



2005 中国指南版

依据教育部最新《考试说明》学科标准编写

高考标准解读单元能力测试题

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预测试题

名卷在手、无考无虑！

湖南大學出版社

满分:150分 时间:120分钟

学号: 班级: 姓名:

第I卷(选择题,共72分)

一、单项填空(共15小题;每小题1分,满分15分)

从A、B、C、D四个选项中选择可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. Why don't you practise speaking and improve your spoken English?

A. It doesn't matter. B. That's a good idea.
C. Sorry, I forgot it. D. You're welcome.

2. They pulled down the old buildings for the _____ of making room for the newly-built motorway.

A. purpose B. meaning C. face D. use

3. _____ new books have been given away since then.

A. Many of B. A great many of
C. A plenty of D. A great many

4. —Hey, Mr. Smith, you are wanted on _____ phone.
—Who is calling?

—Mr. Green. I don't know who he is.
A. not; A B. the; not C. the; A D. not; not

5. I'm glad he agreed _____ my advice. Finally he and I agreed _____ the time of the birthday party.

A. taking; to B. to take; on
C. to take; on D. to take; with

6. I knew I should not accept anything from such a person but I found it difficult to turn down his _____.

A. plan B. offer C. suggestion D. request

7. Here is a fellow who just walked into a bank and _____ himself so much money.

A. helped B. enjoyed C. offered D. prepared

8. My oral English is getting better, but there's still plenty of _____ for improvement.

A. space B. area C. place D. room

9. —Is the book interesting?
—Yes, but I'm sure it won't interest _____.

A. everybody B. somebody C. anybody D. nobody

10. —Harry treats his secretary badly.
—Yes. He seems to think that she is the _____ important person in the office.

A. hardly B. least C. less D. most

11. If the firm wants to fire me, they should give me three months' _____.

A. advice B. information C. notice D. message

12. These houses are sold at such a low price _____ people expected.

A. like B. as C. that D. which

13. We've got _____ jobs for school-leavers, but we haven't built _____ houses for them yet.

A. plenty of; enough B. plenty of; plenty of

C. a lot of; a plenty of D. a plenty of; a lot of

14. Something must be done to prevent factories _____ poisonous gases so as to keep the city _____.

A. sending out; pollution B. send out; pollution
C. from sending out; from polluting D. sending out; from being polluted

15. The population of this area _____ 100,000. Seventy percent of the population _____ natives and the rest _____ from China.

A. is; are; are B. are; is; are
C. is; is; are D. are; are; is

二、完形填空(共20小题;每小题1分,满分20分)

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从16—35各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中,选出最佳选项。

How do you spend your summer holiday? Do you have a field _____ 16 _____ or stay at home?

_____ 17 _____ good use of the summer holidays is very important for students.

When I was young, I always spend my holidays _____ 18 _____ the country where my grandparents lived. The blue sky and the clean river gave me a refreshing _____ 19 _____ from living in the city.

Sometimes I went swimming or fishing and sometimes I just enjoyed _____ 20 _____ on the grassy fields. Sometimes I _____ 21 _____ the villagers and had a talk with them. This _____ 22 _____ of village life broadened my views and strengthened my health.

The younger generation living in the city has limited living _____ 23 _____ and how to spend the holidays _____ 24 _____ a troublesome problem.

Many children spend their holidays entirely at home in tall buildings. _____ 25 _____ they get up late, play electronic _____ 26 _____ and watch TV. They seldom think of _____ 27 _____ with the housework or even leaving the room. After one or two _____ 28 _____ of this sort of holidays, they are _____ 29 _____ both in mind and body. A lack of discipline (纪律) leads them to _____ 30 _____ bad habits.

Holiday is not a time for students to just lie around "resting".

It is a good _____ 31 _____ for parents to ask their children to take part in many kinds of activities such as _____ 34 _____ volunteers (自愿者) working for people like guiding tourists (游客). Such experiences give students a wider knowledge of the _____ 35 _____ they live in.

16. A. trip B. journey C. visit D. call

17. A. Having B. Making C. Taking D. Getting

18. A. on B. in C. with D. for

19. A. break B. time C. stay D. moment

20. A. laying B. to lie C. lying D. lain

21. A. called at B. called C. called on D. called up

22. A. practice B. expression C. expression D. experiment

23. A. place B. space C. room D. seat

24. A. does B. gives C. is D. gets

25. A. where B. there C. if D. because

26. A. sports B. games C. matches D. race

27. A. helping out B. doing C. catching up D. connecting

28. A. months' B. month C. months D. month

29. A. lazily B. hard C. lazily D. hardly

30. A. picking up B. giving up C. using D. making

31. A. advice B. idea C. mind D. thought

32. A. to share B. to make C. to play D. to take

33. A. have B. force C. organize D. make

34. A. serving B. to serve C. to serve as D. serving as

35. A. home B. country C. society D. state

三、阅读理解(共20小题;每小题2分,满分40分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中,选出最佳选项。

A teacher pronounces an English word in front of the blackboard and then the students chant (重复地念) the word back to him. Then they are asked to write the word out 10 times in their exercise books after class. As a result, the teacher shouts himself hoarse (嘶哑的) while the students are tired of repetitions.

For decades, this teaching method has been used in most Chinese classrooms and has prevented the development of generations of students. However, in this new century, laptop computers (笔记本电脑) and the Internet will hopefully make a difference in the Chinese classrooms.

"Great! I can learn English words and expressions through cartoons and games on my laptop computer now," exclaimed 12-year-old Xue Jinghui, a first-grader at Beijing No. 19 Middle School.

Xue is one of the 58 students in the two experimental classes, where everyone has a laptop computer. With a click of the mouse and several presses on the keyboard students can do exercises, make notes, and most important of all, send ideas or questions to the teacher whenever they want.

"This kind of exchange is something we never expected," said Pei Wenguo, a teacher of Chinese in the two experimental classes. With 50 or 60 students in a classroom, what he used to worry about most was students' talking in the class. "If each one airs his view or asks a question for as short as just 30 seconds, I would take most of the class half an hour to listen to them all, how can I get through the teaching plan in the remaining 15 minutes?"

Now with the help of the school computer network, Pei can warmly welcome ideas from his students. "Since everybody can talk on the school net at the same time, it saves time," said Pei. "The network enables me to give instruction to every member of the class, even though their needs differ."

Besides, he can give more to his students within the class hour. For example, he can list books and newspaper clipping on the computer for the students' selective reading, while teaching the text.

36. Most important of all, the students using laptop computers can _____.

A. do exercise B. make notes
C. send ideas or questions to the teacher whenever they want D. learn words and expressions

37. In the experimental classes, what the teacher used to worry about was _____.

A. that he couldn't complete his teaching plan because of students' talking in class

B. that each student asked a question
C. that students couldn't listen to the teacher carefully

38. With the help of the school computer network, which of the following is not true?

A. The teacher can warmly welcome ideas from his students.
B. The school computer network can help the teacher give instruction to each one of the class.

C. Not all of the class can talk on the school net at the same time.
D. The students can do some selective reading while the teacher is teaching the text.

39. What's the main idea of the passage?

A. What the teacher worried about.
B. Computers bring the modern classroom teaching.

C. The two experimental classes.
D. The differences between the traditional classroom teaching and the modern one.

B
Specialists say that it is not easy to get used to life in a new culture. "Culture shock" is the term these specialists use when talking about the feelings that people have in a new environment. There are three stages of culture shock, say the specialists. In the first stage, the newcomers like their new environment. Then, when the fresh experience dies, they begin to hate the city, the country, the people, and everything else. In the last stage, the newcomers begin to adjust to their surroundings and, as a result, enjoy their life more.

There are some obvious factors (因素) in culture shock. The weather may be unpleasant. The customs may be different. The public service systems—the telephone, post office, or transportation (交通)—may be difficult to work out. The most simple things seem to be big problems. The language may be difficult.

Who feels culture shock? Everyone does in this way or that. But culture shock surprises most people. Very often the people having the worst culture shock are those who never had any difficulties in their home countries and were successful in their community. Coming to a new country, these people find they do not have the same established positions. They find themselves without a role (角色), almost without an identity (身份). They have to build a new self-image.

Culture shock gives rise to a feeling of disorientation (迷失方向). This feeling may be homesickness. When homesick, people feel like staying inside all the time. They want to protect themselves for the strange environment, and create an escape inside their room for a sense of security (安全). This escape does solve the problem of culture shock for the short term, but it does nothing to make the person familiar with the culture. Getting to know the new environment and gaining experience, these are the long-term solutions to the problem of culture shock.

40. When people move to a new country, they _____.

A. will get used to their new surroundings with difficulty
B. have well prepared for the culture of the surroundings
C. will get used to the culture of the country quickly
D. will never be familiar with culture of the country

41. According to the passage, factors that give rise to culture shock are _____.

A. the weather, the customs, the public service systems, the transportation, the language, the most simple things

B. the weather, the customs, the public service systems, the transportation, the language, the most simple things

C. the weather, the customs, the public service systems, the transportation, the language, the most simple things

D. the weather, the customs, the public service systems, the transportation, the language, the most simple things

shock include all of the following except _____
A. language communication
B. weather conditions and customs
C. public service systems
D. homesickness

42. According to the passage, the more successful you are at home, _____
A. the fewer difficulties you may have ahead
B. the more difficulties you may have ahead
C. the more money you will earn ahead
D. the less homesick you will feel ahead

43. When people are homesick, they tend to _____
A. find some people to talk to
B. go outside to have a walk
C. visit their friends far away
D. stay indoors all the time

44. The writer tells us that the best way to overcome culture shock is to _____
A. protect ourselves from unfamiliar environment
B. develop a strange sense of self-protection
C. get familiar with the new culture
D. return to our own country

There is no end of dangerous sports to try in Southern Africa—hunger jumping, sky-diving, water-racing. But for a new rash, how about swimming face to face with a killer shark (鲨鱼)?
The public seems interested in finding danger in this activity. Cape Town's aquarium (水族馆) has been filled with divers who want to swim with the sharks since it opened its tanks to paying visitors last month. Around 70 tourists aged between 12 and 40 have paid US \$55 each to spend up to an hour with Maxine, Dee and Floyd, the aquarium's three sharks.
And conservationists say the project should help change the damage done to the shark's image by the popular movie "Jaws".

"People will always pay money to be a bit daring," said Paul Loether, an aquarium diver. "Most people think every shark is dangerous, but they have got the wrong idea."
Each visitor can swim with the sharks and other fish that share their tank, guarded by sharks.
"This is part of a communication and education programme to show sharks are not as bad as every one makes out," said Tony Magre, operation manager at the aquarium, who stick to keep off over-friendly sharks.

Len Compagno, head of the South African shark research centre, agreed. "It's no joke to play around with big dog. In the same way, a three-metre-long shark could put a few holes in you," he said.
45. We may infer that in the movie "Jaws" _____
A. sharks are hunted everywhere
B. sharks kill other sea animals
C. sharks are disappearing in the sea
D. sharks are man eaters

46. What Len Compagno said really means that _____
A. you had better not get close to sharks

B. you needn't be too serious about sharks
C. sharks are more dangerous than big dogs
D. sharks are as friendly to people as dogs

47. The writer's purpose in writing the passage is to tell us that _____
A. sharks are not as bad as everyone thinks
B. people will always pay money to be a bit daring
C. there's no end of dangerous sports in Southern Africa
D. the public seems interested in finding danger in swimming with a killer shark

Push-button English
Very soon a computer will be able to teach you English. It will also be able to translate any language for you. It's just one more incredible result of the development of microprocessors—those tiny parts of a computer commonly known as "silicon chips". So give up going to classes and stop buying textbooks. In a couple of years you won't need the international language of English.

Already Texas Instruments in the United States are developing an electronic translation machine. Imagine a Spanish secretary, for example, who wants to type a letter from the boss to a businessman in Sweden. All he or she will do is this: first type the letter in Spanish. The letter will appear on a television screen. After a few seconds the translated letter will appear on another television screen in Stockholm in perfect Swedish. And that's not all. Soon a computer will be able to teach you English, if you really want to learn the language, you'll sit in front of a television screen and practise endless structures. The computer will tell you when you are correct and when you are wrong. It will even talk to you because the silicon chips can change electrical impulses (脉冲) into sounds. And clever programmers can predict the responses you, the learner, are likely to make. So think of it. You will be able to teach yourself at your own pace. You will waste very little time, and you can work at home. And if after all that, you still can't speak English you can always use the translating machine. In a few years, therefore, perhaps there will be no need for BBC Modern English—no more textbooks or teachers of English.

Instead of buying an exciting new textbook, the computer will ask you to replace it with microprocessor one thousand nine hundred and eighty-four. Fast reliable and efficient language learning and translating facilities will be available to you. Think of that no more tears or embarrassing moments. One little problem is that a computer can't laugh yet, but the scientists are working on it. Happy learning!

48. The title "Push-button English" suggests _____
A. English can be taught and learned by using a computer
B. a computer is an English-learning machine
C. English can be learned by pushing a button
D. English is not so difficult to learn

49. According to the writer, "You won't need the international language of English" because _____
A. learning English will no longer be a difficult task
B. textbooks are no longer necessary
C. it's better to buy a computer than to go to classes
D. the computer will be able to translate

50. If a Spanish secretary wants to translate a letter, all he or she has to do is _____
A. type the letter in Spanish
B. type the letter in English
C. type the letter in Swedish
D. type the letter in perfect Swedish

she will have to do is to _____
A. push a button and wait
B. use any kind of typewriter to type the letter
C. type it for the machine to do the translating
D. type the letter and tell someone else to do the translation

51. You will _____ if you use a computer to learn the language.
A. do everything at your own pace
B. speak better English
C. need no translating machine
D. waste much of your time

Every year thousands of tourists visit Pompeii, Italy. They see the sights that Pompeii is famous for its stadium (运动场) and theatres, its shops and restaurants. The tourists do not, however, see Pompeii's people. They do not see them because Pompeii has no people. No one has lived in Pompeii for almost 2,000 years.

