

# MET

## 高三英语标准化 综合测试题

王树凯 尹玉成 主编

天津人民出版社

met

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# 目 录

MET(一).....	杨学愚 周国祯(1)
MET(二).....	李凤墀 徐 瑛(8)
MET(三).....	张春林 杨晓印(15)
MET(四).....	王中梁 余四志新(22)
MET(五).....	董立德 张晓岚(29)
MET(六).....	李宝芬 俞声弟(35)
MET(七).....	李庆英 陈向党(41)
MET(八).....	吴文耀 刘盱杲(48)
MET(九).....	章耀城 刘锦城(55)
MET(十).....	(67)

## MET (一)

### 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. suggestion  
A. nation                      B. invitation  
C. question                    D. condition
2. possible  
A. liquid                        B. active  
C. holiday                      D. cinema
3. school  
A. stomach                      B. search  
C. touch                        D. catch
4. worm  
A. horse                        B. short  
C. born                         D. world
5. nose  
A. basin                        B. rise  
C. price                        D. face
6. though  
A. thrust                        B. month  
C. theatre                      D. breathe

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. — Mrs. Jones, this is Mr. John Smith.  
— I'm very glad to meet you.  
A. I, very, you    B. very, glad, meet  
C. am, to, you    D. glad, meet, you
8. — What can I do for you?  
— I want something for my cow, please.  
A. can, do, you    B. what, I, for  
C. do, for, you    D. what, do

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 Jane: You like fish, don't you?  
② John: Yes, and I like chicken, too.  
③ Jane: Which would you rather have — chicken or fish?  
A. ① 升调 ② 降调 ③ 降调

B. ① 升调 ② 降调 ③ 升调

C. ① 降调 ② 升调 ③ 降调

D. ① 降调 ② 降调 ③ 升调

10. ① Peter: Where's Kate?  
② Mary: Kate's in hospital.  
③ Peter: Kate's in hospital?  
A. ① 降调 ② 降调 ③ 降调  
B. ① 升调 ② 降调 ③ 降调  
C. ① 降调 ② 升调 ③ 升调  
D. ① 降调 ② 降调 ③ 升调

#### KII 单项填空(共 30 小题, 计分 15%)

11. She        forget what        her this morning.  
A. had not better ... her father told  
B. would better to ... did her father tell  
C. had better not ... her father told  
D. had better not to ... did her father tell
12. He        is a teacher.  
A. and you    B. as well you  
C. well as you    D. as well as you
13. He is the only student        can speak two foreign languages in the class.  
A. that    B. which    C. who    D. whom
14. The recorders we made this year are better than       .  
A. that we made last year  
B. those we made last year  
C. we made last year  
D. which we made last year
15. Jim likes swimming, but doesn't like fishing.       .  
A. So it is with Dick    B. So does Dick  
C. Neither does Dick  
D. Nor does Dick
16. He found Mary        at the piano, with her back to them.         
A. seating    B. sat  
C. seated    D. sitting

17. He helped me — getting the ticket.  
A. with B. in C. on D. at
18. I remember to — you one evening at the party.  
A. have seen B. see  
C. seeing D. having seen
19. They are the teachers — great respect.  
A. worth B. worth while  
C. worthy of D. worthy
20. His strength — after running that long distance.  
A. gave in B. gave off  
C. gave up D. gave out
21. What is Peter like? He —.  
A. like a cup of coffee  
B. likes a cup of tea  
C. isn't very well  
D. isn't very handsome
22. They knocked him down and —.  
A. robbed him of his watch  
B. stole him his watch  
C. robbed his watch from him  
D. stole his watch from him
23. He went fishing — a warm morning in April.  
A. on B. in C. at D. during
24. Let's have a rest, —?  
A. will you B. don't you  
C. shall we D. don't we
25. He hardly ever leaves the house after ten at night, —?  
A. doesn't B. does he  
C. isn't he D. is he
26. — honest girl Jane is!  
A. What a B. How  
C. What an D. What
27. Her opinion sounds much more reasonable than —.  
A. anyone B. anyone's  
C. anyone's else D. anyone else's
28. In that hotel I rent a room to —.  
A. live there B. live  
C. live in D. live in it
29. My mother — cooking, and I — my homework.  
A. went on ... went on with  
B. went on to ... went on  
C. went on to ... went ahead with  
D. went on with ... went ahead with
30. —, the Tianjin Railway Station has taken on a new look.  
A. After rebuilding  
B. Having been rebuilt  
C. Being rebuilt  
D. Having rebuilt
31. The policeman led a blind man — and took him across the busy street.  
A. in the hand B. by his hand  
C. with the hand D. by the hand
32. He said that idea of — was a good one.  
A. him B. my C. mine D. her
33. —, but also he was a great communist fighter.  
A. Not only Norman Bethune was a doctor  
B. Not only a doctor Norman Bethune was  
C. Not only a doctor was Norman Bethune  
D. Not only was Norman Bethune a doctor
34. As soon as the rain —, we —.  
A. will ... will leave  
B. stops ... will leave  
C. stop ... shall leave  
D. will stop ... leave
35. He lay sleepless on his bed, so he took some — pills.  
A. sleeping B. sleep  
C. sleepy D. asleep
36. It is necessary that he — everything ready by the end of the week.  
A. he gets B. he will  
C. he got D. he get
37. The film — this Saturday.  
A. is to show B. is to be shown  
C. is shown D. shows
38. The night was — hot for anyone to sleep comfortably in those rooms.  
A. very B. enough C. too D. much
39. By five o'clock yesterday, we — our homework and were watching television.  
A. finished B. had finished  
C. were finishing D. has finished
40. On my way back, I — my brother's house.  
A. called on B. dropped in at  
C. went in on D. paid a visit



