



东博图书

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# 对口单招

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## 同步综合检测卷

### 英语



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# Book I

## Unit 1—2 测试卷

本试卷分第Ⅰ卷和第Ⅱ卷两部分。两卷满分100分。考试时间120分钟。

### 第Ⅰ卷(共75分)

#### I. 单项选择(本大题共30小题,每小题1分,共30分)

- ( ) 1. Sandy must be in the room now, \_\_\_\_\_ he?  
A. mustn't      B. isn't      C. can't      D. needn't
- ( ) 2. I don't think she can sing the song so well, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. can she      B. can't she      C. do you      D. don't you
- ( ) 3. Sue is about thirty years old. She lives alone. She is a \_\_\_\_\_ woman.  
A. married      B. single      C. happy      D. double
- ( ) 4. When you meet your friend, you may say "\_\_\_\_\_" to him. And when your friend leaves, you can say "\_\_\_\_\_" to him.  
A. hello; goodbye      B. good morning; good night  
C. how are you; nice to see you      D. what do you do; bye-bye
- ( ) 5. You can say "\_\_\_\_\_" when a friend is introduced to you.  
A. My father is the headmaster here      B. Pleased to meet you  
C. Nice meeting you      D. Good-bye
- ( ) 6. In China, family name comes \_\_\_\_\_. But in western countries, \_\_\_\_\_ name is put in the front.  
A. later; first      B. first; given      C. last; family      D. first; family
- ( ) 7. After \_\_\_\_\_ from this vocational school, I want to get a job in a joint venture.  
A. graduate      B. graduation      C. graduating      D. graduated
- ( ) 8. Bob isn't a careful boy. He \_\_\_\_\_ twenty-five percent of his money on his mobile phone.  
A. spends      B. pays      C. costs      D. takes
- ( ) 9. I often go to the park \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. by a car      B. in car      C. by car      D. on my car
- ( ) 10. She \_\_\_\_\_ her door one day and two men got in.  
A. forgets to lock      B. forgets locking  
C. forgot to lock      D. forgot locking
- ( ) 11. His daughter is \_\_\_\_\_ girl.  
A. a 8-year-old      B. an 8-year-old      C. an 8-years-old      D. a 8 years old
- ( ) 12. His brother likes to \_\_\_\_\_ jokes. We all like him.  
A. say      B. speak      C. tell      D. talk

- ( )13. —\_\_\_\_\_ any tools in your box?  
—Yes, but I \_\_\_\_\_ only one in it.  
A. There aren't; there is                      B. Are there; have  
C. Is there; there is                          D. Are there; there are
- ( )14. There isn't \_\_\_\_\_ food in the fridge. You can go to the supermarket to buy \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. some; some    B. any; any              C. some; any              D. any; some
- ( )15. —\_\_\_\_\_?  
—OK. But it's a little hard.  
A. How do you like your new school  
B. Do you like your course  
C. What are you studying  
D. How is the course going
- ( )16. Can you believe it? I am \_\_\_\_\_ the tourism club.  
A. born to be    B. at the foot of    C. a member of    D. interesting in
- ( )17. There is a garden near our school. It's big and has a good \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. view              B. tree              C. flower              D. river
- ( )18. —\_\_\_\_\_? She looks so modern!  
—She is a famous actress.  
A. How is she                                      B. What does she look like  
C. Where is she from                              D. What does she do
- ( )19. You are never late for school, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. aren't you    B. do you              C. are you              D. don't you
- ( )20. —There is little juice in Tom's bottle, \_\_\_\_\_ there?  
—\_\_\_\_\_. Oh, look! He is drinking now.  
A. is; No, there isn't                              B. is; Yes, there is  
C. isn't; No, there isn't                              D. isn't; Yes, there is
- ( )21. He \_\_\_\_\_ better in English if he works harder.  
A. do              B. does              C. will do              D. is doing
- ( )22. I don't know \_\_\_\_\_ is happening outside.  
A. what              B. which              C. where              D. how
- ( )23. —\_\_\_\_\_ do you play tennis?  
—I play three times a week.  
A. What              B. How              C. How often              D. What's
- ( )24. When you work in a hotel as a waiter, you will find most customers are friendly, only few of them are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. interesting    B. helpful              C. troublesome    D. terrible
- ( )25. It is no \_\_\_\_\_ arguing with Bill because he will never change his mind.  
A. use              B. help              C. time              D. way
- ( )26. Always read the \_\_\_\_\_ on the bottle carefully and take the right amount of medicine.