Once, Pompeii was a busy city of 22,000 people. It lay at the foot of Mount Vesuvius, a grass-covered volcano (火山). Mount Vesuvius had not erupted (爆发) for centuries, so the people of Pompeii felt safe. But they were not.

In August of AD 79, Mount Vesuvius erupted. The entire top of the mountain exploded, and a huge black cloud rose into the air. Soon stones and hot ash began to fall on Pompeii. When the eruption ended two days later, Pompeii was buried under 20 feet of stones and ashes. Almost all of its people were dead.

For centuries, Pompeii lay buried under stone and ash. Then in the year 1861, an Italian scientist named Giuseppe began to uncover Pompeii. Slowly, carefully, Giuseppe and his men dug. The city looked almost the same as it had looked in AD 79. There were streets and fountains, houses and shops. There was a stadium with 20,000 seats. Perhaps the most important of all, there were everyday objects, which tell us a great deal about the people who lived in Pompeii. Many glasses and jars had some dark blue colour in the bottom, so we know that the people of Pompeii liked wine. They liked bread too, and metal bread pans were in every bakery. In one bakery there were 81 round, flat loaves of bread—a type of bread that is still sold in Italy today. Tiny boxes filled with a dark, shiny powder tell us that women liked to wear eye-makeup.

Giuseppe has died, but his work continues. One fourth has not been uncovered yet. Scientists are still digging, still making discoveries that draw the tourists to Pompeii.

52. Why do large numbers of people come to Pompeii each year?
A. To visit the volcano.
B. To shop and eat there.
C. To watch sports and plays.
D. To see how Pompeians lived.

53. Why had so many Pompeians remained by volcanic Mount Vesuvius?
A. The city nearby offered all kinds of fun.
B. The area produced the finest wine in Italy.
C. Few people expected the volcano to erupt again.
D. The mountain was beautiful and covered with grass.

54. Why did the city uncovered look almost the same as it had been?
A. It was buried under a thick layer of ash.
B. It was buried under a thick layer of stones.
C. It was buried under a thick layer of lava.
D. It was buried under a thick layer of sand.

looked in AD 79?
A. Because Giuseppe and his men dug it slowly and carefully.
B. Because the city was buried alive and remained untouched.

C. Because scientists successfully rebuilt the city with everyday objects.
D. Because nobody had lived in the city every since the volcano erupted.

55. What do we know about the Pompeians who lived 2,000 years ago?
A. They lived more or less the same as Italians now do.
B. They liked women wearing all kinds of makeup.
C. They enjoyed a lazy life with drinking and eating.

D. They went back to Pompeii after the eruption in AD 79.
短文改错(共10小题;每小题1分,满分10分)
此题要求改正所给短文中的错误。对标有题号的每一行作出判断:如无错误,在该行右边横线上画一个勾(✓);如有错误(每行只有一个错误),则按下列情况改正:

该行多一个词:把多余的词用斜线(\\)划掉,在该行右边横线上写出该词,并用斜线划掉。
该行缺一个词:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(Λ),在该行右边横线上写出该漏词。
该行错一个词:在错的词下划一横线,在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。
注意:原行没有错的不要改动。

Bob and I don't have many in common. I sometimes wonder that why we are friends at all. Bob is always busy make things. Everything he makes is so perfectly that I sometimes feel envious at his skill.

My trouble is that I'm one of those lazy people. Outside my work at the office, the only thing which interested me is to listen to music. I have a big collection of records and all day along the only thing I like to think is when I am going to get home early listen to a new piece.

五. 书面表达(满分25分)
你的朋友杰克将到你的城市来访问,但因为你有事而不能去机场接他。请你写信告诉他告诉他的原因及安排。要求如下:
1. 提供恰当的理由,如:参加一个重要的会议,或处理一件重要的事或其他。
2. 安排某人去机场接 Jack,去接的人手里举着写有 Jack 的木牌。
3. 晚上在家宴请 Jack。
4. 开头已写好,不计入总字数。100 字左右。

Dear Jack,
Knowing that you will come to visit my city. With you a good journey!
Yours,
Li Hua



高一(上) 9—14单元 测试题

满分:150分 时间:120分钟
学号: 班级: 姓名:

第I卷(选择题,共72分)

一、单项填空(共15小题;每小题1分,满分15分)

1. Since you can't follow the BBC programmes on the radio, why _____ some records of them?
A. don't buy B. not buy C. not buy D. not to buy
2. —I believe we've met somewhere before. —No, _____.
A. it isn't the same B. it can't be true C. I don't think so D. I'd rather not
3. Last term our maths teacher set such a difficult examination problem _____ none of us worked out.
A. that B. as C. so that D. which
4. —Would you like to _____ the football match?
—With pleasure.
A. join B. join us C. join in D. join us to
5. —Do you know the artist _____ the judge gave a prize?
—Yes, he is the teacher _____ I have been taught painting for 2 years.
A. to whom; who B. to whom; by whom C. whom; who D. who; that
6. _____ it is to have a cold drink on such a hot day!
A. What a fun B. How fun C. What fun D. How a fun
7. —How did you damage your car so badly?
—I ran into a tree yesterday.
—I suppose you _____ too fast.
A. drive B. had driven C. drove D. were driving
8. The passengers had a chat with the college students _____ as conductors during the summer vacation.
A. help out B. helped out C. to help out D. helping out
9. What way are you thinking of _____ rid of bad habit?
A. to get B. getting C. bring got D. to be getting
10. It is hard _____ him _____ change his mind.
A. of you to make; to B. for you to make; / C. for you to make; to D. of you making; /
11. All the electrical equipment _____ will be equipped in the building _____ great importance to us.
A. that; are of B. that; is of C. what; are D. what; is
12. We had got five lectures to _____ this course.

- A. go by B. go out C. go with D. go on
13. —Who told you about *Fallow Me*?
—_____. I picked it up.
A. No one; my own B. No one; myself C. None; by myself D. None; myself
14. Father went to his doctor for _____ about his heart trouble.
A. an advice B. advice C. advices D. the advices
15. She _____ my question, but she didn't _____ to what he asked.
A. replied; reply B. answered; reply C. answered; answer D. answered; reply

二、完形填空(共20小题;每小题15分,满分30分)

Which Method do You Think Better?
By the time that a student reaches his senior year in high school, he is likely to believe that he is an expert in reading. No matter how _____ 16 _____ he is, he can still improve. How do you read an article in a textbook? Do you have a certain _____ 17 _____ of doing it or do you just _____ 18 _____ at the beginning and keep reading _____ 19 _____ you come to the end?
_____ 20 _____ students say that they use the "slow and sure" method. By this they mean they read every sentence slowly and _____ 21 _____ Every time they come to an _____ 22 _____ word they stop _____ 23 _____ what it means and, if necessary, look it up in the _____ 24 _____ In this method a person _____ 25 _____ has no time left for _____ 26 _____ what he has read, for he has used all his _____ 27 _____ in trying to get the meaning of each word to _____ 28 _____ that he _____ 29 _____ everything.
Other students use what has been _____ 30 _____ the "review" method. Here a person tries to arrange his time _____ 31 _____ he can read his lesson _____ 32 _____ twice. This type of reading is _____ 33 _____ than the "slow and sure" method, for the lesson _____ 34 _____ be read rapidly or there will not be _____ 35 _____ time left for a second reading.
_____ 36 _____ A. weak B. good C. well D. plan
_____ 37 _____ A. high B. way C. wish D. plan
_____ 38 _____ A. stop B. read C. do D. start
_____ 39 _____ A. after B. before C. until D. unless
_____ 40 _____ A. Few B. Some C. No D. All
_____ 41 _____ A. carefully B. carelessly C. correctly D. eagerly
_____ 42 _____ A. useful B. important C. unknown D. old
_____ 43 _____ A. thinking B. to think C. to know D. to know
_____ 44 _____ A. textbook B. newspaper C. magazine D. dictionary
_____ 45 _____ A. always B. nearly C. almost D. probably
_____ 46 _____ A. learning B. reviewing C. preparing D. considering
_____ 47 _____ A. time B. energy C. mind D. money
_____ 48 _____ A. think B. be sure C. believe D. answer
_____ 49 _____ A. wants B. remembers C. forgets D. understands
_____ 50 _____ A. called B. said C. given D. known
_____ 51 _____ A. because B. but C. as D. so that
_____ 52 _____ A. at most B. no more than C. no less than D. at least

work this morning.
The realistic approach to photography has been perfected in the past by such masters as Henri Cartier-Bresson and Bill Brandt. But while you can learn a great deal from looking at the work of others, any success you can hope to achieve in this field has to come from developing an individual approach.
The main requirement for any photographer has little to do with technical matters. You must develop an awareness of the world around you and the people who live in it, and you should learn to notice when a situation may develop to a point where you will be able to take a good picture. Those who have reached this happy state will be prepared when that moment comes, and will simply raise their camera quickly and shoot. Others who are not so aware will be struggling with camera cases and lens(镜头) caps.
Film manufactures(制品) must be delighted at the thought of the inexperienced photographer setting out in search of the right situation and the right moment. Many miles of costly material have passed through thousands of cameras as this endless search continues. Although a lot of this waste must be put down to inexperience, you'll find that even the professionals have to use a lot of film when they are out shooting.
Not every shot is going to be a winner. If you look at the work of even the best photographers, you'll notice dozens of pictures have had to be taken only because they lead up to the successful shot of a situation that the photographer has obviously been observing through the lens. You may find that you have taken one or two pictures after the right moment has passed as well. There is seldom more than one shot which stands out. There is just one point where it all comes together, and you often have to waste film to catch that precious moment.
39. According to the passage, one can become a better real-life photographer by _____.
A. watching other photographers at work
B. learning about famous photographers
C. just taking a great many photographs
D. developing skills and ideas for himself
40. The writer thinks that a photographer is required to _____.
A. go out and search for unusual situations
B. be highly skilled in camera techniques
C. be able to tell when a good situation might come
D. have a camera which is easy and quick to use
41. Most likely, to catch the right moment, one must _____.
A. take pictures without too much preparation
B. take a whole series of similar pictures
C. take great care to set up the situation
D. take one picture just at the right moment
42. The passage is _____.
A. part of a book of camera instruction
B. an advertisement for film
C. a history of photography

D. an introduction to photography

C

The National Weather Service at Ryan Airport announced the following forecast (预报) Saturday night for Baton Rouge and the surroundings.

It will be partly cloudy through Monday with a chance of afternoon showers. High Sunday and Monday will be in the mid 27°C. Winds will be southeasterly 10 to 15 miles per hour becoming smaller at night.

Probability of rain will be 20 percent Sunday.

On the coast, winds will be southeasterly 10 to 15 knots (海里). Seas will run 2-4 feet. Winds and seas will be 3 feet higher near a few thunder-showers.

High tide (潮水) at 1 p.m., with a low of 18°C. Record high for May 22 was 34°C, posted in 1956 and record low was 10°C recorded in 1954. Normally, temperature should change from 30°C to 18°C.

There will be scattered (零星) afternoon thunder-showers, Tuesday and over the west part of the state Thursday. Tuesday through Thursday, lows will be in the mid to upper 21°C, with high in the mid to upper 27°C.

High Saturday was 30°C, with a low of 18°C.

43. This weather forecast probably appeared in a _____.

- A. Saturday morning paper B. Sunday morning paper
C. Sunday evening paper D. Monday morning paper

44. This forecast predicts (预言) that _____.

- A. records will be broken
B. there will be no rain in the forecast period
C. skins will be partly cloudy on Sunday and Monday
D. temperatures will be lower than normal for the time of year

45. This forecast tells that winds _____.

- A. will be from south to west
B. will slow down at night
C. will slow down when they join in thunder-showers at sea
D. will be from a different direction on the coast than in the city

46. If one were planning to play an outdoor game during this period, he should _____.

A. plan the game for the morning hours
B. plan the game for the afternoon
C. put off the game for better weather
D. plan the game for the evening hours

D

Bill Gates, head of the world's biggest computer software company, the Microsoft Corporation, has a mission: "Put computers on every office desk and in every home." Bill Gates has had this mission since he was a university student nineteen years ago. This deep personal interest, together with his technical skill and his business marketing skills helped him to create a giant computer company and make him wealthy.

Although he is so wealthy, Bill Gates does not want to give

up. He is still very interested in his reason (远见) and he travels the globe, from Beijing to London, making quick stops in cities to sell to new software products of his company.

The central vision of Bill Gates is the "information highway". This is a network of computers that will link every home, office and shopping mall in the future. This computer network system will have an effect on business, shopping and education. Bill Gates says that the main function of this new technology will be in communication. It will be a way to find people with common interests and to share opinions with them.

But is this communication by computer along the "information highway" really a good thing? Won't we be sitting at home, only "socializing" with our computer, paying big companies money so that we can receive information that some large communication corporation somewhere has divided and that is "acceptable" for us to read? No, says Bill Gates, who thinks that the phrase "information highway" is a terrible phrase. It makes people think that we are all going down the same road, he says. In fact, the computer network will let us choose our own intellectual direction. It will give us freedom. It will also bring good to society, because it will allow for the spread of education. When more and more people receive education, the gap between the rich and the poor will narrow.