## 第二部分(KU)英语知识综合运用

### KU 完形填空(共 25 小题, 计分 25%)

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

#### (A)

The first telegraph cable (41) under the sea between England and France in 1850. Cables are (42) thicker and heavier than telegraph wires. There are (43) for this: one reason is that the salt water of the sea harms ordinary telegraph wires, and so they have to be protected; (44) is that, because electricity passes easily through water, wires have to be covered (45) electric signals (46) are passing through them from escaping and (47) in the sea; a third reason is that cables have to be very strong (48) they will break while they are being laid (49) the bottom of the sea from a ship (50) on the surface.

41. A. was lay                      B. was lain  
C. was laid                      D. was being lain
42. A. much more                      B. very much  
C. even more                      D. a lot of
43. A. a number of reasons  
B. the number of reasons  
C. a great amount of reasons  
D. a great amount of reason
44. A. other                      B. the other  
C. second reason                      D. another
45. A. to be prevented                      B. to prevent  
C. being prevented                      D. to have prevented
46. A. what                      B. which  
C. of which                      D. from which
47. A. getting lost                      B. to get lost  
C. getting missed                      D. to get missing
48. A. but                      B. so                      C. then                      D. or
49. A. along                      B. upon                      C. on                      D. above
50. A. to sail                      B. having sailed  
C. sailing                      D. that sail

#### (B)

It was already late when we started (51) for (52) next town, (53), according to the map, was about fifteen miles (54) on the other (55) of the hills. We felt sure that we (56) find a place to spend the night at. Darkness (57) soon (58) we left, but (59) there were no other cars on the road (60) we drove quickly along the narrow road that led to the hills. As we climbed (61), it became colder and a heavy rain began to fall, (62) it difficult at times to see the road clearly. We had to slow down.

After (63) for about twenty miles, there was still no (64) of the town which was marked on the map. We were beginning to get (65). We stopped and decided to spend the night in the car.

51. A. on                      B. out                      C. in                      D. up
52. A. a                      B. the                      C. an                      D. that
53. A. who                      B. where                      C. what                      D. which
54. A. away                      B. from                      C. apart                      D. up
55. A. part                      B. aside                      C. side                      D. line
56. A. will                      B. can                      C. would                      D. ought
57. A. falls                      B. fell                      C. fallen                      D. felt
58. A. before                      B. later                      C. as                      D. after
59. A. unluckily                      B. suddenly  
C. especially                      D. gently
60. A. since                      B. as                      C. because                      D. for
61. A. high                      B. higher                      C. top                      D. height
62. A. made                      B. let                      C. letting                      D. making
63. A. travel                      B. traveled  
C. traveling                      D. starting
64. A. sign                      B. signal  
C. picture                      D. warning
65. A. worried                      B. excited  
C. pleased                      D. saddened

## 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)

What would you do if you met a shark (鲨鱼) while you were swimming? A man who

knows all about sharks has given some rules to help you swim safely.

