



国标人教版

普通高中课程标准实验教科书(必修)最新配套试卷

一测基础知识 卷I  
二测综合能力 卷II

挑战自我 尝试接触各类考试  
压轴题与竞赛题

# 单元双测

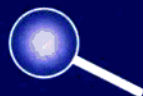
## 同步达标活页试卷

含月考卷，期中、期末专题复习与测试卷

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主 编 辛宝琦 刘向红  
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### 高中英语 ①

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中国少年儿童新闻出版总社  
中国少年儿童出版社





题序	一	二	三	四	五	六	七	八	九	十	十一	十二	总分	结分人	核分人
得分															

# 卷 I

## 一、听力 (20 分, 每小题 1 分)

第一节 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。

- Why can't the woman go to the west coast?  
A. She is ill. B. She is busy. C. Her boss doesn't allow her to.
- Where is the man going now?  
A. The school. B. His home. C. The market.
- What do we learn from the conversation?  
A. The man finds it easy to give up smoking.  
B. The woman believes the man can give up smoking.  
C. The man failed to give up smoking.
- What is Mr Stevenson?  
A. A teacher. B. A newspaperman. C. A traveler.
- Where does the conversation take place?  
A. At home. B. In a restaurant. C. In a hotel.

第二节 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, 回答第 6 至 7 题。

- What will the boy do tomorrow?  
A. Go to school. B. See a doctor. C. Stay at home.
- How many times did the boy take the medicine before he saw the doctor?  
A. Twice a day. B. Three times a day. C. Once a day.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 9 至 10 题。

- When does the girl have extra lessons?  
A. On Monday. B. On Tuesday. C. On Wednesday.
- What subject is the girl very weak in?  
A. English. B. Maths. C. Violin.
- What does the girl do on Wednesday?  
A. Have basketball practice.



B. Take part in a competition.

C. Have volleyball practice.

听第8段材料,回答第11至13题。

11. When does the conversation take place?

A. In the morning.

B. In the afternoon.

C. In the evening.

12. What does the man advise the woman to have?

A. French bread.

B. French toast.

C. Coffee.

13. How long has the restaurant been open?

A. Only 6 days.

B. More than 60 years.

C. About 16 years.

听第9段材料,回答第14至16题。

14. How long will it take the two speakers to get to Oldfield by car?

A. About a day.

B. About an hour.

C. About two and a half hours.

15. What's the probable relationship between the two speakers?

A. Friends.

B. Husband and wife.

C. Father and daughter.

16. Where have the two speakers finally decided to go?

A. Oldfield Adventure Park.

B. A small zoo.

C. Newport Waterworld.

听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。

17. Where does the speaker give the talk?

A. On TV.

B. In a class.

C. On the radio.

18. What music will be introduced?

A. Classical Eastern music, American music and pop.

B. Classical Western music, Indian music and pop.

C. Modern Western music, Indian music and pop.

19. What can't we hear in this broadcast?

A. Chinese classical music.

B. A Beethoven piano piece.

C. Songs sung by black Americans.

20. What kind of feeling do the musical compositions express?

A. Sadness.

B. Happiness.

C. Pride.

## 二、单词拼写(10分,每小题1分)

1. It is \_\_\_\_\_ (要求) that every student should recite the present text.

2. I'm \_\_\_\_\_ (出席;参加) at school of dress design now.

3. When first \_\_\_\_\_ (介绍;引入) to the market, these products enjoyed great success.

4. As is known to all, sports can \_\_\_\_\_ (开发) mind and body.

5. This is one of my \_\_\_\_\_ (照片) which were taken in my childhood.

6. He said that he \_\_\_\_\_ (后悔) having said those words at the meeting.

7. We were \_\_\_\_\_ (告知) that a sudden storm had just started nearby.

8. He is liked by everyone else in the class and he is \_\_\_\_\_ (选为) monitor.

9. The lecture to be given by a famous \_\_\_\_\_ (教授) promises to be exciting.

10. The news that our city football game won the first place was \_\_\_\_\_ (广播) over the radio just now.

## 三、选用合适的词或词组并用其正确的形式填空(10分,每小题1分)

sound like; require; consist of; leave out; relate to; cover; donate to; refer to; experience; continue

1. Young boys hope to \_\_\_\_\_ adventures before they do have an adventure.

2. He \_\_\_\_\_ most of his books \_\_\_\_\_ our school library.



- The person our teacher \_\_\_\_\_ just now is an ancient scientist.
- Look, you have \_\_\_\_\_ a letter again in this word.
- If you \_\_\_\_\_ the results \_\_\_\_\_ the cause, you'll find things are not that simple.
- 70% of the surface of the earth is \_\_\_\_\_ by water.
- He \_\_\_\_\_ living with his parents after he got married.
- My bicycle \_\_\_\_\_ repairing.
- The International Chess Club \_\_\_\_\_ more than 200 members.
- Tina was playing something that Lanny didn't know. It \_\_\_\_\_ Beethoven.