In the meantime, however, the gap between the rich and the poor is still there. To be added to this now is the gap between those with computers and those without.

47. The underlined word "mission" in this passage means _____.

- A. course B. job C. duty D. goal
48. The reasons for Bill Gates' success are as follows EXCEPT _____.

- A. his vision and his travel over the world
B. his technical skill and his business marketing skills
C. the money we pay for the information received from the "information highway"
D. his deep personal interest

49. The way the "information highway" offers us will mainly be used to _____.

- A. find people who have the same opinion and who have interests in common
B. help link every home, office and shopping mall
C. affect business, shopping and education
D. narrow the gap between the rich and the poor
50. The best title of this passage should be _____.
- A. Bill Gates, His Vision and Mission
B. The Gap the Computer Brings about
C. The Advantages of the Computer Network
D. One of the World's Richest Self-made Men

E

The disaster at the Chernobyl (former USSR) power station happened swiftly and without warning. It was in the early hours of April 26, 1986 when the cooling system of the reactor

failed. Minutes later, a violent explosion blew the top off the reactor and blasted a huge cloud of radioactive gas high into the atmosphere. Two people were killed immediately. Hundreds received massive radiation overdoes (过量). And more than 25,000 had to be evacuated (撤离) from their homes.

Days later, the radioactive cloud had spread as far as Scotland. Its radiation was weak, but all over Europe radioactive rain was falling. In some areas people were advised not to eat fresh vegetables, or drink fresh milk, and the sale of meat was forbidden.

The accident at Chernobyl was the world's worst nuclear accident. In Britain, it convinced many people that all nuclear power stations should be shut down for good. But the Central Electricity Generating Board didn't agree. They claimed that:

★ Similar disasters could not happen in Britain because of safer designs.

★ Fewer deaths are caused by using nuclear fuel than by mining for coal or drilling for oil and gas.

★ Nuclear accidents are rare compared with other types of accidents—such as air crashes, fires or dam collapses.

★ More nuclear power stations are essential because the world's supplies of oil, coal and natural gas are running out. In 1957 in Cumbria (Britain) a nuclear reactor overheated and caught fire. No one was killed but fourteen workers received radiation overdoes. Small amounts of gas and dust were released over the local countryside.

An official report said the accident was nearly a full-scale disaster. The Nuclear Authority wanted the report published but the Prime Minister at the time refused. He thought that it would make people less confident in Britain's nuclear industry. Thirty years later, the cabinet records of 1957 were released. Only then did the public discover what had really happened in Cumbria.

51. One result of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster was that _____.

A. 25,000 people were killed
B. fresh foods were polluted by radioactive materials
C. people in Scotland were evacuated from their homes
D. hundreds of houses in Chernobyl were destroyed

52. According to the passage, nuclear accidents _____.

A. may happen in any country that has nuclear power stations
B. are always kept secret from the public
C. can only happen in underdeveloped countries
D. are most unlikely to cause death

53. The British Government refused to publish the report on the Cumbria accident because _____.

A. Britain's supplies of oil, coal and gas are running out
B. it takes thirty years for the effects of radiation to appear
C. fewer people died in that accident than in other types of accidents
D. it was concerned that the British people would doubt their

country's nuclear industry

54. The people of Britain knew about their nuclear accident when _____.

A. papers that had been kept secret were released to the public

B. people began dying from radiation overdoes

C. it was reported by the Central Electricity Generating Board

D. informed by the Nuclear Authority

55. According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE?

A. Nuclear power stations are Britain's primary source of power.

B. Several workers died from radiation sickness within a week of the Chernobyl disaster.

C. The effects of the Chernobyl disaster were felt all over Europe.

D. The accidents at Chernobyl and Cumbria were discovered at the same time.

四、短文改错 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

Reading can only be a fun if you expect _____ 56. _____
it to be. If you are fixed in books somebody _____ 57. _____
tell you "ought" to read, you probably _____ 58. _____
won't have fun. And if you put down a book _____ 59. _____
you don't like and try another till you find one _____ 60. _____
means something to you, and then relax _____ 61. _____
with it, you will almost certain have a good _____ 62. _____
time—and whether you become, as a result of _____ 63. _____
reading, better, wiser, kinder, or gentler, _____ 64. _____
you won't have suffered from during the process. _____ 65. _____

五、书面表达 (满分 25 分)

请根据下面文字及表格中的内容写一篇短文。

你于 2001 年的暑期参加了第 21 届大运会 (the 21st Universiade) 的志愿者工作 (voluntary work)。你为此感到骄傲并希望 2008 年北京奥运会能再次充当志愿者。

工作时间	八月下旬 (每天七个小时)
工作地点	运动员村 (the Villages) 的后勤部 (the supply office)
工作内容	配笔 (prepare and deliver) 毛巾 (towel)、香皂、肥皂、纸张等日常用品到客房
服务对象	来自世界各地的运动员及官员
感受、感想	工作辛苦且琐碎 (trifling), 但很重要

注意: 短文必须用第一人称写。应包括全部要点。字数 100 左右。



高一(下)
15-20单元
测试题

满分:150分 时间:120分钟

学号: 班级: 姓名:

第I卷(选择题,共72分)

一、单项填空(共15小题;每小题1分,满分15分)

从A、B、C、D四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. How long has this bookshop been in business?
A. since 1932 B. in 1932 C. from 1932 D. since 1932
2. When I give up work I shall take a long sea.
A. trip B. travel C. journey D. voyage
3. The advantage human being have to _____ the sun is worth discussing.
A. take of B. play with C. have on D. do with
4. —Are you afraid of snake?
A. Yes, but not a bit B. Yes, not very
C. No, not a little D. No, not in the least
5. —What was it, Ted?
—Just a(n) _____ in my shoulder. It's gone now.
A. injury B. ache C. wound D. pain
6. It was _____ that we wanted to stay here for another two days.
A. such fine weather B. such a fine weather
C. so fine weather D. so fine a weather
7. They had some difficulty in working out the plan, so they _____ the discussion late into the night.
A. went on B. kept on C. called on D. carried on
8. Great changes have taken place in China _____
A. since 1980's B. since the 1980
C. since the 1980s D. since the 70
9. —You look tired.
—Yes, I _____ until 5 o'clock.
A. had been working B. have worked
C. was working D. had worked
10. —?
—Yes, I hoped you would give me a hand with the problem.
A. Do you want me B. Did you want me
C. Have you wanted me D. Would you want me
11. I _____ ping pong quite well, but I haven't had time to play since the new year.
A. will play B. have played C. played D. play
12. —Has the English-Chinese Dictionary _____?
A. 35 am I. "he said.

—Not yet, it _____.

16. A meet B. recognize C. realize D. remember
17. A. had B. decided C. tried D. required
18. A. tired B. worried C. satisfied D. excited
19. A. expect B. allow C. discourage D. encourage
20. A. way B. station C. train D. hotel
21. A. towards B. before C. behind D. opposite
22. A. sleep B. food C. rest D. drink
23. A. after B. into C. at D. for
24. A. left B. forgotten C. gone D. finished
25. A. unhappy B. limited C. pleasant D. fixed
26. A. look through B. folded up C. took out D. glanced at
27. A. read B. consider C. count D. chat
28. A. eyes B. mouth C. hands D. throat
29. A. here B. long C. sometime D. somewhere
30. A. down B. out C. up D. off
31. A. again B. finally C. also D. once
32. A. strictly B. happily C. severely D. friendly
33. A. stop B. pause C. break D. passage
34. A. effort B. hope C. struggle D. attempt
35. A. Never B. Nor C. So D. Sure

三、阅读理解(共20小题;每小题2分,满分40分)
阅读下列短文,从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中,选出最佳选项。

Facing sorest task, Bush declares "national tragedy"
The worst attack on US soil since Pearl Harbor took place Tuesday and threw him into the direct crisis of his young presidency.

The US leader was reading to schoolchildren at an elementary school when his chief of staff, Andrew Card, interrupted him and whispered into his ear. The president's face clouded but he said nothing.

"We'll talk about it later," he told reporters as he walked out of Sandra Kay Daniels' second-grade class, where he also listened to 18 smiling young pupils go through routine reading and pronunciation drills.

Card's intervention came after a plane slammed into one of New York's twin World Trade Center towers, but before a second plane crashed into the other landmark office building.

The president spoke out after the second incident, aborting another education-themed event and declaring "a national tragedy" and vowing and all-out hunt for the authors of what he called "an apparent terrorist attack."

Bush said "he had ordered that the full resources of the federal government go to help the victims and their families and to conduct a full-scale investigation on hunt down and to find those folks that committed this act. Terrorism against our nation will not stand."

"Today we've had a national tragedy. Two airplanes have crashed into the World Trade Center in an apparent terrorist attack on our country. I have spoken to the Vice President, to

the Governor of New York, to the Director of the FBI," he said.

36. When did Bush definitely learn the attack news from his chief of staff, Andrew Card?

- A. Soon after the first plane crashed into one of New York's twin World Trade Center towers.
- B. In the middle of two attacks.
- C. Just after another plane crashed into the other landmark office building.
- D. On his journey to his office.

37. In "aborting another education-themed event", the word "aborting" share the same meaning with _____.

- A. putting off B. delaying C. postponing D. stopping

38. Which of the following steps Bush administration will take is not true?

- A. To find out the incident-maker.
- B. To help the victims and their families.
- C. To declare the attack day as a national tragedy.
- D. To put off the education-themed event.

Whether the hair is long or short, it must be regularly brushed and regularly washed. For greasy hair, especially if the owner lives in a town, it may be necessary to wash the head every four to five days. Those with a dry hair can usually go a little longer, but this is a matter the individual to decide.

If a woman is not able to go to hairdressers very often, it is important that she chooses a style she can easily manage for herself, and this nearly always means that the first cut must be very standard. The same applies to permanent waving. Ideally this should be carried out three or four times a year, so that the hair never gets out of hand.

One thing should be remembered though, that is, whatever you apply to the head can have some effect upon the skin and therefore anything strong should be used with care. Or you may use milder products. As for style, this must be studied according to what is the latest fashion and also suit the individual at different times of her life.

Young people who have spots or skin troubles on their faces, should take particular care to ensure that the hair is both clean and does not come into contact with the affected piece of skin. Hair is very difficult to keep completely clean and therefore anyone running their hands through their hair and afterwards touching their face, or letting their hair fall over their faces, might spread infection from one place to another. Good hair does a lot to the effect of a face, so if you want to look charming, please start with your hair.

39. According to the text, the most basic thing to do in hair care is _____.

- A. to go to hairdressers very often
 - B. to choose better milder products for the hair
 - C. to wash and brush the hair regularly
 - D. to keep the hair away from the skin trouble
40. The best hair style can be achieved by _____.
- A. having the hair done three or four times a year

- B. studying the latest fashion and considering one's age
C. not combing the hair with hands
D. not applying anything strong to the head
41. The thing you wash your hair with must be _____
A. used with care B. very strong
C. extremely mild D. fashionable
42. To prevent the hair from infecting the skin, we'd better _____
A. keep the hair completely clean
B. wash the hair very often
C. have hair cut four times a year
D. avoid combing the hair with our hands

43. Those with a dry hair can usually go a little longer" means _____
A. your hair is dry
B. you don't have to cut it often
C. your hair can grow longer
D. you don't have to wash it very often
44. You have to wash it very often _____
A. keep the hair completely clean
B. wash the hair very often
C. have hair cut four times a year
D. avoid combing the hair with our hands

There is an old saying that "in this world nothing is certain but death and taxes." Many people today would agree with this statement. Even the people who lived more than four thousand years ago in ancient Egypt might agree!

Egyptian tomb paintings depict scenes from daily life. In a tomb dating back to about 2400 B.C., scenes show tax collectors at work, including handing out punishment for failure to pay taxes.

When the ancient Romans began to rule Egypt in 300 B.C., taxation grew worse. The Romans kept careful records of every taxpayer, and they recorded all births, making sure that no future taxpayer escaped. The Romans taxed everything they could think of—land, crops, goods, a tax was paid on every animal a person owned. People paid taxes to work at a trade or craft. Males between the ages of fourteen and sixty paid a tax just for being male. So when you hear people complain about taxes today, you can tell them that they're lucky they didn't live in ancient times.

44. The best title is _____
A. Egypt After the Roman Conquest B. A History of Egypt
C. Taxes in Ancient Times D. Lucky to Be Alive
45. The story says that taxes became worse after Egypt was taken over by the _____
A. Greeks B. Americans C. Russians D. Romans
46. The story suggests that the payment of taxes _____
A. has always been made promptly
B. was rarely recorded accurately
C. was once illegal
D. has a long history
47. The word "depict" in the text means _____
A. make modern B. destroy
C. show D. dispute

In the early part of the twentieth century, racism was widespread in the United States. Many African Americans were

not given equal opportunities in education or employment. Marian Anderson (1897 - 1993) was an African American woman who gained fame as a concert singer in this climate of racism. She was born in Philadelphia and sang in church choirs during her childhood. When she applied for admission to a local music school in 1917, she was turned down because she was black. Unable to attend music school, she began her career as a singer for church gatherings. In 1929, she went to Europe to study voice and spent several years performing there. Her voice was widely praised throughout Europe. Then she returned to the US in 1935 and became a top concert singer after performing at Town Hall in New York City.

