

# 英语

模拟及精解

高考 150 分模拟及精解

高考

150

分

化学工业出版社

高考 150 分 模拟 及 精 解

英 语

丛书编写组

化学工业出版社

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## 内 容 提 要

本书按照国家教委考试中心所发英语考试说明中的 NMET 的试卷结构,即 1. 单项填空; 2. 阅读理解; 3. 短文改错; 4. 书面表达; 5. 完形填空,编写模拟试题。在尽量广泛覆盖的基础上适当增加词语用法辨异的比例。同时注意语言环境的设置,即要有一定的情景,灵活运用所学的语言知识,将其与能力的训练统一起来。分数分配比例也采用 NMET 的做法。鉴于短文改错这一项新题型,为使读者有比较,特选用北京西城、东城、海淀区的一、二模中的题目供读者参考。

读者对象为高考班教师、高考学生及有志于参加高考的青年。

### 高考 150 分模拟及精解 英语 丛书编写组

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## 序 言

本丛书共 6 本,即语文、英语、数学、历史、物理、化学。按高考 150 分新模式编写。

本丛书编写具有三大特点

**一、选题好:**模拟试题题量恰当、难度合理,思路灵活,类型齐全,各科所有领域试题结构和分值在参照 1993 年高考基础上有所发展。

**二、编排好:**每套模拟试题都含基础、较难和高难三类,考察学生基本训练能力、灵活思考能力和综合分析能力及部分知识面阅读能力等。按各科比例,体现训练梯度和循序渐进。

**三、注解好:**在后面的精解部分,对典型的题目和较难题目给出简单而明确的解题思路,引导读者自学自练,便于理解和实践,达到举一反三作用,可帮助读者提高各方面能力,对其它的题目给出答案。

本丛书编写组的成员分别是来自北大附中、清华附中,人大附中、师大二附中,北京五中、北京八中,八一中学、铁路二中、北航附中、钢院附中、中关村中学,北京教育学院西城分院的高级教师。他们都多年从事高三毕业班教学工作,有很多行之有效的高考复习经验,根据当前高考试题的新动向,汇集近年高考所涉及各种题型为读者奉献出这套实用性好、针对性强的模拟试题及精解集。

## 丛书编写组

北大附中	清华附中	人大附中
师大二附中	北京五中	北京八中
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## 等校的部分高级教师

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# 第一部分 高考英语模拟试题

## 高考英语模拟试题(NMET)(一)

### 第一卷 (三大题, 共 110 分)

#### I. 单项填空(共 40 小题, 计分 40)

A) 观察所给单词的读音, 从 A、B、C、D 中找出其划线部分与所给单词的划线部分读音相同的选项。

- |                   |                  |                     |                     |                    |
|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. <u>board</u>   | A. boat          | B. <u>broa</u> d    | C. <u>loa</u> d     | D. <u>roa</u> d    |
| 2. <u>smoo</u> th | A. <u>coo</u> l  | B. <u>foo</u> t     | C. <u>loo</u> k     | D. <u>woo</u> d    |
| 3. <u>frie</u> nd | A. <u>qui</u> et | B. <u>any</u>       | C. <u>fi</u> eld    | D. <u>br</u> ief   |
| 4. <u>plea</u> se | A. <u>bre</u> ad | B. <u>plea</u> sure | C. <u>gr</u> eat    | D. <u>lea</u> der  |
| 5. <u>wall</u> s  | A. <u>su</u> re  | B. <u>hun</u> sband | C. <u>con</u> sider | D. <u>mea</u> sure |

B) 以下所给单词均不完整, 从 A、B、C、D 中找出适当的字母或字母组合使其正确与完整。

- |                  |        |         |        |         |
|------------------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| 6. Th ___ day    | A. irs | B. urs  | C. ors | D. iers |
| 7. stom ___      | A. ach | B. arch | C. ak  | D. ache |
| 8. ___ brella    | A. em  | B. en   | C. um  | D. un   |
| 9. rec ___ gnize | A. a   | B. e    | C. or  | D. o    |
| 10. p ___ neer   | A. io  | B. ai   | C. ei  | D. oi   |