- A. explanations    B. instructions    C. descriptions    D. introductions
- ( ) 27. One fifth of the students \_\_\_\_\_ from foreign countries in our school this term.  
A. is                      B. was                      C. are                      D. be
- ( ) 28. I am sure David will be able to find the library — he has a pretty good \_\_\_\_\_ of direction.  
A. idea                      B. feeling                      C. experience                      D. sense
- ( ) 29. What a pity, my new computer doesn't work. \_\_\_\_\_ must be something wrong with it.  
A. It                      B. There                      C. This                      D. That
- ( ) 30. \_\_\_\_\_ appeared to be a war between his heart and his mind.  
A. There                      B. It                      C. Where                      D. What

II. 完形填空(本大题共 30 小题,每小题 0.5 分,共 15 分)

(A)

There is a 31 in our city. My parents often take me there on 32. I like animals. I have 33 toy animals in my room. In the zoo, I can see the tigers, elephants, monkeys, pandas, bears, snakes, and many other 34. Some animals are friendly, but some are 35. Tigers, bears and some snakes are 36, that is why they have to stay in 37.

But I do not think it is good for animals to stay in cages(笼子). They should be 38. The animals in cages can't be 39. I think the most interesting animals in the zoo are the 40. I like 41 them swim and jump. They swim so fast and jump so high. They can play with a 42. They can stand up and walk 43 water! They are very 44 to people. If you fall into water and can't swim, they may come to 45 you.

- ( ) 31. A. school                      B. park                      C. shop                      D. zoo
- ( ) 32. A. summer                      B. month                      C. weekday                      D. weekends
- ( ) 33. A. a lot                      B. a lots of                      C. a lot of                      D. lot of
- ( ) 34. A. tigers                      B. people                      C. friends                      D. animals
- ( ) 35. A. interesting                      B. not                      C. helpful                      D. beautiful
- ( ) 36. A. dangerous                      B. friendly                      C. interesting                      D. ugly
- ( ) 37. A. houses                      B. buildings                      C. cages                      D. ponds(池塘)
- ( ) 38. A. free                      B. busy                      C. friendly                      D. excited
- ( ) 39. A. angry                      B. happy                      C. friendly                      D. boring
- ( ) 40. A. snakes                      B. dolphins                      C. pandas                      D. tigers
- ( ) 41. A. looking                      B. seeing                      C. watching                      D. hearing
- ( ) 42. A. stone                      B. doll                      C. book                      D. ball
- ( ) 43. A. in                      B. at                      C. with                      D. on
- ( ) 44. A. friendly                      B. interesting                      C. warm                      D. cold
- ( ) 45. A. eat                      B. kill                      C. help                      D. play with

(B)

Carol and Susan are very good 46. They are in the same 47 at school and they often visit 48 home at weekends. Now they are 49 eight years old. Carol's

mother has got a new 50. Carol is very 51 to have a little sister. So she is always talking 52 her to Susan. At first she is very 53 in the new baby because she doesn't have 54 brothers or sisters. But 55 some time she begins to get tired of Carol's endless talking(喋喋不休地讨论) about it. She also feels a little jealous(嫉妒) of her friend.

One morning when the two girls 56 in the school ground, Carol says to Susan, "Do you 57, Sue, my baby sister has put on nearly half a pound in weight(体重增重了半磅) this week."

"That is not very 58." answers Susan. "I know a baby and he 59 ten pounds a day." "Oh, that can't be 60." Answers Carol laughingly. "Whose baby is it?" "An elephant's." says Susan.