四、单句改错(10分,每小题1分)

- It's nearly at end of the term and we are preparing for the final examinations.
- His new job is full of challenged ideas.
- I've looked everywhere, but still I can't find my missed pen.
- Immediately when he got home, I told him about the news.
- Upon finish his middle school, he went to college.
- He regretted say those words immediately.
- He told me all what he knew about this matter.
- She informed her mother of that she had safely arrived.
- The more progress you make, the more happier you'll feel.
- The first satellite was used to send telephone signals was called Early Bird.

五、汉译英,完成句子(10分,每小题1分)

- 妈妈不赞成他吸烟。  
Mother doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ his smoking.
- 我们应对自己的行为负责。  
We must \_\_\_\_\_ for our own actions.
- 这个故事是有事实根据的。  
This story is \_\_\_\_\_ facts.
- 为集资,明星们将在这场晚会上义务献唱。  
To collect money, the pop singers will sing at the party \_\_\_\_\_.
- 她确实告诉了我这个秘密。  
She \_\_\_\_\_ me this secret.
- 那个地区的年平均气温是多少?  
What is the \_\_\_\_\_ of the year in that district?
- 我把她看作我的最好的朋友之一。  
I \_\_\_\_\_ her \_\_\_\_\_ one of my best friends.
- 为2008年北京奥运会做什么准备呢?  
What will be done \_\_\_\_\_ for the 2008 Olympic Games in Beijing?
- 我们班的教室在三号楼204室。  
Our classroom is in \_\_\_\_\_.
- 我们的校长是一个人人尊敬的人。  
Our headmaster is a person who \_\_\_\_\_ by everyone in the school.

六、单项填空(10分,每小题1分)

- My grandmother often talks about her bitter \_\_\_\_\_ in the Anti-Japanese War.  
A. experience      B. experiences      C. experienced      D. experiencing
- I was first \_\_\_\_\_ to the novels of Thomas Hardy by an assistant at the local library, \_\_\_\_\_ persuaded me to read *The Woodlanders*.  
A. introduced; which      B. brought in; which      C. introduced; who      D. brought in; whom



3. He received a \_\_\_\_\_ from his friend \_\_\_\_\_ him to call the company office.  
A. message; asked      B. notice; asked      C. message; asking      D. information; asking
4. A recent study showed that the brains of people who are lying look very different from \_\_\_\_\_ are telling the truth.  
A. those who      B. them who      C. who      D. people
5. \_\_\_\_\_ it with me and I'll see what I can do.  
A. When left      B. Leaving      C. Leave      D. If you leave
6. I would like to \_\_\_\_\_ your attention to the following facts.  
A. take      B. pay      C. devote      D. call
7. The man I \_\_\_\_\_ in the street this morning is now \_\_\_\_\_ a big company.  
A. ran across; running      B. ran across him; open  
C. ran after; open      D. ran after him; running
8. Once a decision has been made, all of us should \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
A. lead to      B. direct to      C. stick to      D. refer to
9. I have many friends, \_\_\_\_\_ some are businessmen.  
A. of them      B. from which      C. who of      D. of whom
10. —I think I'm coming down with a cold.  
—\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. You say that again and again.      B. Let's get something to eat, shall we?  
C. Well, I suggest you go to have a rest.      D. Then you'd better see a doctor.

#### 七、完形填空(20分,每小题1分)

It was snowing so heavily one evening that Peter and Lucy wondered whether to go out or not. They went to the house of some friends every 1 to play cards. But this Thursday, it was such a cold night that they decided to 2. Peter rang their friends, "I'm so sorry we can't come tonight, but really we don't 3 going out in this weather." "Oh, dear! Try and come," said Tom. "We've invited four other people 4. If you and Lucy don't come, there'll only 5 six of us. It'll be such a nuisance(讨厌) if two of us have to sit there all evening without 6". Peter 7 to Lucy and explained. "8, dear," she said, "We'd better go." Half an hour after they'd left, a car 9 outside their house. A man got out and went around the back. He was wearing 10 and rubber shoes. He went through the whole house. He put everything 11 that he could find into a large bag that he was 12. He put the bag into the back of the car. Then he looked at his foot-prints. The ones he had made 13 had already disappeared. It was still snowing so heavily that the ones he had just made would soon be covered. He 14 his car and tried to turn round; it was so 15 that he had to back into the bank of 16 at the side of the road. Peter and Lucy came back at eleven o'clock. It 17 snowing. They went inside. "Good Heavens!" shouted Peter. "We've been burgled(偷窃). What fools we were to go out 18 a night like this!" They phoned the police, who came round immediately. They didn't find any clues(线索) then, 19 when they went back very early the next morning, they 20 find something. They arrested the thief that afternoon.

