MET

高中英语标准化质量检测

叶元凯　许文龙　主编

天津人民出版社

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前　言

《高中英语标准化质量检测》是为了提高中学英语教学质量，帮助高中学生学好英语，准备参加高考英语标准化考试(MET)而编写的。

本书有以下特点：

1. 质量检测题以《中学英语课本》为依据，以《中学英语教学大纲》为指针。

2. 试题容量大，知识覆盖面广，考查范围较全面。

3. 考查英语知识时，强调其意义和规则的活用，限定机械记忆的成分，增加综合化和语境化的因素。

4. 考查的内容以语言运用为主，知识为辅。

5. 试题设计刻求新意，突出能力考查，阅读部分注意深层次的理解。

6. 本书作者是来自北京、天津、上海、吉林、陕西、江苏、安徽、河南、河北、湖北、甘肃、内蒙、山东等全国16个省、市、自治区的著名英语教师和教研员，因此试题不仅吸收各地予考、模拟考的精华，而且贯彻了国家教委公布的高考命题原则，还保留了历届高考英语试题中必不可少的内容，做到内容丰富、题材多样，体裁广泛，形式新颖。

参加本书编写的有：叶元凯、许文龙、郑思源、孟国凯、禹明、苏华、裴鸿信、齐生有、赵文舟、徐书科、孟强、王丽萍、韩再兰等。

全书由叶元萍、许文龙主持编写。

特级教师王树凯、高级教师尹玉成审订。

由于时间苍促，不足之处，敬请指正。

1990.9.

目　录

MET (1)

第一部分(K)英语知识

KI 语音知识(共10小题,计分5%)

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

1. wheat A. great B. freely
   C. bread D. heavy
2. lost A. lose B. cost C. post D. most
3. branch A. entrance B. change
   C. France D. ran
4. blood A. suggest B. brush
   C. brook D. smooth
5. position A. story B. sparrow
   C. design D. horseback
6. wretched A. planted B. watched
   C. washed D. studied

B) 根据下列对话的情景,找出划线句子中一般要重读的单词。

7. — Can you help me with the work?
   — No, I can't help you with the work.
   A. No, can't B. help, work
   C. No, help, work D. I, can't
8. — What do you think of the play?
   — It is, of course, wonderful.
   A. wonderful B. of, course
   C. it, wonderful D. course, wonderful

C) 以下每组对话由句子①、②、③组成。指出这三个句子在一般情况下应该用什么语调。

9. Mr. Ford: ① Are you a teacher?
   Jack: ② No, but I am a student.
   Mr. Ford: ③ So you study in the school, don't you?
   A. ① 升调 ② 升调 ③ 降调
   B. ① 升调 ② 降调 ③ 升调
   C. ① 升调 ② 降调 ③ 降调
   D. ① 升调 ② 升调 ③ 升调
10. Boy: ① Excuse me.
    Policeman: ② Yes?
    Boy: ③ Is this the way to the Beijing Zoo?
    A. ① 降调 ② 升调 ③ 升调
    B. ① 降调 ② 降调 ③ 升调
    C. ① 升调 ② 升调 ③ 升调
    D. ① 升调 ② 降调 ③ 升调

KII 单项填空(共30小题,计分15%)

从A、B、C、D四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的正确答案。

11. He was very strong. People said he had ___ of three men.
    A. strength B. a strength
    C. the strength D. as strength
12. We can meet many ___ in the streets in San Francisco.
    A. chinese B. Chinese
    C. Chineses D. Chinese'
13. "Both answers are wrong" means ___ answer is correct.
    A. either B. all C. neither D. every
14. If we had followed his plan, we could have done the work better with ___ money and ___ people.
    A. little; fewer B. little; few
    C. less; fewer D. less; few
15. ___ you study, ___ progress you will make.
    A. Harder; more B. Harder; the more
    C. The harder; more
    D. The harder; the more
16. You are the ___ person I have ever met.
    A. kind B. kinder C. more kind
    D. kindest
17. I'll call on you ___ tomorrow.
    A. sometimes B. some time
    C. sometime D. some times
18. Would you like ___ an order at this time?

