



2007年高考复习配套用卷

No.1

点拔 系列

第一卷

荣德基 GEDU
高考 攻略

第**2**期

英语

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只有一条路必须拼搏
——那就是高考的路
只有一条路必须奋斗
——那就是成长的路

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所在年/班级		班主任姓名		全校人数	
学校通信地址				邮 编	
家 长 姓 名		与本人关系		办公室电话	
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联 系 电 话	区 号: 家庭电话: 手 机:				
赠 书 选 择	期 次:		科 目:		
选 购 途 径	<input type="checkbox"/> 学校订购 <input type="checkbox"/> 老师推荐 <input type="checkbox"/> 同学推荐 <input type="checkbox"/> 书店自购 <input type="checkbox"/> 邮购 <input type="checkbox"/> 荣德网上购买				
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烟花三月是折不断的柳,青春年少是说不完的忧。最解春风是杨柳絮,最懂成长是少年愁。远去了时光,怀念;走近了高考,拼搏。

推开一扇窗,我希望看到的是风和日丽,绿草白羊。然而看你的眼睛,我只读到了一份疲惫和一种执着。我们总在想,是什么,暗淡了那扇青涩的窗外如梦的风景?是什么,模糊了晶莹的玻璃窗上充满遐想的冰花?宽敞的教室里居然只能看到课桌上堆积如山的书本、试题,而你瘦小的身影匍匐在后面疲倦难当。后面的黑板上几个醒目的倒计时的天数,一日紧似一日地变小,将时间倒数原来会让生活如此的匆匆。从此这个喧嚣的世界开始平静,如一潭幽幽的湖水,收藏着水面下澎湃的暗涌。

谁还能再提起,绿茵场上跳着桑巴舞一样踢球的神话英雄?谁还能再去想超级海选、超级PK后超级偶像们的无限风采?

生活总是要有取舍,生活总是充满选择。

当你选择了面对,你就放弃了逃避;当你选择了成功,你就放弃了懒惰。因为,你选择了高考。百川入海,涓涓细流,绕山越石,滚滚东逝,让你知道有一种态度叫执着,有一种立场叫坚定。乘风破浪,一叶小舟,一枝瘦桨,借力而行,让你懂得有一种武器叫智慧,有一种信仰叫必胜。春风吹化了冬雪,时间蹉跎了日月。

昨天,还反弹了琵琶,唱破了东风。

今天,就如打翻了前世,惹了尘埃是非。

07年高考,原来就是这样的近。

我可以看见你握紧了拳,脚步也在匆匆地走。我伴在你身边,轻轻地说,嗨,我也在这里。

轻语低吟,气底浑厚。换了霓裳,易了容装,七十二般变化,《第一卷》初衷不改。

07年版,《第一卷》之一轮单元检测卷系列,款款相伴一轮复习。单元测试,细致入微。吃透了教材,影射了高考,顾及全局,覆盖全面。看齐高考,夯实根基,从细微处见大观,以精巧处攻要穴。

树结连理,荷鹿苍苍。《第一卷》与荣德基系列经典品牌《点拨高考》牵手,共呈07年高考备考套餐。一味专家讲座,紧跟教材,逐点渗透,专题专讲;一味单元测试,针对训练,模拟高考,锁定差距,检测效果。双味相佐,相辅相成,面面俱到,营养均衡。

同步讲解资料十数套检测试卷,同出一家,针对性更强,效用更佳。任各类资料迷乱了你的眼睛,这样的套餐系列仍是书海罕见,独辟蹊径,挑起高考备考的大梁,唱响高考助考的绝唱。如雨滂沱,酣畅淋漓;如风徐徐,轻盈细腻。

握一册点拨在手,舍及另一册试卷的精妙自恰;握一册试卷在手,舍及另一册点拨的精耕细制。鱼和熊掌的考验,舍一取一的选择总是留下新不断的牵扯,为何要放弃其一呢?两全之策,举手可至,举目可及。对于你,只是多一个小小的选择而已;对于你,同时更是一个大不同的结果。

山傍水立,水依山行。山青水秀的美,美在和谐;和谐的美,美在互补了质短神缺。

愿你的备考进程和谐顺利,替换那沉重的满桌书本。愿你的高考如愿,理想的天堂,你真的可以展翅飞翔!