- |                 |                     |                   |                |
|-----------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. Thursday  | B. Friday           | C. Saturday       | D. Sunday      |
| 2. A. stay in   | B. go outside       | C. telephone them | D. refuse them |
| 3. A. like      | B. would like       | C. feel like      | D. want        |
| 4. A. out       | B. round            | C. nearby         | D. over        |
| 5. A. have      | B. remain           | C. leave          | D. be          |
| 6. A. sleeping  | B. playing          | C. permitting     | D. working     |
| 7. A. said      | B. laughed          | C. turned         | D. rushed      |
| 8. A. All right | B. That's all right | C. That's right   | D. Right       |
| 9. A. drove up  | B. rode up          | C. ran up         | D. drew up     |
| 10. A. glasses  | B. stockings        | C. gloves         | D. socks       |



- |                    |                |              |              |
|--------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 11. A. important   | B. necessary   | C. priceless | D. valuable  |
| 12. A. taking      | B. fetching    | C. carrying  | D. bringing  |
| 13. A. later       | B. earlier     | C. latest    | D. ago       |
| 14. A. got on      | B. got onto    | C. got in    | D. got into  |
| 15. A. wide        | B. narrow      | C. deep      | D. broad     |
| 16. A. snow        | B. earth       | C. car       | D. house     |
| 17. A. had stopped | B. has stopped | C. has begun | D. had begun |
| 18. A. in          | B. at          | C. on        | D. for       |
| 19. A. but         | B. and         | C. till      | D. not until |
| 20. A. did         | B. never       | C. didn't    | D. couldn't  |

#### 八、短文改错(10分,每小题1分)

Mrs Hill is a old woman who has a small room in a small village. She has been living there from 1970. That was the year while her husband died. He had been ill for many years. After his dead, Mrs Hill had not money at all. She found work in a small factory. Her job was clean the offices. She had to get up at 5 in the morning. Last year she was ill and her doctor said, "Not work so hard." Now Mrs Hill sells newspapers outside a big shop on the middle of town. She still doesn't have many money, but she's happy now.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_

## 卷 II

#### 九、单项填空(15分,每小题1分)

1. It is generally believed that teaching is \_\_\_\_\_ it is a science.  
A. an art much as      B. much an art as      C. as an art much as      D. as much an art as
2. The place \_\_\_\_\_ the bridge is supposed to be built should be \_\_\_\_\_ the cross-river traffic is the heaviest.  
A. which; where      B. at which; which      C. at which; where      D. which; in which
3. —You were brave enough to raise objections (反对) at the meeting yesterday.  
—Oh, I regret \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to do that      B. not doing that      C. having done that      D. not to do that
4. The professor made his first speech, \_\_\_\_\_ he talked about some subjects the students were interested in.  
A. that      B. which      C. in which      D. while
5. Hearing the news, I was much \_\_\_\_\_ surprised. I was frightened.  
A. far than      B. more than      C. more      D. not only
6. It's hard for me to \_\_\_\_\_ one from these five nice pens.  
A. represent      B. find      C. include      D. select
7. The headteacher required that all the class \_\_\_\_\_ at the school gate at 8:00.  
A. gather      B. gathered      C. would gather      D. should be gathered
8. If you \_\_\_\_\_ any problems in the experiment, give me a ring.  
A. come up with      B. pick out      C. run into      D. keep up with
9. Selecting a mobile phone for personal use is no easy work because technology \_\_\_\_\_ so rapidly.  
A. is changing      B. has changed      C. will have changed      D. will change
10. \_\_\_\_\_ his coming back, don't forget to tell him about the school work.  
A. As soon as      B. The moment      C. Upon      D. Immediately



11. The boss has given me a month's \_\_\_\_\_, and I'll say goodbye to you all very soon.  
A. information      B. notice      C. message      D. preparation
12. In the end, he made up his mind to \_\_\_\_\_ the meeting in person.  
A. take part in      B. attend      C. join      D. join in
13. What we are doing here today is \_\_\_\_\_ some money to the children in the poor areas.  
A. more than donating      B. more than to donate  
C. rather than to donate      D. rather than donating
14. I \_\_\_\_\_ to South America to see my parents and now I \_\_\_\_\_ for long.  
A. am used to fly; used to flying      B. used to flying; am used to flying  
C. used to fly; am used to fly      D. used to fly; am used to flying
15. —Have you seen \_\_\_\_\_ pen? I left it here this morning.  
—Is it \_\_\_\_\_ black one? I think I saw it somewhere.  
A. a; the      B. the; the      C. the; a      D. a; a

十、阅读理解(8分,每小题1分)

A

We find that bright children are seldom held back by mixed-ability teaching. On the contrary, both their knowledge and experience are enriched. We feel that there are many disadvantages in streaming(按能力分班) pupils. It does not consider the fact that children develop at different rates. It can have bad effects on both the bright and the not-so-bright children. After all, it can be quite discouraging to be the bottom of the top grade.

Besides, it is rather unreal to grade people just according to their intellectual(智力的) ability. This is only one aspect of their total personality. We care much about the development of all the pupils' abilities to the full, not just their study ability. We also value personal qualities and social skills, and we find that mixed-ability teaching does good to all these aspects of learning.

