

2005 高考模拟试卷

教研组长丛书

第一部由名校教研组长编写的超值教辅

丛书主编：肖 水

本册主编：时宝会

命题趋势 最新体现
编写队伍 最强架构
应对方略 最佳掌握
考试水平 最准测试

英语

吉林文史出版社

教研组长丛书

2005高考模拟试卷

英 语

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主编寄语

鞍山市第八中学 时宝会

辽宁省2005年高考英语模拟试卷,是在省有关部门的大力倡导下,以高考大纲为标准,结合全省20余万考生的现状,在深入研究2004年高考试卷以及2005年高考新思路、新特点的基础上,组织省内各地示范名校长期从事一线教学的英语教研组长精心编纂而成的一套权威性较强的试卷。

本套英语试卷共有五大特色:

1. 极致的前瞻性。

2004年是辽宁省首次组织高考命题,取得极佳效果,但高考难度明显低于2003年全国考卷,原因在于“平稳过渡”、稳妥起见。而2005年在考生人数大增、一批重点缩招、二批扩招减缓的情况下,加大高考选拔力度,高考难度理应回复到全国高考正常难度幅度之中,即难度系数在0.50-0.56之间。基于此理念,推出此套试卷,为全省备战2005年高考的考生开辟一条捷径。

2. 极高的权威性。

本套仿真卷均选自沈阳、大连、鞍山等省级示范名校多年从事高考研究且颇有建树的英语专家之手,均为各重点名校长期战斗在教学第一线、声名远播的教研组长。本试卷为各位专家多年研究成果的体现、集体智慧的结晶。对2005年高考预测有着极高的权威性。

3. 极强的针对性。

东北考生不同于华南身处久远深厚英语底蕴下的考生,也有别于华东具广博学识勤勉有加的莘莘学子。因此2005年的高考全省命题势必根植于东北、根植于辽宁的特定环境,针对辽宁20余万考生的实际状况,针对辽宁城乡英语教学的水平与现状,创造出的一套具有辽宁特色的高考试卷。本套试题的推出正是以省命题组的思路与方针为前提。

4. 极好的时效性。

考纲指出:高校希望选拔能力较强而不是只会死记硬背的考生。高考应始终贯彻在考查知识的同时,注重对能力考查的原则。它要求考生对所学课程内容能够融会贯通。众所周知,题海战术是如今备考之大忌,问题是如何在市场上精选出一本符合我们辽宁特点的材料,确实能举一反三、触类旁通,这的确很难。今天,出自省内名校教研组长之手的这套试卷,相信可以满足辽宁城乡不同层次、不同水平,有志于在2005年高考中再创辉煌的广大师生的需要。

5. 极佳的首选性。

市面上高考模拟试卷林林总总,数不胜数。可是哪一本符合辽宁高考的出题思路呢?哪一套是按照辽宁21万考生的条件量身订做的呢?对我们辽宁考生考前指导具有很强烈的针对性,并能产生事半功倍的效果,这才是问题的关键所在。今天我们的盼望终于自己的专家隆重推出的符合辽宁特色的模拟试卷,相信本卷上市必将在辽宁大地上引起轰动,必将成为2005年21万辽宁考生们首选的高考模拟试卷。

前言

《教研组长丛书·2005高考模拟试卷》系由辽宁省十九所省级重点高中教研组长鼎力编写。全书分为语文、数学、英语、综合四册，共约七十四万字。每册设计模拟试卷十五套，并在卷后附有答案详解。既适宜于教师在教学中组织学生集体测试，又适宜于学生自测，也适宜于教师根据试卷的能力点与题型设计指导复习教学。

本套试卷具有如下鲜明特点：

一、创意新颖。

以“教研组长”命名，为国内首创。首次由教研组长通力合作，编写了具有较高水准的试题，为教研组长提供了展示教学风采的平台。

二、名校阵容。

教研组长均来自省级重点中学，所在学校均为名校。它们是：沈阳市第一中学、沈阳市第四中学、沈阳市第十一中学、沈阳市第三十一中学、沈阳市第八十三中学、沈阳市回民中学、大连市第一中学、大连市第二中学、大连市第二十中学、大连市第二十三中学、大连市第二十四中学、大连市育明高中、辽宁师范大学附属中学、大连市旅顺中学、鞍山市第八中学、本溪市第一中学、锦州市锦州中学、锦州市第一高级中学、辽河油田第一高级中学。

