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浙江省著名重点中学

“3+X”模拟试题精编

英语

汇集名校真题
博览高考秘诀



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浙江省著名重点中学“3+X”模拟试题精编

英 语

《“3+X”高考英语》编写组

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1. 杭州二中高考英语模拟试卷

第 I 卷 (共 100 分)

第一部分 英语知识运用(共两节,满分 50 分)

第一节:单项填空(共 20 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 20 分)

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项,并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

1. My aunt, as _____ easy-going old lady, did give us _____ surprise when she lost her temper at the family party yesterday.
A. an; a B. the; a C. an; 不填 D. 不填; a
2. —It is Saturday afternoon. Why are you burying yourself in your homework?
—I'm doing it so that I won't have _____ the day after tomorrow.
A. one B. to C. that D. it
3. —_____ is your brother?
—He is an engineer in Hitachi Service Center of Hangzhou.
A. Where B. Which C. What D. Who
4. —I left my new textbook on the desk near the window, but now it's gone.
—Who do you think _____ it?
A. to have taken B. has taken C. took D. having taken
5. How long do you guess it is _____ they reached the resort?
A. since B. after C. before D. when
6. —Goods imported from abroad are _____ those made in China.
—Yes. Some of the goods made in our country are of high quality.
A. always as good as B. always no better than
C. not so well as D. not always better than
7. —What did you do last Sunday, Peter?
—Well, I _____ to see a friend of mine, but in the end I _____ at home doing nothing.
A. was going; stayed B. would go; had stayed
C. went; was staying D. had gone; stayed
8. All at once the light _____ and we had to feel our way downstairs.
A. took off B. turned off C. went out D. put out
9. —You ought to have given them some advice.
—_____, but who cared what I said?
A. So I ought B. So ought I C. So I did D. So did I
10. I don't remember how many years ago _____ people began to grow crops.
A. it was when B. it was that C. was it when D. was it that
11. His behavior at the party last night seemed rather _____. Many of us were quite surprised.
A. out of pity B. out of place C. out of practice D. out of kindness

12. The river beyond our school has become clean again as new measures are _____ to prevent it _____ any further.
- A. taken; polluting B. taking; from being polluted
C. taken; from being polluted D. taking; to be polluted
13. No matter how frequently _____, the works of Shakespeare always attract large audiences.
- A. performed B. performing C. being performed D. to be performed
14. They were next-door neighbors for several years, during _____ time they met only twice.
- A. which B. that C. what D. same
15. —Excuse me, are you traveling by train or meeting someone here?
—We are _____ the four o'clock train to Boston.
- A. traveling B. waiting C. taking D. setting
16. —What ever happened to Tom?
—He _____ lost.
- A. must be B. should have got C. may have got D. might be
17. If the work _____ by the end of this month is delayed, the construction company will be fined.
- A. is completed B. to be completed C. has been completed D. being completed
18. The fact puzzled Jenny much _____ she has been unable to pass the driving test up to now.
- A. why B. because C. how D. that
19. —Cathy _____ to take a taxi there?
—No. But she would if she had enough money on her.
- A. intended B. didn't intend C. had intended D. doesn't intend
20. —I'd rather have some wine if you don't mind.
—_____. Anything else you want?
- A. Oh, great B. Better not C. Of course not D. Certainly I do

第二节：完形填空（共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从 21—40 各题所给的四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A white-bearded ancient man was walking over the hills and valleys of the world. On his back he carried a bag which moved uneasily (不安地) as if something was trying to escape from it, but he _____ 21 _____ it between his shoulders and walked on.

He was Father Time, traveling forever, and the bag he carried was filled with Tomorrows, all struggling to get out.

Each _____ 22 _____ at twelve o'clock, he opened the bag and _____ 23 _____ a Tomorrow, just one, with its wings of _____ 24 _____, and its shining feathers rose with hope. All the rest were kept _____ 25 _____ by Time's strong hands and pushed _____ 26 _____ in the bag.