C) 从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的正确答案。

11. There is \_\_\_\_\_ salt in the bottle. Get me some, please.  
A. little    B. a little    C. few    D. a few
- \* 12. This book is \_\_\_\_\_ on the subject.  
A. much the best    B. the much best    C. very the best    D. very much best
13. The queen is much larger than \_\_\_\_\_ in the ant city.  
A. any of the other ants    B. any an ts  
C. any of the ants    D. any other ants
- \* 14. A dog ran out \_\_\_\_\_ behind the door.  
A. of    B. at    C. with    D. from
15. It is a long time \_\_\_\_\_ I saw you last.  
A. when    B. after    C. since    D. before
16. The dead \_\_\_\_\_ said to return to their homes in a festival for the dead once a year in Japan.

- A. are    B. were    C. is    D. was
- \* 17. My brother is now working on the farm. It is 3 years since he \_\_\_\_\_ a college student.  
A. is    B. was    C. became    D. becomes
18. What he said suggested that he \_\_\_\_\_ in favour of our proposal.  
A. was    B. be    C. should be    D. would have been
19. "Have I made myself understood?" means:  
"Can you \_\_\_\_\_ me?"  
A. hear    B. listen to    C. follow    D. know
20. The only thing \_\_\_\_\_ I took pride was the first prize I had won at the sports meet.  
A. for which    B. of which    C. in which    D. about which
- \* 21. They are \_\_\_\_\_ little children that they can't do anything.  
A. so    B. such    C. many    D. much
22. The young man spent as much time as he \_\_\_\_\_ over his lessons.  
A. went    B. would to    C. could going    D. may go
- \* 23. He suggested the person \_\_\_\_\_ to be put into prison.  
A. refer    B. refers    C. referring    D. referred
- \* 24. Here is so big a stone \_\_\_\_\_ no man can lift.  
A. so    B. as    C. that    D. which
25. He insisted that he \_\_\_\_\_ his homework by himself. But the teacher didn't believe him, \_\_\_\_\_ made him very sad.  
A. should do, which    B. had done, that    C. did, which    D. do, it
26. We had better \_\_\_\_\_ our exercises last night.  
A. have done    B. do    C. did    D. to do
27. "Do you mind if I smoke?" "\_\_\_\_\_."  
A. I really hate smoking    B. I'd appreciate it if you didn't  
C. You can't smoke here    D. You'd better give up smoking
- \* 28. He is beginning \_\_\_\_\_ his mistakes.  
A. see    B. to see    C. seeing    D. seen
- \* 29. \_\_\_\_\_ from the hill, the sense of pride suddenly appeared in our mind.  
A. When we saw it    B. Having seen    C. seeing    D. seen
30. \_\_\_\_\_ many times, but he still couldn't understand it.  
A. Having been told    B. Though he had been told  
C. He was told    D. He having told
- \* 31. "\_\_\_\_\_ he open the door?" "Yes, please."  
A. does    B. will    C. shall    D. would
32. Bread and butter \_\_\_\_\_ their daily food.  
A. is    B. are    C. has    D. have



