

外语模拟试题

语音知识

在下列每组单词中，有一个单词划线的部分与其他单词的划线部分读音不同，找出这个单词。

1 Directions: In each of the following groups of words, there are four underlined letters or letter combinations marked A, B, C and D. Compare the underlined parts and identify the one that is different from the others in pronunciation. Mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on ANSWER SHEET I.

【 A 】

A: drought B: thought C: ought D: fought

2 Directions: In each of the following groups of words, there are four underlined letters or letter combinations marked A, B, C and D. Compare the underlined parts and identify the one that is different from the others in pronunciation. Mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet. 【 C 】

A: chore B: chocolate C: school D: arch

3 Directions: In each of the following groups of words, there are four underlined letters or letter combinations marked A, B, C and D. Compare the underlined parts and identify the one that is different from the others in pronunciation. Mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet. 【 D 】

A: snatch B: catch C: match D: watch

4 Directions: In each of the following groups of words, there are four underlined letters or letter combinations marked A, B, C and D. Compare the underlined parts and identify the one that is different from the others in pronunciation. Mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet. 【 A 】

A: exist B: expect C: except D: extend

5 Directions: In each of the following groups of words, there are four underlined letters or letter combinations marked A, B, C and D. Compare the underlined parts and identify the one that is different from the others in pronunciation. Mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on ANSWER SHEET I.

【 B 】

A: cost B: hope C: lost D: mop

6 Directions: In each of the following groups of words, there are four underlined letters or letter combinations marked A, B, C and D. Compare the underlined parts and identify the one that is different from the others in pronunciation. Mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on ANSWER SHEET I.

【 C 】

A: curious B: music C: buttion D: university

7 Directions: In each of the following groups of words, there are four underlined letters or letter combinations marked A, B, C and D. Compare the underlined parts and identify the one that is different from the others in pronunciation. Mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet. 【 A 】

A: blood B: book C: look D: good

8 Directions: In each of the following groups of words, there are four underlined letters or letter combinations marked A, B, C and D. Compare the underlined parts and identify

the one that is different from the others in pronunciation. Mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on ANSWER SHEET I. 【 A 】

A: excellent B: excuse C: explain D: express

9 Directions: In each of the following groups of words, there are four underlined letters or letter combinations marked A, B, C and D. Compare the underlined parts and identify the one that is different from the others in pronunciation. Mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet. 【 D 】

A: package B: pat C: imagine D: shake

10 Directions: In each of the following groups of words, there are four underlined letters or letter combinations marked A, B, C and D. Compare the underlined parts and identify the one that is different from the others in pronunciation. Mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet. 【 A 】

A: about B: brought C: bought D: fought

词汇与语法知识

从每小题的四个选项中，选择其中最佳的一项，完成句子。

1 The festive Christmas dinner was a merry one, and _____ joined in the general jollity. 【 D 】

A: all olds and youngs
B: each old and young
C: no matter old and young
D: old and young alike

2 55. Not until this term _____ to realize how important this subject is to his future career as a diplomat. 【 A 】

A: he began B: he has begun C: did he begin D: The ones

3 "Must we hand in our exercise-books now?" "No, you _____." 【 C 】

A: mustn't B: don't C: needn't D: can't

4 Directions: In each of the following groups of words, there are four underlined letters or letter combinations marked A, B, C and D. Compare the underlined parts and identify the one that is different from the others in pronunciation. Mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet. As soon as the children were _____, their mother got them out of bed and into the bathroom. 【 D 】

A: woke B: waken C: wake D: awake

5 It was an egg _____ my mother threw at the Minister of Education yesterday. 【 A 】

A: that B: which C: / D: for

6 There is a mistake somewhere, we'll have to go _____ the accounts and see where it is. 【 C 】

A: up B: rough C: through D: into

7 Directions: In each of the following groups of words, there are four underlined letters or letter combinations marked A, B, C and D. Compare the underlined parts and identify the one that is different from the others in pronunciation. Mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet. Tom got nothing in _____ for her kindness, _____ made him very sad. 【 B 】