- |                         |               |              |               |
|-------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| ( ) 46. A. sisters      | B. brothers   | C. friends   | D. members    |
| ( ) 47. A. year         | B. table      | C. school    | D. class      |
| ( ) 48. A. each other's | B. their      | C. theirs    | D. each other |
| ( ) 49. A. all          | B. two        | C. both      | D. either     |
| ( ) 50. A. toy          | B. baby       | C. elephant  | D. friend     |
| ( ) 51. A. angry        | B. sorry      | C. surprised | D. glad       |
| ( ) 52. A. with         | B. to         | C. about     | D. for        |
| ( ) 53. A. interesting  | B. interested | C. happy     | D. satisfied  |
| ( ) 54. A. any          | B. some       | C. many      | D. much       |
| ( ) 55. A. before       | B. for        | C. after     | D. at         |
| ( ) 56. A. play         | B. meet       | C. weight    | D. walk       |
| ( ) 57. A. hear         | B. think      | C. find      | D. know       |
| ( ) 58. A. much         | B. many       | C. few       | D. little     |
| ( ) 59. A. gain         | B. puts on    | C. loses     | D. grows      |
| ( ) 60. A. impossible   | B. wrong      | C. true      | D. sure       |

### III. 阅读理解(本大题共 15 小题,每小题 2 分,共 30 分)

#### (A)

Mrs. Thompson, a school teacher, told the children on the first day that she loved them all the same. But that was a lie. There in the front row was a little boy named Teddy Stoddard. He didn't get along well with the other children and he always needed a bath. She did not like him.

Then Mrs. Thompson got to know that Teddy was a very good boy before the death of his mother. Mrs. Thompson was ashamed of herself. She felt even worse when, like all her other students, Teddy brought her a present, too. It was his mother's perfume(香水).

Teddy said, "Mrs. Thompson, today you smell just my mom used to." After the children left she cried for an hour. On that very day, she stopped being busy teaching reading, writing and math. Instead, she began to care more about the children.

Mrs. Thompson paid more attention to Teddy. The more she encouraged him, the faster he improved. By the end of Grade 6, Teddy had become one of the smartest children in the class.

Six years went by before she got a note from Teddy. He wrote that he had finished

high school, third in his class, and she was still the best teacher he had ever had in his whole life. He went to college. Mrs. Thompson got two more letters from him with the last one signed, Theodore F. Stoddard, M. D. (医学博士).

The story doesn't end there. On his wedding day, Dr. Stoddard said, "Thank you, Mrs. Thompson, for believing in me. You made me feel good about myself and showed me that I could make a difference."

Mrs. Thompson, with tears in her eyes, said, "Teddy, you have it all wrong. You were the one who taught me that I could make a difference. I didn't know how to teach until I met you."

- ( ) 61. What did Mrs. Thompson do on the first day of school?
- A. She made Teddy feel sad.
  - B. She told the class something untrue about herself.
  - C. She changed Teddy's seat to the front row.
  - D. She asked the children to play with Teddy.
- ( ) 62. Why didn't Teddy get along well with the other children?
- A. He always needed a bath.
  - B. Mrs. Thompson did not like him.
  - C. He felt lonely without his mother.
  - D. He didn't enjoy playing with others.
- ( ) 63. What does the underlined sentence "Mrs. Thompson was ashamed of herself" mean in the passage?
- A. Mrs. Thompson was pleased with what she had done.
  - B. Mrs. Thompson was angry with the boy's mother.
  - C. Mrs. Thompson was surprised that the boy's mother was gone.
  - D. Mrs. Thompson was very sorry because she didn't like the child before.
- ( ) 64. Which of the following is NOT true according to the reading?
- A. Mrs. Thompson gave Teddy Stoddard motherly care and encouragement.
  - B. Teddy had probably become a doctor before he got married.
  - C. Mrs. Thompson agreed with Teddy that she had made a difference in his life.
  - D. Teddy thought all the time Mrs. Thompson was the best teacher he had ever had in his whole life.
- ( ) 65. Which of the following can be the best title for the reading?
- A. Friendship Between a Student and His Teacher
  - B. Not a Really Good Teacher
  - C. A Clever Student
  - D. Making a Difference

**(B)**

The world itself is becoming much smaller by using modern traffic and modern communication means. Life today is much easier than it was hundreds of years ago, but it has brought new problems. One of the biggest is pollution. To pollute means to make things dirty. Pollution comes in many ways. We see it, smell it, drink it and even hear it.

