inside caves, and these are the rock paintings that have given us so much information about Aboriginal life. For example, some of the paintings that are about 10,000 years old show men with boomerangs. From this we know that the Aborigines started using boomerangs about 10,000 years ago. Other pictures show kangaroos, so we know that there were kangaroos at that time.

The Aborigines believed that spirits made people, animals and plants, and that there spirits still live in the earth. For Aborigines, no one can own the earth – the earth belongs to the spirits.

There were small Aboriginal groups all over Australia, and there were probably more than 240 different Aboriginal languages. The groups did not have a leader. Instead, things were decided by the older men in a group. People from different groups often traveled hundreds of miles to meet each other.

Aboriginal life changed when an English boat arrived in Australia in 1770. Many Aborigines were killed in the wars that they had with the English. More Europeans came, and they started taking land from the Aborigines. The Europeans also brought new illnesses that killed the Aborigines. The result is that today there are only about 300,000 Aborigines in Australia.

- 1. What information can we get from the rock paintings?
- 2. Who do Aborigines believe owns the earth?
- 3. How many kinds of Aboriginal languages were there?
- 4. Why are there only about 300,000 Aborigines in Australia today?
- 5. What's the best title of this passage?

A. I'm going to tell you about the history of photography.

We can say that the first successful photograph was produced in 1827. At first, it took a long time to take a picture, so people in early photographs didn't smile. They had to sit still for a long time, and it's difficult to smile for a long time. The first photographers needed to know not only how to take photos, but also how to produce them.

Then, in 1888m Kodak introduced a camera that could be used by everyone, not only professional photographers. It wasn't expensive, and it was easy to use, and Kodak produced the pictures. Although today we would find it big and heavy, Kodak's camera was smaller and lighter than any of the earlier cameras. It's about 15cm by 7cm, and it's about one and a half kilograms. And after its invention, photography became very popular. Cameras became smaller and smaller.

Digital cameras were introduced in the 1990s. The photos are developed immediately on the screen, so there isn't even a need for printing them. And with camera phones available (可用的) today, maybe there isn't even a need for a separate camera at all!

1. When was the first successful photograph produced?

- A. In the 17th century
- B. In the 18th century
- C. In the 19th century
- D. In the 20th century
- 2. Why did people in the early photos not smile?
 - A. Because there were no good photographers
 - B. Because it took a long time to take a photo.
 - C. Because they were too frightened to smile.
 - D. Because it's it's too difficult to smile..
- 3. Which of the following is true?
 - A. The earlier cameras could be used by professional photographers.
 - B. Digital cameras are introduced in the 19th century.
 - C. Compared with earlier cameras, the Kodak camera was more expensive.
 - D. The first photographers just knew how to take photos.
- 4. What's the special advantage of the digital camera?
 - A. It can be used by anyone.
 - B. It's small and light.
 - C. It's only 1.5 kg.
 - D. There is no need to print the photos.
- 5. What's the meaning of "separate" (in the last sentence)?
 - A. 分开的 B.单独的 C.不同的 D。孤立的
- VI. 汉译英 (10分)
- 1. 需要我帮你找到他们吗?
- 2. 我买了1双新鞋,和我以前的那双相似。
- 3. 田野里和小山上羊群遍布, 但是内陆更像一个沙漠, 到处都是岩石与沙子。
- 4. 你的英语进展如何?
- 5. 我骑的骆驼有坏脾气。
- 6. 与往年相比,我们收到的相片多了很多。
- 7. 祝贺获奖者,并感谢所有参赛者。
- 8. 这张相片成功地展示了使北京如此著名的丰富文化。
- 9. 她是上次赢了摄影比赛的那个摄影师。
- 10. 我最喜欢的相片是李丽拍的。