A: award; as B: reward; which C: prize; which D: medals; as

8 Directions: There are 15 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose one answer that best completes the sentence and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet. —Is that the small town you often talk about?—Yes, just the one _____ I used to work for years. 【 C 】

A: that B: which C: where D: what

9 Directions: There are 15 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose one answer that best completes the sentence and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet. China is larger than ___ country in Asia. 【 B 】

A: any B: any other C: other D: another

10 What _____ if I had been asked to join, I cannot tell. 【 D 】

A: would I have done

B: would I do

C: I would do

D: I would have done

11 Human beings are superior to other animals ___ they can use language to communicate. 【 A 】

A: in that B: for which C: on what D: with whom

12 My parents are not interested in modern music. They are ___ the times. 【 B 】

A: after B: behind C: against D: back

13 Directions: In each of the following groups of words, there are four underlined letters or letter combinations marked A, B, C and D. Compare the underlined parts and identify the one that is different from the others in pronunciation. Mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on ANSWER SHEET I. The experiment was ___ easier than we had expected.

【 C 】

A: more B: much more C: much D: more much

14 Directions: In each of the following groups of words, there are four underlined letters or letter combinations marked A, B, C and D. Compare the underlined parts and identify the one that is different from the others in pronunciation. Mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on ANSWER SHEET I. Jim was so badly burnt that at first they began to ___ of his life.

【 A 】

A: despair B: designate C: disappoint D: despise

15 If you don't put the cheese in the refrigerator, it may _____. 【 B 】

A: go at B: go off C: go on D: go back

16 Directions: There are 15 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose one answer that best completes the sentence and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet. He _____ his engagement just before the wedding. 【 C 】

A: broke out B: broke away from C: broke off D: broke up

17 Everything I've described went wrong ____, the whole affair was a disaster. 【 C 】

A: In kind B: In all C: In short D: In general

18 Directions: There are 15 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose one answer that best completes the sentence and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet. He has positive and powerful emotion, _____ for which we all strive. 【 A 】

A: one B: the one C: very one D: only one

19 Even when she didn't know what she _____ about, she spoke more authoritatively than most people did. 【 D 】

A: talked

B: had been talking

- C: had talked
- D: would talk

20 Directions: There are 15 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose one answer that best completes the sentence and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet. While in London, we paid a visit to the hospital founded_____ Florence Nightingale. 【 A 】

- A: in honour of
- B: in favour of
- C: in line with
- D: in place of

21 Directions: There are 15 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose one answer that best completes the sentence and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet. You know nursing is ___a way of life. 【 B 】

- A: as a much job as
- B: as much a job as
- C: so job a much as
- D: a job so much as

22 Do you think the prices of TV sets will_____this year for China's WTO entry? 【 A 】

- A: come down
- B: come by
- C: come across
- D: come off

23 _____, the speaker interrupted his lecture. 【 D 】

- A: His voice was drowned by the noise
- B: His voice being drowned by the noise
- C: Drowned by the noise
- D: His voice drowned by the noise

24 Directions: In each of the following groups of words, there are four underlined letters or letter combinations marked A, B, C and D. Compare the underlined parts and identify the one that is different from the others in pronunciation. Mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on ANSWER SHEET I. _____is known to us all, things can easily go wrong when people are under_____.

【 D 】

- A: Which; control
- B: As; load
- C: It; strength
- D: As; stress

25 He_____to your home, for he doesn't know your address. 【 A 】

- A: can't have been
- B: mustn't have been
- C: shouldn't have been
- D: needn't have been

26 Directions: There are 15 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose one answer that best completes the sentence and blacken the corresponding letter on ANSWER SHEET I.

John_____he could improve his exam results, but he did not have enough time to study.

【 C 】

- A: knows how
- B: knows that
- C: knew how
- D: knew that

27 The woman who lost the key hoped the finder would turn it over to_____. 【 C 】

- A: officially anyone
- B: official anyone
- C: anyone official
- D: anyone officially

28 Directions: In each of the following groups of words, there are four underlined letters or letter combinations marked A, B, C and D. Compare the underlined parts and identify the one that is different from the others in pronunciation. Mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on ANSWER SHEET I.