Man has been polluting the earth. The more people, the more pollution. Many years ago, the problem was not so serious because there were not so many people. When the



land was used up or the river was dirty in one place, man moved to another place. But this is no longer true. Man is now slowly polluting the whole world.

Air pollution is still the most serious. It's bad for all living things in the world, but it is not the only one kind of pollution. Water pollution kills our fish and pollutes our drinking water. Noise pollution makes us angry more easily.

Many countries are making rules to fight against pollution. They stop people from burning coal in houses and factories in the city, and from putting dirty smoke into the air. Pollution by SO<sub>2</sub> is now the most dangerous kind of air pollution. It is caused by heavy traffic. It is sure that if there are fewer people driving, there will be less air pollution.

The earth is our home. We must take care of it. That means keeping the land, water and air clean. And we must take care of the rise in population at the same time.

- ( ) 66. Our world is becoming much smaller \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. because the earth is being polluted day and night  
B. thanks to science development  
C. because of the rise in population  
D. because we reduced the population
- ( ) 67. Hundreds of years ago, life was \_\_\_\_\_ it is today.  
A. much easier than B. as easy as  
C. much harder than D. as hard as
- ( ) 68. "Pollution comes in many ways ... and even hear it. "Here "it" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. water pollution B. air pollution C. noise pollution D. mental pollution
- ( ) 69. Air pollution is the most serious kind of pollution because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. it's bad for all living things in the world  
B. It makes much noise  
C. It makes us angry more easily  
D. It pollutes our drinking water
- ( ) 70. Which of the following is NOT true?  
A. The pollution of the earth grows as fast as the world's population does.  
B. If people could go to work by bus or bike instead of car or motorbike it would be helpful in fighting against the problem of SO<sub>2</sub>.  
C. The problem of pollution is not so serious now because there are not so many people living on the earth.  
D. Many years ago, the problem was not so serious because there were not so many people.

(C)

Have you heard of Jack London? He was a famous American writer, who was born on January 12th, 1876, in San Francisco, California. His family was very poor, and Jack had to leave school to make money. He worked hard in many different jobs.

Later, Jack returned to school, but he didn't stay there. He wrote, "Life and Pocketbook Were Both Too Short."

In 1897, he went to Alaska to find gold. Instead, he found ideas there for his books

and stories. He returned home and started to write. His writings were successful, and he became rich and famous in his twenties.

Jack London was not a happy man, however. In poor health, he took his own life in 1916. He was only 40 years old then.

( ) 71. Jack London was \_\_\_\_\_.

A. a musician

B. a basketball player

C. a writer

D. a teacher

( ) 72. Jack London became rich and famous \_\_\_\_\_.

A. when he was over twenty

B. when he was thirty

C. in his thirties

D. when he was a child

( ) 73. Which of the following sentences is NOT true?

A. Jack didn't find gold in Alaska, instead, he found ideas for writing.

B. Jack died in 1916.

C. Jack didn't like to go to school.

D. Jack had a little education when he was young.

(D)

Mary Quant was born in 1934. When she was young, there were no teenage fashions (时尚). Young women were dressed like grown-ups or little girls. At thirteen, she designed (设计) her own school uniform (制服). She wore short dresses and long socks. After school, Mary went to Goldsmith's College in London. She didn't enter the college gate but she met her future husband, Alexander Plunkett-Green. Like Mary he wore unusual clothes, such as purple velvet trousers and pajama jackets.

In 1955, Mary left college and worked for a hat-maker in London's West End. But soon they opened their own shop. It was called Bazaar and it was the first small shop for women in the King's Road in Chelsea. Mary designed all the clothes and made them on her old sewing machine.

The 1960s are often called the "Swinging Sixties". During these years Mary's designs became very popular. Everyone loved her mini-skirts (迷你裙) and coloured tights (紧身衣). Thanks to Mary, London became the fashion capital of the world.

Mary's fashion shows were quite different from what they had been before. Mary's models (模特) didn't walk—they danced to pop music.

Soon Mary's clothes became popular in America, too.

At the age of 37, Mary had a son, Orlando. She said, "Becoming a mother is quite the most important thing that ever happened to me."