If you ever do see a shark, swim slowly for shore. Don't kick hard and splash (飞溅) because this may excite it. You could never outswim (游过) a shark. It's one of the fastest fish in the sea.

If it comes too close, put your head under water and yell (叫喊) "Go away." It can't hear what you say, but the sound under water may make it afraid.

But what if it still keeps coming after you? Then you should try to hit it on the nose. You see, a blow on the nose hurts the shark the most. If it comes back, do the same thing again.

66. What is the main idea of the short talk?

- A. How to swim faster than a shark.
- B. How to avoid meeting sharks while swimming.
- C. How fast sharks swim.
- D. What to do if you met a shark while swimming.

67. What would be the right thing to do if you met a shark?

- A. Swim quickly for shore.
- B. Swim slowly for shore.
- C. Kick hard and splash because this might excite the shark.
- D. Try to outswim the shark.

68. If the shark comes too close, put your head under water and yell, "Go away" because \_\_\_\_.

- A. the shark might be frightened by the sound you make
- B. the shark is afraid of human voice
- C. the shark would get excited by the yell
- D. the shark could understand human language

69. What is the right thing to do when the shark gets very close to you?

- A. Hitting the shark with a knife.
- B. Diving to the bottom of the water.
- C. Hitting the shark on the nose.
- D. Hitting the shark on the back.

(B)

Since telegrams are paid by the word,

every word costs money, and people always try and use as few words as possible. "Little words" like 'a', 'an', and 'the' disappear. So do all those auxiliary verbs that English students hate: do, does, are, is .... So, a journalist (新闻记者) who wanted to know how old the film star Cary Grant was, sent a telegram saying: "How old Cary Grant?"

Unfortunately, although the 'little words' have gone, nobody knows exactly where they have gone from. So, the journalist received a reply from Cary Grant which said: "Old Cary Grant fine. How you?"

But perhaps the shortest telegram in the English language was from Irish writer Oscar Wilde. He was living in Paris and he cabled (发电报) his publisher in Britain to see how his new book was doing. The message read: "?" The publisher cabled back: "!"

70. Why do people always try and use as few words as possible when they cable? Because \_\_\_\_.

- A. more words cost more money
- B. they think it unnecessary to use "little words"
- C. few words can make everything clear
- D. they hate to use auxiliary verbs like "do, does, are, is," and so on

71. Which of the following answers is what the journalist wanted from Cary Grant?

- A. Old Cary Grant is fine. How about you?
- B. Old Cary Grant isn't well. And you?
- C. Cary Grant is thirty-four years old.
- D. Old Cary Grant is fifty.

72. What does "!" mean in the last paragraph?

- A. Yes.
- B. That's all right.
- C. Of course, not
- D. I don't know.

73. According to the passage, we can see that using as few words as possible sometimes will \_\_\_\_.

- A. be useless
- B. help us a lot
- C. cause trouble
- D. waste money

74. What is the best title to this passage?

- A. Journalists and Film Stars
- B. The shortest Telegram in the World
- C. The Use of 'Little Words'
- D. Language of Telegrams



## (C)

The word horsepower was first used two hundred years ago. James Watt had made the world's first widely used steam engine. He had no way of telling people exactly how powerful it was, for at that time there were no units for measuring power.

Watt decided to find out how much work one strong horse could do in one minute. He called that unit one horsepower. With this unit he could measure the work his steam engine could do.

He discovered that a horse could lift a 8800-pound weight 10 feet into the air in one minute. His engine could lift a 8800-pound weight 100 feet in one minute.

Because his engine did ten times as much work as the horse, Watt called it a ten-horsepower engine.

75. The passage says that Watt made the first \_\_\_\_.

- A. engine
- B. steam engine
- C. widely used steam engine
- D. useful engine

76. Watt wanted to find a way to \_\_\_\_.

- A. measure the work his engine could do
- B. tell people how powerful his engine was
- C. lift a 8800-pound weight
- D. both A and B

77. He made up a unit of measurement based on the strength of \_\_\_\_.

- A. a man
- B. ten horse
- C. his engine
- D. a horse

78. One horsepower would equal the \_\_\_\_.

- A. work a horse could do in a minute
- B. weight a horse could lift
- C. work a horse could do ten minutes
- D. weight of one horse

79. The best title for this passage is \_\_\_\_.

- A. Watt's Engine
- B. The Beginning of Horsepower
- C. Units of Measure
- D. It Happened 200 Years Ago

## (D)

Amoebas (阿米巴) are tiny animals that live in freshwater ponds. They resemble (类似) the first animals, which lived about a billion years ago. Under a microscope their one-celled (单细胞) bodies look something like irregular drops of water.