Everyone stood up____the hero came into the lecture hall.

【 C 】

A: while B: instant C: every time D: immediately

29 In this part there are forty incomplete sentences. Each sentence is followed by four choices. Choose the one that best completes the sentence and then mark your answer on the answer sheet._____does he know what has happened to the neighbour. 【 B 】

A: None B: Little C: Much D: Few

30 Directions: There are 15 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose one answer that best completes the sentence and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet. Our teacher makes good use of any time___he can spare. 【 B 】

A: which B: that C: when D: in which

完形填空

阅读下列短文，然后根据短文的内容从每小题中的四个选项中选择最佳答案。

There are twenty blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices. Choose the one that best fits into the passage and then mark your answer on the answer sheet. Do you find getting up in the morning so difficult that it's painful? This 01 called laziness, but Dr. Kleitman has a new explanation. He has proved that everyone has a daily energy 02. During the hours when you 03 your work you may say that you're "hot". That's true. The time of day when you feel most 04 is when your cycle of body temperature is 05 its peak. For some people the peak comes during the forenoon. For 06 it comes in the afternoon or evening. No one has discovered why this is so, but it 07 such familiar monologues(自言自语) as: Get up John! You'll be late for work a-gain! The possible explanation to the trouble is that John is at his 08 and energy peak in the evening. 09 family quarreling ends when husbands and wives realize 10 these energy cycles mean, and which cycle each member of the 11 has. You can't change your energy cycle, but you can learn to make your life 12 it bet-ter. 13 can help, Dr. Kieitman believes. Maybe you're sleepy in the evening but feel you must 14 late anyway. Counteract(对换) your cycle 15 by habitually staying up late than you want to. If your energy is low in the morning but you have important job to do 16 in the day, 17 before your usual hour. This won't change your cycle, but you'll get up steam and work better at your low point. Whenever possible, do 18 work in the afternoon and 19 tasks requiring more energy or concentration for your 20 hours

- 1 【 A 】 A: might be B: must C: need be D: can be
- 2 【 C 】 A: circle B: recycle C: cycle D: crisis
- 3 【 D 】 A: go through B: see through C: break through D: labour through
- 4 【 A 】 A: energetic B: active C: strenuous D: idle
- 5 【 B 】 A: on B: at C: over D: in
- 6 【 D 】 A: other B: another C: one another D: others
- 7 【 B 】 A: owes to B: leads to C: leads into D: attributes to
- 8 【 C 】 A: temper B: thought C: temperature D: mood
- 9 【 A 】 A: Much B: Many C: Such D: More
- 10 【 D 】 A: how B: that C: which D: what
- 11 【 B 】 A: house B: family C: home D: room

- 12 【A】 A: fit B: adapt C: like D: look
 13 【D】 A: Hobby B: Characteristic C: Interest D: Habit
 14 【D】 A: stay away B: stay out C: stay at D: stay up
 15 【B】 A: to extent B: to some extent C: to the extent D: to an extent
 16 【A】 A: early B: daily C: yearly D: monthly
 17 【A】 A: rise B: raise C: arise D: arisen
 18 【B】 A: usual B: routine C: normal D: average
 19 【C】 A: keep B: maintain C: save D: hold
 20 【C】 A: clearer B: harder C: sharper D: easier

There are twenty blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices. Choose the one that best fits into the passage and then mark your answer on the answer sheet. Americans are careful about how and when they meet one another's eyes. In their normal conversation, each eye 01 lasts only about a second before one or both individuals 02. When two Americans look 03 into each other's eyes, emotions are heightened and the relationship becomes more 04. 05, they carefully avoid this, except in appropriate circumstances. Proper street behavior in the United States 06 a nice balance of attention and 07. You are supposed to look at a passer-by just enough to show that you 08 his presence; If you look too 09, you appear arrogant or secretive; too much and you're 10. Usually what happens is that people eye each other 11 they are about eight feet apart, at which point both cast down their eyes. In England the polite listener- stares at the speaker 12 and blinks his eyes occasionally as a sign of interest. That 13 says 14 to Americans, 15 expect the listener to nod or to murmur something-such as "mm-hum". Americans abroad sometimes find local eye behaviors hard to 16. Such complaints can often be heard: "People there were 17. They 18 me on the street; they looked me up and down. I kept 19 if I was uncombed or unzipped. " They don't know that people in some places think nothing 20 staring at others on the street.