Down flew the Tomorrow _____ 27 _____ its lovely feathers, but as it touched the _____ 28 _____, off fell its blue wings and it changed to a(n) _____ 29 _____ white bird which could not fly. It had become a Today. Everyone knows that Today isn't as _____ 30 _____ as Tomorrow, for Today can be held in one's _____ 31 _____, accepted, unloved, but Tomorrow is full of mystery(神秘) and beauty. It is _____ 32 _____ by all the world. Even those with _____ 33 _____ hope sigh, "Tomorrow may bring a(n) _____ 34 _____. Tomorrow's life will be different."

Everybody tried to _____ 35 _____ the Tomorrow before it fell to the ground. They thought if they _____ 36 _____

beforehand what the Tomorrow carries, they could 37 for it. So they put great nets on the trees, seeking to catch one 38 it changed its feather. 39 although they tried every means, the birds 40 and flew to the ground as Todays.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| 21. A. relaxed | B. worried | C. excited | D. settled |
| 22. A. dawn | B. morning | C. night | D. afternoon |
| 23. A. got | B. fetched | C. took | D. flew |
| 24. A. blue | B. pink | C. black | D. white |
| 25. A. out | B. off | C. away | D. back |
| 26. A. along | B. deep | C. far | D. over |
| 27. A. shaking | B. making | C. beating | D. striking |
| 28. A. earth | B. floor | C. tree | D. grass |
| 29. A. lovely | B. ordinary | C. beautiful | D. especial |
| 30. A. bad | B. wonderful | C. common | D. familiar |
| 31. A. hands | B. mind | C. heart | D. head |
| 32. A. noticed | B. seen | C. found | D. desired |
| 33. A. little | B. some | C. much | D. few |
| 34. A. shock | B. suggestion | C. change | D. advice |
| 35. A. keep | B. catch | C. hold | D. protect |
| 36. A. expected | B. watched | C. guessed | D. knew |
| 37. A. wait | B. long | C. prepare | D. look |
| 38. A. as | B. when | C. before | D. after |
| 39. A. Yet | B. Then | C. Therefore | D. So |
| 40. A. refused | B. escaped | C. struggled | D. fought |

第二部分：阅读理解(第一节 20 小题，第二节 5 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 50 分)

第一节：阅读下列短文，从每题所给的四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

A

A thief who dropped a winning lottery ticket (彩票) at the scene of his crime has been given a lesson in honesty. His victim who picked up the ticket, then claimed the £25,000 prize, managed to trace him, and handed over the cash. The robbery happened when maths professor Vinicio Sabbatucci, 58, was changing a tyre on an Italian motorway. Another motorist, who stopped to "help", stole a suitcase from his car and drove off. The professor found the dropped ticket and put it in his pocket before driving home to Ascoli in eastern Italy.

Next day, he saw the lottery results on TV and, taking out the ticket, realized it was a winner. He claimed the 60 million lira (里拉) prize. Then he began a battle with his conscience. Finally, he decided he could not keep the money despite having been robbed. He advertised in newspapers and on radio, saying: "I'm trying to find the man who robbed me. I have 60 million lira for him—a lottery win. Please meet me. Anonymity (匿名) guaranteed."

Professor Sabbatucci received hundreds of calls from people hoping to trick him into handing them the cash. But there was one voice he recognized—and he arranged to meet the man in a park. The robber, a 35-year-old unemployed father of two, gave back the suitcase and burst into tears. He could not believe what was happening. "Why didn't you keep the money?" He asked. The professor replied: "I couldn't because it's not mine." Then he walked off, spurning the thief's offer of a reward.