In our classrooms, we work in various ways. The pupils often work in groups; this gives them the chance to learn to work together, to share, and to develop leadership skills. They also learn how to deal with personal problems as well as learning how to think, to make decisions, to analyze(分析) and evaluate(评价) and to communicate effectively. The pupils learn from each other as well as from the teacher.

Sometimes the pupils work in pairs; sometimes they work on individual(个人的) tasks, and they can do this at their own speed. They also have some formal class teaching when this is proper. We encourage our pupils to use the library, and we teach them the skills they need in order to do this well. An advanced pupil can do advanced work and it does not matter what age the child is. We expect our pupils to do their best, not their least, and we give them every encouragement to achieve this goal.

1. By "held back" the writer means "\_\_\_\_\_".  
A. made to remain in the same class  
B. forced to study in the lower class  
C. drawn away from their studies  
D. prevented from advancing
2. The writer argues that what a teacher really cares about should be the development of the student's \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. personal qualities and social skills  
B. total personality  
C. learning ability and communicative skills  
D. intellectual ability
3. The writer's purpose of writing this passage is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. argue for teaching bright and not-so-bright pupils in the same class  
B. advise pair work and group work for classroom activity  
C. offer advice on the proper use of the library



- D. tell us the importance of proper formal classroom teaching
4. What is the passage mainly about?
- A. How to develop students' total personality.
- B. Mixed ability teaching does good to bright children.
- C. Individual tasks are important in learning.
- D. How to teach children.

## B

### They Taught Us How to Play

We usually play as we work in America. But we are not the first to enjoy many of the games and sports we play now. People in other countries were enjoying these games and sports long before us.

You probably have played many games with dice. Some people think a Greek leader made up or invented the game of dice to keep his soldiers busy. The soldiers would play the game for days and days. This was in about 1184 B. C. But most people believed that a ruler of Lydia in Asia invented the game of dice. The people of Lydia had little to eat. The ruler would let his people eat one day. Then he made them fast(不吃饭) the second day. The ruler had the people play the game of knuckles or dice on the day of fasting. He thought the game would keep the people's minds off food!

Long ago, dice were made of knucklebones from sheep. That is why the ruler of Lydia called this game "knuckles". The game of knuckles or dice was probably brought to America by Africans in the 1800's. Even today you might hear Americans talk of "rolling those bones" as they play dice games.

Some people believe that playing cards started in China. The ruler of China enjoyed card games in A. D. 1120. But playing cards probably were invented in India. Many people believe this because the Indians had the hearts, clubs spades and diamonds on their cards first. There is another reason people believe playing cards first came from India. The early cards had pictures of kings but no queens. India had no queens. But India did have kings.

Playing cards came to America from Mexico in about 1519. Rummy, a card game from Spain, came to America by way of Mexico, too. Poker came to America from France.

The game of bowling started six hundred years ago. It probably began in Germany and in the Netherlands. Bowling was brought to America by the Dutch in the 1700s.

Do you like to ski in the winter? Americans began skiing in the 1850s. A man from Norway started the sport in America. He used to ski ninety miles, carrying a mailbag on his back.

Ice skating is another winter sport in America from another country. People have skated on ice for about eight hundred years. Ice skates came from the Dutch.

As you can see, Americans were not the first to have fun. People from many countries taught us how to play today!

5. Why did the ruler of Lydia call his dice game "knuckles"?
- A. The players rolled the dice with their knuckles.
- B. The dice were made of knucklebones.
- C. The ruler's name was Knuckles.
- D. The game was played by the knuckles.
6. Why were there no pictures of queens on the first playing cards?
- A. The country in which cards were probably invented had no queens.
- B. No queens wanted their pictures on the cards.
- C. The first card games were played by kings only.
- D. The queens only wanted to play cards without their pictures.
7. Which was brought to America first?
- A. Bowling.                      B. Skiing.                      C. Dice.                      D. Skating.





8. Bowling was brought to America by the \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Norwegians

B. Dutch

C. Germans

D. Indians

### 十一、短文改错(10分,每小题1分)

My sister found a bird on the roadside. We named him Jack and keep him for about three years. He would greet us in a tree outside our bedroom, calling "Hello" as we lay in bed in a morning. He also passed "Hello" to the cats when they came into the room. We often played a trick on himself. We'd throw a coin as far as possibly. Jack would fly away and bring it back for us throw again. He would also catch the food throwing to him from the other side of the room and sing happily. But for the most wonderful thing about Jack were his musical gift. Leaving him at home all day, we would return at night to hear that he'd picked up from the radio in the day.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_

### 十二、书面表达(17分)

假如你是一名中学生,叫李小华。请根据下表内容用英语写信给某报社"Just Ask"栏目的主持人Ralph,请求帮助解决一个长期困扰你的问题。

你的情况	1. 学习成绩好。2. 爱母亲。3. 有点害怕母亲。
你母亲的情况	1. 大学教授,工作勤奋。2. 很少有时间和你说话。3. 对你很严,易发脾气。
你的问题	1. 很少交流。2. 希望互相了解。3. 不知如何沟通。

注意:1. 词数:100左右。 2. 可适当增减细节,使内容连贯。 3. 开始和结尾句已给出,不计入总词数。  
4. 参考词汇:发脾气 lose one's temper

Dear Ralph,

I'm a middle school student. \_\_\_\_\_

I do hope we'll be closer. What can I do?