In 1966, Mary was awarded (获奖) the O. B. E. (a special medal given by the Queen). She went to Buckingham Palace in a mini-skirt to collect the medal.

Later on Mary started her own cosmetics (化妆品) company.

She designed smart black, white and silver packagings (包装), with the Quant daisy (菊花) symbol that is still the same today.

Today, Mary's business is worth 100 million pounds. She is still designing—not just only clothes, but also a perfume (香水) called "Havoc" and some other things.

She has now opened the Mary Quant Colour Shop in London's Carnaby Street.

- ( )74. In 1960s London became the fashion capital of the world because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Mary's designs became very popular. Everyone loved her clothes  
B. Mary changed fashion shows greatly  
C. of Mary's business, which was worth 100 million pounds  
D. Mary's husband also helped to make unusual clothes
- ( )75. The Quants' symbol is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a daisy  
B. a mini-skirt  
C. a sewing machine  
D. a hat

## 第Ⅱ卷(共25分)

### Ⅳ. 句子翻译(本大题共5小题,每小题2分,共10分)

以下各题均选自第Ⅲ题短文中画线句子,请根据上下文将它们译成中文。

76. He wrote that he had finished high school, third in his class, and she was still the best teacher he had ever had in his whole life.  
\_\_\_\_\_
77. The world itself is becoming much smaller by using modern traffic and modern communication means.  
\_\_\_\_\_
78. Many countries are making rules to fight against pollution. They stop people from burning coal in houses and factories in the city, and from putting dirty smoke into the air.  
\_\_\_\_\_
79. His family was very poor, and Jack had to leave school to make money.  
\_\_\_\_\_
80. Thanks to Mary, London became the fashion capital of the world.  
\_\_\_\_\_

### V. 书面表达(共15分)

根据英语提示,写一篇题为“My School Life”的文章。要求80词左右,语法正确,意思连贯,并且把所有提示都用上。

1. new, classroom buildings, training center, dining hall ...
  2. be friendly, be helpful
  3. maths, English, cooking ...
  4. after-school activities
  5. work hard, want to be a/an ...
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

## Unit 3—4 测试卷

本试卷分第Ⅰ卷和第Ⅱ卷两部分。两卷满分100分。考试时间120分钟。

### 第Ⅰ卷(共75分)

#### I. 单项选择(本大题共30小题,每小题1分,共30分)

- ( ) 1. You should take more \_\_\_\_\_. Don't always sit at the desk busy doing your \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. exercise; exercise                      B. exercises; exercises  
C. exercises; exercise                      D. exercise; exercises
- ( ) 2. —I'd like to buy \_\_\_\_\_ and some vegetables. Would you like to go with me?  
—Sure, let's go.  
A. two pounds tomatoes                      B. two pounds of tomatoes  
C. two pound of tomatoes                      D. two pounds of tomato
- ( ) 3. There is hardly any milk in refrigerator, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. isn't it              B. is it              C. isn't there              D. is there
- ( ) 4. Can you give me \_\_\_\_\_ how to learn English well?  
A. some advices                      B. some piece of advice in  
C. some pieces of advices on                      D. some pieces of advice on
- ( ) 5. They are \_\_\_\_\_ little horses that they can't do \_\_\_\_\_ much work.  
A. so; such              B. such; so              C. so; so              D. such; such
- ( ) 6. After class, I prefer \_\_\_\_\_ basketball \_\_\_\_\_ my homework.  
A. playing; to do                      B. playing; to doing  
C. to play; to do                      D. to play; to doing
- ( ) 7. I was tired and hungry, but fortunately I had \_\_\_\_\_ money left.  
A. a few              B. a little              C. very few              D. very little
- ( ) 8. Birds are rarely heard \_\_\_\_\_ at night.  
A. sing              B. singing              C. to sing              D. to be singing
- ( ) 9. In England \_\_\_\_\_ are all printed red.  
A. letter boxes              B. letters boxes              C. letters box              D. letter box
- ( ) 10. The dish looks \_\_\_\_\_ and smells \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. well; nice                      B. nice; deliciously  
C. well; delicious                      D. nice; delicious
- ( ) 11. He \_\_\_\_\_ his coat on the hook.  
A. hanged              B. hung              C. hang              D. hunged
- ( ) 12. She \_\_\_\_\_ \$150 on the coat.  
A. cost              B. took              C. spent              D. paid
- ( ) 13. —Your dress is very beautiful.  
—\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Don't say that                      B. Certainly