三
月
烟
柳



荣德基

2006年3月于北京



荣德基 CETC 高考攻略

第一卷

英语

第2期 一轮单元检测卷(二)

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北京荣德基教育研究中心
荣德基教育网

编

内蒙古少年儿童出版社



第二册(上) Unit 7—Unit 10

时间:90 分钟

总分:120 分

得分:

一、单项选择(共 15 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

1. I got a note from Maria _____ me to get in touch. ()
A. making B. urging C. warning D. suggesting
2. Comparison may make something appear more beautiful than it is when _____ alone. ()
A. to see B. seeing C. is seen D. seen
3. No one _____ this building without the permission of the police. ()
A. is leaving B. is to leave C. has left D. will be leaving
4. The final exam is _____, so the students are busy _____ it. ()
A. at hand; preparing for
B. at the band; to prepare for
C. around the corner; with preparing for
D. at a hand; making
5. He looked _____ asleep _____ dead. ()
A. neither; nor B. both; and
C. not only; but also D. more; than
6. Not until _____ settle the problem. ()
A. he returns can we B. he returns we can
C. does he return we can D. does he return can we
7. —The store sells expensive things.
—So it does. Never again _____. ()
A. I will shop B. I do shop C. will I shop D. do I shop
8. —Are you content _____ what he has said?
—Yes, I am content to _____ whatever he says. ()
A. to; follow B. with; following
C. with; follow D. to; following
9. Such bad things must _____ at once. ()
A. put an end B. put an end to
C. be put an end to D. be put an end
10. He requested that I _____ them get in the crops. ()
A. help B. to help C. helped D. helping
11. His words were _____ out by loud cheers from the crowd. ()
A. drowned B. crowded C. expressed D. cried
12. They have put the bird in a cage to _____ it from flying away. ()
A. prevent B. avoid C. defend D. hold
13. The daughter _____ her father to give up wine, but she failed. ()
A. persuaded B. tried to persuade
C. advised D. both B and C

14. This computer doesn't work properly, because a certain virus has _____ the operating system. ()
 A. broken up B. broken down
 C. broken out D. broken away
15. Five minutes earlier, and the boy _____. ()
 A. would be saved B. could be saved
 C. were saved D. would have been saved

二、完形填空(共 20 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

I would like to suggest that for sixty to ninety minutes each evening all television broadcasting in the United States be forbidden by law.

Let us take a 16, reasonable look at what the results might be if such a(an) 17 were accepted; families might use the time for a real family hour. Without the distraction of TV, they might 18 together after dinner and actually talk to one another. It is well known that many of our 19 in everything in fact, from the generation gap to the high divorce (离婚) rate to some forms of 20 illness are caused at least in part by 21 to communicate. By using the quiet family hour to 22 our problems, we might get to know each other better, and to like each other better.

On evenings when such a talk is 23, families could discover more active pastimes(消遣,娱乐). Freed from TV, forced to find their own activities, they might take a 24 together to watch the sunset 25 they might take a walk together. 26 free time and no TV, children and adults might discover reading. There is more entertainment in 27 than in a TV program. 28 report that the generation growing up with television can hardly write an English sentence, 29 at the college level. 30 is often learned from reading. A more literate new generation could be a product of the quiet hour.

A different 31 of reading might also be done as it was in the past: reading aloud. The quiet hour could become the story hour. When the quiet hour 32, the TV net works might be forced to 33 with better shows in order to get us back from our newly discovered activities.

At first glance, this idea seems radical(激进的). How will we spend the time then? The fact is, it has been only twenty-five years 34 television came to control American free time. Those of us thirty-five and older can 35 childhoods without television. It wasn't that difficult.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 16. A. valuable | B. pleasant | C. quick | D. serious |
| 17. A. advice | B. suggestion | C. opinion | D. offer |
| 18. A. get around | B. stand still | C. meet | D. sit around |
| 19. A. problems | B. trouble | C. affairs | D. misfortune |
| 20. A. physical | B. common | C. mental | D. familiar |
| 21. A. attempt | B. failure | C. ability | D. permission |
| 22. A. discuss | B. talk | C. make sure | D. see to |
| 23. A. acceptable | B. unnecessary | C. funny | D. unpleasant |
| 24. A. walk | B. look | C. ride | D. rest |
| 25. A. and | B. or | C. hut | D. while |
| 26. A. At | B. In | C. For | D. With |
| 27. A. a fine poem | B. a good book | C. a quiet hour | D. a composition |
| 28. A. Professors | B. Scientists | C. Parents | D. Educators |