Sincerely yours,

Li Xiaohua



卷 I、II

第二单元 (Unit 2)

..... 基础知识和综合能力 .....

时间: 120分钟 满分: 150分

题序	一	二	三	四	五	六	七	八	九	十	十一	总分	结分人	核分人
得分														

卷 I

一、听力 (共两节, 满分 20 分)

第一节 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。

- Where are the woman and the man?  
A. In a shopping center. B. In a hospital. C. On a crowded bus.
- What is the relationship between the man and the woman?  
A. Bus conductor and passenger. B. Shop assistant and customer. C. Teacher and student.
- Why didn't the woman get the job?  
A. She is not old enough. B. She is no longer young. C. She is too young.
- What is the problem with the woman?  
A. She wakes up too early. B. She stays up far into the night. C. She wakes up late in the morning.
- What does the man think of his job?  
A. He enjoys it. B. He hates it. C. He finds it of no interest.

第二节 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, 回答第 6 至 9 题。

- Where does the dialogue most probably take place?  
A. In the street. B. At school. C. In an office.
- What did the girl come here to do?  
A. She tried to make friends with the man.  
B. She tried to get a job.  
C. She wanted to study there.
- How many hours would she work during a week?  
A. 28. B. 24. C. 20.
- How much a month would she get at the beginning?  
A. 480 dollars. B. 4 800 dollars. C. 48 dollars.



① 写清校名、年级、班级、姓名 (或准考证号)

② 监考人不读题、不讲题

③ 用钢笔、不能用铅笔或圆珠笔, 字迹清楚, 卷面整洁

姓名

班级

学校

听第7段材料,回答第10至12题。

10. What else does the man take besides *Morning Post*?

A. *Newsweek*.

B. *New Yorkers*.

C. *New Scientist*.

11. What does the man pay for the two things at last?

A. One dollar.

B. One and a half dollars.

C. Three dollars and fifty.

12. What is the *Morning Post*?

A. A magazine.

B. A book.

C. A newspaper.

听第8段材料,回答第13至15题。

13. What time does the man stop his work this week?

A. At 10 every morning.

B. At 11:10 every evening.

C. At about 10 every evening.

14. Where did the man's brother go on his business trip?

A. The United States.

B. Britain.

C. China.

15. How soon will his brother come back?

A. In another week.

B. In a few more weeks.

C. We don't know.

听第9段材料,回答第16至17题。

16. Why did the man go there?

A. To buy some books.

B. To return some books.

C. To borrow some books.

17. How many books did the man finally take away?

A. 4.

B. 3.

C. 1.

听第10段材料,回答第18至20题。

18. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in learning a foreign language?

A. Speaking.

B. Reading.

C. Translation.

19. Which is suggested as a good way to learn a new language?

A. To learn through use.

B. To learn new words by heart.

C. To study the dictionary.

20. How many things are necessary in learning a foreign language?

A. 3.

B. 4.

C. 2.

## 二、单词拼写(10分,每小题1分)

1. You'll have to e \_\_\_\_\_ why you are late for class again.

2. Mind your b \_\_\_\_\_ and be a good student when you go to the new school.

3. Anyone who has done something wrong to the society must be p \_\_\_\_\_.

4. The old man didn't like his daughter's boyfriend, and f \_\_\_\_\_ him to enter his house.

5. Time is so v \_\_\_\_\_ that no one is supposed to waste it, especially when they are young.

6. It was r \_\_\_\_\_ of you to interrupt that lady when she was speaking.

7. You may t \_\_\_\_\_ me that I am speaking the truth.

8. —What has made Jerry so u \_\_\_\_\_?

—Losing her wallet when she went shopping yesterday.

9. Look! The children are running like c \_\_\_\_\_. What are they running for?

10. The club is for t \_\_\_\_\_ and people in their early twenties, so that's why some old people wouldn't accept it.

## 三、选用所给词或短语的正确形式填空(10分,每小题1.5分)

be proud of; stay up; no more than; in charge; suggest; be gone; go out;  
be hard on; decide; act like; punish; expect; respect; deal with

1. I don't know how to \_\_\_\_\_ the waste water.

2. Don't \_\_\_\_\_ him, he is no more than a boy of eight.

3. Jenny made much greater progress in her studies than \_\_\_\_\_.

4. The chairman \_\_\_\_\_ the meeting should be put off till tomorrow.



5. My new glasses \_\_\_\_\_. I can't find them anywhere in my room.
6. The chemistry professor \_\_\_\_\_ all night, doing his experiments.
7. My grandfather is already in his sixties, but sometimes he \_\_\_\_\_ a schoolboy.
8. He proved a success at school, and he should \_\_\_\_\_ his school record.
9. When the oil is used up, the fire will \_\_\_\_\_ by itself.
10. Doctor Nike will be the one \_\_\_\_\_ of the operation on my mother.