- 1 【C】 A: Contest B: connect C: contact D: content
 2 【A】 A: look away B: look back C: look upon D: look about
 3 【C】 A: indifferently B: Seriously C: searchingly D: angrily
 4 【D】 A: distant B: harmonious C: strange D: intimate
 5 【D】 A: However B: Nevertheless C: For D: Therefore
 6 【B】 A: leads to B: requires C: catches D: inquires
 7 【A】 A: inattention B: notice C: concentration D: Awareness
 8 【C】 A: look at B: Ignore C: are aware of D: See
 9 【D】 A: few B: small C: short D: Little
 10 【B】 A: lonely B: curious C: hostile D: close
 11 【A】 A: until B: after C: before D: when
 12 【B】 A: Indifferently B: searchingly C: curiously D: Attentively
 13 【C】 A: eye-sight B: eye-sign C: eye-blink D: eye-interest
 14 【A】 A: nothing B: a lot C: Something D: a little
 15 【B】 A: they B: who C: which D: and
 16 【C】 A: see B: express C: interpret D: Grasp
 17 【A】 A: disturbing B: disturbed C: Interesting D: surprised
 18 【D】 A: glanced at B: glared at C: peeped at D: stared at
 19 【B】 A: wonder B: wondering C: wondered D: to wonder
 20 【C】 A: at B: on C: of D: to

阅读理解

阅读下列短文，掌握其大意。然后，从每小题的四个选项中选出可填入相应空白处的最佳选项。

Many people think a telephone is essential. But I think it is a pest and a time waster. Very often you find it impossible to escape from some idle chatter-box(唠叨的人) or from

somebody who wants something for nothing. If you have a telephone in your own house, you will admit that it tends to ring when you least want it to ring; when you are asleep, or in the middle of a meal or a conversation, or when you are just going out, or when you are in your bath. Are you strong-minded enough to ignore it, to say to yourself, "Ah, well, it will all be the same in a hundred years time?" You are not. You think there may be some Important news or message for you. I can assure you that; if a message is really important it will reach you sooner or later. Have you ever rushed dripping from the bath, or chewing from the table, or pushed from the bed, only to be told that you are a wrong number? But you will say, you need not have your name printed in the telephone book, and you can have a telephone which is only usable for outgoing calls. Besides, you will say, isn't it important to have a telephone in case of sudden emergency-illness, accident, or fire? Of course, you are right, but here in a thickly populated country like England one is seldom far from a telephone in case of dreadful necessity. I think perhaps I had better try to justify myself by trying to prove that what I like is good. I admit that in different circumstances---- If I were a tycoon(实业界巨头), for instance, or bedridden(病卧在床) I might find a telephone essential. But then if I were a taxi-driver I should find a car essential. Let me put it another way: there are two things for which the English seem to show particular interest : one is mechanical invention, the other is literature. My own business happens to be with the use of words but I see I must now stop using them. For I have just been handed a slip of paper to say that somebody is waiting to speak to me on the telephone. I think I had better answer it. After all, one never knows, it may be something important.