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| 29. A. yet | B. still | C. even | D. just |
| 30. A. Writing | B. Thinking | C. Speaking | D. Listening |
| 31. A. form | B. kind | C. method | D. step |
| 32. A. starts | B. ends | C. comes | D. lasts |
| 33. A. come across | B. come about | C. come up | D. broadcast |
| 34. A. before | B. since | C. until | D. after |
| 35. A. remind | B. remember | C. recognize | D. know |

三、阅读理解(共 20 小题;每小题 2 分,共 40 分)

A

There is no doubt that adults, and even highly educated adults, vary greatly in the speed and efficiency (效率) of their reading. Some proceed very slowly throughout; others dash along too quickly and then have to regress (退回). Poor readers in particular may lack the ability to vary their manner of reading according to the type of reading matter and to their intentions in reading it. A good reader can move at a great speed through the text of a novel or similar light reading matter. He may be able to skim a page, picking up a word or two here and there, and gain a general idea of what the text is about without really reading it. In reading more difficult material, with the intention of taking in the whole of it, he will proceed more slowly, but even then he will vary his pace, concentrating (集中) on the key words and passages, perhaps rereading them several times and passing more quickly over the remainder. A less efficient reader tends to maintain the same speed whatever the material he reads. Therefore, even light reading matter gives him little pleasure because he reads so slowly. But this pace may be too fast for really difficult material which requires special concentration at difficult points.

A type of reading which needs careful attention to detail is proof-reading (校对), in which the reader, in order to detect misprints in a sample print, has to notice not so much the meaning of what he reads as the exact shape and order of letters and words in the text. This is extremely difficult for most people, since they are used to ignoring (忽略) such details. In fact, considerable practice is required to practise this task efficiently and it can be done only by reading very slowly, and by paying comparatively little attention to the general meaning of the text.

36. A good reader is a reader who _____.
 A. concentrates on the wonderful part of the article
 B. always reads slowly and carefully
 C. changes his speed according to the kind of text
 D. changes his speed according to the length of the text
37. If you are proof-reading some material, you _____.
 A. get nothing of the meaning of the text
 B. pay little attention to the printing
 C. get a full understanding of the text
 D. care much about the spelling of the words
38. The last two sentences of the first paragraph mean that _____.
 A. a reading speed too slow for a difficult book is just right for a non-serious one
 B. a reading speed too slow for a non-serious book may be too fast for a difficult one
 C. a reading speed too fast for difficult material is just right for a non-serious book

D. a reading speed too slow for a non-serious book is also too slow for a difficult one

39. Which of the following can be the best title of the passage?

- A. Reading and Listening.
- B. Difference between Highly Educated and Poorly Educated.
- C. How to Practise Reading Skill.
- D. Difference in the Speed and Efficiency of Reading.

B

Ecopsychology(生态心理学) is a new area of psychology. Ecopsychologists study humans and their relationships to the environment(eco). They feel that the environment is very important to our sense of well-being. In fact, they believe it is central to our happiness. If we are going to be happy, we need to connect more with nature. Children are born with this feeling of connection to nature. They often spend long periods of time with plants, trees, and insects. However, as we age, we often lose that sense of joy in nature.

Over the centuries, we have become more isolated and disconnected from nature. This has hurt society. It has made us more violent, anxious, depressed, and lonely. People who are close to nature and have good relationships with animals have respect for life. They also have a better chance of being mentally healthy adults. When we understand our bond(联系) to nature—plants and animals—we will live together better as a society.

Being a society that is separate from nature has also hurt the environment. Vast areas of our natural world are disappearing. We are over-developing the earth and using its resources in an irresponsible(不负责任的) way. It's time to stop this destructive pattern. Therefore, rather than spending our days in concrete(水泥) buildings and around asphalt(沥青) streets, we need to spend more time with nature. Activities such as sailing, gardening, mountain climbing, walking along a trail, or just relaxing in the backyard can help us reconnect with the natural world.

40. Which of the following is the main idea of the second paragraph?

- A. Harm to the environment.
- B. Environment and nature.
- C. A healthy society.
- D. Nature and our mental health.

41. According to ecopsychologists, being disconnected from nature causes _____.

- A. respect for life
- B. good relationships with animals
- C. loneliness
- D. a bond to plants and animals

42. Ecopsychologists believe that if we are connected with nature, we will _____.

- A. spend more time downtown
- B. stop the destruction of nature
- C. separate ourselves from the natural world
- D. spend more time on leisure activities

43. Which of the following means the same as the underlined word "isolated" in Paragraph 2?

- A. Advanced.
- B. Protected.
- C. Separated.
- D. Educated.