- C. It's not so D. Thanks
- ( ) 14. Don't be late again, \_\_\_\_\_ you?  
A. do B. will C. are D. shall
- ( ) 15. —\_\_\_\_\_ you like to see a film?  
—Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Will; I'll like to B. Do; I will  
C. Would; I'd like to D. Do; I'd like to see
- ( ) 16. Do you know the boy \_\_\_\_\_ black.  
A. with B. on C. by D. in
- ( ) 17. She moves the small pots with flowers into the garden \_\_\_\_\_ is full of sunlight.  
A. where B. / C. that D. in which
- ( ) 18. This is an old photo of my father's when he had short \_\_\_\_\_, and now he has some grey \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. hair; hair B. hair; hairs C. hairs; hair D. hairs; hairs
- ( ) 19. There \_\_\_\_\_ teachers and two \_\_\_\_\_ students were in the office.  
A. men; boys B. man; boy C. men; boy D. man; boys
- ( ) 20. Let's have a \_\_\_\_\_ walk.  
A. ten minutes B. ten minute C. ten minute's D. ten minutes'
- ( ) 21. She \_\_\_\_\_ \$30 for the shirt. That's to say she \_\_\_\_\_ this shirt for \$30.  
A. paid; bought B. bought; paid C. spent; bought D. cost; spend
- ( ) 22. I'm good at swimming \_\_\_\_\_ he does well in singing.  
A. when B. but C. while D. yet
- ( ) 23. John plays football \_\_\_\_\_, if not better than David.  
A. as well B. as well as C. so well D. so well as
- ( ) 24. \_\_\_\_\_ you've made up your mind, you had better stick to it.  
A. If B. Once C. Since D. While
- ( ) 25. Tom was \_\_\_\_\_ to get to school and I was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. first; ninth B. a first; a ninth  
C. the first; the ninth D. a first; the ninth
- ( ) 26. How does Lily \_\_\_\_\_ her flowers?  
A. deal with B. do with C. use D. cope with
- ( ) 27. \_\_\_\_\_ the coat and you will agree that it's really worth the price.  
A. Look B. Take a look  
C. Take a look at D. Take a look with
- ( ) 28. — \_\_\_\_\_  
—Our pizza is very nice.  
A. What do you like? B. What would you like?  
C. What's the special today? D. Do you like pizza?
- ( ) 29. — \_\_\_\_\_  
—Medium well, please.  
A. What kind of steak do you want? B. What do you want?  
C. What do you want to eat? D. How would you like your steak?

( )30. —How do you spend your free time?

— \_\_\_\_\_

A. Do some exercise.

B. Chatting online.

C. To keep it.

D. By reading some novels

II. 完形填空 (本大题共 30 小题, 每小题 0.5 分, 共 15 分)

(A)

“What do you dream to be?” A primary school teacher asked his student. Perhaps they have also been 31 this question, even several times 32 different persons. As a human being, dream is 33. Dream to be a doctor, a teacher, a scientist, a football star and so on. 34 wonderful!

Dream is a 35. It will let you realize your future. Hundreds of years ago, some people looked into the 36 and said, “I want to fly.” Hundreds of years 37, and the dream has come true. Planes are flying in the 38 all the time. Now, many college students 39 to be Bill Gates, so they left school and spent all the time earning money. What a joke?

Roads to Rome, we should not only 40 the surface of things, but also see through their nature. Everyone has 41 story, and all the stories are 42. So our students and friends should make up their mind 43 a splendid story for ourselves, not to dream to be others.

With hard work, your dream will be 44 someday. You can 45 trust this.

