品量适中

E.样品颗粒细小

4.高效液相色谱仪组成不包括： [1分] A.色谱柱

B.单色器

C.高压输液泵

D.检测器

E.进样装置

5.在下面各种振动模式中不产生红外吸收带的是： [1分] A.氨分子中3个H-C键不对称变形振动

B.丙炔分子中-C≡C-对称伸缩振动

C.乙醚分子中的C-O-C不对称伸缩振动

D.二氧化碳分子中O=C=O对称伸缩振动

E.水分子中H-O伸缩振动

6.已知某混合试样A、B、C三组分在硅胶薄层色谱上的Rf值的大小顺序为A＞B＞ C，问三组分的极性大小顺序为：A.A=B=C B.C＞B＞A

分]

[1C.A＞B＞C D.B＞A＞C E.C＞A＞B

7.有关酸碱指示剂的描述，正确的是： [1分] A.都有三种不同颜色

B.能指示溶液的确切pH 值

C.显酸色时溶液为酸性，显碱色时溶液为碱性

D.在一定的pH 值范围内呈现不同的颜色

E.都是有机酸

8.下列不是增大沉淀物溶解度的因素是： [1分] A.其它副反应

B.酸效应

C.同离子效应

D.盐效应

E.配位效应

9.根据条件电位定义式，以下选项错误的是：A.式中γ≤1

分]

[1B.还原型发生副反应，条件电位升高

C.氧化型发生副反应，条件电位降低

D.溶液的离子强度对条件电位有影响

E.式中α≤1

10.以下各种变化不影响酸碱指示剂变色的是： [1分] A.指示剂浓度

B.溶剂

C.温度

D.离子强度

E.滴定剂浓度

11.草酸钠溶液与0.04000mol/ L KMnO4溶液反应，反应完成时两种溶液消耗的体积相等，两者反应的物质的量之比为：2KMnO4~的浓度 [1分] A.0.01000 mol/L B.0.1000mol/L C.0.04000 mol/L D.0.05000 mol/L E.0.08000 mol/L

12.吸收池使用注意事项中错误的是： [1分] A.只能用镜头纸轻擦透光面

B.手拿毛玻璃面

C.不能用洗液清洗

D.只能装到容积1/3 E.光路通过其透光面

13.以下对于测定紫外吸收光谱时溶剂的选择，叙述错误的是： [1分] A.极性化合物测定多选乙醇作溶剂

B.溶剂要对样品有足够的溶解能力

C.在所测定的波长范围内，溶剂本身没有吸收

D.在所测定的波长范围内，溶剂本身有吸收

E.非极性化合物测定多选环己烷作溶剂

14.分析化学是化学学科中的一个重要分支,分析化学的主要任务不包括 [1分] A.明确物质组成的多种化学信息

B.明确物质的化学组成

C.明确物质的合成方法

D.明确物质中某组份的含量

E.明确物质的化学结构

15.应用GC对样品进行分析时，用来定性的依据是组分的： [1分] A.峰的个数

B.保留时间

C.峰宽

D.峰高

E.理论塔板数

下列各种类型的电子跃迁，几乎不能发生的是：A.π→σ\* B.π→π\* C.n→σ\* D.σ→σ\* E.n→π\* 分离度R的计算式为： [1分] A.B.C.D.E.分]

16.[1

17.18.GC中，色谱柱使用的最高温度取决于： [1分] A.试样中各组分的熔点

B.试样中各组分的沸点

C.固定液的沸点

D.固定液的熔点

E.固定液的最高使用温度

19.在紫外吸收光谱曲线中,能用来定性的参数是：A.吸收峰的高度

B.最大吸收峰的吸光度

C.最大吸收峰峰形

D.最大吸收峰的宽度

E.最大吸收峰的波长和其摩尔吸收系数

20.必须采用间接法配制标准溶液的物质 [1分] A.无水Na2CO3

B.K2Cr2O7

C.H2C2O4?H2O D.Na2B4O7?0H2O E.NaOH

分]