三、权威名师。

教研组长均为各校的学科教学带头人、学科教学权威。参编作者均为特、高级教师，职称高、资历深，常年战斗在教学第一线，教学经验丰富；部分教师还常年从事班主任工作，教育经验丰富。参编作者在教学第一线的教学成绩常年居于本地区领先地位。

四、最新趋势。

本套试卷牢牢把握了最新教学大纲、课程标准、考试说明、试题分析中体现的各项能力点，同时充分分析了最新高考命题趋势和包括辽宁单独命题试卷在内的2004年全国各省市高考试卷，按照高考的实际要求编写而成。

五、主编寄语。

卷首还附有每册主编的《主编寄语》，在寄语中主编教师对2004年高考的一些主要变化进行了简要分析，对2005年高考提出了复习备考的重点建议，这对于广大教师和学生的复习备考也有着十分重要的意义。

六、质量上乘。

本着对编写者荣誉负责、对学生终身发展负责、对教师教学工作负责的三大编写原则，本套试卷的编写工作历时近五个月，作者经过层层筛选，编辑队伍经过数次调整和加强。试题的质量除由主编和编辑把关之外，还特邀了名校名师、学科教研员及高等学校参与过高考命题和评卷的名师进行分析与评价。前后经过六次全面校对，使得整套试卷的质量达到了同类教辅一流水平。

坚持真理、坚持科学，奉献教育、奉献师生，摒弃拙劣、摒弃敷衍。是我们一贯坚持的编辑原则。我们真诚希望能够通过我们的辛勤劳动为广大师生奉献出更多更好的优秀教辅。

由于时间仓促，能力所限，本套试卷疏漏之处在所难免，望专家、师生不吝赐教、批评指正。

教研组长丛书编写委员会
2005年9月

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高考模拟试卷·英语 (一)

(测试时间: 120 分钟, 满分 150 分) 命题人: 鞍山市第八中学 时宝会

第 I 卷 (三部分, 共 115 分)

第一部分: 听力 (共两节, 满分 30 分)

第一节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项, 并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后, 你都有 10 秒钟的时间回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What is the most probable result of the conversation?
A. The man got his telephone repaired.
B. The man got nothing.
C. The man got a new telephone.
2. What is the relationship between the two speakers?
A. A new comer and her boss. B. A visitor and the host. C. New friends.
3. What is the man interested in?
A. A dress. B. A watch. C. A pair of sports shoes.
4. Which man is the thief?
A. A middle-aged man, with short brown hair.
B. A middle-aged man, with long black hair.
C. A middle-aged man, with long brown hair.
5. Where are they most probably working?
A. At the post office. B. At a newspaper office. C. At a supermarket.

第二节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白有几个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项, 并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前, 你将有时间阅读各个小题, 每小题 5 秒钟; 听完后, 各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料, 回答 6-8 题。

6. Why doesn't the man book the seats downstairs?
A. Too expensive. B. Too close to the stage. C. Uncomfortable.
7. When does the man plan to see the performance?
A. Next Saturday. B. On October 21st. C. On October 25th.
8. How much does each upstairs ticket cost?
A. \$ 10. B. \$ 3.75. C. \$ 2.50.

听第 7 段材料, 回答 9-10 题。

9. Where are they most probably having the conversation?
A. In a store. B. In Singapore. C. At the woman's working place.
10. What is the man's wife going to do?
A. To go back to Singapore.
B. To do Christmas shopping.
C. To be a mother.