( )31. A. told

B. taken

C. asked

D. make

( )32. A. by

B. with

C. after

D. among

( )33. A. hard

B. boring

C. interesting

D. colorful

( )34. A. What

B. How

C. Why

D. When

( )35. A. game

B. goal

C. book

D. dictionary

( )36. A. water

B. hole

C. library

D. sky

( )37. A. ago

B. after

C. before

D. passed

( )38. A. planes

B. sky

C. earth

D. satellites

( )39. A. dream

B. hate

C. seem

D. wait

( )40. A. hear

B. see

C. touch

D. feel

( )41. A. his own

B. her beautiful

C. a bad

D. no

( )42. A. the same

B. wonderful

C. helpful

D. different

( )43. A. have

B. having

C. to have

D. has

( )44. A. come true

B. realized

C. recognized

D. told

( )45. A. hardly

B. never

C. surely

D. ever

(B)

It's said that smokers have made up half of the population in China. And the smokers are becoming younger and younger, 46 including some middle school students. Nowadays more and more people have 47 smoking can do harm to people's health. However, some people still enjoy 48. Why? Because some of them think it is a kind of fashion, some think it is of great fun and 49 think that smoking can refresh (提神) themselves.

As we all know, smoking does great harm to human beings. Smoking is harmful and

it is not only bad for smokers themselves, 50 bad for non-smokers. More and more people have come to realize 51 serious the problem is. But they are 52 bored with it.

In fact, smoking is a bad habit. It can cause many 53. A lot of people always cough 54 smoking. The most serious illness 55 by smoking is lung cancer(肺癌). Besides, careless smokers 56 cause dangerous fires. Smoking 57 public does harm to people around you. Our government has issued(颁布) “No Smoking” regulation in airplanes, on trains and cinemas. Meanwhile smoking is a 58 of money.

In order to keep healthy, we should get rid of the bad habit of smoking. I hope all the smokers can 59 up smoking for themselves and also for the people around them. Let's try our best 60 our country beautiful.

- |         |             |               |               |              |
|---------|-------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| ( ) 46. | A. yet      | B. still      | C. even       | D. very      |
| ( ) 47. | A. realized | B. stopped    | C. learned    | D. heard     |
| ( ) 48. | A. playing  | B. collecting | C. singing    | D. smoking   |
| ( ) 49. | A. other    | B. another    | C. others     | D. the other |
| ( ) 50. | A. so       | B. or         | C. and        | D. but       |
| ( ) 51. | A. what     | B. what a     | C. how        | D. how a     |
| ( ) 52. | A. often    | B. usually    | C. never      | D. always    |
| ( ) 53. | A. ill      | B. ills       | C. illness    | D. illnesses |
| ( ) 54. | A. because  | B. since      | C. because of | D. though    |
| ( ) 55. | A. causes   | B. causing    | C. is caused  | D. caused    |
| ( ) 56. | A. should   | B. can        | C. may        | D. must      |
| ( ) 57. | A. in       | B. on         | C. at         | D. by        |
| ( ) 58. | A. save     | B. honor      | C. waste      | D. fashion   |
| ( ) 59. | A. pick     | B. take       | C. give       | D. call      |
| ( ) 60. | A. to make  | B. making     | C. made       | D. makes     |

### Ⅲ. 阅读理解 (本大题共 15 小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 30 分)

#### (A)

On the morning of May 5th, 1975, the astronaut named Henry Jackson was given very careful medical examination. Then he was sent to the launching(发射) position, there the spaceship Astra was waiting to be launched. After Henry Jackson put on his special space suit, a lift took him up to the rocket(火箭), which was 65 feet above the ground.

The count-down started, “six, five, four, three, two, one, zero, lift, off.” The rocket immediately left the earth at a very high speed.

After two and a half minutes, the rocket was moving at 5,000 miles an hour. When the Astra was 425 miles above the earth, it stopped for 20 minutes. Then Henry Jackson left his spaceship and swam around in space. He was fixed by a life-line that would help him return to the spaceship.

As he moved about in space, he kept taking photos with his specially-made camera of what he did and saw. Afterwards he used the life-line to pull himself back to the spaceship. Then the Astra began to fall back. 48 hours after the flight had, Henry Jackson and his spaceship fell down in the Atlantic, where a waiting helicopter(直升飞机) picked him up.

The flight was carried out exactly as it was planned and was really a great success.

When the results of the trip were announced, the whole nation cheered for it with great joy.