[1

21.气相色谱法中“死时间”的准确含义是： [1分] A.待测组分与固定液的作用时间

B.所有组分流经色谱柱的时间

C.待测组分流经色谱柱的时间

D.载气流经色谱柱的时间

E.完全不与固定相作用组分流经色谱柱的时间

22.一组分析数据标准偏差的计算式应为： [1分] A.B.C.D.E.23.以下关于系统误差的叙述，错误的是: [1分] A.系统误差可以消除

B.系统误差可以估计其大小

C.系统误差是可以测定的

D.在同一条件下重复测定中，正负系统误差出现机会相等

E.系统误差对分析结果影响比较恒定

24.有关保留时间tR的描述错误的是： [1分] A.色谱柱填充紧密程度不会影响某一物质的tR

B.在其他条件均不变的情况下，相邻两色谱峰峰的保留时间的差值会随着色谱柱长度而改变

C.tR=t0(1+k)D.改变流动相会改变某一物质的tR

E.改变柱温会改变某一物质的tR

25.当共轭体系由顺式变为反式时，其UV光谱的λmax将如何变化 [1分] A.产生新吸收带

B.红移

C.蓝移

D.位置不变

E.消失

26.当单色光通过一吸光介质后： [1分] A.透光率一般小于1 B.吸光度不与浓度呈线性关系

C.透光率与浓度或厚度之间呈线性关系

D.透光率与吸光度成正比

E.吸光度与溶液浓度或厚度之间呈指数函数关系

27.下列H2C2O4共轭酸碱对pKa与pKb的关系是： [1分] A.pKa2+pKb2= pKw

B.pKa1+pKa2=pKw

C.pKb1+pKb2= pKw

D.pKa1+pKb1= pKw

E.pKa1+pKb2= pKw

28.对氧化还原滴定，以下叙述错误的是： [1分] A.一般温度升高，氧化还原反应速度加快

B.只要氧化还原反应的≥0.4V，就一定可以用于氧化还原滴定

C.两电对越大，氧化还原滴定曲线的突跃越大

D.氧化还原滴定突跃与反应中转移的电子数有关

E.滴定反应中如有物质发生副反应，会影响相关电对的条件电位，从而影响滴定突跃的大小

29.HAc 的pKa=4.76，苯甲酸C6H5COOH 的Ka=4.19，HCOOH的pKa=3.75，HCN 的 pKa=9.21，据此，不能用标准碱溶液直接滴定是： [1分] A.HCl B.HAc C.C6H5COOH D.HCOOH E.HCN

30.HPLC与GC比较，可以忽略纵向扩散，主要原因是： [1分] A.色谱柱较GC短

B.柱前压力高

C.流速比GC快

D.流动相粘度大

E.柱温低

B型题：

下列每组题有多个备选答案，每个备选答案可以使用一次或重复使用，也可以不选，请选择正确答案

A.五位 B.四位 C.两位 D.一位 E.三位 1.pKa=3.05 有效数字（）： [1分] A B C D E 2.309.456-1.53计算结果（）位有效数字： [1分] A B C D E

A.H30 B.H20 C.OH D.NH3 E.NH4 3.NH3 + H20 = NH4 + OH反应物中，为酸的是： [1分] ++-+A B C D E 4.按酸碱质子理论，H20的共轭碱是： [1分] A B C D E

A.V10,V2=0 C.V1=0,V2>0 D.V1=V2 E.V1>V2 5.用盐酸标准溶液滴定混合碱时，至酚酞终点所消耗盐酸体积为V1 mL，继续滴定至甲基橙终点又消耗盐酸的体积V2 mL，如果溶液时，应： [1分] A B C D E 6.用盐酸标准溶液滴定混合碱时，至酚酞终点所消耗盐酸体积为V1 mL，继续滴定至甲基橙终点又消耗盐酸的体积V2 mL，如果和Na2CO3时，应： [1分] A B C D E

A.无色玻璃试剂瓶 B.量筒 C.移液管 D.容量瓶 E.塑料试剂瓶 7.配HCl 标准溶液时量取浓盐酸，应选用： [1分] A B C D E 8.量取未知液作滴定，应选用： [1分] A B C D E

**第五篇：浙大远程教育英语1 作业2**

交际英语

1.-Professor Bush, would you please give us a lecture on how to learn English?\_\_\_A\_\_\_

A I\'d like to, but I have to go to see my grandmother.B Have a good time.C Somebody wants you on the phone.D Oh, never mind.3.Oh, Betty, we will be having a buffet party next Saturday, and we’d like you to join us.--\_\_\_\_\_\_\_A\_\_\_, Susan.What’s the occasion? What time do you want me to come?

A I’d love toB No wayC By no meansD I’m afraid not

4.--Could you help me with my physics, please?--\_\_\_\_\_\_D\_\_\_\_.A No, no wayB No, I couldn’tC No, I can’tD Sorry I can’t.I have to go to a meeting right now.5.---If you like I can mail this letter for you?---\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_A\_\_\_\_\_.A That’s very kind of youB You are so kind.C Please give me a hand.D You are great.词汇和语法

6.\_\_\_\_B\_\_ your plants in newspaper to protect them from drying.A.Adopt B.Wrap C.Chase D.Amaze

7.Too much sunlight and water will \_\_\_D\_\_\_ the plant.A.grab B.attack C.bite D.harm

8.Jane went to the job market \_\_\_D\_\_\_ if there\'s any job opportunity.A.seeing B.saw C.to be seen D.to see

9.No one in the department has yet \_\_\_C\_\_\_ to our complaints.A.adopted B.expected C.responded D.alerted

10.Kate is a little \_\_A\_\_than Mary.A.younger B.young C.the youngest D.youngest

11.If things \_\_\_D\_\_\_ different, I could have done it.A.were B.are C.have been D.had been