41. The underlined sentence in paragraph 2 implies all of the following EXCEPT that _____.
 A. he knew what he should do as soon as he saw the lottery results
 B. he hesitated about keeping the money for some time
 C. he thought for a moment of avenging (报仇) himself on the robber
 D. he came to realize that honesty is more important than money
42. Hundreds of people phoned Professor Sabbatucci because they _____.
 A. wanted to make fun of him
 B. hoped to get the money
 C. knew who the robber was
 D. lost the lottery ticket
43. The underlined word "spurning" in the last sentence can be replaced by _____.
 A. accepting
 B. claiming
 C. rejecting
 D. canceling
44. If the story appears in a newspaper, the best title might be _____.
 A. A Thief's Lucky Day
 B. A Popular Maths Professor
 C. A Magic Lottery
 D. A Reward of Honesty

B

TOKYO—A child-like robot that combines the roles of nurse, companion and security guard is to go on the market to help the growing ranks of elderly Japanese with no one to look after them.

The "Wakamaru" robot can walk around a house 24 hours a day, warning family, hospitals and security firms if it perceives (notifies) a problem. It will, for example, call relatives if the owner fails to get out of the bath.

Cameras implanted in the "eye-brows" of the robot enable it to "see" as it walks around an apartment. The images can be sent to the latest cellphones, which display the pictures.

Wakamaru, which speaks with either the voice of a boy or girl, is also designed to provide companionship, greeting its "papa" when he comes home.

It is the first household robot able to hold simple conversations, based on a vocabulary of around 10,000 words. It can not only speak but can understand answers and react accordingly.

Wakamaru will inform a security firm if there is a loud bang or if an unknown person enters the house while the owner is out or asleep. It can recognize up to 10 faces.

But like most robots it cannot climb stairs.

Mitsubishi Heavy Industry, which developed Wakamaru, adapted Wakamaru from robots it already makes to go around nuclear power facilities (设施). The idea to use the technology in the home came from a company employee.

The technology has gained nation-wide publicity in Japan among increasing concern over how to look after the ever-growing number of old people. The life expectancy of Japanese women has shot up to almost 85, the highest in the world.

At the same time, extended families are being replaced by nuclear families. This has left many Japanese anxious about their elderly parents, whom they rarely see because of their long hours at office.

45. Which of the following is true about the robot?
 A. It is used in some nuclear power facilities.
 B. It cannot speak but can understand answers.
 C. It can go up and down the stairs easily.
 D. It can recognize as many as 10 faces.

46. The purpose of this passage is _____.

- A. to introduce a new product
 - B. to solve the aging problem
 - C. to tell people how to use robot
 - D. to show the rapid development of technology
47. What can we infer from the passage?
- A. The robot can dial proper numbers for help.
 - B. The robot is likely to have a promising market.
 - C. The robot has given the Japanese a chance to live longer.
 - D. The nuclear families have left many elderly Japanese anxious.
48. What is the best title of the passage?
- A. The Latest Development of Technology
 - B. Japanese Robot and the Aging Society
 - C. Vast market of the New Robot
 - D. Japanese-built Robot to help the Old

C

What would the world look like if it lost its battle against the greenhouse effect and global warming? We are talking worldwide disaster, including hurricane, earthquake, tidal waves, floods and the beginning of the next Ice Age.

This is the scene that faces those who see "*The Day After Tomorrow*", a new Hollywood sci-fi (科幻) movie. It is in the second place of US box office chart. Some say that the director, Roland Emmerich, has an uncontrollable desire to destroy the world, especially New York. In 1996, he made "*Independence Day*", in which aliens destroy earth. Two years later, he brought "Godzilla" to the screen. This saw a giant monster appear in New York and almost tear the city to pieces.

"*The day after tomorrow*" shows disaster and destruction on a global scale—all thanks to the weather.

In the movie, Jack Hall, a weather scientist, is the first man to realize that a new ice age is coming. In one of several natural disasters, his son Sam became trapped in New York's Public Library when a tidal wave strikes the city. He is forced to fight rapidly dropping temperatures. And a pack of hungry wolves escaped from the zoo. Meanwhile, Jack must think of ways to save his son, himself and the whole world. He must follow a hard path north, as everyone else races south to live in warmer climates.

This film also brings a direct attack on the refusal of the current US government to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (散发). It is hoped that "*The Day After Tomorrow*" may encourage a change in the government's attitude towards environmental protection.