听第 8 段材料, 回答 11-14 题。

11. Where can the man get money?
A. From the Dunnes Stores.
B. From the Allied Irish Bank.

- C. From the Band of Ireland.
12. Which of the following statements is true?
 A. The Bank of Ireland is near Dunnes Stores.
 B. It is about ten minutes' walk from the place where they are standing to the bank.
 C. The man isn't familiar with the area.
13. What will the woman do at the end of the conversation?
 A. She will help the man to get money from the bank.
 B. She will draw a map for the man.
 C. She will show him the way to the bank.
14. Which word can best describe the woman?
 A. Open-minded. B. Warm-hearted. C. Honest.
- 听第9段材料, 回答15-18题。
15. How long has the speaker been in Finland?
 A. The whole winter. B. For two weeks. C. For three weeks.
16. What did she come to Finland for?
 A. To buy clothes. B. To attend a meeting. C. To experience the weather.
17. What was the speaker's biggest problem while preparing for the trip?
 A. Getting the right kind of clothes.
 B. Getting used to the weather.
 C. Setting warm clothes.
18. Which of the following is TRUE?
 A. Julia's been to Northern Europe.
 B. Julia's from Finland.
 C. Julia makes clothes.

听第10段材料, 回答19-20题。

19. What do American students often do on weekends?
 A. Having dances at their schools.
 B. Having dances out of their schools.
 C. Going to bars.
20. What can we learn about Mary and Peter?
 A. They worked for the dance.
 B. They didn't need to pay for the dance.
 C. They helped clean the hall.

第二部分: 英语知识运用 (共两节, 满分45分)

第一节 单项填空 (共15小题; 每小题1分, 满分15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。

21. To be honest, I'm in a slightly busy position, _____ that my wife is on holiday at the moment.
 A. in B. because of C. for D. since
22. Tom Smith enjoys swimming in Beidaihe, which has several _____ beaches.
 A. beautiful sandy golden B. beautiful golden sandy
 C. golden beautiful sandy D. sandy golden beautiful
23. —Diana asked me to lend her \$100 yesterday.
 —What for?
 —I have no idea and _____.
 A. I don't mean to lend B. I really want to refuse
 C. I mean to say D. I don't want
24. He was always having meals at _____ prices to save money while studying abroad.
 A. popular B. general C. usual D. common
25. The banks in China are widely believed _____ a rise in interest rates quite recently.
 A. that they are planning B. to be planning
 C. planning D. that they will be planning
26. Alice didn't do a very good job, but having said that, I don't think you _____ any better.

- A. can do it B. couldn't C. can have done D. could do it
27. I have been told that not a single word _____ about the theft happening in our classroom yesterday.
- A. was our class teacher spoken B. did our class teacher say anything
C. our class teacher did speak D. did our class teacher speak
28. I know the young lady you mean, _____ it happens.
- A. when B. before C. while D. as
29. Sorry I'm late, I _____ the bus to be so crowded.
- A. hadn't expected B. wasn't expecting
C. didn't expect D. haven't expected
30. I was thinking of going to see Ted when who _____ appear but Ted himself.
- A. should B. could C. might D. must
31. Reading books of this kind, if _____, will help you take in almost all the latest development of the very subject.
- A. to be continued B. continuing C. continued D. being continued
32. All these adventures are sure to create _____ stronger and more confident man, _____ man that can do good to society.
- A. a; a B. a; the C. the; the D. the; a
33. The naughty boy _____ he was seriously ill, which frightened his parents.
- A. made believe B. was made to believe
C. believed making D. was believed to make
34. —I wonder if the conference will begin right at eight.
—The speaker hasn't come yet. It will begin later than that _____ several minutes for sure.
- A. by B. with C. in D. at
35. Chen Shuibian, so-called President of Taiwan, attempts to break away from the mainland, thus _____ almost all the Chinese at home and abroad full of anger.
- A. made B. making C. makes D. to make

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 36-55 各题所给的四个选项 (A、B、C、D) 中, 选出一个最佳选项。

The Western world has always been divided into two types of people—the cool and the uncool. It is a division that 36 in school. The cool kids are good at 37. They are 38 with the opposite sex. They are good-looking and people want to 39 their style. They can do their homework but they don't make a big effort. That would 40 be cool.

The uncool kids are in the other corner of the playground. They are very bright, but they don't have great 41 skills and they are 42 at sports. When they are not programming computers or doing calculus (微积分) in their heads, they are reading comic book and watching shows like the "X Files". They are 43 as the geeks.