A. to place B. place
C. placing D. to placing

19. The First World War ___ four years.
A. cost B. spent C. lasted D. continued

20. You are her son and you are ___ to support her.
A. forced B. caused C. made D. obliged

21. I ___ him to learn another foreign language, but he didn't think it was a good idea.
A. persuaded B. suggested
C. hoped D. advised

22. Mary is always ready to ___ to her younger brother.
A. give up B. give off
C. give out D. give in

23. The problem ___ be worked out in a different way. And I have already done it.
A. must B. can C. may D. needn't

24. You'd better have your eyes ___.
A. examine B. examination
C. examined D. examining

25. She observed a man ___ the lock of the door.
A. to try to the force B. trying to force
C. being trying D. tried force

26. I deeply regret ___ at the meeting.
A. to speak B. having spoken
C. having been spoken D. being spoken

27. We haven't moved into the new house because the rooms ___.
A. are being painted B. were painted
C. have been painted D. are painted

28. He will go home when he ___ all the newspapers.
A. has sold B. sells
C. will sell D. sold

29. My watch is ___. I can't find it anywhere.
A. missed B. missing
C. to be missed D. being missed

30. It ___ nearly forty years ___ liberation.
A. was; for B. is; after
C. had been; since D. is; since

31. People in the West make ___ a rule to buy Christmas presents for their relatives and friends.
A. this B. it's C. it D. that

32. The conditions ___ those fine works were finished were usually of a most difficult kind.
A. under which B. of which
C. which D. to which

33. ___ you told me, I had no idea of it.
A. Till B. As C. Until D. Not until

34. Where ___ rubbish, there are flies.
A. there are B. there is
C. is D. there has

35. Let me go out, ___?
A. can I B. will you
C. shall I D. shall we

36. Mary with her sister ___ to school.
A. is going B. are going
C. were going D. have gone

37. ___ he is going to do it or not does not matter.
A. Whether B. If C. When D. Why

38. ___ what was going to happen, I would never have left her alone.
A. If I know B. If I would know
C. If I were to know D. Had I known

39. Never ___ with conditions like these.
A. I shall deal B. I have dealt
C. have I deal D. have I dealt

40. The railroad tracks ___ only a month ago are covered with the thick snow.
A. laid B. laying C. lain D. lying

第二部分(KU)英语知识综合应用

KU 完形填空(共25小题,计分25%)

通读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从41—65各题所给的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

The weather often changes what people do and how they do it. The weather is 41 every day in our 42 . It may even change the 43 we feel and think.

Meteorologists (气象学家)are scientists who 44 the weather. They 45 to predict (预报) the weather. 46 , they need to know 47 the weather will be 48 tomorrow, next week, maybe next month. 49 do they find out this 50 ?

For 51 scientists tried to predict the

weather by __52__ it. This doesn't work very __53__. If a man stands on a very __54__ mountain, he can only see a small part of the __55__. In 1820, a German scientist __56__ that scientists could __57__ a map of the way weather moves.

The weather tomorrow is __58__ today. It may move as __59__ as 30 miles an hour. It may move 725 miles in 24 hours.

__60__ weather moves, the best way to predict __61__ is to use maps. You __62__ see a picture of the weather for __63__ parts of the country on a map. Winter storms of rain and __64__ can be 1,000 miles wide. Meteorologists can only see a storm this __65__ on a map.

41. A. necessary B. important C. natural D. bright
42. A. study B. job C. activity D. lives
43. A. way B. road C. line D. sense
44. A. know B. change C. study D. like
45. A. try B. want C. help D. decide
46. A. For example B. In face C. That is D. However
47. A. where B. how C. which D. what
48. A. to B. like C. for D. from
49. A. How B. Why C. When D. Where
50. A. advice B. experience C. information D. news
51. A. a short while B. a long time C. the first time D. ever
52. A. believing in B. depending on C. listening to D. looking at
53. A. clearly B. easily C. well D. hard
54. A. distant B. high C. beautiful D. huge
55. A. world B. scene C. country D. weather
56. A. showed B. agreed C. insisted D. expected
57. A. draw B. buy C. get D. copy
58. A. high up B. far away C. over there D. near here
59. A. soon B. far C. slow D. fast
60. A. Unless B. If C. Because D. Though
61. A. that B. it C. this D. one
62. A. can B. can't C. must D. mustn't
63. A. few B. less C. large D. no
64. A. water B. cloud C. steam D. snow
65. A. big B. far C. long D. tall

第三部分(U)英语应用

UI 阅读理解(共 20 小题,计分 40%)

(A)

Mrs Jones was over eighty, but she still drove her old car like a woman half her age She loved driving very fast, and was proud of the fact that she had never, in her thirty years of driving, been caught for a driving offence (违章).