49. This text is meant to ____.
- A. introduce a famous director, Richard Emmerich
 - B. introduce Roland Emmerich and his films
 - C. introduce the film "*The Day After Tomorrow*"
 - D. warn people of the greenhouse effect
50. The three films mentioned in the text share the same features EXCEPT that ____.
- A. they are all set with the background New York
 - B. a terrible disaster happens to New York in the three of them
 - C. they are all sci-fi movies
 - D. they all take the second place in US box office chart
51. What's the main idea of the last paragraph but one?
- A. The content of "*The Day After Tomorrow*".
 - B. How Roland Emmerich designed the film.

- C. How terrible the weather is.
 D. How people fight against nature.
52. What does the writer think of the government's work on environmental protection?
 A. It has been good so far. B. It is far from satisfaction
 C. It is optimistic. D. It is satisfactory.

D

Scientists have found that regular but moderate (适量) use of alcohol by the middle-aged can protect against some of Britain's biggest killers, including heart disease, stroke, diabetes, and osteoporosis.

The effect of up to two drinks a day for women and three for men is so marked that some researchers believe that middle-aged women should treat alcohol like a dietary addition.

"The results show that alcohol can be good for your health," said professor Morten Gronbaek from the Center for Alcohol Research in Denmark.

"Age-related disease like thrombosis (血栓症) take a long time to develop but alcohol seems able to delay it by years."

In his study, Gronbaek, studied 57,000 Danes, aged 55—65, to find links between their drinking habits and death rates. He found that people who drank little often had an obvious reduction in death rates.

The study is still following the Danes but early signs are that such drinkers will live up to several years longer than heavy drinkers or teetotalers (禁酒者).

Alcohol also reduced blood's tendency to form clots, a key factor in strokes and heart attacks. However, both benefits disappeared in heavy or binge (狂饮) drinkers.

The British tended to binge-drink at the end of the week—resulting in high blood pressure as they recover from Sunday to Tuesday. High blood pressure is strongly linked to increased risk of heart attack.

Older research had suggested that it is only red wine that has health benefits, but the new studies point out that the effect can be seen with any alcohol.

Oliver James, professor of medicine at the University of Newcastle, said the benefits of alcohol for older people were becoming clear. "Moderate alcohol intake does appear to reduce the risk of age-related disease including diabetes, stroke and heart disease," he said.

53. What's the main result of research about alcohol according to the passage?
 A. It can prevent some diseases for middle-aged to drink regularly and properly.
 B. It will do good to women to use two drinks of beer a day.
 C. Different kinds of alcohol can benefit different people.
 D. Be careful to have drinks at weekends.
54. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
 A. Men love drinking more than women.
 B. It usually takes 24 hours to recover from a heavy drink.
 C. It's good drinking a few cups of wine a little now and a little then.
 D. All alcohol will bring benefit besides red wine.
55. The author mentioned British in order to _____.
 A. provide a good example for drinking
 B. show the result of drinking

- C. give a negative example for improper drinking
 - D. point out the cause of heart disease
56. How is the passage organized?
- A. Introduction—Argument—Explanation
 - B. Opinion—Discussion—Description
 - C. Main idea—Comparison—Supporting examples
 - D. Topic—Detailed information—Conclusion

E

Are you happy? Do you remember a time when you were happy? Are you seeking happiness today?

Many have sought a variety of sources for their feelings of happiness. Some have put their heart and effort into their work. Too many have turned to drugs and alcohol. Most of their efforts have a root in one common fact: People are looking for a lasting source of happiness.

Unfortunately, I believe that happiness escapes many because they misunderstand the process and journey of finding it. I have heard many people say that, "I'll be happy when I get my new promotion." Or "I'll be happy when I lose that extra 20 pounds." The list goes on and on. You probably have a few of your own and you could add if you wanted.