C

UK Sightseeing Tours

The Tour

This is the best and original tour—a sightseeing tour in a traditional opentop Double-Decker bus! There are 5 tour routes(路线)included for the one tour cost with a total of 90 stops. Should you wish to leave the tour to explore a point or place of interest and rejoin the tour on one of the next services? You can do this as often as you like because your ticket is valid(有效的) for 24 hours! Enjoy the English live commentary(解说) by experienced guides or choose from 8 languages which have been digitally recorded and are available through individual headphones.

Reservations(预定)

There is no need to book tour dates ahead of time, and just buy The Original Tour pass here in Australia and present it at one of the 6 main starting points.

Rates

Children under 5 travel free when seated on the lap of an adult. Prices are in GBP and include VAT.

Rates are valid through to 31 Mar, 2005.

Kids Club

Meet Jack and Lucy as they discover all the magical stories that London has to offer, with a commentary channel. Kids receive their own FREE activity pack with stickers, crayons(蜡笔) and a passport to London.

44. Which is TRUE according to the advertisement?

- A. You may have a 5-tour-route choice for only one tour cost.
- B. There are experienced guides speaking 8 languages.
- C. Kids of less than 5 can have free travel when seated.
- D. The tour lasts 24 hours.

45. Most children may enjoy the tour probably because of _____.

- A. the many stops during the tour
- B. the free travel
- C. the English live commentary
- D. the special program for them

46. If you want to join the tour, you must _____.

- A. book The Original Tour pass in advance
- B. buy the pass and start at any of the 6 main starting points
- C. attend it before 31 Mar, 2005
- D. come with at least one child

D

For a 400-year-old art form, operas had a bad fame; overweight actresses singing the words which are hard to understand in one of those romance languages you were supposed to learn in high school. And with tickets costing as much as \$ 145 a performance, opera goes also had a certain appearance in people's mind: rich, well-dressed and old.

But now opera companies around the country are loosening their ties and kicking off their shoes in an attempt to bring the opera to the audience—the young and not-so-rich. It needs to keep it alive.

Opera producers have found that to attract this crowd, they need to make the opera closer to common people. That means no formal suits, old-styled theatre or band-breaking ticket prices. And because young people don't or won't come to the opera, companies are bringing the opera to them, giving performances in such unusual places as parks, libraries and public schools.

The Houston Grand Opera's choice is the public library, where it performs "mobile operas", shortened versions(版本) of child-friendly operas. This summer's production is *Hansel & Gretel*. By performing smaller versions of large productions, producers are able to make people interested while keeping costs at a reasonable level. The San Francisco Opera, which will be celebrating its 75th anniversary this year, is staging *Cinderella* free of charge, keeping costs down by employing students from its Young Artists' Training Program.

47. What is the main idea of this passage?

- A. Opera is famous for its long history.
- B. Opera is only performed for rich people.
- C. Young people are not interested in opera.
- D. Opera companies are trying to keep opera alive.

48. The underlined phrase "loosening their ties and kicking off their shoes"(Paragraph 2) means _____.

- A. breaking up the old rules
- B. changing the formal suits
- C. making the audience at ease
- D. advertising themselves

49. Opera companies prefer to perform short versions because _____.

- A. it is hard to find long versions
- B. short versions are easy to perform
- C. short versions cost less and attract more people
- D. they can perform in public libraries

50. The San Francisco Opera Company employs student actors in order to _____.

- A. celebrate its 75th anniversary
- B. reduce the cost
- C. attract young people
- D. make *Cinderella* popular

E

Many retired persons think it advantageous, or even necessary, to change living places. A couple with grown children may sell their house and move into an apartment. A suburban couple might want the conveniences of city life. Or they may choose to relocate in a warmer climate and move to a community designed specifically for retired individuals—for example, Sun City, Ariz. Some retirees, particularly singles, cannot afford to maintain previous standards of living and therefore must move into less expensive quarters.

Longer life expectancies have made retirement planning a necessity, especially regarding income. Workers must begin planning many years before actually leaving the work force. To live only on government benefits has become nearly impossible in some countries. Social security income should be supplemented(补充) by money from pensions(退休金), profit sharing, or other means. To earn added income many retirees must find a job.