The amoeba has never developed any special organs. No part of its body does a special job. The amoeba moves by pushing some part, any part of its body forward as a kind of foot and then flowing into it.

It eats by flowing around its food and surrounding it; any part of its body can serve as a mouth or a stomach. It breathes by drawing in oxygen from the water around it, and any part of its body can serve as gills (呼吸器). The entire body is sensitive (敏感的) to light and sound. So any part of it can act as an eye or an ear. The amoeba's body is a jack-of-all-trades.

80. Amoebas are found in \_\_\_\_.

- A. the ocean
- B. any kind of pond
- C. fresh water
- D. any kind of water

81. The amoeba moves by \_\_\_\_.

- A. flowing into a kind of food
- B. pulling its body over the surface of the water
- C. crawling from object to object
- D. swimming

2. It eats by \_\_\_\_.

- A. drawing in its foot
- B. chewing (嚼) and swallowing
- C. pulling in its food with a foot
- D. flowing around its food

83. The amoeba has \_\_\_\_.

- A. a special organ for a stomach
- B. no special stomach
- C. a stomach like that of most animals
- D. none of the above

84. It is true that the amoeba \_\_\_\_.

- A. needs oxygen to live
- B. cannot hear
- C. is not sensitive to light
- D. can be seen without a microscope

85. The amoeba's body is called a jack-of-all-trades because \_\_\_\_.

- A. it is a very useful animal
- B. every part of its body does many things
- C. it does not need much in order to live
- D. both A and B

**UII 书面表达(共1题, 计分15%)**

下面有一段对话, 请用英语写一段短文转述其大

意。要求使用70—100个词, 意思、语句连贯, 不要把汉语逐条译成英语。

李 明: 张老师, 我今天不舒服, 想请假。

张老师: 是吗? 哪里不舒服?

李 明: 我咳嗽, 头疼得厉害。

张老师: 哎呀, 你去找大夫看看, 拿点药吃。

李 明: 我已经吃过药了, 想回家休息休息。

张老师: 好吧, 现在走吧。

# 高等学校入学考试

## 标准答卷纸 (一)

姓 名 \_\_\_\_\_

考 号 填 写

试 卷									
类 型	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
B	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
D	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
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书面表达:

## MET (二)

### 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. weight  
A. ceiling                      B. height  
C. railway                    D. foreign
2. breathe  
A. create                      B. retreat  
C. wealth                    D. break
3. many  
A. friend                      B. taste  
C. receive                   D. narrow
4. wait  
A. listen                      B. answered  
C. played                    D. finished
5. good  
A. tool                        B. wood  
C. blood                    D. foolish
6. machine  
A. stomach                   B. Christmas  
C. moustache               D. choke

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. How long have you studied in this school?  
I have studied here for six years.  
A. studied, years    B. six, years  
C. studied, six years  
D. here, six years
8. Where and when did you know Jack?  
I knew Jack in London in March, 1985.  
A. knew, London, 1985  
B. London, 1985  
C. knew, Jack, London, March  
D. London, March, 1985

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) Jane: How old is your grandmother?  
2) Rose: I think she's more than eighty.

3) Jane: More than eighty?

- A. ① 降调 ② 降调 ③ 升调  
B. ① 升调 ② 降调 ③ 升调  
C. ① 升调 ② 降调 ③ 降调  
D. ① 降调 ② 降调 ③ 降调

10. 1) Tom: Open the window, please.  
2) Pat: Sorry, but it won't open.  
3) Tom: Then we should have it repaired.  
A. ① 降调 ② 升调 ③ 降调  
B. ① 升调 ② 降调 ③ 升调  
C. ① 降调 ② 降调 ③ 升调  
D. ① 升调 ② 降调 ③ 降调