Then one day she nearly lost her record. A polce car followed her, and the policemen in it saw her pass a red light without stopping.

When Mrs Jones came before the judge, he looked at her and said that she was too old to drive a car, and that the reason why she had not stopped at the red light was most probably that her eyes had become weak with old age, so that she had simply not seen it.

When the judge had finished what he was saying, Mrs Jones opened the big handbag she was carrying and took out her sewing. Without saying a word, she chose a needle (针) with a very small eye, and threaded it at her first try.

When she had successfully done this, she took the thread out of the needle again and handed both the needle and the thread to the judge, saying, "Now it is your turn. I suppose you drive a car, and that you have no doubts (怀疑) about your own eyesight."

The judge took the needle and tried to thread it. After trying six times, he had still not succeeded. Mrs Jones was happy because her record remained unbroken.

66. Mrs Jones was driving a ___ car.
    A. 80 years old B. very old
    C. 30 years old D. 40 years old
67. The offence Mrs Jones made was ___.
    A. following a police car
    B. driving too fast
    C. passing a red light
    D. losing her record

68. The judge thought that Mrs Jones ____.
   A. drove well but carelessly
   B. was too old that she could not stop her car when seeing a red light
   C. didn't have good eyesight because of her old age
   D. was very weak and couldn't stop her car
69. Mrs Jones ____ what the judge said so she brought out her sewing ____.
   A. didn't hear; to have a rest
   B. heard; to show her contempt (轻视)
   C. didn't care; to show her contempt
   D. understood; to show her contempt
70. The judge had to set Mrs Jones free because ____.
   A. he failed to thread the needle
   B. he tried six times to thread the needle
   C. he failed to prove that Mrs Jones' eyesight was too poor for her to drive
   D. Mrs Jone insisted that her record would be kept

(B)

Visitors to the United States are often surt prised to learn the distance from the east coas- (海岸) to the west coast. It is more than 3,500 kilometres from the Atlantic Ocean on the east coast to the Pacific Ocear on the west. A jet plane crosses the continental United States in about five hours, but a traveler in a fast rail road train needs more than forty-eight hour- to cross the country. The new state of Hawaiis (夏威夷) is very far from the states on the east coast of the continent. Hawaii is in the Pacific Ocean. It is more than 3,000 kilometres from Hawaii to the mainland of the United States.

71. The main idea of this passage is the United States is ____.
   A. smaller than most people think it is
   B. a very big country
   C. a strong country
   D. a very famous country
72. This passage tells us the distance ____.
   A. from New York to Chicago
   B. from Hawaii to the east coast
   C. from the east coast to the west coast
   D. from the Canadian border to the Mexican border
73. People who visit the United States are often surprised when they ____.
   A. come to the east coast of the United States
   B. know how far it is from the east coast to the west coast
   C. are in the jet plane
   D. travel in a fast train
74. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
   A. It takes a traveler more than 48 hours to cross the country by fast car.
   B. There are no mountains in the continental U.S.
   C. America is in the Atlantic Ocean.
   D. Hawaii is far away from the mainland of the U.S.

(C)

Most American children eat potatoes every day, but they do not know which part of the patato is most nourishing (有营养的). Take a sharp knife and cut a very thin slice (片) from it and hold it to the light, you will see that the potato has skin, an outside rim (边) and the inner part. The outside rim which is right under the skin is most nourishing. But this part is often thrown away with the skin. Even the skin itself is better for food than the inside. When eating a cooked potato, if you choose the inside and leave the outside, you are wasting the best part of it. If you can't eat the whole potato, it is better to eat the outside rim and leave the inner part.