Racism again affected Anderson in 1939. When it was arranged for her to sing at Constitution Hall in Washington, D.C., the daughters of the American Revolution opposed it because of her color. She sang instead at the Lincoln Memorial for over 75000 people. In 1995, Anderson became the first black soloist to sing with the Metropolitan Opera of New York City. The famous conductor Toscanini praised her voice as "heard only once in a hundred year." She was a US delegate to the United Nations in 1958 and won the UN peace prize in 1977. Anderson eventually triumphed over racism.

48. According to this passage, what did Marian Anderson do between 1917 and 1929?

- A. She studied at a music school
B. She sang for religious activities
C. She sang at Town Hall in New York
D. She studied voice in Europe

49. Toscanini thought that Marian Anderson _____
A. had a very rare voice
B. sang occasionally in public
C. sang only once in many years
D. was seldom heard by people

50. Anderson's beautiful voice was first recognized _____
A. at the Lincoln Memorial B. in Washington, DC
C. in Europe D. at the United Nations

51. This passage shows that Anderson finally defeated racism in the US by _____
A. protesting to the government
B. appealing to the United Nations
C. demonstrating in the streets
D. working hard to perfect her art

52. At 13 years old, Keith Peris is the world's youngest CEO (Chief Executive Officer). But he says that there is "nothing" different about him compared to other children his age.

Keith launched (开办) a website for his own company at the age of 10. While other children were receiving awards for their achievements, Peris was giving scholarships from Cybertek Design, his own company, to pupils at his school. Though he's just a teenager, he is already experiencing the pains of adult life.

Peris is about 1.5 metres tall with big brown eyes and curly (卷曲的) jet-black hair. "His big eyes show his intelligence. They show his wisdom," said Christine St Pierre, a journalist from the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

When he was asked for an exclusive (独家) interview, Peris looked at his watch and said, "Twenty minutes, 30 minutes at most, OK?"

He has the air of a real businessman who treasures every minute of his time.

Cybertek Design mainly serves North America. But since Peris visited China, he said he would try to find a way to cater for (迎合) China's Shanghai market as well.

"China is growing and in the next 10 to 20 years it will be among the top countries for business. Now China's become a member of the WTO. Shanghai will have more business opportunities," said the young businessman.

"At the moment it is hard to compete with local companies in Shanghai because of the cost, especially of hardware."

"At first my age will be the largest issue, but in the end that won't be important," he added. "Once I get more and more clients (客户), we will build a reputation (信誉) and people will take me more seriously."

Peris answers questions quickly and is very articulate (表达能力强的) for his age. He said he had come to know Shanghai pretty well through TV programmes shown on CNN before his trip.

He added: "When I was about five, my father gave me my own computer and started teaching me a few things about how to use it. I have not seen many parents do that for their children."

every week and often watch football match on TV. 58. _____ together. Play football not only makes us grow up. 59. _____ tall and strong but also give us a sense of fair play. 60. _____ and team spirit. We must keep in mind that we 61. _____ play for the team instead ourselves. Also, the sport teaches us the important of obedience (服从). Each 62. _____ player must obey captain, who is the leader of 63. _____ the team. And they must not break the rules too 64. _____ often if we want to win the game. 65. _____

五、书面表达 (满分 25 分)

假如你叫肖彤, 是一名记者, 周末休假, 你和杰克约

定一同前往广州看望朋友, 但你去火车站的途中, 意外的事情发生了。请根据杰克的来信和所给的六幅图给杰克写封回信。100 字左右。

Dear Xiao Tong,

How are you going? What happened to you yesterday? I went to the railway station as planned but you didn't come. I wondered whether to take the train or not. Finally I had to get on the 5:00 train and came to Guangzhou alone, as we had booked seats. Jane met me at the station and we had a great weekend.

Now it is Sunday evening. I've tried to ring you but there is no answer. I hope you are all right. I'll remain here for another week. All our former classmates here will hold a party this Friday evening. We'll feel very glad if you turn up then.

Yours,

Jack

53. The most important characters of Keith Peris that lead to his success are the all but _____
A. intelligence B. diligence
C. generosity (慷慨) D. treasuring time

54. The passage implies that one of the most important factors for Keith Peris' success is _____
A. a good family education
B. the invention of the computer
C. the great help from the school
D. the advantage of his age

55. Which of the following is NOT true?
A. There is nothing different about Keith Peris compared to other children his age.
B. Keith offers scholarships to his schoolmates with the money from his company.
C. Keith thinks it's not time that his company entered Shanghai market.
D. At present some people don't trust Keith's company.

四、短文改错 (满分 10 分)

My favorite sport is football. I was a member of our school football team. We practise for three times

56. _____

57. _____

58. _____

59. _____

60. _____

61. _____

62. _____

63. _____

64. _____

65. _____

66. _____

67. _____

68. _____

69. _____

70. _____



高一下

21—26单元

测试题

满分:150分 时间:120分钟

学号: _____ 班级: _____ 姓名: _____

第I卷(选择题,共72分)

一、单项填空(共15小题;每小题1分,满分15分)
从A、B、C、D四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. The man in the reading room _____ Mr. Liu, for he has gone to Japan.
A. must be B. mustn't be C. can be D. can't be
2. I was able to last _____ him to take my advice.
A. to agree B. to make C. to persuade D. to want
3. I'm told _____ Mr. Du, _____ is the best English teacher in our school, is going to teach us English next school year.
A. how; if B. whom; where C. when; why D. that; who
4. She is in a poor _____ of health, which worries her mother much.
A. position B. situation C. state D. condition
5. I'd like to rent a house, comfortable and _____ in a quite neighbourhood.
A. over all B. above all C. in all D. after all
6. It is our secret that he telephones to me _____ at 8 p.m. every Saturday.
A. regularly B. mainly C. freely D. immediately
7. The clothes which _____ the famous football player's name sell _____ all through the year.
A. mark on; good B. are marked; well C. mark with; good D. are marked with; well
8. There are 1,200 books in the library _____, 80 percent of _____ for children.
A. at all; which are B. in all; which is C. in all; which are D. in all; which is
9. The Chicago Bulls was made up of the best basketball players in the States, and most of _____ were black Americans.
A. that B. which C. whom D. them
10. _____ Steven has got the first prize in the match contest, _____ is no wonder that he looks so happy today.
A. It B. As C. This D. That
11. He is said _____ in the supermarket when he was doing shopping yesterday.
A. to have been badly treated B. treating badly C. being badly treated D. to be treated badly

12. —I didn't go to work yesterday because my car broke down.
—You _____ mine. I wasn't using it then.
A. might borrow B. could have borrowed C. must have borrowed D. ought to borrow
13. _____ of the Pacific Ocean _____ Canada.
A. The east; lies B. East; lies C. To the east; lay D. On the east; lie
14. As is known _____ us, the actress is famous _____ her excellent act.
A. for; as B. to; for C. as; for D. to; as
15. He was absent for weeks, so he had a lot of work to do.

A. make out B. make up C. make of D. make over
二、完形填空(共20小题;每小题1.5分,满分30分)
阅读下面短文,从短文后所给各题的四个选项A、B、C、D中选出能填入相应空白处的最佳选项。

According to an article, in Shanghai-based The Youth, out of 30,000 school graduates in Shanghai who could _____ the college entrance examination last year _____ 17, 23,000 sat for it. What _____ to all _____? Following for 2,000 who were exempted from (免除) the examination and went _____ to college for their brilliance or for whatever reasons, we still have 5,000 unaccounted for. _____, more than 16% of school graduates who got good marks and were qualified to take the entrance examination _____ the chance of going to college. This is certainly a new phenomenon ever since 1977.

competitive entrance examination was restored, but the question is "Is this going to be a _____ tendency?"

_____ this question we have to _____ the reasons _____ the students gave up the examination. Did they give up _____ their own will or were they under some sort of coercion (强迫)? A simple cut-out answer, I am afraid, it is impossible _____ 29. Different groups of students give up the examination for different reasons.

_____ from the key schools give up for the simple reason _____ they want to go abroad. _____ they become college students, they are limited by certain regulations which _____ very difficult, if not impossible, for them to leave the country. Then there are those _____ think there is not much point in going to college anyway because you can _____ ever get an ideal job after you graduate.

16. A. make B. take C. get D. receive
17. A. if only B. only C. if D. as if
18. A. was happened B. will happen C. happens D. happened
19. A. others B. the others C. other D. the other
20. A. with B. to C. straightly D. straight
21. A. About the words B. For another word C. In other words D. In the other word
22. A. gave out B. gave off C. gave up D. gave in
23. A. that the B. that C. the D. when

24. A. growing B. grown C. grow D. going
25. A. To be answered B. To answer C. Answering D. To reply
26. A. look after B. look upon C. look into D. look through
27. A. why B. that C. because D. for
28. A. out of B. from C. for D. to
29. A. to be found B. to be founded C. to find D. to found
30. A. That B. This C. These D. Those
31. A. which B. why C. for D. that
32. A. Once B. Since C. Unless D. Until
33. A. makes it B. make it C. makes them D. make them
34. A. they B. you C. whom D. who
35. A. certainly B. hardly C. surely D. really
- 三、阅读理解(共20小题;每小题2分,满分40分)
阅读下列短文,从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中,选出最佳选项。

A
In the presence of your brother's teacher you failed in respect to your mother! Let this never happen again, my Enrico, never again! Your rude word pierced my heart like a point of steel. I thought of your mother when years ago, she bent the whole of one night over your little bed, watching your breathing, weeping in deep sorrow, and with her teeth clattering with terror, because she thought that she had lost you and I feared that she would lose her reason. And at this thought I felt a sentiment of horror at you. You, to offend your mother! Listen, Enrico. Keep this thought well in your mind. You are sure to experience many terrible days in the course of your life; the most terrible will be that on which you lose your mother. How you will then recall every kindness that you have caused her, and with what remorse (懊悔) you will pay for all, unhappy being! Hope for in your life, if you have made your mother sad.

Oh, Enrico, beware! Never again let a harsh word issue from your lips, for the being who gave you life. And if one should ever escape, let it not be the fear of your father, go to your mother and say sorry to her. I love you, my son, but I would rather see you dead than ungrateful to your mother.

36. Enrico's mother _____
A. had been grateful to him.
B. had been satisfied with him.
C. had been very good to him.
D. had experienced many terrible days.
37. Enrico's father wrote the letter out of _____.
A. anger B. his love for his son
C. his hatred of his son D. his fear of his son
38. What does the underlined phrase "lose her reason" mean _____?
A. To do things without any reason
B. To go crazy

- C. To be extremely sad
D. To be terribly worried
39. What is the best title of this passage?
A. Never to offend your mother B. Apologize to your mother
C. Don't lose your mother D. Don't fear your father

B
* Zhu to attend Asem in London
China's new premier, Zhu Rongji is to attend the Second Asia-Europe Meeting (Asem) and visit Britain and France between March 31 and April 7 in his first foreign trip since taking office.
—Page 2

* laid-off workers
Beijing will take measure to help the city's laid-off workers find new jobs this year.
—Page 3

* Family reform
China Daily carries a commentary (评论) on family planning policy, which is crucial (关系重大) to the country's future.
—Page 4

* Banking reform
The Shanghai branch of the People's Bank of China is preparing to initiate (开始着手) a series of reforms to improve services.
—Page 5

* Education reform
A complete reform in Chinese language teaching is called for in primary and secondary education.
—Page 9

* Healthy old man
Two Chinese World War II pilots keep healthy in their 80s through regular exercise programmes.
—Page 10

43. The above section may possibly appear on _____ of China Daily.
A. Page 3 B. Page 1 C. Page 4 D. Page 5

44. From the headline we expect there will be _____ job chances for laid-off workers in Beijing this year.
A. fewer B. enough C. more D. no

45. Premier Zhu will go to Europe to _____.
A. attend Asem in Paris
B. visit Britain and France from March to April
C. have his first foreign trip
D. attend the meeting and pay an official visit to Britain and France as well

46. We can infer the Chinese language teaching in primary and secondary schools at present _____.
A. is satisfactory
B. meets the demand of the society
C. needs improvement

D. interests students

C

Lisa is a good example of a student in shock. She is an attractive, intelligent twenty-year-old college junior at a state university. She was a straight-A student in high school and a member of the basketball and softball teams there. Now, only three years later, Lisa is miserable. She has changed her major four times and is forced to hold down two part-time jobs in order to pay her tuition (学费). She suffers from sleeping and eating disorders and has no close friends. Sometimes she bursts out crying for no apparent (明显的) reason.

What is happening to Lisa happens to millions of college students each year. As a result, roughly one-quarter of the student population at any time will suffer from symptoms (症状) of depression (low spirits). Of that group, almost half will experience depression extremely enough to call for professional help. But many put that idea aside, because they don't want people to think there's something wrong with them.

There are three reasons. Today's college students are suffering more than in earlier generations. First problem is a weakening family support structure. Today, with high divorce (离婚) rates and many parents experiencing their own psychological difficulties, the traditional family is not always available for guidance and support.

Another problem is financial pressure. In the last decade tuition costs have skyrocketed up about sixty-six percent at public colleges and ninety percent at private schools. At the same time there has been a cutback in federal aid to students. College loans are now much harder to obtain. As a result, most students must work at least part-time.

A final cause of student shock is the large selection of majors available. Because of the importance and difficulty of choosing a major, college can prove to be a time of great indecision. Many students change majors. As a result, it is becoming commonplace to take five or six years to get a degree. It can be depressing to students to be faced with the added tuition costs.