#### KII 单项填空(共 30 小题, 计分 15%)

11. China will always do what — has promised to do.  
A. it    B. he    C. she    D. her
12. Father can't walk very far now, and his legs quickly —.  
A. give up                      B. give out  
C. give away                   D. give off
13. You'll catch a cold — you put on more clothes.  
A. unless    B. when    C. if not    D. if
14. It was — she was about to speak that the telephone rang.  
A. which                      B. whom  
C. about it                    D. when
15. The light is still on. They — to switch it off.  
A. must forget                B. might forget  
C. must have forgotten  
D. may forget
16. The tailor made her a new —.  
A. clothes                      B. clothing  
C. cloth                        D. dress
17. If it — rain, we — wet.  
A. were to, should get  
B. were, would  
C. had, would have got

- D. was going to, would get
18. Mary realized she \_\_\_\_.
- A. was making fun of  
B. was made fun  
C. was being made fun of  
D. was being made fun
19. Tom is the tallest of \_\_\_\_ in the Smith family.
- A. any other member  
B. any of the members  
C. anyone of the members  
D. all the members
20. It is \_\_\_\_ the ancient temple.
- A. worth to visit  
B. worth while visit  
C. worth while visiting  
D. worthy to be visit
21. What kind of animals can live both \_\_\_\_ land and \_\_\_\_ water?
- A. in, in                      B. on, on  
C. in, by                      D. on, in
22. \_\_\_\_ the advanced countries, we still have a long way to go.
- A. Comparing with  
B. Compared with  
C. Being compared with  
D. Comparing to
23. Though she lived \_\_\_\_, she didn't feel \_\_\_\_.
- A. lonely, alone              B. alone, alone  
C. alone, lonely              D. lonely, lonely
24. Not only \_\_\_\_ how to do it but offered to help her as well.
- A. did he show her  
B. he showed her  
C. does he show her  
D. did he showed her
25. His suggestion \_\_\_\_ to see the art exhibition interested every one of us.
- A. which we should go  
B. that we go  
C. that we would go  
D. when we should go
26. Every picture except these two \_\_\_\_.
- A. has sold                      B. have sold  
C. have been sold              D. has been sold
27. While the boy \_\_\_\_ a letter, the phone \_\_\_\_.
- A. was writing, rang  
B. has written, has rang  
C. is writing, is ringing  
D. wrote, rang
28. If I were \_\_\_\_, I would take the advice.
- A. she    B. her    C. he    D. his
29. \_\_\_\_ Einsteins did manage to send \_\_\_\_ Einstein to a technical school.
- A. x, a                      B. An, an  
C. The, x                      D. x, x
30. The population of China is larger than \_\_\_\_ of Japan.
- A. one    B. those    C. these    D. that
31. Look, what you've done! You \_\_\_\_ more careful.
- A. may be                      B. should have been  
C. had to                      D. would be
32. "You've come just in time to help us."  
"Fine, what needs \_\_\_\_?"
- A. to be done                      B. I do  
C. done                      D. to do
33. Why do you have the water \_\_\_\_ all the time?
- A. ran                      B. to be running  
C. running                      D. being running
34. I held the little bird in my hand and felt its heart \_\_\_\_.
- A. beating                      B. jumping  
C. bumping                      D. knocking
35. He is \_\_\_\_ honest a man \_\_\_\_ a lie.
- A. so, to tell                      B. too, to tell  
C. very, to tell                      D. such, that tell
36. \_\_\_\_ still needs to be discussed.
- A. How is the plan to be carried out  
B. How the plan is to be carried out  
C. Why is the plan carried out  
D. Why the plan carried out
37. \_\_\_\_ there were no buses, we had to walk home.
- A. While                      B. For  
C. Unless                      D. As
38. She doesn't think there is anything he can \_\_\_\_.
- A. proud of it                      B. be proud of  
C. take pride with                      D. be pride in
39. Is this museum \_\_\_\_ some German friends visited last week?
- A. that                      B. where                      t

- C. in which      D. the one  
40. — so busy, she should come to help us.

- A. Were she not      B. Was she not  
C. If she is not      D. If she were no

## 第二部分(KU)英语知识综合运用

### KU 完形填空(共 25 小题, 计分 25%)

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

What's the time? (41) asks the question. (42) the answer, we look at a clock. But (43) do we know the clock is right? How can we tell what the time really is?

Every day, the sun (44) in the east. Many hours later, it (45) in the west. During the night the stars (46) the sky. It looks (47) the sun and the stars (48) over the earth. But it is really the earth (49) is moving. We use the movement of (50) to tell time. The earth is (51) spinning around. The time it (52) to spin round once is a day, as the earth spins, the side (53) the sun has daytime, (54) side has night.