75. A potato has ____.
   A. one part only B. two parts
   C. three parts D. four parts
76. The best part of the potato is the ____.
   A. middle B. skin C. outside rim
   D. inside
77. In fact the skin is ____.
   A. no good at all
   B. better than the inside part
   C. better than the outside rim
   D. as good as the outside rim
78. What does this passage tell us? It tells us

—.

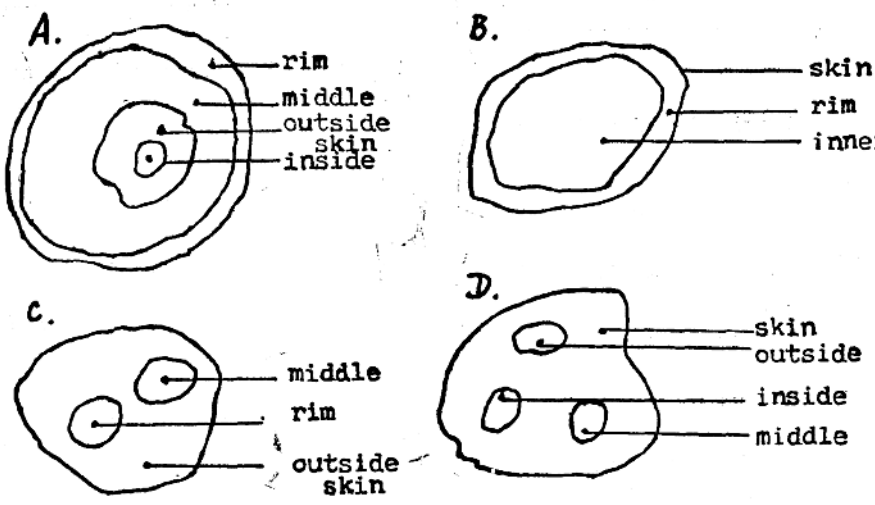
A. how to cook potatoes

B. how to cut potatoes

C. what a potato is made up of

D. how to eat potatoes

79. Among the following four pictures, which if the right one for the slice of a potato you cut?



(D)

I'd always loved my brother, Robby. He was handsome and the star of the football team in our school. We were both in school when my mother told me Robby had blood cancer (癌). It was going to be a long, hard battle, she said, and we had to stick together. She wanted me and my elder brother, Ed, who lived away from home at college, to lead as usual a life as we could, yet she wanted us to know everything that was going on.

In spite of the horrible thing that was happening to my family, my mother kept my life as usual. She insisted that I keep up with the activities (活动) in school. When I was invited to the spring dance I felt difficult. Should I go, with Robby in pain and dying? Yes, said my mother, and she took me to town to buy me a dress.

Robby had been dead only a short while when I graduated from school. I'd always planned to go to New York after graduation to study acting (演戏). I can't go now, I thought. Robby's gone, Ed is away at college and mother will want me to be at home with her.

How could I leave her now? I knew that when there is a death of a child in a family, the remaining child at home is all the more dear.

My mother could have said, "Stay by my side. I lost one child and I don't want to lose sight of another." But she's always known of my wish to be an actress. "You're going to New York," she told me one morning. "Life is meant to be lived." She let me go even though she was still sad over Robby and would miss me terribly. She wanted me to go out into the world and have a chance at a full, meaningful life.

My mother not only showed me how to accept death, she showed me how to accept life.

80. When Robby developed blood cancer, my mother ——.

A. tried to keep it secret from us

B. asked us to study at home

C. kept us known about everything

D. wanted us to do everything to save his life

81. When I was invited to the spring dance, ——.

A. my mother suggested that I accept

though I felt difficult

B. my mother bought me a dress instead of allowing me to go to the party

C. I was too pleased to feel my difficulty in accepting

D. I didn't know if I should accept because my mother was very busy taking care of Robby

82. Robby died ____.

A. on the same day that I graduated from school

B. a little before I finished school

C. after I left for New York to study acting

D. a little after I asked for my mother's advice about my future

83. My mother let me go to New York, because ____.

A. she didn't want me to stay by heside

B. she wanted me to live my own life

C. she wanted to live her own life

D. she didn't want to be sad over Robby any more

84. My mother showed me how to accept death ____.

A. by forgetting the loss of her own child

B. by keeping her sadness from us

C. by being sad over Robby's death

D. by suggesting that we lead a usual life

85. My mother showed me how to accept life ____.

A. by not allowing me to leave home

B. by forcing me to bear my brother's death

C. by saying that life is for living

D. by suggesting that the child remaining at home is dear

UII 书面表达(共1题,计分15%)