33. \_\_\_\_\_ I was out that afternoon. I went to the hospital to see the dentist. I was suffering from the tooth ache.
- A. It happened to be                      B. It is happened that  
C. It happened that                        D. It was happened that
34. Tom's father was a millionaire. He always gave Tom \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. However much money he needed                      B. However money he needed  
C. Whatever much money he needed                      D. which money he needed
35. I'll climb Mount Tai \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. if it doesn't snow                      B. if it isn't snow  
C. if it isn't snowing                      D. if it will not rain
36. She said she would telephone me when she came to Beijing \_\_\_\_\_?
- A. didn't she    B. wouldn't she    C. hadn't she    D. didn't it
37. \_\_\_\_\_ boy he is!
- A. How clever a    B. What clever a    C. How a clever    D. How clever
38. It was \_\_\_\_\_ how kind her parents are.
- A. until she left her home that she began to know  
B. not until she left her home that she began to know  
C. not until she left her home when she began to know  
D. until she left her home when she began to know
39. We are getting tired of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. that bad temper of him                      B. his that bad temper  
C. that bad temper of his                      D. that his bad temper
40. The baby was \_\_\_\_\_ asleep.
- A. sound    B. soundly    C. rightly    D. short

## II. 完形填空(共20小题, 计分30)

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后在41—60各题所给的四个选项中, 选出一个最佳答案。

How much paper do you use every day? 41 you can't answer that 42 quickly. Now some countries use as much 43 50 kilograms of paper for each 44 in a year. The amount of paper a country uses 45 how far advanced the country 46, some people say. It is difficult to say 47 this is true. Different people mean different things 48 the word "advanced". But countries 49 the United States, England and Sweden certainly use more paper than 50 countries.

Paper, like many other 51 that we use today, was first made in China. In Egypt and the west, paper was not very commonly 52 before the year 1400. The Chinese first made paper 53 2000 years ago.

Paper was not made in Southern Europe until the year 1100. Now new 54 machines are very big. A piece of paper 120 meters long and 6 meters wide can be made 55 one minute. When we think of paper, we think of newspapers, books, letters and writing-paper. only half of the paper 56 is made is used for books and newspapers, etc.

Each year, more and 57 things are made of paper. We have had paper cups, paper plates, and paper dishes for a long time. But not with paper boots and shoes, you 58 paper hats, paper dresses and paper raincoats. When you have used them 59, you throw them away and buy new ones.

People have made paper boats, but they have not 60 made planets or cars. Just wait—they probably will.

- |                   |                |               |                      |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------------|
| 41. A. Really     | B. Probably    | C. Hardly     | D. Nearly            |
| 42. A. word       | B. sentence    | C. problem    | D. question          |
| 43. A. as         | B. more        | C. like       | D. than              |
| 44. A. human      | B. people      | C. person     | D. man               |
| 45. A. sees       | B. shows       | C. makes      | D. gives             |
| 46. A. be         | B. is          | C. was        | D. being             |
| 47. A. whether    | B. which       | C. where      | D. what              |
| 48. A. in         | B. on          | C. by         | D. for               |
| 49. A. as         | B. like        | C. of         | D. with              |
| 50. A. other      | B. others      | C. any other  | D. the other         |
| 51. A. articles   | B. information | C. goods      | D. things            |
| 52. A. used to    | B. used        | C. sold       | D. taken             |
| 53. A. in         | B. from        | C. around     | D. after             |
| 54. A. paper-made | B. make-paper  | C. made-paper | D. paper-making      |
| 55. A. in         | B. after       | C. every      | D. each              |
| 56. A. what       | B. all         | C. such       | D. that              |
| 57. A. less       | B. more        | C. much       | D. most              |
| 58. A. put on     | B. dress       | C. pull on    | D. wear              |
| 59. A. a time     | B. every time  | C. once       | D. from time to time |
| 60. A. still      | B. yet         | C. never      | D. ever              |

### III. 阅读理解(共20小题, 计分40)

阅读下列短文, 并做每篇后的题目。从四个选项中, 选出能回答所提问题或完成所给句子的最佳答案。

#### A

Morse was on a ship returning from Europe in October 1832 when he heard about some recent experiments which had been done with electricity in Paris. During the rest of the trip, Morse thought about these experiments and about telegraphy. He had figured out all the important features of the telegraph before the ship reached New York. Morse spent the next five years building working models. On June 20, 1840, Morse got a U. S. patent on his invention. During the 1840s and 1850s many telegraph lines were built in the United States and Europe. Morse was never able to get patents in Europe or England and his income from the U. S. telegraph companies was small. In 1858 ten companies gave him a gift of 400,000 francs (about \$ 80,000) for their use of his system.