The earth moves i another way, too. It travels round the sun. The path it (55) round the sun (56) its orbit (轨道). It takes the earth a year (57) one full trip round the sun. People have divided the year (58) twelve months.

Before modern clocks (59), people used shadow clocks to tell the time. Shadow clocks worked all right when the sun (60). But (61) a cloudy or rainy day, there was (62) to tell what time it was.

Telling the day of the year was sometimes a problem, too. People made calendars (日历) to help them. Astronomers (天文学家) had to (63) the first calendars. Calendars were important because they told farmers when to harvest. Different sorts of calendars (64). Some measure a month (65) the moon. On these calendars the time from one moon to the next is one month.

41. A. Everyone      B. No one  
C. Someone      D. Anyone  
42. A. Finding      B. To find  
C. Having found      D. Having been found  
43. A. when      B. where  
C. what      D. how  
44. A. rose      B. raises  
C. raised      D. rises

45. A. is setting      B. set  
C. sets      D. has set  
46. A. move through      B. move across  
C. turn round      D. turn over  
47. A. as if      B. even if  
C. if      D. even  
48. A. are moving      B. move  
C. have moved      D. moving  
49. A. it      B. which  
C. that      D. what  
50. A. the sun      B. the moon  
C. the planet      D. the earth  
51. A. often      B. rarely  
C. always      D. usually  
52. A. makes      B. takes  
C. costs      D. gets  
53. A. faces      B. faced  
C. facing      D. is facing  
54. A. Other      B. The other  
C. Another      D. The another  
55. A. takes      B. goes  
C. turns      D. connects  
56. A. called      B. calling  
C. to call      D. is called  
57. A. to take      B. to make  
C. making      D. taking  
58. A. in      B. to  
C. into      D. by  
59. A. invented      B. are invented  
C. to be invented      D. were invented  
60. A. was shining      B. is shining  
C. shines      D. shone  
61. A. in      B. at  
C. on      D. for  
62. A. on time      B. no need  
C. no one      D. no way  
63. A. work out      B. working out  
C. to work with      D. working with  
64. A. have made up      B. had made up  
C. had been made up  
D. have been made up  
65. A. with      B. by  
C. through      D. beyond



### 第三部分(U)英语应用

#### UI 阅读理解(共20小题, 计40%)

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

##### A

Geoff and I sat in the car watching them in great interest. We both agreed that we should try and film them, but for the first time on the trip, we had a difference of opinion as to how best this should be done. I wanted Geoff to use the longest lenses (镜头), and film from the road. My reason being that the birds were obviously used to the movement of cars and people there, so they would certainly be given to the feeling of danger and stop fishing if we went any closer.

66. The writer and Geoff sat there watching

- .
- A. cars going and coming
- B. people doing something
- C. birds catching fish
- D. a film being shown

67. On the trip they —.

- A. never agreed with each other
- B. agreed with each other all the time
- C. were against each other
- D. sometimes had different ideas

68. In the passage "film" means —.

- A. to see a film
- B. to show
- C. to take a photo of something
- D. to take a motion (运动的) picture of something

69. The writer wanted Geoff to film from the road, but Geoff —.

- A. didn't listen to him
- B. didn't agree
- C. wanted to go closer
- D. wanted to film the birds without giving them the feeling of danger

70. If people moved up and down the road —.

- A. the birds would stop to watch
- B. the birds would go on fishing
- C. the birds would be afraid

D. the birds would fly away

##### B

We cannot feel speed. But our senses let us know that we are moving. We see things moving past us and feel that we are being shaken.

We can feel acceleration (加速度), an increase in speed. But we notice it only a short time. For instance, we feel it during the take off run of an airliner.

We feel the plane's acceleration because our bodies do not gain speed as fast as the plane does. It seems that something is pushing us back against the seat. Actually, our bodies are trying to stay in the same place, while the plane is carrying us forward.

Soon the plane reaches a steady speed. Then because there is no longer any change in speed, the feeling of forward motion stops.