说明：六月一日是个星期天,天气晴朗，李明和张红一起去参观西安（Xi'an）动物园。请以李明的口吻写一篇日记。内容要点如下：

1. 距离：离学校约4公里。

2. 交通工具：坐10路公共汽车。

3. 时间：9时出发，15分钟后到达，12时回到家。

4. 游人：父母带孩子,学生,村民。

5. 动物：象、熊，狮，猴，鸟等。对猴作简略描述。

要求：1. 要有标题。2. 按写日记的格式书写。

3. 字数：80—130。

高三英语标准化质量检测

标准答卷纸（ ）

姓名_____

考 号 填 写

试卷类型									
A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
B	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
C	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
D	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D

31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D

46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D

61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D

76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85
A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D

书面表达：

MET (2)

第一部分(K)英语知识

KI 语音知识(共10小题,计分5%)

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

1. theatre A. breath B. treat
   C. realize D. reason
2. progress(n.) A. improve B. whole
   C. develop D. belong
3. demand A. enough B. fever
   C. several D. connect
4. captain A. straight B. failure
   C. mainly D. portrait
5. often A. certainly B. return
   C. whistle D. factory
6. example A. exercise B. expect
   C. explain D. exactly

B) 根据下列对话的情景,找出划线句子中一般要重读的单词。

7. — Will you go to the concert with me?
   — I'm sorry, I have to prepare for my exams.
   A. sorry, have, exams
   B. sorry, prepare, exams
   C. sorry, have, prepare
   D. sorry, I, my
8. — Shall I come to see you again, doctor?
   — No, you needn't come, unless you feel worse.
   A. needn't, unless, you
   B. No, come, feel
   C. needn't, come, feel, worse
   D. No, feel, worse

C) 以下每组对话由句子①、②、③组成。指出这三个句子在一般情况下应该用什么语调。

9. ① Kate: Is your father a musician or a pianist.
   ② Mary: He is neither a musician or a pianist.
   ③ What is he then?
   A. ① 升调 ② 降调 ③ 降调
   B. ① 升调 ② 升调 ③ 降调
   C. ① 降调 ② 降调 ③ 降调
   D. ① 升调 ② 降调 ③ 升调
10. ① John: Where else have you been besides London, Jack?
    ② Jack: What did he say, Tom?
    ③ Tom: He asked where else you had been besides London.
    A. ① 升调 ② 降调 ③ 升调
    B. ① 降调 ② 升调 ③ 降调
    C. ① 升调 ② 升调 ③ 降调
    D. ① 降调 ② 降调 ③ 降调

KII 单项填空(共30小题,计分15%)

从A,B,C,D四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的正确答案。

11. It is too foolish ___ him.
    A. for you to believe
    B. to you to believe in
    C. of you to believe
    D. for your believing in
12. Wilson went fishing with ___ boys.
    A. two little other B. other two little
    C. other little two D. two other little
13. Whose magazine ___ over there?
    A. is that B. are these
    C. is this D. are those
14. "Is your computer like Bill's and Ann's?"
    "Yes, it's almost the same as ___."
    A. them B. they C. their D. theirs
15. There are always some differences in manner between Frenchmen and ___.
    A. German B. Germen C. Germans
    D. Germanies
16. This year they have produced ___ grain ___ they did last year.