61. In which year did Morse most probably succeed in inventing telegraphy?  
A. 1832    B. 1837    C. 1840    D. 1858
62. When did Morse start to consider the possibility of sending messages to a distance with electricity?  
A. During a trip in Europe                      B. While returning to America  
C. After he got a patent                          D. When he built models
63. How many years after that did his invention before to be widely used?  
A. Five years    B. Seven years    C. Eight years    D. Twenty-six years
64. Ten companies gave him a gift of money  
A. to praise him for his invention.                      B. in order for him to live properly.  
C. to compensate him for what he had done    D. to make him famous
65. His right as the inventor of telegraphy was officially recognized and registered in  
A. Paris    B. America    C. New York    D. Europe

### B

A lady once wrote a long story. She sent it to a famous editor. After weeks the story was returned to her. The lady was angry. She wrote to the editor:

“Dear Sir: yesterday you sent back a story of mine. How do you know that the story is not good? You did not read it. Before I sent you the story. I pasted together pages 18, 19 and 20. This was a test to see whether you would read the story. When the story came back yesterday, the pages were still pasted together. Is this the way you read all the stories that are sent to you?”

The editor wrote back: “Dear Madam: At breakfast when I open an egg I don't have to eat all the egg in order to discover that it is bad.”

66. The lady sent her long story to the editor because  
A. she wanted the editor to make it shorter and better  
B. she wanted her story to appear in newspaper or magazine.  
C. she wanted to ask for the editor's advice on her story.  
D. she wanted to get in touch with the famous editor in this way
67. She got angry because the editor  
A. returned the story to her without a single word.  
B. didn't send it back to her until after a few weeks.  
C. decided not to have her story published.  
D. rejected her story without reading it through.
68. The lady pasted the three pages because  
A. she was not satisfied with them herself  
B. she wanted to find out whether the editor was careful or careless.  
C. she wanted to know if the editor would treat her story earnestly.  
D. she was afraid that the editor would be too tired to go on to the three pages.
69. She wrote back to the editor

- A. to remind him that he had missed reading the three pages.
  - B. to criticize him for the way he read all the story sent to him.
  - C. to blame (责怪) him for not having her story published.
  - D. to tell him that he shouldn't have treated her story in such an unfair way.
70. In his reply, the editor meant to tell the lady that
- A. the unpasted pages were quite enough for him to draw a conclusion upon her story
  - B. he was sorry not to have finished reading her story as he had some trouble in breaking an egg at breakfast.
  - C. as a famous editor he didn't need to come to the end of a contribution (稿件) to judge whether it was good or bad.
  - D. in fact that long story of hers was not worth reading at all.

### C

In the West, a man's bow differs from a lady's.

When introduced to a lady, a man bows first slightly from the waist, eyes on her face, then steps forward waiting for her to extend her hand. If she makes no offer (意图) to shake his hand, he keeps his own at his side unless he is the host.

A lady's bow is a slight nod, usually with smile on her face. She follows her bow to a man with a handshake if she wishes. Properly speaking, no one refuses to return a bow.

71. The "Bow" here is pronounced \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. [bau]
  - B. ['bauə]
  - C. [bəu]
  - D. [bɔ:]
72. Can you guess what "Differs" here means? it means "\_\_\_\_\_."
- A. leads to
  - B. is more polite than
  - C. causes
  - D. is different from
73. Who will extend the hand first if Joan meets with Jenny in the street and someone introduces them to each other?
- A. Joan
  - B. Jenny
  - C. Either
  - D. A man
74. Generally speaking, where can a man extend his hand first while introduced to a lady?
- A. At a club
  - B. At a dinner party
  - C. In a house
  - D. At home
75. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
- A. When a smiling lady bows to a man, the man must return a bow to her.
  - B. If a lady bends her head as a sign of respect for a man and shakes hands with him, the man has to bow for return.
  - C. A host keeps his hand at his side before a lady whether she makes an offer to shake his hand or not.
  - D. One who does not bow to a lady is not a person with good manners.