Here's the news. The geeks are 44. Make friends with them now or they will put virus in your computer and 45 your maths homework to ruin. Geeks might not be too popular at university, but 46 good degrees.

The most important 47 of the 21st century, computers and IT, has been at least partly created by geeks. Geek heroes like Bill Gates 48 others to follow their example. Being a geek is a way of earning good money. And the creation of the Internet gave them a 49 of their own to work and play in, making them a global 50. Besides, the effect of the geeks 51 popular culture has started a new trend (趋势). It is now cool to be 52. Geek culture is becoming an important part of general popular culture, in which what you know is more important than 53 you look like.

But there are also 54. Geeks were often bullied or laughed at in school. Now a geek may be your boss. Perhaps it is time for 55.

36. A. continues B. makes C. remains D. starts
37. A. computers B. studies C. sports D. maths

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 38. A. pleasant | B. popular | C. crazy | D. average |
| 39. A. copy | B. advance | C. take | D. act |
| 40. A. not | B. indeed | C. perhaps | D. actually |
| 41. A. speaking | B. operating | C. social | D. experimental |
| 42. A. speechless | B. sharp | C. active | D. hopeless |
| 43. A. known | B. referred | C. thought | D. admired |
| 44. A. taking on | B. taking up | C. taking over | D. taking in |
| 45. A. put | B. cause | C. bring | D. serve |
| 46. A. win | B. take | C. wish | D. finish |
| 47. A. industry | B. discovery | C. progress | D. development |
| 48. A. promise | B. discourage | C. demand | D. excite |
| 49. A. chance | B. space | C. world | D. career |
| 50. A. force | B. company | C. organization | D. department |
| 51. A. of | B. on | C. in | D. for |
| 52. A. rich | B. attractive | C. handsome | D. uncool |
| 53. A. how | B. that | C. what | D. how much |
| 54. A. opportunities | B. dangers | C. possibility | D. question |
| 55. A. punishment | B. argument | C. competition | D. employment |

第三部分：阅读理解（共 20 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 40 分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

Alexis was hot and tired. With rage in her voice she shouted, "Pull me up! I give up, I hate this. This is stupid!" It was at that moment when Jason, the adviser on the trip, looked at me and said, "Ed, I'm going to go down and talk with her." I then shouted down to Alexis, "Hold on! You can do this. We know you can!"

Jason grasped another rope, put his climbing harness (系带) on and began to repel down the cliff. Within moments Jason was beside Alexis. She had her cheek directly against the face of the rock with her feet barely resting on a small piece of the cliff that jettied outward. Jason said to Alexis, "I know that you have been on this cliff now for what seems like a long time. Your feet and fingers are cramping (痉挛) up and your forearms feel as though they are on fire. But, Alexis, you are strong, look how far up you are already. You have taken one of the more difficult paths up the cliff. Look Alexis, look at the path you have taken."

At that moment, Alexis moved her cheek away from the rock face and looked down. The bright white chalk she used on her hands to give her a better hold, showed the path where her tired hands had moved her upward on the cliff. Jason was right. Alexis had taken the hardest way up the cliff. Jason then looked straight into Alexis' eyes and in a calm voice he said, "You are not alone out here, there are people who care about you, who want to help you and see you succeed. We are going to do this together. Are you ready?" Slowly she shook her head yes and took a deep breath.

56. Jason went down the cliff because _____.

- A. Alexis took a wrong path
- B. Alexis was trapped in rocks
- C. Alexis didn't believe in herself
- D. Alexis's forearms were badly hurt

57. We can infer from the passage that _____.

- A. Alexis was finally pulled up by Ed
- B. Alexis regretted having taken the wrong path up the cliff
- C. Alexis was immediately sent to hospital after she was pulled up
- D. Alexis successfully rock climbed

58. The underlined word "hot" in the story means _____.

- A. disappointed
- B. angry
- C. uncomfortable
- D. running a high body temperature

59. Alexis would probably become _____.
A. more strong-minded
B. easier to give up
C. poorer in health
D. less interested in rock climbing

B

Washington Laura Straub is a very worried woman. Her job is to find families for French teenagers who expect to live with American families in the summer.