- ( ) 61. The best title of this passage is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. The First Space Flight                      B. A Successful Flight  
C. A Great Success                              D. Henry Jackson—First Space Swimmer
- ( ) 62. The Astra was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a rocket    B. an ordinary jet plane  
C. a spaceship launched by a rocket      D. a rocket operated by Henry Jackson
- ( ) 63. When the Astra was \_\_\_\_\_ the earth, it stopped for 20 minutes so that the astronaut \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. 65 feet above; could walk in space  
B. 5,000 miles above; could swim in space  
C. 425 miles away from; could carry out the plan which had been arranged  
D. very far away from; could take photos of what he did and saw
- ( ) 64. The life-line was used \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to keep the astronaut from floating away from the Astra  
B. to help Henry Jackson to take photos  
C. to keep in touch with the launching center on the earth  
D. not to leave the Astra for a moment

(B)

By the age of 19, Liu Wei had taught himself how to play the piano with his feet, fulfilling a childhood dream of composing and producing music, he said with a big smile. “Given enough time, I could be just as same as anyone.”

“I can read music and have found out the ‘toeing’ by myself,” he said. According to Liu, the big toe is the most smart one when “toeing”, but that he can only reach five keys at the same time.

One of the show’s hosts, Cao Kefan, told the reporter. “He was practicing so hard that his feet were injured.” “We’ve all fought for our dreams when we were young, but no one has fought as hard as you,” said Gao Xiaosong. Gao is one of the show’s judges and one of most influential music producers in China.

“You tell us that to realize our dream, we need to work hard,” said Yi Nengjing, a show judge and Taiwanese pop star from Taiwan.

“I’ve received a lot of letters of support, all encouraging me to focus on my music,” Liu said. When asked what he would do when the show was over, he said several music companies had asked him to join them. But whatever happened, he added he was sure he would keep chasing his dream.

“Music is like water and air to me,” he said. “I can’t live without it.”

- ( ) 65. What does the underline word “producers” in the passage mean?  
A. 生产                      B. 产品                      C. 制作人                      D. 工人
- ( ) 66. Who is the author of the passage?  
A. Cao Kefan.    B. Gao Xiaosong.  
C. Yi Nengjing.    D. We don’t know.
- ( ) 67. Which of the following is TRUE in the passage?  
A. Liu Wei played the piano with his feet.



- B. Liu Wei composed and produced music by his feet.
- C. Liu Wei's music was made up of five keys.
- D. Liu Wei joined in a company that had invited him.

( ) 68. What does the underlined sentence in Paragraph 1 mean?

- A. 给我足够的时间,我可能会是任何一个人。
- B. 给我足够的时间,我可能和你们任何一个人一样。
- C. 被给了足够的时间,我可能只是作为任何人。
- D. 被给了足够的时间,我会成为任何一个人。

(C)

US president Barack Obama gave a speech about US schools in September, 2010. He said that US students need to spend more time in school.

"I think the idea of a longer school year makes sense (有意义)," he said. He said US students spend less time in the classroom than children in other countries.

Some education experts agree. They say US kids should spend more time in the classroom so they can catch up with students elsewhere in the world.

"Students in other countries are better than US kids in academics (学术)," said education expert Arne Duncan. "If you practice basketball five times a week, you're going to be better than the people who practice three times a week."

### School days in the US

US schools have, on average, 180 school days every year; fewer than schools in many other countries. For example, China and Japan both have more than 200 school days.

Summer vacation in the US is long. It lasts about 10 weeks. In the past, students needed the summer off to work on family farms. Now, experts say the long vacation is a loss (损失) of time for learning.

However, it is hard to change the tradition.

Some schools tried to have a longer school year this year, but parents didn't agree with the change.

"People were just not ready for kids to be in school all summer long," said Diane DeBacker, an education expert. "Kids wanted to go swimming. Their families wanted to go on vacation."

### Did you know?

| Country       | School days |
|---------------|-------------|
| Japan         | 245         |
| South Korea   | 220         |
| China         | 200         |
| Thailand (泰国) | 200         |
| England       | 192         |
| France        | 185         |
| The US        | 180         |

( ) 69. Which of the following is the idea of Barack Obama?

- A. The US students need to spend more time at school.