### D

One silly question I hate is "How do you feel?" Usually it is asked of a man walking along the street or busily working at his desk. So what do you expect him to say? He'll prob-

ably say, "Fine, I'm all right." But you've put a bug in his ear—maybe now he's not sure. If you're a good friend, you may have seen something in his face or his walk that he overlooked (忽略) that morning. It starts him worrying a little. First thing you know, he looks in a mirror to see if everything is all right, while you go on your way and ask someone else. "How do you feel?"

76. In the writer's judgement, the greeting "How do you feel?" \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. is always asked by a person with good manners  
 B. can be asked both at any time and in any place  
 C. generally makes one uncomfortable  
 D. is a useful idiom to make friends
77. The question "How do you feel?" might be perfectly acceptable when asked of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. a fellow hurrying to make a train      B. a person busy at his work  
 C. a stranger who looks quite worried      D. a close friend suffering from illness
78. "You've put a bug in his ear" means that you've \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. said hello to him                      B. shown care for him  
 C. made fun of him                        D. given him some kind of warning
79. The writer seems to feel that a busy man \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. shouldn't be troubled                      B. mustn't be asked any question  
 C. needn't look in a mirror in the morning      D. ought to relax his mind
80. Which topic best gives the idea of the passage?
- A. Bad Manners                      B. A Silly Question  
 C. How Do You Feel?                      D. What a Good Greeting

## 第二卷

### IV. 短文改错(共15小题, 计分15)

此题要求你对一段文章改错。先对每一行作出判断是对还是错。如果是对的, 在该行右边横线上画勾(✓); 如果有错误(每行不会多于一个错误), 则按情况改错如下:

此行多一个词: 把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉, 在该行右边横线上写出该词, 并用斜线划掉。

此行缺一词: 在缺词处加一个漏字符号(∧), 在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

此行错一个词: 在错的词下划一横线, 在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

注意: 原行无错的不要改。

#### Tamara And Her Friend

Tamara walked along the night to the little house (81) \_\_\_\_\_  
 where her old nurse lived in. The old woman gave her (82) \_\_\_\_\_  
 meal. Then Tamara went out to get a car. She had enough (83) \_\_\_\_\_  
 money with her to pay the use of a car for a few days. (84) \_\_\_\_\_

- She wanted to go into the town and see a friend. (85) \_\_\_\_\_
- teacher of science. She had to sit through the second (86) \_\_\_\_\_
- part of a class when she was able to speak to him. But (87) \_\_\_\_\_
- then he took her to his private (私人的) room and listen to her (88) \_\_\_\_\_
- She said him that she wanted to build houses on (89) \_\_\_\_\_
- some land her husband has owned. But first she must (90) \_\_\_\_\_
- clear it of unwanted plants. She wanted something that would kill them. (91) \_\_\_\_\_
- Her friend wrote out a name on a piece of paper (92) \_\_\_\_\_
- and told her to take it for a shop she knew. (93) \_\_\_\_\_
- “You need lots of it,” the friend said. “Put it (94) \_\_\_\_\_
- in the water and spread it on the plants.” (95) \_\_\_\_\_

### V. 书面表达(计分25)

提示:用英语为来访外宾写一篇简介李村林场(tree farm)的短文。内容要点如下:

1. 1980年以前,李村四周都是荒山(barren hill)耕地很少,村民们很贫困。
2. 1980年建立林场,占地1,500亩,工人20名。
3. 现在,荒山已大大改观,满山都是绿色的树木,约有木材10,000立方米(cubic metre)。
4. 村民们比过去富裕多了,称林场为自己的绿色银行。