47. What is the subject discussed in the text?

A. Going to college is a depressing experience for many students.

B. Lisa has not enjoyed college because her life has been filled with stress.

C. Stress-related problems are increasing on college campuses.

D. Colleges should increase their advising services.

48. Which of the following sentences best expresses the main idea of paragraph 1?

A. Lisa is experiencing difficult emotional problems

B. Lisa can not decide on a major

C. Lisa feels she has lost all her good friends

D. Lisa cries frequently

49. The author implies that some students who suffer from

extreme depression

A. should drop out of college

B. have never done well in school

C. can always handle it on their own

D. are unwilling to get professional help

50. The author supports his point that college life has become more difficult for students with

A. quotations (引语) from experts

B. statistics (统计数字) and reasons

C. information taken from a survey of college dropouts

D. personal experiences

D

The British policeman has several nicknames (绰号), but the most frequently (经常地) used are "copper" and "bobby". The first name comes from the verb "cop" meaning "to take" or "capture", and the second comes from the first name of Sir Robert Peel, a 19th century politician (政治家), who was the founder of the police force. An early nickname for the policeman was "peeler", but this name has died out.

Visitors to England seem, nearly always, to be very impressed by the English police. In fact, it has become a joke that visitors to Britain, when asked for their views of the country, will always say, at some point or other, "I think your policemen are wonderful."

Well, the British bobby may not always be wonderful but he is usually a very friendly and helpful character.

A music-hall song of some years ago was called, "If you want to know the time, ask a policeman." Nowadays, most people own watches but they still seem to find plenty of other questions to ask the policeman. In London, the policeman spends so much of their time directing visitors about city that one wonders how they ever find time to do anything else!

51. The policeman has _____ nicknames mentioned in the passage:

A. several

B. two

C. three

D. many

52. One of the nicknames for the policeman, "peeler", _____

A. is most frequently used

B. is not used any more

C. was sir Robert Peel's

D. is still used as much as "bobby"

53. The main idea of the second paragraph is that

A. visitors to England think the British policeman are wonderful

B. the English policeman have become a joke to the visitors

C. visitors to Britain are very grateful to the policeman for their great help

D. the British policeman tell the visitors about the views of their country

54. "If you want to know the time, ask a policeman." This means _____

A. the British policeman likes to tell the time to the visitors

B. most people's watches don't go well

C. the British policeman knows the correct time

D. the policeman are friendly and helpful

55. From the whole passage, we know that _____

A. the British policemen spend a lot of time directing visitors in London

B. the British policemen's nicknames are not used very often

C. the British policemen are always wonderful

D. the British policemen's nicknames are not used any more

四、短文改错 (共 10 小题, 满分 10 分)

A terrible storm took place in a summer night. The

wind was so strong that many trees brought down. It

was already eleven o'clock. Li Ming who had been to

night school, was still not back and her parents were

very anxious. Half an hour later the wind stopped, and it

was still raining. Li Ming's parents were about to looking

for him when he returned. Li Ming explained the storm has

pushed over many big trees as well telephone lines, blocking

the roads and that the bridge had been washed away by

the floods. So they had been to find another way back.

五、书面表达 (满分 25 分)

假如你是某英语报记者, 为了向世界各国报道我国

西部开发的有关情况, 近日赴西部进行采访。现在, 请

你将来访问的情况写一篇报道。报道要点如下:

主要概况: 范围: 9 个省、自治区 (autonomous regions):

1 个直辖市 (municipality)

面积: 540 万平方公里

人口: 2.85 亿

实施要点: 交通建设: 修建多条公路、铁路

资源利用: 开发利用其丰富的天然资源

(resource)

人才引进: 广纳各类专家、技术人员

注意: (1) 报道必须包括所有要点, 但可适当增减细

节, 使内容连贯。

(2) 报道的开头部分已写好, 只需接着写。

(3) 词数 100 个左右。

New Development for Central and Western China

The Chinese government has recently decided to develop

central and western China. This part of China includes 9



高二(上) 1-6单元 测试题

满分:150分 时间:120分钟

学号: _____ 班级: _____ 姓名: _____

第I卷(选择题,共72分)

一、单项填空(每小题1分,共15分)
从A、B、C、D四个选项中选择可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

- Excuse me for breaking in. I have some news for you.
A. so B. and C. but D. get
- He has got used to _____ everything himself.
A. leading B. seeing C. sticking D. referring
- Helen is much more kind to her youngest child than to the others. _____ of course, makes the others unhappy.
A. who B. which C. she D. that
- How did you learn to speak English so well?
—By practising speaking. I have a chance.
A. whatever B. however C. whenever D. whoever
- Would you like to see a film with us this evening?
—I'd like to. But I can't _____ the time because I have to finish my composition.
A. afford B. pass C. take D. spend
- He paid the boy \$ 10 for washing ten windows, most of _____ hadn't been cleaned for at least a year.
A. which B. that C. them D. those
- His uncle, _____ you met at my home the other day, is a teacher of physics.
A. with who B. whose C. which D. whom
- Although there were so many people in the square, I could _____ my friend.
A. pick up B. pick out C. make up D. set out
- Tom, have you got Peter's phone number?
—Sorry, I haven't. But you may _____ in the phone book.
A. look at B. look up C. look it up D. look after it
- Hibernation is a deep sleep. Take a snake _____ example, you can give it a hard pull to its tail without causing it to wake.
A. as B. for C. of D. out
- Their eldest son is returning from Britain to Australia for good, to get down _____ the company.
A. to managing B. to manage C. to attempting D. to attempt
- _____ other good students, the teacher thinks Hank is _____ student.
A. Compared with; a most satisfied B. Compared to; the most satisfied C. Comparing to; the more satisfying D. Comparing with; a more satisfying
- Good technique in medicine means less pain and fewer

- deaths, and _____ it is our duty to master it.
A. altogether B. therefore C. otherwise D. however
- _____ I can see what you mean, even though I don't share your point of view.
A. In any way B. By the way C. In a way D. In the way
- Mr. Johnson is very kind and friendly _____ his students, but he is also very strict _____ them.
A. with; to B. to; with C. to; to D. with; with

二、完形填空(共20小题;每小题1.5分,满分30分)
阅读下面短文,从短文后所给各题的四个选项A、B、C、D中选出能填入相应空白处的最佳选项。

- The chimpanzee (大猩猩) has been learning how to exchange _____ with people. The scientists are teaching her _____ language. When she wants to be picked _____, Washoe points up with one finger. She rubs her teeth with her fingers when she wants to _____ her teeth.
- When he got on the _____ bus as she did, she found he was following her. When she got off the bus, she was getting more and more frightened. _____ the street almost became empty.
- She _____ that he was as easy to _____ as her mother, who was always satisfied with perfume (香水). Then a few days later while I was still in bed, someone telephoned. "Is that Miss Jenkins?" a _____ voice asked, "I _____ you take great interest in photography and I've got a job that _____ interest you in my clothes factory. My name is Mr. _____ He seemed _____ on the phone.
- The fact that members of one culture do not express their emotions as openly as members of _____ do does not mean _____ they don't _____ emotions.
- Jeremy had hated the whole idea ever since his father had bought him a gun and had promised him to go duck shooting to this island. But he loved his father and wanted to please him. They came to the beach. To _____ the sense of fear, he took a picture of his father. Then he put the camera aside and picked up the gun. His father leaned forward, eyes narrowed, and said, "There's small _____ now, heading this way. Keep your head down. I'll give you the _____."
- Jeremy's heart was beating 34. "No, don't let them come, please!" But they came, closer. "Now, take him!" cried his father. Jeremy felt his body _____ 35. He stood up and leaned into the gun as his father had taught him.
- A. actions B. views C. messages D. feelings
 - A. sign B. human C. spoken D. foreign
 - A. out B. at C. on D. up
 - A. examine B. use C. wash D. pull
 - A. very B. same C. different D. crowded
 - A. as B. when C. while D. and
 - A. believed B. wished C. hoped D. supposed
 - A. excited B. cheat C. please D. pleased
 - A. person's B. man's C. woman's D. manager's
 - A. think B. guess C. understand D. hope
 - A. should B. can C. must D. might
 - A. honest B. friendly C. kind D. pleasant
 - A. the others B. others C. the other D. another
 - A. whether B. that C. if D. why
 - A. experience B. use C. bring D. carry
 - A. welcome B. show C. feel D. ease

- the job was not easy
40. The talk between Mr. Luk and David took place
A. in Mr. Luk's office B. in a workshop
C. at David's home D. in a technical school

B
In the Caucasus (高加索) region of the Soviet Union, nearly 50 out of every 100000 people live to celebrate their 100th birthday, and many don't stop at 100! By comparison, in American only 3 people out of 10000 reach 100. But these Soviet old people aren't alone. The Pakistani Hunzas, who live in the Himalaya Mountains and the Ulluchambans of the Andes Mountains in Ecuador, seem to share the secret of long life, too. These peoples remain healthy in body and spirit despite the passage of time. While many older persons in industrial societies become weak and ill in their 60s and 70s, Some Georgians, aged 110 to 140, work in the fields beside their great-grand children. Even the idea of aging is foreign to them, when asked, "at what age does youth end?" Most of these old people had no answer. Several replied, "well, perhaps at 80", the very youngest estimate was age 60.

What accounts for this ability to survive to such old age, and to survive so well? First of all, hard physical work is a way of life for all these long-lived people. They begin their long days of physical labor as children and never seem to stop.

All these people get plentiful rewards from the environment in which they work. They all come from mountains regions. This redoxxygen environment makes the heart and blood vessel system stronger.

Another factor that may contribute to the good health of these people is their isolation. To a great extent, they are separated from the pressures and worries of industrial society. Inherited factors also play some roles.

41. Why does the writer mention some long-lived people in the last paragraph?
A. To surprise his readers
B. To introduce the subject of the article
C. To tell you the difference between people in the Soviet Union and America
D. To tell you why Americans don't live as long as other people

42. Whom does the underlined word "they" refer to in Paragraph 2?
A. Old people in the Soviet Union
B. The Pakistani Hunzas
C. All of the long-lived people
D. Some Georgians

43. From the writer's viewpoint, industrial society _____
A. is highly developed and beneficial to people.
B. is a great advance in human history.
C. is full of pressures and therefore bad for people's health.
D. should be replaced by isolated environment because it is bad for people's health.

44. Which of the following is true according to the article?
A. It is beneficial for people to be isolated
B. People should learn to relax themselves from high pressures of life in industrial society
C. The more hard physical work you do, the more healthy

A
Mr. Luk: Now tell me something about yourself and why you applied (申请) for this job.
David: I left school three months ago. My results were fairly good but I have to support my family now. My father has recently stopped working because he is too old. My parents need the money to educate my younger brother and sister.

Mr. Luk: I see. Have you had any experience already?
David: I worked in a radio factory for two months. (David pauses.)
Mr. Luk: That's a very short time, isn't it?
David: Oh, yes. The factory wanted extra people for their busy season.

Mr. Luk: I understand. Why do you want to do this job?
David: My wish is to become a skilled technician (技术员).
Mr. Luk: You must understand that this is not easy work and the hours are long. You may have to do shift work (轮班) and work beyond the usual time, too. You would start from the very beginning.
David: Will I be trained here?
Mr. Luk: Partly. If you pass our tests, you will be able to go to technical school classes twice a week. The tests are held after you have been here for two months. Then we can check if you are suitable for the job.

David: That's fine. I'll make sure that I pass.
Mr. Luk: All right. I'll give you a chance. My secretary will tell you whom to see when you start. You can start work on the first of next month. Is that all right?
David: Yes, and thank you very much indeed.

36. Why did David go to see Mr. Luk?
A. He had read about him in a newspaper.
B. He had applied for a job in Mr. Luk's company.
C. He wanted to ask Mr. Luk if there were any jobs in his company.
D. He wanted to tell Mr. Luk about his family.

37. David had to help to support his family because _____.
A. he had left school
B. he had lost his job in the radio factory
C. he was old enough to start working
D. his father was no longer working

38. How did David feel about the news of tests?
A. He thought he would be able to avoid taking them.
B. He did not seem worried about them.
C. He was worried at first but he soon became sure of himself.
D. He did not understand what Mr. Luk meant.

39. Mr. Luk did not warn David that _____.
A. he might have to work beyond the usual time
B. he would have to pass tests
C. he would have to learn to drive

C. The gifted men got full marks in intelligence tests.
D. Most of the gifted appeared satisfied with their life.
C. The food-energy requirement for one certain person is fixed.
D. We need less calories to maintain our weight as we grow older

very high.
C. The food-energy requirement for one certain person is fixed.
D. We need less calories to maintain our weight as we grow older

47. These four letters mainly talked about _____
A. the agreement and disagreement with the sentence given to Dennis
B. the attitude the newspaper took towards Dennis Wilson's case
C. how to encourage the youth to do a good deed
D. how to make a newspaper educate a trouble maker

you will be
D. The more remote areas you live in, the more healthy you will be

C. earning their living and keeping promises
B. doing practical jobs and facing reality
C. doing what they have promised
D. realizing what they were expected

The old idea that child prodigies (神童) "burn themselves" or "overtax their brains" in the early years, and therefore are prey to failure and (at worst) mental illness is just a myth. As a matter of fact, the outstanding thing that happens to bright children is that they are very likely to grow into bright adults.