The loosening of occupational(职业的) responsibilities leaves more for social life. Often this means more

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time for the family, especially grandchildren. For couples the marriage relationship becomes central. Retirees also continue to play the role of parents, developing new bonds with their children. Grown children may have to develop new responsibilities toward their parents in spite of feeling closer to their children than to retired parents.

Bonds with people of their own age are usually strengthened by retirees. They have more time to associate with their peers, including brothers and sisters in leisure(休闲) and travel. Friendships that are well maintained into later life are more common among those who have lived in the same neighborhood or community for many years.

Many retirees tend to become politically active, especially in regard to topics affecting their welfare. They are more likely than the young to vote, and they are more informed about candidates(候选人) and issues.

51. Which of the following is NOT the reason why retired people move?

- A. They might not be able to pay the expensive rent with their pension.
- B. They might want to live in a community designed specially for retirees.
- C. They might want to live near their grown children and grandchildren.
- D. They might want to enjoy the conveniences of city life.

52. In the author's opinion _____.

- A. the income of retired people should come from several sources
- B. it is the responsibility of the government to provide aids for old people
- C. retired persons should plan their money spending according to their pensions
- D. it is a sign of good health for the retirees to find another job

53. According to the passage, retirement _____.

- A. makes grown children feel closer to their parents
- B. often causes marriage problems to the retired couple
- C. makes many retired people famous in political circles
- D. brings new types of relation between the retirees and their children

54. Which of the following best defines the meaning of the underlined word "peers" (Paragraph 4)?

- A. Persons with whom you exchange letters as a hobby.
- B. Persons who are of the same age or have the same social position.
- C. A small group of people chosen to give advice to retirees.
- D. A group of people with a common interest who meet regularly.

55. What is the author's attitude towards the retired people in the passage?

- A. Critical. B. Praising. C. Objective. D. Pitying.

四、写作(共 35 分)

(一)短文改错(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 10 分)

The summer holiday, when I'm looking forward to,
is coming. What a fun it is to go fishing! Playing football
is one of my hobby. I can ride my bicycle, climb high
mountains, or go swimming. Sometime I can play chess
with my grandfather. How interested my holiday will be!
But my father is always afraid I would be hurt by

56. _____

57. _____

58. _____

59. _____

60. _____

61. _____

- a truck, fall into water, or fell off a tree or something. He is 62. _____
- afraid I would fight against others or taken away by bad men. 63. _____
- And if I'm careful and polite enough, how will these 64. _____
- things happen? I must try best to persuade my father. 65. _____

(二) 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

假定你是一名高中生, 一次一位外国朋友问你, 除了在学校学习英语外还有什么其他途径学习英语。请你根据提示用英语写出你参加“英语角”的情况。

提示: 1. “英语角”于两年前建立, 有许多中学生参加, 有时也有一些大学生和外国友人来参加活动。2. 活动时间: 每周六上午。3. 活动内容: 练习英语口语, 谈论大家感兴趣的事情, 交流学习英语的经验等。4. 谈谈你参加此项活动的体会。

参考词汇: 英语角: English Corner 词数: 100 词左右

短文的开头已给出, 不计入总词数。

I'm a senior student. I like English very much. Besides attending English lessons at school,



第二册(下) Unit 11—Unit 13

时间: 90 分钟

总分: 120 分

得分: _____

一、单项选择(共 15 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

1. Just after putting the baby onto the bed, Mrs White suddenly caught sight of the pet cat and didn't know how long it _____ on the table _____ for the family dinner. ()
 A. had been lying; lying B. had been lying; laid
 C. had been laid; laid D. had lain; laying
- ★ 2. All passengers _____ are expected to fasten the seat-belts when the plane takes off and lands. ()
 A. on the hoard B. on board C. on a board D. on hoards
- ★ 3. The sweater made of wool feels softer than _____ made of nylon. ()
 A. one B. this C. it D. that
- ★ 4. If you have any requests, don't hesitate _____ me. ()
 A. telling B. in telling C. to tell D. to telling
5. Where do you think _____? ()
 A. should we go B. we should go
 C. that we should go D. that should we go
6. At the meeting, people from different countries _____ a lot of problems facing our planet. ()
 A. come up B. came up C. put forward D. put up
7. "Would you like to go shopping with me?" "_____, but I'm a bit busy." ()
 A. I want very much B. I'd like to
 C. I'm pleased D. I hope so
8. The women's club _____ Lin, who used to pay little attention to her appearance, — to improve her dress style and become more confident and open-minded. ()
 A. enabled B. had enabled
 C. has enabled D. enables
9. The two sides _____ to make peace, but something unusual _____. ()
 A. had intended; happened B. intended; happened
 C. intended; had happened D. would intend; happened
- ★ 10. It is said that our chairman has _____ for Tom to greet the foreigners. ()
 A. prepared B. intended C. arranged D. agreed
- ★ 11. The scientist was _____ in thoughts. ()
 A. deeply B. struck C. got D. absorbed
- ★ 12. Do you think that experience was _____ to him? ()
 A. benefit B. benefited
 C. of benefit D. for the benefit
13. The young dancers looked so charming in their beautiful clothes that we took _____ pictures of them. ()
 A. many of B. masses of
 C. the number of D. amounts of
14. You shouldn't always criticize your child, for little children are _____ to your criticism. ()
 A. sensitive B. suitable
 C. acceptable D. fit