It's not easy, even desperate.

"We have many children left home during summer vacation," said Straub, who works for a Paris-based foreign-exchange programme called LEC. When exchange programmes started 50 years ago, family life was more accommodating. For one thing, more mothers stayed home.

But now, increasing numbers of women work outside the home. Exchange-student programmes have struggled in recent years to sign up host families for the 30,000 teenagers who annually come from abroad to spend an academic year in the United States, as well as the thousands more who participate in summer programmes.

School systems in many parts of the US, unhappy about accepting non-taxpaying students, have also strictly limited the number of exchange students they accept. At the same time, the idea of hosting foreign students is becoming less exotic.

In searching for host families, who usually receive no pay, exchange programmes are increasingly broadening their appeals to include everyone from young couples to retirees.

"We are open to many different types of families," said Vickie Weiner, eastern regional director for ASSE, a 25-year-old programme that sends about 30,000 teenagers on academic year exchange programmes worldwide.

For elderly people, exchange students "keep us young, they really do," said Jean Foster who is hosting 16-year-old Porst from Denmark.

60. Vickie Weiner is the person who _____.
A. works for a programme called LEC
B. works for a programme called ASSE
C. is 25 year old
D. hosts foreign students
61. The underlined word "exotic" means _____.
A. difficult B. wonderful
C. exciting D. accommodating
62. From the passage we can learn that at the beginning of the exchange programmes, _____.
A. all the families could host foreign students
B. only young couples could host foreign students
C. only those who retired could host foreign students
D. those who were not too old could host foreign students
63. Which of the following is the best title of this passage?
A. US Struggle to Find Host Families.
B. Idea of Hosting Students Is Different.
C. Foreign-exchange Program Is Going On.
D. Exchange Students Keep Old People Young.

C

You know you have to read "between the lines" to get the most out of anything. I want to persuade you to do something equally important in the course of your reading. I want to persuade you to "write between the lines". Unless you do, you are not likely to do the most efficient kind of reading.

I insist, quite, that marking up a book is not an act of damage but of love.

There are two ways in which one can own a book. The first is the property right you have by paying for

it, just as you pay for clothes and furniture. But this act of buying is only the first step to possession. Full ownership comes only when you have made it a part of yourself, and the best way to make yourself a part of it is by writing in it. A comparison may make the point clear. You buy a piece of beef and transfer it from the butcher's icebox to your own. But you do not own the beef in the most important sense until you eat it and get it into your blood. I am arguing that books, too, must be absorbed in your blood to do you any good.

There are three kinds of book owners. The first has all the standard sets and bestsellers—unread, and untouched. The second has a great many books—a few of them read through, most of them dipped into, but all of them as clean and shiny as the day they were bought. The third has a few books of many—every one of them worn, shaken and loosened by continual use, marked and scribbled in from front to back.

Why is marking up a book necessary while reading it? First, it keeps you awake. (And I don't mean only conscious; I mean widely awake.) In the second place, reading, if it is active, is thinking, and thinking tends to express itself in words, spoken or written. The marked book is usually the thought-through book. Finally, writing helps you remember the thoughts you had, or the thoughts the author expressed.

64. According to the passage, the third kind of owners of books must be _____.

- A. experienced readers
- B. untidy readers
- C. careless readers
- D. active readers

65. In the author's opinion, marking up a book means _____.

- A. writing down difficult sentences
- B. finding the exact meanings of unknown words
- C. writing in the space the ideas you get through careful reading
- D. making notes to show you understand what you have read

66. What does the author persuade you to mark?

- A. Whatever you have given deep thought to while reading.
- B. Words and sentences that bring up rich ideas.
- C. Sentences that you can't understand.
- D. Whatever the author expressed.