注意:1. 要有标题。2. 字数7—100。

## 高考英语模拟试题(NMET)(二)

### 第一卷 (三大题,共110分)

#### I. 单项填空(共40小题,计分40)

A) 观察所给单词的读音,从 A、B、C、D 中找出其划线部分与所给单词的划线部分读音相同的选项。

- |             |             |           |           |            |
|-------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| 1. decision | A. pleasure | B. Russia | C. sure   | D. husband |
| 2. breathe  | A. healthy  | B. health | C. with   | D. tooth   |
| 3. wretched | A. called   | B. worked | C. wanted | D. helped  |
| 4. park     | A. taught   | B. cause  | C. aunt   | D. saw     |
| 5. head     | A. easy     | B. meat   | C. beat   | D. bread   |

B) 以下所给单词均不完整,从 A、B、C、D 中找出适当的字母或字母组合使其正确与完整。

6. int \_\_\_\_\_ sting  
A. re    B. ri    C. ere    D. eri
7. We \_\_\_\_\_ sday  
A. n    B. ne    C. dne    D. ni

8. Sat \_\_\_\_\_ day  
A. ur B. er C. ir D. ar

9. rec \_\_\_\_\_ ve  
A. ea B. ir C. ei D. ee

10. temp \_\_\_\_\_ ture  
A. ri B. are C. ere D. era

C) 从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的正确答案。

11. The young lady bought \_\_\_\_\_ eggs for her children.  
A. dozens B. three dozens C. three dozens of D. three dozen

12. The boy and girl each \_\_\_\_\_ toys.  
A. has their own B. have their own  
C. has own their D. have own their

13. Can you tell me what the missing girl \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. had on B. pulled on C. dressed D. wearing

14. His explanation is far from \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. satisfied B. satisfactory C. being satisfied D. being satisfactory

15. All the bus drivers dislike driving on the narrow road, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. don't they B. do they C. does everyone D. don't each of them

16. There is \_\_\_\_\_ Miss Brown waiting for you downstairs, sir.  
A. × B. a C. an D. the

17. Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ Tom is getting on well with his classmates?  
A. how B. what C. which D. that

18. "Hurry Mary! You \_\_\_\_\_ on the telephone."  
"Oh, I'm coming. Thank you."  
A. want B. are being wanted C. are wanted D. are wanting

\* 19. She says she'd rather he \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow instead of today.  
A. had left B. should leave C. left D. leaves

\* 20. It was so beautiful a painting \_\_\_\_\_ interested all of us.  
A. that B. as C. which D. what

21. In nature there is nothing more important than the sun, \_\_\_\_\_ we get heat and light.  
A. which B. where C. under which D. from which

22. "When is your leave up?" This sentence means "\_\_\_\_\_?"  
A. when will you leave begin B. When will your leave come  
C. When will your leave end D. When will your leave last