A. as much ... as B. as few ... as
C. much ... than D. fewer ... than

17. The glass works ___ put up in 1985.
A. was B. were C. is D. had been

18. All the students are busy ___ their lessons ___ that pretty girl.
A. with ... besides
B. going over ... beside
C. go over ... except
D. going over ... except

19. The student looks more like ___ European than ___ African.
A. a ... a B. an ... an C. a ... an
D. an ... a

20. "Tailor graduated from college at a very young age."
"He ___ have been an excellent student."
A. must B. could C. should D. might

21. The farmer uses wood to build a house ___ to store wheat.
A. with which B. where C. which
D. in which

22. When I returned home, I found the door open and something ___.
A. losing B. robbing C. stolen D. missed

23. "I can't see the words on the blackboard clearly."
"Perhaps you need ___."
A. to examine your eyes
B. to have your eyes examined
C. to have examined your eyes
D. to be examined your eyes

24. I don't think that your watch is ___.
A. worthy of the price
B. worth the price
C. worth of the price
D. worthy of buying

25. No ___ country in the world has as large a population as China.
A. other B. any C. another D. some

26. Fresh air, better food, enough sleep and exercises will ___ your health.
A. benefit for B. benefit from
C. benefit D. be benefited to

27. The manager promised his secretary ___ in salary.
A. a rise B. an advance C. a raise
D. a growth

28. They have spent a large ___ of money on their new house.
A. deal B. amount C. number D. piece

29. Betty bought a blue hat to ___ with her blue dress.
A. fit B. match C. marry D. go

30. Weighing five hundred pounds, ___.
A. she could not move the piano
B. the piano could not move
C. the piano was too difficult to move
D. the piano was too heavy for her to move

31. All the ___ people are to unite to rise up against the ___.
A. oppressed ... oppressing
B. oppressing ... oppressed
C. oppressed ... oppressed
D. oppressing ... oppressing

32. You must pay attention to ___ the works of LuXun.
A. read B. reading C. being read
D. be read

33. The play was ___ at the People's Theatre at that time.
A. shown B. put on C. on D. A, B and C

34. Not until 1914 ___.
A. Einstein's Theory of Relativity was fully understood
B. was fully understood Einstein's Theory of Relativity
C. was understood fully Einstein's Theory of Relativity
D. was Einstein's Theory of Relativity fully understood

35. ___ was obvious that the driver could not control his car.
A. It B. That C. Which D. This

36. Nothing can go faster than light, ___ has been learned from physics.
A. that B. as C. which D. B and C

37. The temperature lowered ___ degree that the water froze.
A. to such a B. such a
C. so a D. to a such

38. ___ tomorrow, we would have to put off the sports meet.
A. Should it rain B. If it rained
C. Were it to rain D. A, B and C

39. ___, there can be no wind.
A. The moon having not atmosphere
B. The moon's having no atmosphere
C. For the moon to have no atmosphere
D. The moon having no atomsphere

40. Before trying to talk to an American in English for the first time, ___.
A. my English was rather limited
B. my teacher of English often encouraged me to speak English
C. no one believed that I could speak the language
D. my sister was shy of meeting a foreigner

第二部分(KU)英语知识综合运用

完形填空(共25小题,计分25%)

通读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从41—65各题所给的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

Years ago I lived in an apartment building (公寓) in a large city. The building next door was only 41 feet away from mine, and I could look across the alley (小巷) into the apartment on 42 floor as mine. There was a woman who lived there, 43 I had never met, yet I 44 see her as she sat by her window each afternoon, sewing 45 reading.

After several months 46 by, I began to 47 that her windows were dirty. 48 was indistinct (模糊的) through the dirty windows. I 49 say to myself, "I wonder why that woman doesn't 50 her windows. They really 51 dreadful.

One bright morning I decided to 52 my spring house cleaning and thoroughly cleaned my apartment, including 53 the windows on the inside.

Later in the afternoon when 54, I sat down by the window with a cup of coffee 55. 56! Across the way, the woman sitting by her window was 57 visible. Her windows were clean.

Then it dawned on me (恍然大悟). I had been 58 her dirty windows, but 59 I was observing them 60 my own dirty windows!

That was 61 lesson for me. 62 had I looked at and criticized others through the veil(面纱) of my own ignorance (无知), through the mist (薄雾) of my own shortcomings?

Since then, whenever I have been 63 to pass judgment on someone, I ask myself first. "Am I looking at him through my own dirty windows?" Then I 64 the windows of my own world 65 I may see the world about me more clearly.