67. From the passage we learn that a great advantage of marking up a book is to _____.

- A. take in all the wonderful ideas it contains
- B. make yourself a part of it, making further study easy
- C. make yourself know that you are reading actively
- D. made others understand what the book is about

D

In what now seems like the prehistoric time of computer history, the earth's postwar era, there was quite a wide-spread classroom that computers would take over the world from man one day. Already today, less than forty years later as computers are relieving (减轻) us of more and more of the routine tasks in business and in our personal lives, we are faced with a less dramatic but aimless foreseen problem. People tend to be over-trusting of computers and are unwilling to throw doubt on their authority. Indeed, they behave as if they were hardly aware (意识到) that wrong buttons may be pushed, or that a computer may simply malfunction (失误).

Obviously, there would be no point in investing in a computer if you had to check all its answers, but people should also depend on their own internal counters and check the machine when they have the feeling that something has gone wrong.

Questioning and regular double-checks must continue to be as much a part of good business as they were in pre-computer days. Maybe each computer should come with the warning: for all the help this computer may provide, it should not be seen as a substitute (替代) for basic thinking and reasoning skills.

68. What is the main purpose of this passage?

- A. To look back to the early days of computers.
- B. To explain what technical problems may occur with computers.
- C. To discourage unnecessary investment in computers.

- D. To warn against a mentally lazy attitude towards computers.
69. According to the passage, the main worry about computers was that they might _____.
A. change our personal lives
B. create unforeseen problems
C. take control of the world
D. affect our businesses
70. The passage advises those dealing with computers to _____.
A. be reasonably doubtful about them
B. check all their answers
C. substitute them for basic thinking
D. use them for business purposes only
71. It can be inferred from the passage that the writer would disapprove (不赞成) of _____.
A. investment in computers
B. the use of one's internal computer
C. double-check on computers
D. complete dependence on computers for decision-making

E

It is natural for young people to be critical of their parents at times and to blame them for most of the misunderstandings between them. They have always complained, more or less justly, that their parents are out of touch with modern ways; that they are possessive and dominant; that they do not trust their children to deal with crises; that they talk too much about certain problems — and that they have no sense of humor, at least in parent-child relationships.

I think it is true that parents often underestimate their teenage children and also forget what they themselves felt when young.

Young people often irritate their parents with their choices in clothes and hairstyles, in entertainers and music. This is not their motive. They feel cut off from the adult world into which they have not yet been accepted. So they create a culture and society of their own. Then, if it turns out that their music or entertainers or vocabulary or clothes or hairstyles irritate their parents, this gives them additional enjoyment. They feel they are superior, at least in a small way, and that they are leaders in style and taste.

Sometimes you are resistant, and proud because you do not want your parents to approve of what you do. If they approve, it looks as if you are betraying your own age group. But in that case, you are assuming that you are the underdog; you cannot win but at least you keep your honor. This is a passive way of looking at things. It is natural enough after long years of childhood, when you were completely under your parents' control. But it ignores the fact that you are now beginning to be responsible for yourself. If you pain to control your life, cooperation can be part of that plan. You can charm others, especially your parents, into doing things the way you want. You can impress others with your sense of responsibility and initiative, so that they will give you the authority to do what you want to do.

72. The first paragraph is mainly about _____.
A. the teenagers' criticism of their parents
B. misunderstandings between teenagers and their parents
C. the dominance of the parents over their children
D. the teenagers' ability to deal with crises
73. Teenagers tend to have strange clothes and hairstyles mainly because they _____.
A. want to show their existence by creating a culture of their own
B. have a strong desire to be leaders in style and taste
C. have no other way to enjoy themselves better
D. want to irritate their parents
74. Teenagers do not want their parents to approve of what ever they do because they _____.
A. have already been accepted into the adult world
B. feel that they are superior in a small way to the adults
C. are not likely to win over the adults

- D. have a desire to be independent
75. To improve parent-child relationships, teenagers are advised to be _____.
- A. obedient B. responsible
C. cooperative D. independent

第 II 卷 (共 35 分)

第一节 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做出判断; 如无错误, 在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;