23. Can you \_\_\_\_\_ me a few minutes? I need your help.  
A. spend B. spare C. share D. send

24. He is \_\_\_\_\_ his parents \_\_\_\_\_ him a new bicycle.  
A. longing...to buy B. longing for...to buy

- C. longed...buy D. longed for...buying
25. Dick prefers watching TV \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. than go to the cinema B. than going to the cinema  
 C. to going to the films D. to go to the films
26. It will be a long time \_\_\_\_\_ I see you again.  
 A. when B. after C. before D. since
- \* 27. Mr Jack thinks of nothing but \_\_\_\_\_ every day.  
 A. watch TV B. to watch TV C. watching TV D. to watching TV
28. We are busy preparing for our lessons because the mid-term exam is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. at hand B. in hand C. by hand D. out of hand
29. He is \_\_\_\_\_ his elder brother.  
 A. as a tall fellow B. as tall a fellow as  
 C. as tall as fellow as D. as tall a fellow like
30. These are \_\_\_\_\_ machines made in China.  
 A. much best B. the much best C. the very best D. very the best
- \* 31. You know the camel so well, Did \_\_\_\_\_ tell you before?  
 A. anyone B. someone C. everyone D. no one
32. Your letter came just as I \_\_\_\_\_ my office.  
 A. was leaving B. left C. had left D. had been leaving
33. "I thought you were building a ship. Why not put it in the lake?" "Because it \_\_\_\_\_."  
 A. hasn't been finished yet B. would not finish  
 C. won't finish yet D. didn't finish
34. Every means \_\_\_\_\_ since then.  
 A. have been tried B. had been tried C. has been tried D. has tried
35. It was only \_\_\_\_\_ the car was so small \_\_\_\_\_ he sold it.  
 A. that, what B. as, that C. because, that D. when, that
36. Into the sky \_\_\_\_\_ the light blue smoke.  
 A. went up B. up went C. did goup D. had gone up
37. He told me to \_\_\_\_\_ and not to worry about getting back to work.  
 A. take it easily B. take it easy C. took it easily D. take it easier
38. I don't think you like a person with \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. a bad manner B. the bad manner C. bad manner D. bad manners
39. Do you like to sleep \_\_\_\_\_ at night?  
 A. with window open B. the window opened  
 C. the window was open D. with the window open
40. The plant is dead. I \_\_\_\_\_ it more water.  
 A. will give B. would have given C. must give D. should have given



## II. 完形填空(共20小题, 计分30)

通读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后在41—60各题所给的四个选项中, 选出一个最佳答案。

Mr Wright was very fond of 41 mountains, so one year he went to Switzerland for his 42. After he had climbed some easy mountains, he decided one day to climb a 43 difficult one; 44 he did not want to go 45 it alone, so he found a good Swiss, 46 who had often climbed that mountain.

At 47 it was not difficult climb, but 48 they came to a place which was not 49 easy. The guide topped, turned and 50. Mr Wright, "Be careful here," he said. "This is a dangerous 51. You can easily fall, and if you 52, you will fall 53 down. 54 fall here, don't forget to 55 to the right 56 you are going 57. There is a quite beautiful 58 there—much more beautiful 59 the one you can see 60 here."

- |                  |             |              |             |
|------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| 41. A. going     | B. climbing | C. visiting  | D. looking  |
| 42. A. holiday   | B. date     | C. fun       | D. pleasing |
| 43. A. less      | B. much     | C. much more | D. more     |
| 44. A. but       | B. even     | C. though    | D. rather   |
| 45. A. into      | B. forward  | C. up        | D. straight |
| 46. A. teacher   | B. men      | C. guide     | D. gardener |
| 47. A. beginning | B. first    | C. last      | D. then     |
| 48. A. then      | B. when     | C. than      | D. often    |
| 49. A. as        | B. so       | C. this      | D. rather   |
| 50. A. said      | B. turned   | C. warned    | D. signed   |
| 51. A. space     | B. sight    | C. mountain  | D. part     |
| 52. A. fell      | B. do       | C. down      | D. climb    |
| 53. A. still     | B. straight | C. rightly   | D. even     |
| 54. A. If        | B. Drop     | C. Really    | D. How      |
| 55. A. think     | B. turn     | C. look      | D. see      |
| 56. A. if        | B. since    | C. upon      | D. while    |
| 57. A. down      | B. forwards | C. there     | D. to       |
| 58. A. cloud     | B. sight    | C. tree      | D. bird     |
| 59. A. much      | B. to       | C. than      | D. for      |
| 60. A. than      | B. upon     | C. to        | D. from     |

## III. 阅读理解(共20小题, 计分40)

阅读下列短文, 并做每篇后的题目。从四个选项中, 选出能回答所提问题或完成所给句子的最佳答案。

### A

If a man in a spaceship looked down at the earth from many miles high above the island of Tahiti (大溪地, 南太平洋的一个小岛), he would see mainly water. He might think that the earth was one giant ocean with little land.