- 1 What does the word "pest" in the second sentence of Para. 1 mean? 【 B 】
 - A: destructive animal.
 - B: troublesome thing.
 - C: favorite hobby.
 - D: attractive device
- 2 What is the main idea of the passage? 【 B 】
 - A: One should be strong-minded enough to ignore a phone call.
 - B: A telephone is a necessity or a nuisance.
 - C: Important message will reach you sooner or later.
 - D: One had better answer the phone call.
- 3 Who, according to the author, is strong-minded enough to ignore a phone call? 【 D 】
 - A: The author himself.
 - B: A tycoon.
 - C: A taxi-driver.
 - D: Almost none
- 4 Which of the following is true? 【 C 】
 - A: The author speaks favorably of a telephone.
 - B: The author appreciates the invention.
 - C: The author thinks the telephone is a nuisance.
 - D: The author likes to follow the fashion.
- 5 **What does the author try to prove in this passage?** 【 B 】
 - A: A telephone is essential.
 - B: What many people think necessary is not necessary at all.
 - C: You would not use a telephone unless you were in a hurry.
 - D: A car is essential for a taxi-driver

If we were asked exactly what we were doing a year ago, we should probably have to say that we could not remember. But if we had kept a book and had written in it an account of what we did each day, we should be able to give an answer to the question. It is the same in history. Many things have been forgotten because we do not have any written account of them. Sometimes men did keep a record of the most 'important happenings in their country, but often it was destroyed by fire or in a war. Sometimes there was never any

written record at all because the people of that time and place did not know how to write. For example, we know a good deal about the people who lived in China 4 000 years ago, because they could write and leave written records for those who lived after them. But we know almost nothing about the people who lived even 200 years ago in central Africa, because they had not learned to write. Sometimes, of course, even if the people cannot write, they may know something of the past. For most people are proud to tell what their fathers did in the past. This we may call "remembered history". Some of it has now been written down. It is not so exact or so valuable to us as written history is, because words are much more easily changed when used again and again in speech than when copied in writing. But where there are no written records, such spoken stories are often very helpful.

- 1 Which of the following ideas is not conveyed in the passage?____. 【 D 】
 - A: "Remembered history", compared with written history, is less reliable
 - B: Written records of the past plays a most important role in our learning of the human history
 - C: A written account of our daily activities helps us to be able to answer any questions
 - D: Where there are no written records, there is no history
- 2 We know very little about the central Africa 200 years ago because____. 【 D 】
 - A: there was nothing worth being written down at that time
 - B: the people there ignored the importance of keeping a record
 - C: the written records were perhaps destroyed by a fire
 - D: the people there had not known how to write
- 3 "Remembered history" refers to____. 【 D 】
 - A: history based on a person's imagination
 - B: Stories of important happenings passed down from mouth to mouth
 - C: songs and dances about the most important events
 - D: both B and C
- 4 "Remembered history" is regarded as valuable only when____? 【 B 】
 - A: it is written down
 - B: no written account is available
 - C: it proves to be true
 - D: people are interested in
- 5 It can be inferred from the passage that we could have learned much more about our past than we do now if our ancestors had_____.
【 A 】
 - A: kept a written record of every past event
 - B: not burnt their written records in wars
 - C: told exact stories of the most important happenings
 - D: made more songs and dances

"Don't trust anyone over 30" was a catchword(口号) of the youth culture in the past decades. Now that saying is being turned on its head as America undergoes a transformation from a society for youth into a nation in which middle-aged and elderly people set the pace by mere force of number. For the first time in U. S. history, there are more people of 65 and over in the population than teenagers, and by 1990 the number of older citizens is expected to exceed 31 million, while the teenager population shrinks to 23 million. The rise of 30 and 40-olds means an expanding market of housing, furniture, computers and other high-tech goods. The increase in middle-aged Americans, along with the rise in families with both husband and wife working, forecasts an explosion of buying power as large numbers of people have more to spend. Further along on the age scale, a growing market for luxury items and travel services among "the active rich" over 50 is found. Products aimed at this section range from magazines to sun glasses. These changes are bringing a new look to advertising. Couples with children as well as older people are now commonly shown in ads for everything from cars to frozen foods. Films are

changing, too. Two recent box-office hits that appeal to an older audience deal with subjects of interest to adults. The aging of the population is also producing a drop in the crime rate. Studies show that young people are more likely to be lawbreakers. As their numbers decrease, so does crime. Spending preferences are being affected. Re-searchers say that many communities are putting more emphasis on keeping property taxes down, even if that means spending less on schools. Schools have become less important and long-term health care more important as America becomes a society with fewer children and more old people.