15. We _____ last night, but we went to the concert instead. ()

A. must have studied

B. might study

C. should have studied

D. would study

二、完形填空(共 20 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

On a cold November afternoon, my mother and I were walking home from a pizza store. We were dressed 16 and equipped with the rented video we couldn't 17 to watch. I was feeling a little 18 as I was carrying our shopping, and decided to throw away something. So I started to walk towards the garbage can 19 I noticed a poor man walking out of the restaurant in front of us. He 20 over to another nearby garbage can and started looking through it.

I suddenly felt very guilty(内疚的) because I was about to throw away a new drink just because it was 21. I walked up to him and handed the 22 and some snacks(小吃) over to him. The man looked up 23 and took what I gave him.

A huge smile 24 across his face and this 25 me to feel indescribable satisfaction. I felt I couldn't be happier 26 myself. But then he said, "Wow, this is my son's lucky day!"

With that, he thanked me happily and started off on his bike, I 27 heard him whistling a song as he rode away.

I got a warm 28 inside. I now understand what is 29 by the saying "giving is getting".

Although it only 30 a little action and a few words, I gained and learned more in those two minutes than I 31 in the rest of the month. Everyone in the world needs help, everyone can 32 help and everyone will be helped by others 33 kindness.

The image of that man's happiness caused by my small gift appears in my mind every 34. I have the chance to do something nice.

This is the 35 of charity(慈善行为).

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 16. A. poorly | B. coldly | C. warmly | D. expensively |
| 17. A. wait | B. expect | C. spare | D. remind |
| 18. A. worried | B. interested | C. bored | D. tired |
| 19. A. while | B. but | C. as | D. when |
| 20. A. headed | B. passed | C. crossed | D. took |
| 21. A. cheap | B. heavy | C. tasteless | D. full |
| 22. A. money | B. toys | C. drink | D. clothes |
| 23. A. in anger | B. in surprise | C. in interest | D. in a hurry |
| 24. A. passed | B. spread | C. flew | D. walked |
| 25. A. forced | B. helped | C. persuaded | D. caused |
| 26. A. with | B. to | C. at | D. for |
| 27. A. still | B. once | C. even | D. ever |
| 28. A. sense | B. mind | C. thinking | D. feeling |
| 29. A. aimed | B. meant | C. considered | D. thought |
| 30. A. spent | B. took | C. called | D. asked |
| 31. A. am | B. was | C. did | D. do |
| 32. A. give | B. send | C. leave | D. have |
| 33. A. showing | B. expressing | C. lending | D. setting |
| 34. A. moment | B. day | C. minute | D. time |
| 35. A. power | B. meaning | C. use | D. aim |

三、阅读理解(共 20 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 40 分)

A

To son, Cecil,

Just a quick note preface (开场白) before I start in earnest. When I wrote this you were 8, still a little boy. In 2002, I was called to active duty in the Marine Corps in the War on Terrorism. On the 11th of September 2001 when America was attacked, I knew that I would eventually have to go and I was filled with a deep sense of sadness. That night as you and Keiko were asleep, I looked at your little faces and couldn't help but fight the tears. I knew it would be hard for you because I had a similar experience. When I was a little boy aged 6, my Dad, your Grandpa Cawley, was sent to Vietnam during the War there. I remember how much I missed him, too. But now unfortunately I have come to realize just how rough it must have been for Grandpa to be away from his children for a year.