#### 四、根据所给中文,完成句子(15分,每小题1分)

1. We spent a whole day \_\_\_\_\_ (等她来), but she never turned up.
2. He spoke \_\_\_\_\_ (似乎他知道一切) about that matter.
3. My parents \_\_\_\_\_ (禁止我外出) alone at night.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ (无论何时她来北京), she will visit her teacher.
5. I always find him at work \_\_\_\_\_ (每次见到他时).
6. You are late again. You \_\_\_\_\_ (应该五分钟前到达).
7. Is that \_\_\_\_\_ (你不出席上次会议的原因)?
8. This is today's work, and \_\_\_\_\_ (你们应按时完成).
9. That's a trouble and I don't know \_\_\_\_\_ (怎样处理它).
10. \_\_\_\_\_ (既然天下着雨), we'd better put off this outing.

#### 五、选择填空(15分,每小题1分)

1. He completely agreed \_\_\_\_\_ my views \_\_\_\_\_ the world situation.  
A. on; with                      B. to; to                      C. with; on                      D. about; on
2. —It's wrong for a student to follow \_\_\_\_\_ his teachers say.  
—It's true. I can't agree \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. whatever; more                      B. no matter what; much  
C. whatever; much                      D. no matter what; more
3. She sent an email to me, \_\_\_\_\_ me a good journey to Beijing next week.  
A. hoping                      B. wishing                      C. wanting                      D. thinking
4. — \_\_\_\_\_ I saw him I knew he was diligent.  
—So he is.  
A. Every time                      B. Each time                      C. The first time                      D. The last time
5. The workers were forbidden \_\_\_\_\_ the hall and \_\_\_\_\_ was forbidden inside.  
A. enter; smoke                      B. to enter; to smoke  
C. to enter; smoking                      D. entering; to smoke
6. She insisted that he \_\_\_\_\_ her car and \_\_\_\_\_ prison.  
A. stole; had been put into                      B. steal; be put into  
C. had stolen; should be put into                      D. had stolen; must be put into
7. Their tent, \_\_\_\_\_ light as a feather, remained firm in the storm last night.  
A. as if                      B. even                      C. though                      D. if
8. During the exams, we students are supposed to stay in our seats, keep our eyes on our work, \_\_\_\_\_ to anyone else.  
A. rather than speak                      B. but will not speak  
C. instead of speaking                      D. and not to speak
9. This dictionary is very useful. It has \_\_\_\_\_ many problems about word usage for me.  
A. looked up                      B. kept up                      C. taken up                      D. cleared up
10. I feel it is your husband who \_\_\_\_\_ for your spoiled child.  
A. is to blame                      B. will blame                      C. is going to blame                      D. should blame
11. The man \_\_\_\_\_ the hospital is my elder sister.



- A. in the charge of  
C. in charge of
12. The pair of shoes \_\_\_\_\_ me quite well. I'll not \_\_\_\_\_ this one.  
A. doesn't fit; take  
C. don't fit; get
13. Australia is an \_\_\_\_\_ country. You can hear \_\_\_\_\_ almost everywhere.  
A. English-speaking; spoken  
C. English; English spoken
14. This is the best way we thought of \_\_\_\_\_ into the dangerous areas.  
A. to stop people getting  
C. preventing people getting
15. The old driver with a lot of driving skills, \_\_\_\_\_, had a terrible traffic accident on the way home yesterday.  
A. in surprise  
C. surprisingly
- B. who is in the charge of  
D. who take charge of
- B. is not fit for; take  
D. are not fit; get
- B. English-speaking; English spoken  
D. English; English speaking
- B. to keep people getting  
D. stopping people to get
- B. to everyone surprise  
D. surprisedly

#### 六、完形填空(20分,每小题1分)

I was very disappointed not to be able to go to the jazz concert last Friday. It was said 1 the paper that you could buy tickets at the theatre box office in Richard Hills 2 day between 10:00 and 4:00. Since I work from 9 o'clock to 5:30, the 3 time I could go to the theatre was during my 45-minute 4. To make it worse, the theatre is on 5 side of the town, and the bus service between my office and Richard Hills 6 not very good. But if you are 7, you can make the round trip 8 45 minutes. On Monday, I stood at the bus stop for fifteen minutes 9 for a bus. By the time I saw one come 10 the corner, there was enough time 11 to make the trip—so 12 and went back to the office. 13 thing happened on Tuesday, and again on Wednesday. On Thursday, my 14 changed. I got on a bus right away and arrived at the theatre exactly in twenty minutes. When I got there, however, I found a long 15 of people at the box office. I heard one man say he had been waiting in line for over an hour. 16 I would not have enough time to wait in line, I caught the next bus and 17 back across town. By Friday I realized my only hope was to make the trip by taxi. It was expensive, but I felt it would be 18 it to hear the concert. The trip by taxi only took 10 minutes, 19 it felt like an hour to me. When I got to the theatre, I was relieved(解除烦恼) to see that 20 was waiting in line. The reason, I quickly discovered, was that they had really sold all the tickets.