71. We can tell that we are moving by —.

- A. feeling ourselves being shaken
- B. feeling the speed
- C. watching things move past
- D. both A and C

72. Acceleration is the name for —.

- A. a steady speed
- B. an increase in speed
- C. any kind of movement
- D. the movement of a plane

73. During the take off of a plane, we feel that we are being —.

- A. lift out of the seat
- B. pushed back against the seat
- C. pushed down into the seat
- D. thrown forward

74. We feel the plane's acceleration because our bodies gain speed —.

- A. before the plane
- B. faster than the plane
- C. as fast as the plane
- D. more slowly than the plane

75. This feeling stops when —.

- A. the plane stops climbing
- B. the plane lands

- C. there is no longer change in speed
- D. we begin to feel speed

### C

Strange things happen to time when you travel, because the earth is divided into twenty-four zones (时辰), one hour apart. You can have days with more or fewer than twenty-four hours, and weeks with more or fewer than seven days.

If you make a five-day trip across the Atlantic Ocean, your ship enters a different time zone every day. As you enter each zone, the time changes one hour. Travelling west, you set your clock back, travelling east, you set it ahead. Each day of your trip has either twenty-five or twenty-three hours.

If you travel by ship across the Pacific, you cross the international date line. By agreement, this is the point where a new day begins. When you cross the line, you change your calendar (日历) one full day, backward or forward. Travelling east, today becomes yesterday; travelling west, it is tomorrow.

76. Strange things happen to time when you travel because \_\_\_\_.
- A. no day really has twenty-four hours
  - B. the earth is divided into time zones
  - C. time zones are not at all the same size
  - D. no one knows where time zones begin
77. The difference in time between zones is \_\_\_\_.
- A. seven days
  - B. twenty-four hours
  - C. one hour
  - D. more than seven days
78. From this selection it seems true that the Atlantic Ocean \_\_\_\_.
- A. is in one time zone
  - B. is divided into twenty-four zones
  - C. is divided into five time zones
  - D. cannot be crossed in five days
79. If you cross the ocean going east, you set your clock \_\_\_\_.
- A. one hour ahead in each new time zone
  - B. one hour ahead for the whole trip
  - C. one full day back for each time zone

- D. ahead by twenty-three hours

80. The international date line is the name for \_\_\_\_.

- A. the beginning of any new time zone
- B. any point where time changes by one hour
- C. the point where a new day begins
- D. any time zone in the Pacific Ocean

### D

You may have known the famous song. It's about a very old bridge. The bridge was in London, the United Kingdom. The bridge never fell down, but it is not there now.

London needed a modern new bridge. The old one was not very strong. Too many people had gone over it for too many years.

People had no idea about the old bridge. A man from the United States wanted to buy it and move it to Arizona. But how do you move a bridge?

It was a hard job and was like working a puzzle. First someone made a picture of the bridge. It showed where each stone belonged.

A number was put on each stone in the picture. The same numbers were painted on the real stones. Then the bridge was taken down. The stones were put on ships. They were sent across the sea to the United States. Piece by piece, the bridge was put back together. Each stone was put in the right place. Now the old bridge shines in Arizona. Let's hope this London Bridge doesn't fall down forever.

81. The United Kingdom lies in \_\_\_\_.
- A. the Southern Hemisphere(半球)
  - B. the Western Hemisphere
  - C. the Northeastern Hemisphere
  - D. the Eastern Hemisphere
82. The story is about \_\_\_\_.
- A. a bridge
  - B. the falling down of London Bridge
  - C. London Bridge
  - D. a bridge in Arizona
83. How was the bridge moved to the United States?
- A. It was taken down piece by piece and sent to the United States by sea.
  - B. A number was put on each stone.

- C. The stone were put on ships.  
D. It was taken down by the workers and moved to America.
84. London people sold the bridge because \_\_\_\_.
- A. it was no longer useful  
B. it was going to fall down  
C. too many people had gone over it for too many years  
D. they needed a new bridge
85. The bridge was successfully put back together because \_\_\_\_.
- A. it was still very strong

- B. it was taken down piece by piece  
C. the work was done carefully  
D. it was painted by workers

**UII 书面表达 (共1题, 计分15%)**

根据下面提供的情景写一段对话, 注意只写成病人(玛丽)和医生的对话, 不要叙述或翻译。主要情节不得遗漏, 细节和顺序可灵活处理。字数: 80—120个单词。

玛丽(简称 M)早晨感觉很不舒服, 头疼、发烧、咳嗽, 去看医生(简称 D)。医生询问她的病情, 给她量体温, 听诊, 查看喉咙; 还问她发病时间, 饮食情况, 是否服过药。最后告诉她病情不重, 不要着急, 按时服药, 卧床休息, 过两三天就会好的。