This thinking is dangerous because it presupposes that happiness is a "response" to having, being or doing something. In life, we all experience stimulus and response. Stimulus is when a dog barks at you and bares his teeth. Response is when your heart beats faster, your palms get sweaty and you prepare to run. Today, some people think that an expensive car is a stimulus. Happiness is a response. A great paying job is a stimulus. Happiness is a response. A loving relationship is a stimulus. Happiness is a response. This belief leaves us thinking and feeling: "I'll be happy when..."

It has been my finding that actually the opposite is true. I believe that happiness is a stimulus and response is what life brings to those who are truly happy. When we are happy, we tend to have more success in our work. When we are happy, people want to be around us and enjoy loving relationships. When we are happy, we more naturally take better care of our bodies and enjoy good health. Happiness is NOT a response—rather, it is a stimulus.

Happiness is a conscious choice we make every day of our lives. For unknown reason to me, many choose to be painful, unsuccessful and angry most of the time. Happiness is not something that happens to us after we get something we want—we usually get things we want AFTER we choose to be happy.

I have made only one simple rule for my own happiness: Every day above ground is a GOOD day. Therefore, I tend to have a lot of good (and happy) days continually.

57. The second paragraph mainly tells us that people seek happiness _____.
 A. in the same way B. in different ways C. by working hard D. by taking drugs
58. What does the underlined phrase "This thinking" refer to?
 A. The thinking of being promoted.
 B. The giving up of happiness.
 C. The process and journey of finding happiness.
 D. The misunderstanding of happiness.
59. The writer strongly believes that happiness is _____.
 A. a response B. a stimulus C. a great paying job D. an expensive car
60. The purpose of the author in writing this passage is to _____.

- A. tell people how to enjoy happiness B. encourage people to seek happiness
C. express his attitude towards happiness D. criticize the wrong ideas about happiness

第二节:在第 61 至 65 题中, Lucy, Tom, Bill 及其他的朋友们, the Bushes 和 Mr. Head 正计划如何过暑假。阅读下面六个有关暑假活动的广告(选项 A、B、C、D、E 和 F), 选出符合各人需要的最佳选项, 并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。选项中有一项是多余选项。

61. Lucy is 22, a nurse in UK. She is planning a holiday abroad this summer. The holiday attracts her because she can get paid for her service while enjoying leisure time abroad. _____

62. Mr. Johnson is looking for a holiday for his son Tom. He expects Tom to gain some academic improvement while visiting some beautiful foreign cities. _____

63. This summer, Bill and his friends want to develop their sport skills under some professional guidance. They also expect to learn teamwork and co-operation through physical training. _____

64. The Bushes are going to celebrate their fifth wedding anniversary. They are looking for a holiday in which they can enjoy beautiful scenery and a thorough rest. _____

65. Mr. Head is entitled(有...资格) to 15-day paid holidays every year. This summer he decides to go vacationing with his wife and two middle school sons. He is looking for a holiday specially designed for a family and offers unusual physically active activities. _____

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第 II 卷 (共 50 分)

第三部分 写作(共三节, 满分 50 分)

第一节: 单词拼写(共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

根据下列句子及所给单词的首字母, 在答题纸上按题号写出各单词正确的完全形式(每空限写一词)。

66. My favorite drink is orange j_____.
67. The doctor told Jim to open his mouth and put out his t_____.
68. Working as a volunteer was a v_____ experience for my future career.
69. All the parents wish their children could live healthily and h_____ forever.
70. I had f_____ to bring my umbrella and I was wet through.
71. People who have good m_____ are polite and considerate to others.
72. He r_____ thousands of letters from his fans every day.
73. Shall we go to the c_____ to see the new film this weekend?
74. The Atlantic Ocean s_____ America from Europe.
75. Soon the good news spread t_____ the whole village.