Thinking about this, I wanted to put my thoughts and feelings down for you and your sister. I am so sorry that I had to leave for such a long time. There is no place I would rather be than with you and Keiko. You two are the lights of my life. I have known no greater joy than in the few years since you two were born. I hope to have many more years with you. If this doesn't happen, then know that I love you more than words can express. If for some reason I don't make it home, I will need you to take care of your little sister and your Mom. You will be the Man of the Cawley family. Be good my son and God will watch over you as he has me. I will be waiting impatiently for the time when we can all be together again.

All my love, Dad

36. The writer of the letter may be _____.
 A. an American soldier in the battlefield
 B. an American policeman
 C. a soldier in the Vietnam War
 D. a postman working far away from home
37. Keiko is the _____ of the writer.
 A. wife B. son C. daughter D. sister
38. One of the experiences the writer and his son had in common is that _____.
 A. they both experienced the Vietnam War
 B. their fathers had to leave their children and fight abroad
 C. they used to study in the same school
 D. they were both eight when the fathers had to leave them
39. We can infer from the letter that _____.
 A. the writer was a devoted son
 B. the writer was a brave soldier
 C. the writer realized he might die in the battlefield
 D. Keiko is older than Cecil

B

We hurried Donald Brown last May. Four men who wanted to rob the supermarket manager he was protecting murdered him. Patrolman(巡逻者) Brown was 61 years old. In just six months he and his wife had planned to retire to Florida. Now there will be no retirement in the sun, and she is alone.

Donald Brown was the second police officer to die since I became Police Commissioner of Boston in 1972. The first was Detective John Schroeder, shot in a pawnshop(当铺) robbery in November 1976. John Schroeder was the brother of Walter Schroeder, who was killed in a bank robbery in 1970. Their names are together on the

honor roll in Police Headquarters.

At least two of these police officers were shot by a handgun, the kind almost anyone can buy nearly everywhere for a few dollars. Ownership of handguns has become so widespread that this weapon is no longer merely the instrument of crime; it is now a cause of violent crime. Of the 11 Boston police officers killed since 1962, seven were killed with handguns; of the 18 wounded by guns since 1962, 17 were shot with handguns.

Gun advocates(拥护者) are fond of saying that guns don't kill, people do. But guns do kill. Half of the people who commit suicide(自杀) do so with handguns. Fifty-four percent of the murders committed in 1972 were committed with handguns.

No one can convince(使信服) me, after returning from patrolman Brown's funeral, that we should allow people to own handguns. I know that many Americans feel deeply and honestly that they have a right to own and enjoy guns. I am asking that they give them up. I am not asking for registration or licensing, or the outlawing of cheap guns. I am saying that no private citizen, whatever his claim, should possess a handgun. Only police officers should.

40. The suggestion the author presents in the passage is that _____.

- A. handguns are the main cause of violent crime
- B. handguns are a dangerous and useless weapon
- C. American people's right to own guns should be respected
- D. only police officers can own and use guns

41. In Paragraph 1, the tone of the author is _____.

- A. calm
- B. shameful
- C. excited
- D. regretful

42. According to the author, which is true about handguns?

- A. They actually don't kill.
- B. With handguns forbidden, many violent crimes could be avoided.
- C. Anyone can easily buy a handgun at a very high price.
- D. Handguns can't be the cause of any crime.

43. The passage is mainly aimed to _____.

- A. persuade the government
- B. describe police officers' death
- C. tell about the robbers' means to kill policemen
- D. explain means of people's possession of guns

C

A terrifying example of the sea's power saw about 200,000 people die in 12 different countries at the end of 2004. The devastation(毁坏) was caused when a massive earthquake sent tsunamis(海啸) smashing into Indian Ocean coastlines.

Communities in Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Thailand, India, Malaysia and East Africa have been destroyed by the monster waves. Whole towns were simply swept aside by the power of the water. Cars, trains and buildings could not survive(幸免), let alone the people who stood in the way.

The earthquake measured 9.0 on the Richter scale(里氏震级) and occurred off the coast of Indonesia. It was recorded as the fifth strongest since 1900. Scientists said the quake was as powerful as a million of the atomic bombs that were dropped on Japan during World War II. "This may be the worst natural disaster in recent history because it is affecting so many heavily populated coastal areas," said Jan Egeland, a UN official.

Because such waves rarely happen in the Indian Ocean, there is no system in place to warn coastal communities they are about to be hit.