For most of us, body weight goes up with age - an average of one pound a year after 25, according to the American Medical Association. What's more, added weight is likely to be composed primarily of fat, not muscle. The reasons are as follows.

I write to express my *disgust* (厌恶) at the rather weak-minded attitude taken by your newspaper towards the sentence given to a certain Dennis Wilson. We expect the press to uphold (维护) the law, not to undermine it. I do not know the young man, but I believe he has been in trouble more than once before. Perhaps this will teach him a lesson he won't forget.

四. 短文改错 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)
I will graduate out form university this year. Now I really know what the saying "how time flies" mean.
I still remember clearly the first day which I entered the university. I miss the days that have passed, but in the other hand, I must consider what I should do in future.

To find this out, 1,500 gifted persons were followed up to their or fifty years with these results:
On adult intelligence tests, they scored as high as they did as children. They were, as a group, in good health, physically and mentally. Eighty-four percent of their group were married and seemed content with their life.

1) As we age, most of us become less active, and the body's basal metabolism (基础代谢) rate slows a little each year. So our food energy requirements the number of calories needed to maintain weight-decrease. For example, a man might require 2,500 calories a day at age 20; 2,000 at 35 and only 1,800 at 45.

Dear Editor,
I was encouraged by the attitude taken by your newspaper on the matter of young Dennis Wilson. Far from being the danger that some people say he is, Dennis is a responsible, though high-spirited youth who is well known in the neighborhood. As he said to the judge, he was only trying to brighten up the neighborhood with a mural (壁画). I must say that I enjoy looking at the mural as I walk to work in the morning.

In my opinion, I'd like to work for one and two years and then I will be able to see that kind of knowledge I lack and am able to go back to study with a definite aim. Now I'm in a dilemma (困境). And I really do not know what way is better.

Of the men, 80 percent were in one of the professions or in business, managers or semi-professional jobs. The women who had remained single had offices, businesses, or professional occupations (职业).
The group had published 90 books and 1,500 articles in scientific, scholarly, and literary magazines and had collected more than 100 patents (专利权).

2) Starting in our 20s, the proportion of muscle mass to body fat tends to decline. The body of an average 20-year-old woman is 26.5 percent fat. By 35, it is 33 percent, at 50, 42 percent.

Letter 3
To the Editor:
I was disappointed at the harsh and unfair reactions of much of the community in the case of Dennis Wilson. The boy is creative and gifted, and the work of art which he has produced is a major improvement to what was an ugly wall. To call it graffiti is unreasonable. It might look a little strange to those people who do not appreciate modern art, but surely even they would rather look at a colorful wall than a dirty concrete one. I believe that the judge in this case made a mistake, and I would like to take this opportunity of congratulating you for pointing this out.

五. 书面表达 (满分 25 分)
在最近的一次主题为中学生课余时间上网的英语班会上, 同学们对上网的利弊争论不休, 不能统一, 请你根据下列信息, 作一小结性发言。

Alot 70 percent had graduated from colleges, though only 30 percent had graduated with honors. A few had even flunked out (退学), but nearly half of these had returned to graduate.

3) As we grow older, we shrink not from side to side, unfortunately, but from top to bottom. In our mid-30s, we begin to lose more bone than we make. One result: less height to hang our weight on, which makes us look thicker than we once did.

Letter 4
I wish to cancel my subscription (订阅费) to your newspaper. The attitude you took to the Wilson case has totally destroyed your credibility (信誉) as far as I am concerned. Your role is to report the fact objectively, not to express opinions. As far as I am concerned, that boy got off too lightly. He's a menace to himself and all of those around him.

大多数同学 少数同学
1. 时间是自己. 提倡多 1. 上网可以, 但必须限制上网 时
2. 网络使我们交流方便, 2. 多数人上网是玩游戏获得国内外新知识及最新 而不是一学习消息
3. 因特网使学生丰富了业 3. 个别同学甚至逃学多条生活

income was considerably higher among the gifted people, especially the men, than for the country as a whole, despite their comparative youth when last surveyed.
In fact, far from being strange, maladjusted (难以适应的) people lacked in an ivory tower, most of the gifted were turning their early promises into practical reality.

48. What is the passage about?
A. The reason why old people usually weigh more than they once did.
B. The reason why added weight is likely to be composed primarily of fat, not muscle.

45. It can be inferred that _____
A. the readers wrote the letters to please the editor
B. all the four people felt sorry for Dennis Wilson
C. what Dennis Wilson had done attracted the public attention
D. a newspaper should express its opinion clearly on any matter

注: 1. 发言的开头已给出 2. 字数 100 左右

52. The main idea of the passage is _____.
A. how many gifted children turned successful when they grew up
B. that bright children were unlikely to be physically and mentally healthy
C. that gifted children were most likely to become bright grown-ups
D. that when the bright children grew up, they would become ordinary

49. What does the writer mean by "As we grow older, we shrink"?
A. As we grow older, we become shorter.
B. As we grow older, we become thinner.
C. As we grow older, we become more depressed.
D. As we grow older, we become more active.

46. The people were against Dennis Wilson because _____.
A. they thought the boy had nothing to do with them
B. they expected the boy to be punished for a long time
C. they didn't like his paintings on the wall
D. they thought Dennis was not a good boy

53. From the passage, we can conclude that _____.
A. most of the gifted children became white collars when they grew up
B. half of the gifted followed up graduated from colleges
C. each of the talented published at least one article
D. bright men got higher income than bright women

54. Which of the following is mentioned in the passage?
A. The gifted could not fit for their social positions.
B. Most of the bright and successful women kept single.

51. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
A. The body weight increases as one grows older.
B. The basal metabolism rate of an active person is always

47. These four letters mainly talked about _____
A. the agreement and disagreement with the sentence given to Dennis
B. the attitude the newspaper took towards Dennis Wilson's case
C. how to encourage the youth to do a good deed
D. how to make a newspaper educate a trouble maker

五. 书面表达 (满分 25 分)
在最近的一次主题为中学生课余时间上网的英语班会上, 同学们对上网的利弊争论不休, 不能统一, 请你根据下列信息, 作一小结性发言。

income was considerably higher among the gifted people, especially the men, than for the country as a whole, despite their comparative youth when last surveyed.
In fact, far from being strange, maladjusted (难以适应的) people lacked in an ivory tower, most of the gifted were turning their early promises into practical reality.

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A. the readers wrote the letters to please the editor
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C. what Dennis Wilson had done attracted the public attention
D. a newspaper should express its opinion clearly on any matter

注: 1. 发言的开头已给出 2. 字数 100 左右

52. The main idea of the passage is _____.
A. how many gifted children turned successful when they grew up
B. that bright children were unlikely to be physically and mentally healthy
C. that gifted children were most likely to become bright grown-ups
D. that when the bright children grew up, they would become ordinary

49. What does the writer mean by "As we grow older, we shrink"?
A. As we grow older, we become shorter.
B. As we grow older, we become thinner.
C. As we grow older, we become more depressed.
D. As we grow older, we become more active.

46. The people were against Dennis Wilson because _____.
A. they thought the boy had nothing to do with them
B. they expected the boy to be punished for a long time
C. they didn't like his paintings on the wall
D. they thought Dennis was not a good boy

五. 书面表达 (满分 25 分)
在最近的一次主题为中学生课余时间上网的英语班会上, 同学们对上网的利弊争论不休, 不能统一, 请你根据下列信息, 作一小结性发言。

income was considerably higher among the gifted people, especially the men, than for the country as a whole, despite their comparative youth when last surveyed.
In fact, far from being strange, maladjusted (难以适应的) people lacked in an ivory tower, most of the gifted were turning their early promises into practical reality.

48. What is the passage about?
A. The reason why old people usually weigh more than they once did.
B. The reason why added weight is likely to be composed primarily of fat, not muscle.

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高二(上) 7—12 单元 测试题

满分:150分 时间:120分钟

学号: 班级: 姓名:

第 I 卷 (选择题, 共 72 分)

一、单项填空 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)
从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选择可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. Which football team has _____ the World Cup of 2002, do you know?
—It's Brazil Team.
A. carried on B. carried out
C. carried off D. carried away
2. The police found that the house _____ and a lot of things _____.
A. has broken into; has been stolen
B. had broken into; had been stolen
C. has been broken into; stolen
D. had been broken into; stolen
3. America was _____ was first called "India" by Columbus.
A. that B. where C. the place D. what
4. All kinds of thoughts rushed _____ his mind as he hurried _____ the thick dark forest.
A. across; across B. through; through
C. across; through D. through; across
5. —Is John coming by train?
—He should, but he _____ not. He likes driving his car.
A. must B. can C. need D. may
6. —Look! How long _____ like this?
—Three weeks! It's usual here that rain _____ without stopping these days of the year.
A. has it rained; is pouring B. has it been raining; pours
C. it is raining; is pouring D. does it rain; pours
7. Have a good rest, you need to _____ your energy for the tennis match this afternoon.
A. leave B. save C. hold D. get
8. We have done things we ought not to have done and _____ undone things we ought to have done.
A. left B. leave C. will leave D. leaving
9. I'm sorry to have put you _____ the trouble _____ my bike.
A. into; of changing B. to; of changing
C. to; to change D. into; to change
10. —What are Johnson's family like?
—_____.
A. They're all warm-hearted and thoughtful

22. A. when B. until C. since D. while
23. A. raised B. trained C. ordered D. led
24. A. cave B. zoo C. room D. museum
25. A. pull B. see C. eat D. reach
26. A. problem B. position C. food D. ceiling
27. A. by B. on C. up D. with
28. A. straight B. strong C. long D. big
29. A. wall B. box C. ceiling D. pole
30. A. knocked B. picked C. took D. shook
31. A. lives B. acts C. thinks D. plays
32. A. task B. lesson C. day D. time
33. A. Here B. There C. So D. Then
34. A. quite B. already C. even D. still
35. A. observe B. discover C. gain D. learn

三、阅读理解 (共 20 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 40 分)
阅读下面短文, 从每题所给的四个选项 (A、B、C 和 D) 中, 选出最佳选项。

July 16th was a bad day for Mr. Arthur Johnson. In the morning, he set off from his home in Santa Barbara, California. It was the start of his summer holidays and he decided to visit friends at Las Vegas, then he hoped to go fishing in Lake Mead, 40km from Las Vegas.

Johnson's troubles started while he was driving happily across the Mojave Desert. His car went wrong and he tried to repair it. Then, to make matters worse, his attempts to start the car drained (耗尽) the battery (电池) and left it useless.

After Johnson had waited an hour in the hot sun, a Canadian driver, John Williams, stopped and tried to help him. When both men failed, Williams promised to telephone a workshop to ask it to send a truck to pull the car away and repair its fuel pump (燃油泵).

Johnson left the keys in his car and sat in the shade of a large tree. Soon he fell asleep. While he was sleeping, a repair truck arrived from San Pedro (the nearest town) and pulled his car away. Later on, Johnson woke up and thought that somebody had stolen his car. He started to walk back towards San Pedro but a police car stopped him to find out why he was walking in the desert.

Johnson looked like a man wanted (通缉的) in Los Angeles for robbery, so the police detained (拘留) him at San Pedro for the night. The next day, Johnson telephoned his friends in Los Angeles. They drove to San Pedro and made the police believe that Johnson was a harmless salesman, so they set him free.

36. Johnson's car went wrong _____.
A. after he had passed San Pedro
B. before he left Santa Barbara
C. when he was getting near the Mojave Desert
D. not far from Los Angeles
37. Which way did Williams go when he left Johnson?
A. He drove on to Las Vegas
B. He went back to Los Angeles
C. Perhaps he went to San Pedro

38. How did Williams help Johnson?
A. He persuaded the police to set him free
B. He failed to repair his car
C. He drove Johnson into San Pedro
D. He arranged to have his car repaired
39. Which is the best title of this passage?
A. A Bad Day for Arthur Johnson
B. An Interesting Car
C. A Pleasant Trip in the Desert
D. A Well-planned Journey

Some parents have no freedom. Their children say, "Jump," and they jump. They say, "The kids are driving us crazy." Yet they do nothing about it. They let their children give them orders. They do everything for their children. They do things that the children could easily do for themselves.

These parents often give in to their children. Then they are angry and yell at their children. They feel bad and say, "I'm sorry." They beg the children to act better. They become their children's slaves.

Some parents think that being a slave is being a good parent. They may even believe that parents should be unhappy. One group of parents does not agree. They believe that parents have certain rights. These rights are given here:

1. Parents can say no.
2. Parents can say "Because I said so."
3. Parents can be angry.
4. Parents can let children cry sometimes.
5. Parents can punish children.
6. Parents can beat their children.
7. Parents can be selfish at times.
8. Parents can be alone when they need to be.
9. Parents can be unfair at times.
10. Parents can change their minds.
11. Parents can make mistakes.
12. Parents can raise their children in their own way.

Parents' power is good for parents. It is also good for children. It makes them to be good parents some day.

40. Who are "they" in the sentence (in paragraph 1) "Yet they do nothing about it"?
A. The children
B. The parents
C. The writer
D. Anyone
41. How are some parents like slaves to their children?
A. They beg their children to act better.
B. They yell at their children.
C. They do everything for their children.
D. Both A and C.
42. Why is parents' power good for children?
A. It will help them learn to be good children and good parents in the future.
B. It will help them how to be good parents some day.
C. It makes them feel love and care for their parents.
D. It makes them learn to obey their parents.