第二节: 短文改错(共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

此题要求改正所给短文中的错误。对标有题号的每一行作出判断: 如无错误, 该行右边横线上画一个勾(✓); 如有错误(每行只有一个错误), 则按下列情况改正:

此行多一词: 把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉; 在该行右边的横线上写上该词, 并也用斜线划掉。

此行缺一词: 在缺词处加一个漏字符(Λ), 在该行右边的横线上写上该加的词。

此行错一词: 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: 原行没有错的不要改。

Ladies and gentlemen,

May I have your attention, please? As for some parts of our city had been reported to have been infected by bird flu, we should help people especially the villagers understand the disease better, such as the danger of the disease and how avoid being infected. So we will go to the villages and introduce details about the disease to us. Everyone is supposed to be at a school gate at 8 am on Saturday. And we'll set off right away. We will be divided into 5 group, but each is responsible for one village. Everybody is expected to be patiently and friendly during the process.

76. _____
77. _____
78. _____
79. _____
80. _____
81. _____
82. _____
83. _____
84. _____
85. _____

And lunch should be prepared by yourself.

第三节：书面表达 (满分 30 分)

5 月 14 日是母亲节,你的美国朋友 Catherine 问你在那一天为母亲做了些什么。请根据以下提示,给她写一封回信,谈谈你所做的事情,并简单说明原因。词数 100 左右。信的开头和结尾已为你写好。

1. 帮助母亲做家务;
2. 送礼物;
3. 写贺卡。

Dear Catherine,

I'm glad to hear from you.

What about you? Look forward to your reply.

Best wishes,

Yours truly

Li Hua

2. 舟山中学高考英语模拟试卷

第 I 卷 (共 100 分)

第一部分 英语知识运用(共两节, 满分 50 分)

第一节: 单项填空(共 20 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 20 分)

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项, 并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

1. The party last night was _____ great success. We sang and danced until it came to _____ end at 12:00.
A. a; an B. a; the C. the; an D. /; the
2. That company was willing to provide us with _____ what we needed, which made us _____.
A. no more than; excited B. more than; excited
C. other than; exciting D. less than; exciting
3. _____ about his comments on the strike, the mayor said much remained to be done to make it clear.
A. Being asked B. Questioning C. While asking D. When questioned
4. Nowhere _____ us, so we don't know the answer yet.
A. this argument will lead B. has this argument led
C. leads this argument D. this argument has led
5. All those second-hand goods are sold at _____ before.
A. 30% as lower price as B. as 30% low price as
C. 30% as low a price as D. 30% lower price than
6. Most of the audience wondered what idea a man who is deaf from birth can have _____ music.
A. with B. in C. to D. of
7. I'm putting on weight. The doctor has warned me to _____ sugar.
A. keep up B. keep back C. keep off D. keep away
8. For the big house, the price is fairly cheap, but you've got to take into _____ the money you'll spend on home improvement.
A. consideration B. thoughtfulness C. responsibility D. measures
9. I tried to explain the problem to Mary, but she was so angry that she _____ listen.
A. couldn't B. shouldn't C. wouldn't D. might not
10. I heard several quarrels within our home, _____ I had never before noticed.
A. that B. them C. one D. ones
11. —We are all ready, sir.
—OK, John _____ here; the rest of you _____ where you are.
A. come; stay B. comes; stay
C. will come; will stay D. comes; will stay
12. It was in the small house _____ was destroyed by the flood _____ he spent his childhood.

- A. which; that B. that; where C. which; which D. that; which
13. _____ the help of experienced career instructions, this type of job hunting training _____ to be very efficient.
A. With; has proved B. Under; has proved
C. With; is proved D. Under; is proved
14. The researchers who study jokes want to know _____ people from different nations and cultures find funny.
A. why B. that C. what D. whether
15. But for the snow, we _____ earlier.
A. will arrive B. would arrive C. could arrive D. should have arrived
16. I had just finished doing my examination papers _____ the bell rang.
A. when B. while C. before D. after
17. Alex is said _____ by heart 2000 Chinese characters up to now.
A. that he has learned B. to have learned
C. to learn D. having learned
18. —John failed in the English test this time.
—_____
A. Of course. B. Sure.
C. Because he is too lazy. D. What a surprise!
19. —How did you find your visit to the newly built art museum?
—_____
A. With other's help B. Oh, magnificent, indeed
C. By taking a No. 7 bus D. By myself
20. —Remember the first time we _____?
—Of course. You _____ in Beijing University.
A. have met; were studying B. met; were studying
C. met; studied D. have met; studied

第二节:完形填空(共 20 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从 21—40 各题所给的四个选项中,选出最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Bernie loved his granddaughter Sarah very much. They often spent days and nights together, playing games and telling stories. This made Sarah's life 21 joy and laughter. But one day, a 22 accident happened to old Bernie and killed him. Being at school, Sarah 23 to say good-bye to him.