12.Today’s weather is \_\_\_B\_\_\_worse than yesterday’s.A.vey B.much C.very much D.much too

13.Mr.Smith \_\_\_\_\_C\_\_\_me to buy several eggs for dinner.A.had B.suggested C.asked D.made

14.How much has the company \_\_\_A\_\_\_this year? A.bring in B.bring down C.bring out D.bring about

15.Children under fifteen are not permitted to see such kind of movies \_\_C\_\_ bad for their mental development.A.that is B.which is C.as is D.what are

16.My mother still went to work yesterday \_\_\_B\_\_she didn’t feel well.A.whether B.though C.as soon as D.while

17.There’s lots of fruit \_\_\_D\_ the tree.Our little cat is also \_\_\_\_ the tree.A.in;inB.on;onC.in;onD.on;in

18.He didn’t pass the final examination.He \_\_\_C\_\_\_\_it.A.must have prepared for B.ought to prepare for C.ought to have prepared for D.should prepare for

19.Some architectural designs are better than\_\_\_\_\_A\_\_\_\_.A.others B.another C.the other D.the rest

20.There was so much noise in the classroom that the teacher couldn’t make himself\_\_\_\_\_A\_\_\_.A.heard B.hearing C.to hear D.hear

完形填空

21.21.The population problem may be the \_\_1\_\_\_\_one of the world today.The world’s population is growing\_\_2\_\_\_\_\_.Two thousand years ago, there were only 250 million people \_\_\_3\_\_\_\_the earth.Four hundred years ago, the number was \_\_4\_\_\_\_\_\_500 million.But at the beginning of the \_\_5\_\_\_\_\_century, the world’s population was about 1,700 million.In 1970, this number was 3,600 million.In 1990, the number was five billion.A \_\_\_6\_\_\_report says that the world population will \_7\_\_\_\_six billion by the end of the 20th Century.This is just ten \_8\_\_\_\_\_after it \_\_\_9\_\_\_five billion.People say that by the year 2024, \_\_\_10\_\_may be seven billion.C1.A.great B.greater C.greatest D.greating

A2.A.faster and faster B.fast and fast C.fastest and fastest D.faster and fast

B3.A.in B.on C.at D.for

D4.A.close B.more C.almost D.over

C5.A.twenty B.twelve C.twentieth D.twelfth

B6.A.USA B.UN C.PRC D.PLA

B7.A.past B.pass C.passed D.passes

D8.A.weeks B.months C.seasons D.years

C9.A.get B.gets C.reached D.reach

B10.A.this B.its C.one D.it

22.Britain and France are separated by the English Channel, a body of water that can be crossed in as few as 20 minutes.But the cultures of the two countries sometimes seem to be miles apart.Last Thursday Britain and France celebrated the 100th anniversary(周年纪念)of the signing of a friendship agreement called the Entente

Cordiality.The agreement marked a new beginning for the countries following centuries of wars and love-hate partnership.But their relationship has been ups and downs over the past century.Just last year, there were fierce disagreements over the Iraq war-which British Prime Minister Tony Blair supported despite French President Jacques Chirac speaking out against it.This discomfort is expressed in Blair and Chirac’s body language at

international meetings.While the French leader often greets German Chancellor Gerhard Schroeder with a hug(拥抱)，Blair just receives a handshake.However, some political experts say the war in Iraq could in fact have helped ties.The history of pisions may well be because of the very different ways in which the two sides see the world.But this doesn’t stop 12 million Britons taking holidays in France each year.However, only 3 million French come in the opposite direction.Surveys(调查)show that most French people reel closer to the Germans than they do to the

British.And the research carried out in Britain has round that only a third of the population believes the French can be trusted.Perhaps this bad feeling comes because the British dislike France’s close relationship with Germany, or because the French are not happy with Britain’s close links with the US.Whatever the answer is, as both sides celebrate 100 years of “doubtful friendship”, they are at least able to make jokes about each other.Here’s one: What’s the best thing about Britain’s relationship with France? The English Channel.(320 words)

D1、For centuries, the relationship between Britain and France is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.A.friendly B.impolite C.brotherly D.a mixture of love and hate

D2、The war in Iraq does \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the relationship between France and Britain.A.good B.harm C.neither good nor harm D both good and harm

A3、The British are not so friendly to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the French are not so friendly to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.A.Germany;America B.America;Germany C.Germany;Germany D.America;America

D4、\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are more interested in having holidays in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A.American people… Britain B.British people… Germany C.French people… Britain D.British people… FranceC.5、What does the last sentence mean? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A.As long as the English Channel exists, no further disagreement will form between France and Britain.B.The English Channel can prevent anything unfriendly happening in both France and Britain.C.Franc and Britain are near neighbors, and this will help balance the relationship between them.D.The English Channel is the largest enemy between France and Britain.free from the prison C.give him a better position D.fire him

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