43. In the author's opinion, _____.

A. being good parents is being slaves
 B. parents should have their own way to raise their children
 C. it's wrong for the children to drive their parents crazy
 D. not all parents have learnt how to be good ones

C

CBC is a famous air company which has over twenty planes carrying passengers and goods, flying along 12 fixed lines all over the world. Its service is very good but some passengers are still not satisfied with it and that is why in 1998 and 1999 the company received letters of complaints from consumers or passengers who pointed out over a dozen kinds of problems which are divided into groups in the following table. This division is called Category. Problems that appear when the plane is flying are Flight problems. Those about passengers' things carried by the plane are baggage problems. Customer service refers to service work which passengers are not satisfied with. Oversales of seats are about the fact that more seats are sold and as a result the plane is too crowded to be safe. Refund problems appear when passengers fail to receive the money paid to them because of what they have lost. Fares are problems about the price of tickets. Reservations are problems that appear when passengers could not get the tickets they have already booked. Tours are problems about the passengers' traveling by air or hotel problems. Advertising is what the passengers think about advertisement on the plane. Credit problems are about the use of credit cards.

CONSUMER COMPLAINTS RECEIVED BY THE CBC

Category	1998	1999
Flight problems	20.0%	22.1%
Baggage	18.3%	21.8%
Customer service	13.1%	11.3%
Oversales of seats	10.5%	11.8%
Refund problems	10.1%	8.1%
Fares	6.4%	6.0%
Reservations and ticketing	5.8%	5.6%
Tours	3.3%	2.3%
Smoking	3.2%	2.9%
Advertising	1.2%	1.1%
Credit	1.0%	0.8%
Special passengers	0.9%	0.9%
Other	6.2%	5.3%
Total	100%	100%
Total Number of Complaints	22,988	13,278

44. About how many complaints concerning Credit were received by the CBC in 1998?

A. 133 B. 220 C. 230 D. 1,220

45. By about what percent did the total number of complaints decrease from 1998 to 1999?

A. 40% B. 60% C. 75% D. 100%

46. Which of the following statements can be inferred from the category?

A. In 1998 and in 1999, complaints about Flight problems,

A. the oil prices in the world were stable though Iraq has stopped oil deliveries
 B. OPEC wants the oil price to stay within a margin of 22 to 28 dollars
 C. OPEC will not increase oil production to make up the shortfall that caused by Iraq
 D. oil is connected with people's daily life

51. The 11 oil ministers decided to meet on July 3 so that _____.

A. they can persuade Iraq to continue oil production
 B. they can have a discussion about the effects of Iraq's temporary oil stop
 C. they can make a decision to increase oil production
 D. they can have a conversation with the U. N. Security Council

E

A warm, dusty wind was blowing over from the south. Where it stopped, it left a thin layer of fine African sand. Clive stood with Dick, a racing driver, in the ship, watching the cars being taken from the land. Some of the cars were already in the ship.

"I hope this wind will have changed by the time we get there," the driver said, staring at the sky. "These conditions wouldn't be good for racing."

"Don't worry," Clive said with a smile. "It'll hardly trouble us, since Argentina (阿根廷) is about 7,000 miles away."

Surprise came over the driver's face. "Is that so? We should leave it behind then, shouldn't we?"

They talked for a while about the country. Clive was going there on business. But Dick was to take part in a motor-race. It was his first event outside Europe. He mentioned the date of the race—December 30, and added, "I've never raced on cold winter before."

Dick said he was an engineer, and Clive thought he must have had a good education. However, something seemed to have gone wrong or was different these days. The young man had no map in his mind. He had plans to race in the South Africa and in Japan. To him, they were places on the earth, and probably that was all. Clive was interested because the man seemed cheerfully unconscious (无意识的) of his lack of knowledge. What was worse, he even thought everyone else was just as foolish.

Dust blew into their faces, to the young man, it might have been the same as a wind from China. Were there many people, he wondered, who did not know where they were going, or even where they were?

52. Clive and Dick were on the ship because they _____.

A. were leaving for South America
 B. wanted to see a European motor-race
 C. tried to stay away from a dust storm
 D. had gone there to get the motor-cars

53. Clive was puzzled when driver spoke about the weather conditions because _____.

A. the weather didn't look like changing
 B. the driver couldn't race that day
 C. the driver thought conditions would be the same in Argentina

Baggage, and Customer service together took more than 50 percent of all consumer complaints received by the CBC.

B. The number of Special passenger complaints was unchanged from 1998 to 1999.

C. From 1998 to 1999 the number of Flight problem complaints increased by two percents.

D. In 1999 the number of Reservations and ticketing complaints is larger than that in 1998.

D

OPEC Decides Not to Increase Production

Vienna in spite of Iraq's decision to stop oil deliveries, the 11-nation Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) will not increase production to make up the shortfall, ministers decided Tuesday in Vienna.

The 11 oil ministers decided to meet again on July 3 to discuss the effects of the Iraqi temporary stop. The organization's president, Chakib Khelil of Algeria, said after the meeting that stocks were high and prices were stable, so quota (配额) increases were not necessary.

The E. U. Commission has expressed concern about Iraq's output stop. A speaker said OPEC had to take all possible measures to keep or lower the oil price.

Saudi Arabia's Oil Minister Ali Al-Nuaimi had earlier said there would not be any shortage of oil in the market. The organization had already taken steps to fill the gap, he said.

OPEC Secretary General Ali Rodriguez added that the period of the Iraq stop to exports was not known, so other exporters were not going to lift quotas yet. If the market was destabilized (动摇), a suitable response could be made.

Iraq on Monday stop shipments of crude oil to protest against the U. N. Security Council's decision to extend the oil-for-food programme by only a month, instead of the normal six-month renewal (延期).

Just before the Vienna meetings, oil prices had gone up, with a barrel of OPEC crude selling for 27.05 dollars, up from 26.81 dollars last Friday. North sea oil was at 29.26 dollars Monday evening.

OPEC wants the oil price to stay within a margin of 22 to 28 dollars and achieved that with cuts in January and March that reduced 2.5 million barrels per day off quotas.

(Reports from SOHU English News HOME PAGE (CHINESE) June 6, 2001)

47. Iraq made the decision to stop oil deliveries because _____.

A. oil price is too low in the international market
 B. the U. N. Security Council has decided to shorten the time for the oil-for-food programme
 C. many oil wells were destroyed during the war in the late 1980s
 D. it couldn't get enough money to develop its economy

48. The attitude the E. U. Commission took towards Iraq's output stop is _____.

A. active B. concerned C. cold D. surprising

49. "The organization" here refers to _____.

A. OPEC B. the E. U. Commission C. the U. N. Security Council D. WTO

50. The main idea of the passage is _____.

D. the long distance to South America had surprised the man

54. _____ made Clive try to find out more of the driver.

A. It was his interest in people with exciting jobs that
 B. The man's idea that the race would be run in winter
 C. His wish to make a friend during a long trip
 D. His wish to make the young man less worried

55. What seemed to have gone wrong was that _____.

A. an engineer should waste time racing
 B. people made long journeys without any maps
 C. the young man was on the wrong ship for Africa
 D. the young man was on the wrong ship for Africa

四. 短文改错 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

A famous writer who was visited Japan was 56. _____ invited to give a lecture at a university for a large group of students. When most of them could not 57. _____ understand speaking-English, he had to have an 58. _____ interpreter (译员).

During his lecture he told amusing story 60. _____ which went on for a long time. At last he stopped 61. _____ to allow the interpreter to translate it in Japanese, 62. _____ and was very surprising when the man did this into 63. _____ a few seconds, after that all the students laughed 64. _____ loudly.

After the lecture, the writer thanked the interpreter for her good work. 65. _____

五. 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

假设你是李华, 你的英国网友 Jason 询问有关姚明 的情况。请你根据在国内网站上所收集的有关信息给他回复一封电子邮件 (e-mail), 谈谈有关姚明的情况:

出生日期: 1980.9.12 体重: 134 公斤
 身高: 2.26 米 最喜欢的颜色: 蓝色
 最喜欢的食品: 肉 座右铭: 相信自己
 最崇拜的人物: 周恩来 1998: 入选国家队
 1997: 进入上海篮球队
 2000: 入选亚洲全明星队
 2002: 加盟休斯敦火箭队 (Houston Rockets)

注意: 1. 邮件的开头已为你写好, 但不计入总词数。
 2. 词数: 100 左右。

Hi, Jason,

You asked me about Yao Ming. Here is something I got when I searched the websites at home.....



高二(下) 13-18单元 测试题

满分:150分 时间:120分钟

学号: _____ 班级: _____ 姓名: _____

第I卷(选择题,共72分)

一、单项填空(共15小题;每小题1分,满分15分)

从A、B、C、D四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. He made a suggestion that the English test _____ until next Wednesday.
A. will be put off B. be put off
C. will put off D. put off
2. "Can I help you?"
— "I'd like a room with a bath. How much do you _____?"
A. offer B. afford C. charge D. spare
3. The old farmer, _____ the badly injured and burnt soldier, came out of the burning farmhouse, calling continuously for help.
A. supporting B. supported by
C. being supported by D. being supporting
4. _____ Which advice do you think I should follow?
— "Well, that's all right."
A. It's up to you.
B. Well, it's none of my business.
C. Who do you think?
5. _____ Nathalie didn't dare to make a sound.
A. So absorbed he was that B. So that he was absorbed
C. He was absorbed so that D. So absorbed was he that
6. _____ What shall we do next, Mr. Gao?
— Exercise Two if you've finished reading.
A. Go on to do B. Go on doing
C. Go on with doing D. Go on
7. _____ a decision is made, you must _____.
A. Once; carry it out B. When; carry out it
C. As soon as; work out it D. After; carry it on
8. Each player of chess is trying to trap (围困) the other player's king into a _____ from which escape is impossible.
A. position B. condition C. direction D. way
9. A war broke _____ to make things worse, my car broke _____ on the way to escape.
A. out; into B. off; up C. down; away D. out; down
10. No matter how frequently _____ the works of Beethoven (贝多芬) always attracts large audiences.
A. performing B. performed
C. to be performed D. perform
11. A native English speaker _____ limited English speakers
A. is able to B. is able to C. is able to D. is able to

finds it hard to talk to African people even though they speak English too.
A. is used to deal with B. used to deal with
C. is used to dealing with D. used to dealing with
12. —Do you mean it increases _____ 50 percent?
—Yes, it has increased _____ 6,500 from 1,000 by today.
A. by; to B. to; to C. by; by D. to; by

13. When I came to realize these presents were living in _____ water those years, I felt _____ sorry for them.
A. deeply; deep B. deep; deeply
C. deep; deep D. deep; deeply
14. _____, I lost heart in English learning, but my teacher often said to me, "Keep on working hard; you'll succeed _____."
A. At a time; in time B. At a time; on time
C. At one time; in time D. At one time; on time

15. In big cities cleaning women get _____.
A. pay by hour B. paying for hours
C. paid by the hour D. paid in an hour

二、完形填空(共20小题;每小题15分,满分30分)阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从16—35各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中,选出最佳选项。
Everyone will laugh at you if you don't know about Pele (贝利), the most famous football player in Brazil. Because of his great devotion (贡献) to the _____ 16 _____ of football, he is always _____ 17 _____ as the "King" for football fans worldwide.
Pele _____ 18 _____ his genius (天赋) for football in his _____ 19 _____. When he was thirteen, _____ 20 _____ perfect skills he _____ 21 _____ Santos (桑托斯), a very important football _____ 22 _____ in Brazil.

In 1958, Pele was _____ 23 _____ to play for Brazil in the Sixth World Cup Competition. _____ 24 _____ he was sixteen, he was the best player. _____ 25 _____ the field, _____ 26 _____ to Pele, Brazil _____ 27 _____ the world championship for the first _____ 28 _____.
Pele played for Brazil in the World Cup Competitions from 1958 to 1970.

In one famous match, the fans were _____ 29 _____ the exciting _____ 30 _____ when Pele scored his thousandth goal _____ 31 _____. Pele _____ 32 _____ (裁判) gave Santos a penalty (点球). _____ 33 _____ Pele walked up to _____ 34 _____ it. The opposing goalkeeper (对方守门员) had _____ 35 _____ with the hard and accurate (准确的) _____ 36 _____. Pele had scored his thousandth goal! The crowds cheered: "Pele, Pele..." That is a record which is as valuable in sports as a thousand goals.
Pele was always _____ 37 _____ to the spirit of the sport as a professional (职业) player. He always played a fair game and behaved modestly (谦虚) with a cheerful smile.
He is held in high respect, and now he is the Minister of Physical Education in Brazil.