For weeks Sarah said 24 about what she was feeling. But then one day she came home from 25 birthday party with a bright-red balloon. "She went into the house," her mother said later, "and came out 26 the balloon and an envelope 27 to 'Grandpa Bernie, in Heaven Up High.'"

The envelope contained a letter 28 Sarah told her grandfather that she loved him and hoped he could 29 her. Sarah printed her return address on the envelope, 30 the envelope to the balloon and let it go. "The balloon 31 easily broken," her mother remembered, "I don't think it would 32 it pass the trees. But it did."

Two months passed. Then one day a letter arrived.

"Dear Sarah: Your letter to Grandpa Bernie certainly reached its destination and was 33 by

him. I understand that we can not keep 34 things up there, so it drifted (漂流) back to earth. They just keep thoughts, memories, love and 35 like that. Sarah, whenever you think about your grandpa, he 36 and is very close by with strong love. Sincerely, Don Kopp (also a grandpa). ”

Kopp, a 63-year-old man, had 37 the letter with the balloon while hunting in Pennsylvania—almost 600 miles from Wilmette. The balloon had floated over at least three states before coming to 38 on a low tree.

“Though it took me quite a few days to think of what to say,” Kopp noted, “It was 39 to me that I write to Sarah.”

“I just wanted to hear from Grandpa by some means. 40, now I think I have heard from him.” Sarah said.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------|
| 21. A. crowded with | B. short of | C. full of | D. mixed with |
| 22. A. bad | B. sudden | C. pitiful | D. painful |
| 23. A. had | B. failed | C. forgot | D. regretted |
| 24. A. little | B. something | C. a lot | D. too much |
| 25. A. Kopp's | B. a friend's | C. grandmother's | D. Bernie's |
| 26. A. carrying | B. lifting | C. patting | D. fetching |
| 27. A. sent | B. posted | C. written | D. addressed |
| 28. A. on which | B. in which | C. about which | D. that |
| 29. A. understand | B. help | C. receive | D. hear |
| 30. A. tied | B. stuck | C. brought | D. hung |
| 31. A. became | B. seemed | C. felt | D. turned |
| 32. A. do | B. fix | C. make | D. tie |
| 33. A. found | B. remembered | C. accepted | D. read |
| 34. A. material | B. spiritual | C. polluted | D. man-made |
| 35. A. thinkings | B. letters | C. things | D. truth |
| 36. A. believes | B. knows | C. accepts | D. hears |
| 37. A. found | B. looked for | C. read | D. written |
| 38. A. depend | B. rest | C. stand | D. break |
| 39. A. interesting | B. important | C. difficult | D. easy |
| 40. A. By the way | B. In other words | C. In a way | D. Above all |

第二部分: 阅读理解(第一节 20 小题, 第二节 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 50 分)

第一节: 阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的四个选项中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

For years and years people have been saying that the railways are dead. “We can do without railways.” People say... as if motorcars and planes have made the railways unnecessary. We all keep hearing that trains are slow, that they lose money, and that they're dying. But this is far from the truth; in these days of expensive oil, the railways have become highly competitive with motorcars and planes. If you want to carry people or goods from place to place, they are cheaper than planes. And they have much in common with planes. A plane goes in a straight line and so does a railway. What is more, it takes you from the heart of a city into the heart of another. It doesn't leave you up as a plane does, miles and miles from the city center. It doesn't hold you up as a car does, in endless traffic jams, and a single train can carry goods which a plane or a motorcar could never do.