- |                   |                |                |               |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. in          | B. on          | C. from        | D. with       |
| 2. A. some        | B. any         | C. that        | D. the next   |
| 3. A. free        | B. first       | C. only        | D. right      |
| 4. A. lunch break | B. supper hour | C. office hour | D. work break |
| 5. A. other       | B. another     | C. others      | D. the other  |
| 6. A. is          | B. are         | C. was         | D. were       |
| 7. A. tired       | B. pleased     | C. lucky       | D. bus        |
| 8. A. for         | B. in          | C. by          | D. with       |
| 9. A. wait        | B. waited      | C. to wait     | D. waiting    |
| 10. A. from       | B. around      | C. in          | D. on         |
| 11. A. given      | B. used        | C. left        | D. remained   |
| 12. A. gave up    | B. came up     | C. got up      | D. set off    |
| 13. A. One        | B. Another     | C. The same    | D. The last   |
| 14. A. turn       | B. luck        | C. wish        | D. idea       |
| 15. A. group      | B. army        | C. crowd       | D. line       |
| 16. A. Hoping     | B. Thinking    | C. Expecting   | D. Reading    |



- |                 |             |               |                 |
|-----------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 17. A. headed   | B. led      | C. marched    | D. advanced     |
| 18. A. worth    | B. worth of | C. paid       | D. paid for     |
| 19. A. for      | B. and      | C. but        | D. or           |
| 20. A. somebody | B. nobody   | C. many a man | D. only one man |

七、短文改错(10分,每小题1分)

One bright summer day, a number of little child were out walked with their teacher, when they heard a cry "Mad Dog!" The teacher knew that what was happening. She immediately stood before the children, so that the dog would meet her last. The dog ran up quickly, and seemed to be going by, but when it had just past the teacher, it made a snap at one of children. Just then, the teacher ran to the dog, and put his hand into its mouth and was kept it there. The dog had bitten her so seriously as the brave lady died soon after the doctors came.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_

## 卷 II

八、选择填空(15分,每小题1分)

1. How I regret the days \_\_\_\_\_ in doing the useless work!  
A. which wasted      B. wasted      C. which wasting      D. having wasted
2. Anyone who intends to pass the test \_\_\_\_\_ is sure \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. by cheating; of punishing      B. in cheating; to go punished  
C. by cheating; to go punished      D. through cheating; of punished
3. —Do you think our basketballers played very well yesterday?  
—\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. They were not nervous at all      B. They were still young  
C. They played naturally      D. They couldn't have done better
4. You can never imagine \_\_\_\_\_ we had on the beach during our last holiday.  
A. how many funs      B. how much fun      C. what a fun      D. what many funs
5. It was raining heavily. Little Mary felt cold, so she stood \_\_\_\_\_ to her mother.  
A. close      B. closely      C. closed      D. closing
6. —Did you remember to give Mary the money you owed her?  
—Yes, I gave it to her \_\_\_\_\_ I saw her.  
A. while      B. suddenly      C. once      D. the moment
7. \_\_\_\_\_ you've got a chance, you might as well make full use of it.  
A. Now that      B. After      C. Although      D. As soon as
8. Her talent and experience \_\_\_\_\_ her to the respect of her colleagues.  
A. permitted      B. allowed      C. deserved      D. entitled
9. —You haven't bought any butter?  
—I \_\_\_\_\_ to but I forgot about it.  
A. liked      B. wished      C. meant      D. supposed
10. Oh, I'm not feeling well in the stomach. I \_\_\_\_\_ so much fried chicken just now.  
A. shouldn't eat      B. mustn't have eaten  
C. shouldn't have eaten      D. mustn't eat
11. It is said in Australia there is more land than the government knows \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. it what to do with      B. what to do it with



- C. what to do with it                      D. to do what with it
12. I can think of many cases \_\_\_\_\_ students knew a lot of English words and expressions but couldn't write a good article.  
A. why                      B. which                      C. as                      D. where
13. \_\_\_\_\_ role she played in the film! No wonder she has won an Oscar.  
A. How interesting                      B. How an interesting  
C. What interesting                      D. What an interesting
14. The best job is \_\_\_\_\_ which uses your skill in doing something together with your interest in the subject.  
A. something                      B. the one                      C. one                      D. it
15. —How come you are late for class again?  
—\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Because I missed the train                      B. By train and then on foot  
C. Please excuse me                      D. It's quite wrong

**九、阅读理解(10分,每小题1分)**

## A

“I would almost rather see you dead,” Robert S. Cassatt, a leading banker(银行家) of Philadelphia, shouted when his twenty-year-old eldest daughter announced that she wanted to become an artist. In the 19th century, playing at drawing or painting on dishes was all right for a young lady, but serious work in art was not. And when the young lady's family ranked among(跻身于) the best of Philadelphia's social(社交界的) families, such an idea could not even be considered.