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

该行缺一个词: 在缺词处加一个漏字符号 (Λ), 在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

该行错一个词: 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: 原行没有错的不要改。

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| How much times do you spend with your parents? | 76. _____ |
| When did you last tell them what is on your mind? | 77. _____ |
| Your parents are your dearest people in the world | 78. _____ |
| when you are young. And they always care of you | 79. _____ |
| deep. But even though many children still love | 80. _____ |
| their mum and dad, families may become more close | 81. _____ |
| as you get older. The end of the year is a time for families | 82. _____ |
| to get together. Have you ever thought what you can | 83. _____ |
| show your parents that you love them? Find chance | 84. _____ |
| and do something for them or to have a sincere talk with | 85. _____ |
| them. If you can do this, your parents will be very happy. | |

第二节 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

假设你是李华, 最近你校同学就如何处置在公共场所吸烟、吐痰等不文明行为展开了讨论。争议焦点是对于这些行为是该提醒还是该罚款。下表是你们讨论的结果和陈述的理由, 请你根据表中提供的信息给学生双语报社 (Student Times) 写一封信, 客观地介绍讨论的情况。

大多数同学认为	其他同学认为
1. 应该提醒。 2. 违章者可能没有看到警示牌。 3. 提醒可以帮助他们自觉意识到所犯的错, 并主动改过。	1. 应适当地罚款。 2. 一般说来, 人们是在教训中学会遵守规则的。 3. 违章者通常是“惯犯”, 提醒对他们已不再起作用。

注意: 1. 信的开头已为你写好。

2. 字数 100 字左右。

3. 参考词汇: 提醒 — remind (v.) reminder (n.); 罚款 — fine (v. n.).

Dear editor,

I'm writing to tell you about the discussion we've had about how to deal with bad behaviors in public, like smoking and spitting. That is, to remind or to fine. _____

Yours,
Li Hua

高考模拟试卷·英语 (二)

(测试时间: 120 分钟, 满分 150 分) 命题人: 大连市第二十中学 管娟

第 I 卷 (三部分, 共 115 分)

第一部分: 听力 (共两节, 满分 30 分)

第一节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话, 每段对话后有一个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项, 并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后, 你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What did the man think of the atmosphere in this place?
A. a little dead. B. Living. C. Too long to stay.
2. If the expense of the dinner is 30 yuan, how much will the woman leave the waitress as a fair tip?
A. 6 yuan. B. 20 yuan. C. 30 yuan.
3. When will the man start to see the film?
A. At eight o'clock. B. At half past six. C. At seven o'clock.
4. What were the two speakers talking about?
A. Catching a thief. B. Fishing. C. Refusing a gift.
5. What's the cause of lacking wildlife?
A. Pollution. B. Weather changes. C. Killing.

第二节 (共 15 题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题, 从题中所给的 A B C 三个选项选出最佳选项, 并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前, 你将有时间阅读各个小题, 每小题 5 秒钟; 听完后, 各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料, 回答 6-7 题。

6. What did the man think of the film?
A. Pretty good. B. Funny. C. Far from satisfactory.
7. What was Jang Dong-gun?
A. A film star. B. A friend in Korea. C. A Korean film.

听第 7 段材料, 回答 8-10 题。

8. Where were they talking then?
A. In the living room. B. Outside their door. C. In the open air.
9. What wouldn't they need to bring when camping?
A. Pets. B. Tents. C. Fishing poles.
10. How many people were camping there at least?
A. Two. B. Three. C. Four.

听第 8 段材料, 回答 11-14 题。

11. What did the woman want for Christmas?
A. A long Christmas list. B. A new sweater. C. Santa.
12. What can we know of the woman?
A. He will visit his sister-in-law.
B. He wants his sister to buy him some computer games.
C. He wants to get a lot of Christmas gifts.

13. What did the two speakers have in common?
 A. They both want some computer games.
 B. All their family members will get tighter.
 C. Santa will give them what they want.
14. Which of the following statements is not true?
 A. They are looking forward to the coming Christmas.
 B. Most of their relatives will visit them.
 C. They will get gifts from Christmas.

听第9段材料，回答15-17题。

15. Judging from what the man speaker said, the woman is _____.
 A. good at cooking B. poor at cooking C. following grandma's step
16. Which is true according to the passage?
 A. The woman had made everything ready.
 B. The man wanted to eat a horse because he was very hungry.
 C. The man wasn't interested in vegetable soup.
17. Why did the woman feel confident about her soup?
 A. It was good for health.
 B. She was using grandma's secret recipe.
 C. It tasted sweet.