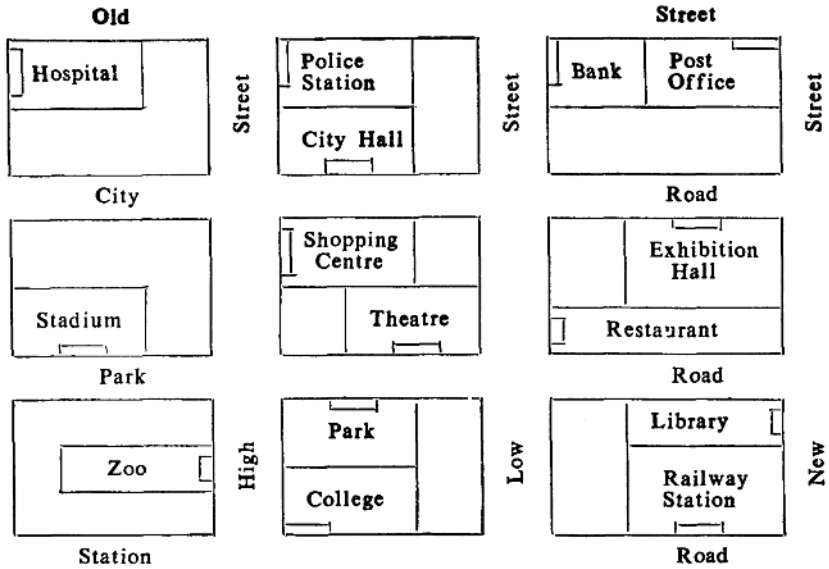
41. A. little B. a little C. a few D. few
42. A. such B. so C. so a D. the same
43. A. who B. whom C. that D. whose
44. A. could B. might C. should D. would
45. A. and B. or C. but D. while
46. A. went B. has gone C. had gone D. would go
47. A. find out B. observe C. watch D. notice
48. A. Everything B. Nothing C. Something D. Any thing
49. A. used to B. would C. often D. was used to
50. A. open B. close C. wash D. repair
51. A. look B. seem C. appear D. are
52. A. get B. take C. make D. do
53. A. wash B. washing C. to wash D. washed
54. A. was finished B. finished C. have finished D. had finished
55. A. to have rest B. take a rest C. for rest D. for a rest
56. A. How a surprise B. How surprise C. What a surprise D. What surprise
57. A. clearly B. cleanly C. entirely D. partly
58. A. blaming B. criticizing C. scolding D. punishing
59. A. all at once B. all the way C. all the same D. all the time
60. A. through B. from C. across D. between
61. A. a quite good B. quite a good C. rather a good D. a rather good
62. A. How much B. How long C. How often D. How soon
63. A. sent B. brought C. invited D. tempted
64. A. try to clean B. try cleaning C. tried to clean D. tried cleaning
65. A. and that B. so that C. with that D. except that

第三部分(U)英语应用

UI 阅读理解(共20小题,计分40%)

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

(A)



66. You are now standing in front of a hospital. Turn south to City Road. Turn left and walk to High Street. Turn left and walk one block(街区). Where are you?
A. Police Station B. City Hall
C. Shopping Centre D. City Road

67. Now turn right on Old Street, walk along Old Street for two blocks. Where are you?
A. Bank B. Post Office
C. Exhibition Hall D. Theatre

68. Now walk along New Street and turn right at Park Road, walk along and stop at the end of the first block. Where are you?
A. Library B. Railway Station
C. Restaurant D. College

69. Now turn left and walk one block, and then turn right. Now you are in ____.
A. New Street B. Station Road
C. Low Street D. High Street

70. Now walk one block, turn right and walk one half block. Where are you?
A. Stadium B. Park
C. Zoo D. Hospital

(B)

An Englishman was showing as foreign visitor the sights of London. "What's that strange building?" asked the visitor. "That's the Tower of London." "I see. How long did it take to build it?" "About 500 years,""In my country we could have built it in 5 months." said the visitor. Shortly after that they came to St. Paul's Cathedral (圣保罗大教堂). "Very interesting!" said the visitor. "How long did it take to build it?" "Nearly 40 years" said the Englishman. "In my country we could have done it in 40 days at most," said the visitor. This went on all day. They visited most of the best known buildings in the capital. Every time they saw a new one, the visitor asked what it was and how long it's taken to build it. Then he said that it could have been done much faster in his country. Finally