1 What is the main idea of the first paragraph? 【 C 】

A: People over 30 play the leading role in society because of their maturity and experience.

B: The generation gap between the young and the old in the US has become even greater today.

C: American society is shifting from being youth-centered to older-people-centered.

D: "Don't trust anyone under 30" is the new catchword of the American people.

2 Which of the following can be learned from Para. 2? 【 C 】

A: People over 50 spend less money on luxury items.

B: Young people have become more economic because they earn less money.

C: The increase of older generations has helped growth of American economy.

D: Middle-aged or elderly models are more welcome in American commercials today

3 The aging of American society has resulted in____. 【 A 】

A: people's greater concern about public health care

B: old people's increasing interests in high-tech goods

C: more crimes being committed by senior citizens

D: communities' growing overlook of education

4 The main idea of the passage is that____. 【 D 】

A: America is entering an ever-aging society

B: age plays a more important role in America

C: many sayings have been given a new meaning

D: America's aging process is reshaping the society

5 It is implied but not stated in the passage that____. 【 A 】

A: quantity is an important factor

B: families are better off with working wives

C: middle-aged people are more attractive on TV

D: crime is associated with people's age

Demands for stronger protection for wildlife in Britain sometimes hide the fact that similar needs are left in the rest of Europe. Studies by the Council of Europe, of which 21 countries are members, have shown that 45 percent of reptile species and 24 percent of butterflies are in danger of dying out. Europe concern for wildlife was outlined by Dr. Peter Baum, an expert in the environment and nature resources division of the council, when he spoke at a conference arranged by the administrators of a British national park. The park is one of the few areas in Europe to hold the council's diploma for nature reserves(自然保护区) of the highest quality, and Dr. Baum had come to present it to the park once again. He was afraid that public opinion was turning against national parks, and that those set up in the 1960s and 1970s could not be set up today. But Dr. Baum clearly remained a strong supporter of the view that natural environment needed to be allowed to survive in peace in their own right. No area could be expected to survive both as a true nature reserve and as a tourist attraction, he went on. The short view that reserves had to serve immediate human demands for outdoor recreation should be replaced by full acceptance of their importance as places to preserve nature for the future. "We forget that they are the guarantee of life systems, on which any built-up area ultimately depends," Dr. Baum went on. "We could manage without most industrial products, but we could not

manage without nature. However, our natural environment areas, which are the original parts of our countryside, have shrunk to become mere islands in a spoiled and highly polluted land mass. "

- 1 Recent studies by the Council of Europe show that_____. 【 D 】
 - A: it is only in Britain that wildlife needs more protection
 - B: all species of wildlife in Europe are in danger of dying out
 - C: there are fewer species of reptiles and butterflies in Europe than elsewhere
 - D: certain species of reptiles and butterflies in Europe need protecting
- 2 Dr. Baum, a representative of the Council, visited one particular British national park because_____. 【 A 】
 - A: he was presenting the park with a diploma for its achievements
 - B: he was concerned about how the park was being run
 - C: it was the only national park of its kind in Europe
 - D: it was the only park which had ever received a diploma from the Council
- 3 Although it is difficult nowadays to convince the public of the importance of nature reserves, Dr. Baum felt that_____. 【 D 】
 - A: people would support moves to create more environment areas
 - B: people would carry on supporting those national parks in existence
 - C: existing national parks would need to be more independent to survive
 - D: certain areas of countryside should be left undisturbed by man
- 4 In Dr. Baum's opinion, a true nature reserve_____. 【 C 】
 - A: could never survive in a modern age
 - B: should provide building for human activities
 - C: should be regarded as a place where nature is protected
 - D: could provide special areas for tourist to enjoy
- 5 Although we all depend on the resources of nature for our survival_____. 【 D 】
 - A: industrial products are replacing all our natural resources
 - B: it is only on islands that nature survives
 - C: we have forgotten what our original countryside looked like
 - D: we have allowed areas of countryside to be spoilt by industrial development