听第10段材料，回答18-20题。

18. What is it fun to imagine according to the passage?
 A. Humans live on the earth.
 B. Humans live on the other planet.
 C. Humans live in the sea.
19. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
 A. Plants can grow in the Antarctic.
 B. Plants can grow in the Arctic.
 C. Animals can't live in the Arctic.
20. What does the writer suggest in the passage?
 A. Creatures have their own ways of living in order to stay alive.
 B. Nothing could live under thousands of tons of pressure in the sea.
 C. Simple animals couldn't live in hard condition.

第二部分：英语知识运用（共两节，满分45分）

第一节 单项填空（共15小题；每小题1分，满分15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。

21. You can try _____ second time if you fail _____ first time.
 A. the; the B. a; the C. a; \ D. the; \
22. —Did you reach the top of the mountain?
 —Yes. Even I myself didn't believe I could _____ it.
 A. manage B. do C. make D. get
23. —The girl _____ weight recently.
 —Yes. She _____ too much.
 A. has gained; is eating B. gains; eats
 C. is gaining; has eaten D. is gaining; eats
24. The villagers were busy cleaning the road _____ the snow.
 A. from B. with C. of D. off
25. After _____ seemed half an hour the teacher gave us the correct answer.
 A. that B. what C. which D. it
26. By the time I got on, the bus _____ rather crowded.

- A. had already been B. was already
C. had already D. already became
27. _____ I understand what you say, I don't agree with what you do.
A. Since B. As C. Even D. While
28. I had never imagined _____ working such a great wonder.
A. so little a woman B. so a little woman
C. such little woman D. a so little woman
29. I lay in the sofa, enjoying the beautiful music Jack had _____ out of his DVD.
A. come B. it come C. it coming D. coming
30. The results are as _____; Philip Woods 1st, John Smith 2nd, Sam Carter 3rd.
A. follow B. following C. follows D. is to follow
31. The boss stormed out of the office before I _____ say a word.
A. might B. could C. would D. dared
32. —We really enjoyed ourselves at the party. Thanks again, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson.
—_____. Just drop in whenever you feel like it.
A. With pleasure B. Our great honor
C. Nice having you here D. Nice to meet you here
33. Cold as the weather was, our trip there _____ out to be great fun.
A. made B. found C. turned D. left
34. I remember Alice, my little niece, often asked questions that children _____ would ask.
A. twice so old as she B. twice as old as her age
C. twice her age D. older twice than her age
35. The next morning the hunter woke up only _____ himself lying next to a lion.
A. found B. finding
C. was to find D. to find

第二节 完形填空 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 20 分)

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从 36—55 各题所给的四个选项 (A、B、C、D) 中, 选出一个最佳选项。

No man can change the weather. Nobody can control the weather. But if we 36 correctly the signs around us we can 37 what the more changes in the weather will be. This way of telling what the weather will be like the following day or two is called weather forecasting.

For many centuries and in all countries people have 38 the weather and tried to 39 weather forecasting.

Sometimes 40 objects such as hills and tall trees seem to be very clear and near. This is a 41 of much water vapor in the 42 and therefore rain will probably come.

Rings round the sun are a sign of coming rain. Many people feel in their 43 the coming of wet weather. Their joints ache. Some birds fly 44 as fine weather is coming but they fly near the ground if 45 or stormy weather is 46 the way. It is probably because of the insects which they are hunting 47 they fly 48.

If you see a rainbow during rainy weather, this is a sign that the weather will become clear and fine. Such 49 always come in the evening. If the stars 50 clearly at night, then fair weather will 51. If a fog appears in the morning just about sunrise, then the day will be warm. Instead, if a fog appears in the evening the next day will bring wet 52.

If the sunset is mostly red in 53, then the following day will be fine. If a rainbow appears in the morning, rainy weather will probably come.

Most of the 54 sayings have been made by people who have used their 55 and brains to make weather forecasting.

36. A. see B. look C. read D. take
37. A. tell B. speak C. talk D. point