That was how Mary Cassatt, born 1844, began her struggle as an artist. She did not tremble before her father's anger. Instead, she opposed (抗拒) him with courage and at last made him change his mind. Mary Cassatt gave up her social position (社会地位) and all thought of a husband and a family, which in those times was unthinkable for a young lady. In the end, after long years of hard work and perseverance (坚持), she became America's most important woman artist and the internationally recognized leading woman painter of the time.

1. How did Mr Cassatt react (反应) when his daughter made her announcement?  
A. He feared for her life. B. He was very angry.  
C. He nearly killed her. D. He warned her.
2. What in fact was Mr Cassatt's main reason in opposing his daughter's wish?  
A. Drawing and painting was simply unthinkable among ladies in those days.  
B. He did not believe his daughter wanted to work seriously in art.  
C. He believed an artist's life would be too hard for his daughter.  
D. Ladies of good families simply did not become artists in those times.
3. What made Mary Cassatt's "struggle" to become a recognized artist especially hard?  
A. She was a woman.  
B. Her father opposed her.  
C. She had no social position.  
D. She did not come from an artist's family.
4. What do we know about Mary Cassatt's marriage (婚姻)?  
A. Her marriage failed because she never gave a thought to her husband and family.  
B. She never married because she did not want to be just a wife and mother.  
C. After marriage she decided to give up her husband rather than her career (事业).  
D. He did not marry because for a lady of her social position to marry below her was unthinkable.
5. What do we know about Robert Cassatt's character from the text?  
A. He was a cruel man.



- B. He was a stubborn(固执的) man.
  - C. He knew nothing about art.
  - D. He knew little about his daughter.
6. What do we know about Mary Cassatt's character?
- A. She was brave in going against old ideas.
  - B. She got tired of always obeying her father.
  - C. She hated playing at drawing and painting.
  - D. She did not mind being poor at all.

## B

Let children learn to judge their own work. A child learning to talk does not learn by being corrected all the time; if corrected too much, he will stop talking. He notices a thousand times a day the difference between the language he uses and the language those around him use. Bit by bit, he makes the necessary changes to make his language like other people's. In the same way, children learning to do all the other things; they learn to do without being taught to walk, run, climb, whistle, ride a bicycle, compare their own performances with those of more skilled people, and slowly make the needed changes. But in school we never give a child a chance to find out his mistakes and correct them for himself. We do it all for him. We act as if we thought that he would never notice a mistake unless it was pointed out to him, or correct it unless he was made to. Let him work out, with the help of other children if he wants it, what this word says, what the answer is to that problem, whether this is a good way of saying or doing this or not.

If it is a matter of right answer, as it may be in mathematics or science, give him the answer book. Let him correct his own papers. Why should we teachers waste time on such routine(常规的) work? Our job should be to help the child when he tells us that he can't find the way to get the right answer. Let the children learn what all educated persons must some day learn, how to measure their own understanding, and how to know what they know or do not know.

7. According to the passage, the best way for children to learn things is by \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. listening to skilled people's advice
  - B. asking older people many questions
  - C. making mistakes and having them corrected
  - D. doing what other people do
8. Which of the following does the writer think teachers should NOT do?
- A. Give children correct answers.
  - B. Allow children to make mistakes.
  - C. Point out children's mistakes to them.
  - D. Let children mark their own work.
9. According to the writer, teachers in school should \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. allow children to learn from each other
  - B. point out children's mistakes whenever found
  - C. give children more book knowledge
  - D. correct children's mistakes as soon as possible
10. The passage suggests that learning to speak and learning to ride a bicycle are \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. different from learning other skills
  - B. the same as learning skills
  - C. more important than other skills
  - D. not really important skills

### 十、短文改错(10分,每小题1分)

Many days and nights passed by the same way.

Father and son did not talk or even look each other.

They still lived under the same roof and they acted

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_





like two strangers. After his eating, Calvin sat in his chair and read a newspaper. Everett sat across the room in other chair reading a book. Everett especially liked books about garden and history. He grow his own fruit and vegetables in the garden. And he liked history books because of the excited stories of the old days. Sometime while reading, he noticed something strange.

- 4. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6. \_\_\_\_\_
- 7. \_\_\_\_\_
- 8. \_\_\_\_\_
- 9. \_\_\_\_\_
- 10. \_\_\_\_\_

十一、书面表达(15分)

请你以“Housework That Foreign Children Do”为题,根据下列要点介绍外国孩子做家务的情况。

- 1. 美国:每天干半小时活,主要是打扫卫生。10%的孩子自己打扫房间,父母付钱作为报酬。
- 2. 瑞典:男孩子、女孩子都干活,男孩做饭,女孩上街买东西。
- 3. 德国:孩子最爱烹饪。30%的孩子打扫自己的房间。
- 4. 日本:三分之一的孩子做家务,25%的孩子不干活;女孩干活人数比男孩多得多;女孩大多做熨(iron)衣服、洗盘子之类的活。

词数:120 左右。