16. A. reason B. cause C. event D. affair
17. A. honored B. thought C. looked D. said
18. A. gave B. expressed C. showed D. asked
19. A. home B. school C. family D. childhood
20. A. in B. for C. to D. with
21. A. became B. joined C. turned D. changed
22. A. factory B. club C. cinema D. ground
23. A. wanting B. eager C. anxious D. chosen
24. A. But B. Therefore C. So D. Although

25. A. in B. on C. by D. for
26. A. Thanks B. Reported C. Helping D. Getting
27. A. defeated B. beat C. struck D. won
28. A. day B. time C. present D. place
29. A. asking B. awaiting C. paying D. looking
30. A. man B. pull C. moment D. gift
31. A. throw B. pick C. draw D. kick
32. A. take B. time C. throw D. prevent
33. A. chance B. time C. promise D. idea
34. A. shot B. aim C. plan D. thought
35. A. likely B. faithful C. great D. respective

三、阅读理解(共20小题;每小题2分,满分40分)
阅读下列短文,以每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中,选出最佳选项。
Einstein was the greatest scientist of his age. But he was almost as strange as his *Theory of Relativity* (相对论).
Once, while riding a street car in Berlin, he told the conductor that he hadn't given him the right change. The conductor counted the change again and found it to be correct, so he handed it back to Einstein, saying, "The trouble with you is, you don't know your figures."
Einstein said that there were only twelve people living who understood his *Theory of Relativity*, although a good many books had been written to explain it.
He himself explained relativity in this very simple way: When you sit with a pretty girl for an hour, it seems like a minute; but when you sit on a hot stove (炉子) for a minute, it seems like an hour.
He had nothing but contempt (轻视) for the things most people set their hearts on for fame and money. He didn't want money or praise. He made his own happiness out of such simple things as his work and playing the violin and sailing his boat. Einstein's violin brought him more joy than anything else in life.
He led a very simple sort of life, went around in old clothes that needed pressing, seldom wore a hat. He shaved (刮胡子) with the same soap that he used for his bath. The man who was trying to solve the most difficult problems of the universe said that using two kinds of soap made his life completely too complicated (复杂的).
36. From this passage we know Einstein was _____.
A. the greatest scientist of his age B. a strange man
C. a simple but noble man D. all of the above

37. From the 2nd paragraph we know _____.
A. Einstein didn't care about money at all
B. Einstein didn't know his figures
C. Einstein met with a trouble in figures
D. Einstein didn't get along well with the conductor

38. In this passage Einstein took an example to explain _____.
A. the relationship between a boy and a girl
B. the relationship between a man and a thing
C. relativity
D. time

39. "... using two kinds of soap made Einstein's life completely too complicated" suggests that _____.
A. Einstein wanted to live a simple life
B. Einstein was able to read stories with the help of her son.
C. Einstein didn't listen to others
D. Einstein has his own freedom of choice

40. What did the author do last summer?
A. She worked in the supermarket.
B. She helped someone to learn to read.
C. She gave single mothers the help they needed.
D. She went to a training program to help a literacy volunteer.

41. Why didn't Marie go to the supermarket by bus at first?
A. Because she liked to walk to the supermarket.
B. Because she lived far away from the bus stop.
C. Because she couldn't afford the bus ticket.
D. Because she couldn't find the right bus.

42. How did Marie use to find the goods she wanted in the supermarket?
A. She knew where the goods were in the supermarket.
B. She asked others to take her to the right place.
C. She managed to find the goods by their looks.
D. She remembered the names of the goods.

43. Which of the following statements is true about Marie?
A. Marie could do things she had not been able to before.
B. Marie was able to read stories with the help of her son.

B. Einstein was a man of humor
C. Einstein didn't listen to others
D. Einstein has his own freedom of choice

Last summer I went through a training program and became a literacy volunteer (扫盲志愿者). The training I received, though excellent, did not tell me how it was to work with a real student, however. When I began to discover what other people's lives were like because they could not read, I realized the true importance of reading.

My first student Marie was a 44-year-old single mother of three. In the first lesson, I found out she walked two miles to the nearest supermarket twice a week because she didn't know which bus to take. When I told her I would get her a bus schedule (时刻表), she told me it would help her because she could not read it. She said she also had difficulty once she got to the supermarket because she couldn't always remember what she needed. Since she did not know words, she could not write out a shopping list. Also, she could only recognize items by sight, so if the product had a different label (标签), she would not recognize it as the product she wanted.

As we worked together, learning how to read built Marie's self-confidence (自信心), which encouraged her to continue in her studies. She began to make rapid progress and was even able to take the bus to the supermarket. After this successful trip, she reported how self-confident she felt. At the end of the program, she began helping her youngest son, Tony, a shy first grader, with his reading. She sat with him before he went to sleep and together they would read bedtime stories. When his eyes became wide with excitement as she read, pride written all over her face, and she began to see how her own hard work in learning to read paid off. As she described this experience, I was proud of myself as well. I found that helping Marie to build her self-confidence was more rewarding than anything I had ever done before.

As a literacy volunteer, I learned a great deal about teaching and helping others. In fact, I may have learned more from the experience than Marie did.

40. What did the author do last summer?
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A. She knew where the goods were in the supermarket.
B. She asked others to take her to the right place.
C. She managed to find the goods by their looks.
D. She remembered the names of the goods.

43. Which of the following statements is true about Marie?
A. Marie could do things she had not been able to before.
B. Marie was able to read stories with the help of her son.

- C. Marie decided to continue her studies in school.
D. Marie paid for her own lessons.

C
Dolphins (海豚) are not fish, but warm-blooded animals. They live in groups, and speak to each other in their own language. In this way they are like other animals, such as bees and birds. But dolphins are very different from almost all land animals. Their brain is nearly the same size as our own, and they live a long time—at least twenty to thirty years.

Like some animals, dolphins use sound to help them find their way around. They also make these sounds to talk to each other and to help them find food. We now know they do not use their ears to receive these sounds, but the lower part of the mouth, called the jaw.

Strangely, dolphins seem to like man, and for thousands of years there have been stories about the dolphin and its friendship with people.

There is a story about sailors in the 19th century. In a dangerous part of the sea off the coast of New Zealand, they learnt to look for a dolphin called Jack. From 1871 to 1903 Jack met every boat in the area and showed it the way. Then in 1903 a passenger on a boat called *The Penguin* shot and wounded Jack. He recovered and for nine years more continued to guide all ships through the area—except for the *Penguin*.

Today, some people continue to kill dolphins, but many countries of the world now protect them and in these places it is against the law to kill them.

44. Dolphins are different from many other animals in that they

- A. live in groups B. have large brains
C. are warm-blooded D. have their own language
45. Which of the following does the dolphin use to help it find its way around?
A. Its nose B. Its ears C. Its mouth D. Its eyes.
46. Why did the sailors off the coast of New Zealand look for Jack?
A. He was lonely and liked to be with people.
B. They enjoyed playing with him.
C. He was seriously wounded.
D. They wanted his help.

47. By telling the story of Jack the writer wanted to show that

- A. dolphins are friendly and clever
B. people are cruel to animals
C. Jack is different from other dolphins
D. dolphins should be protected by law

China Launches

Fourth Unmanned Test Spacecraft

(December 30, 2002 CCTV)—China has successfully launched its fourth unmanned test spacecraft into orbit. Early on Monday, the Shen zhou IV lifted off from a base in northwest China. It is part of country's ambitious plan to send astronauts up into space.

At 1:40 Monday morning, Shenzhou IV lifted off from the Jiuquan base in northwest China's Gansu Province. Ten minutes after take-off, the spacecraft separated from its Long March 2F carrier rocket and went into orbit.

Member of China's Central Military Committee Li Jinxian declared the launch a success. He said, "According to the reports from the Beijing Command and Control Center, the Shenzhou IV spacecraft has accurately entered into orbit. This launch has achieved complete success."

Senior Chinese officials, including Top Legislator Li Peng, vice Premier Wu Bangguo and Member of the Standing Committee of the Politburo of the Communist Party of China Jia Qinglin, watched the launch at the site. On behalf of all those officials, Li Peng extended his congratulations to all those involved in the project.

The top legislator said the successful launch demonstrated that China's manned space science and technology program was getting increasingly mature. He encouraged all those involved in the space program to work hard for its complete success.

The launch was China's fourth successful spacecraft launch in three years. Previous tests were conducted in 1999, 2001 and earlier this year. Like its Shenzhou III predecessor, Shenzhou IV has all the functions of a manned spacecraft. Dummy astronauts, human physical monitoring sensors and a metabolic simulation apparatus have been installed in the craft to simulate and monitor vital human signs, and to test its life support system.

Shenzhou IV is just one step away from a manned flight. In fact, before the launch, Chinese astronauts entered the craft to get a feel of it. Land and sea rescue missions were also rehearsed.

The craft is being tracked and controlled from the command center in Beijing, a monitoring center in Xi'an and a fleet of four vessels deployed in the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Oceans.

The spacecraft will stay in orbit for a week. Its descent module will touch down in China's Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region.

If all goes well, Shenzhou IV should be the last unmanned test flight of the Shenzhou Series spacecraft. Shenzhou V may become the nation's first manned spacecraft, making China the third country in the world to send man into outer space, after Russia and the US.

48. About "Shenzhou IV", which is not right?

- A. It was launched on the morning of December 30, 2002.
B. It is part of the country's plan to send astronauts up into space.
C. The top legislator gave congratulations on its launch.
D. China had made four successful spacecraft launches before it.

49. The underlined word "on behalf of" (Paragraph 4) refers to

- A. as the spokesman for B. in the interest of
C. to take the place of D. in place of
50. From the passage, we can know
A. Russia and the US have made great progress in outer space
B. China was the third country in the world to send man into outer space

- C. Shenzhou IV is the last unmanned test flight in China
D. Shen zhou IV will touch down in the Jiuquan base in a week

51. The main idea of the news is _____
A. China will be the third country to send man into outer space

- B. Shenzhou IV is just one step away from a manned flight
C. China has successfully launched its fourth unmanned test spacecraft into orbit
D. China has achieved a complete success on the manned spacecraft

E

Fight Continues Against HIV/AIDS

A picture, a calendar or even a balloon may be the best way for millions of people living in China's vast country areas to learn about AIDS, one of the biggest threats to public health in the world today.

China has decided to use friendly methods including exhibitions, VCDs and TV programmes to spread knowledge of the disease across the nation to try to keep it in check.

Educating people nationwide about AIDS is the top priority (优先权) to prevent the disease from getting out of hand. The farmers will be given knowledge in the easiest way that they can understand.

A recent survey from the commission (调查团) of more than 7,000 people in China showed that nearly 20 percent of them had never heard of AIDS before. Just over 71 percent said they knew AIDS was highly infectious (传染的), but most of them had no clear idea of how the disease could be spread. Just over 62 percent said they knew they could do things in advance to prevent them catching AIDS but they didn't know what those measures were.

The month-long survey, carried out last December, talked to people in seven countries and cities across China including both developed coastal areas and the less-developed inland areas. The interviewers changed from 15 to 49 years old, and country residents were about 63% of the total surveyed.

Chinese residents, especially those in the country, have very little knowledge about what AIDS is all about, not to mention prevention and treatment. By the end of last year, there were 22, 517 known HIV/AIDS cases in China. However, more than 6, 000, 000 people in China have been infected.

Since 1985, China has discovered 880 patients with AIDS-466 of them have died. Sharing needles, prostitution (卖淫) and contaminated blood transfusions and major ways for HIV to spread. A lack of education has been the biggest difficulty against nationwide efforts to prevent AIDS, especially in the countryside.

52. After reading the passage, we know that
A. AIDS is not serious in the Chinese mainland
B. most people in the country don't know what AIDS is
C. China has taken many measures to control AIDS
D. TV programmes are the only useful way in spreading knowledge of AIDS in the countryside

53. The author's purpose in writing the passage is to _____
A. show his concern about the health of people
B. make people know about AIDS

- C. call on people to fight against AIDS
D. tell us people are short of the knowledge of AIDS
54. The greatest difficulty against the nationwide effort to

- prevent AIDS lies in _____
A. misunderstanding of people B. the shortage of money
C. its infection D. lack of education

55. "Since 1985, China has discovered 880 patients with AIDS - 446 of them had died. Do you know why?"
A. Because their families refused to cure them.
B. Because they had been in low spirits for a long time.
C. Because there weren't enough effective measures to treat AIDS.
D. Because they couldn't lead a normal life like other healthy people.

四、短文改错 (共10小题, 每小题1分, 满分10分)

Dear Abby,
How are you? Today I've got a wonderful news to tell you.
I have offered a scholarship at a university in Australia for my further education. One hundred and twenty students took exam for it, but only a few was chosen and I was one of them. However, my parents are not happy about it. They are strong against me going there. They say it is too far away that they will not see me for a whole year and they are afraid of I will feel lonely. They can't imagine a girl so young live alone. They advise me to study in the capital instead. Then I'll be able to continue living with them. How can I persuade them to accept the fact I have grown up?

Best wishes,
June

五、书面表达 (满分25分)

假如在你家附近有一家污染严重的化工厂。China Daily 正在征集有关环境保护的稿件。请根据图画内容, 用英语写一篇关于环境保护的文章。



注意:

1. 题目自拟; 2. 短文必须包括图画所表示的内容, 可以合理想象, 适当发挥, 使内容连贯、完整; 3. 词数: 100 字左右。
参考词汇: lung cancer 肺癌 criticize 批评

满分:150分 时间:120分钟

学号: 班级: 姓名:

第I卷(选择题,共72分)

一、单项填空(共15小题;每小题1分,满分15分)

下面短文中有四个选项可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. Mary's got mad and has been sent to the mental hospital.
Did you tell her boss about that?
—Yes, but I _____ her husband first.
A. should have told B. shouldn't have told
C. must have told D. needn't have told
2. The doctor telephoned to say that he couldn't _____ the meeting because he had to _____ a patient.
A. come to; attend B. attend; attend
C. come to; attend D. attend on; look after
3. He _____ because he was wrongly sentenced in prison for 5 years without _____ a house.
A. was done wrongly; setting fire on
B. did wrong; setting fire to
C. was done wrong; setting fire to
D. did wrongly; setting fire on
4. Many people in developing countries do what they can to go ahead in order to try their
A. effort B. fortune C. business D. deed
5. It is reported that the government has lightened the burden on the students.
—Oh, today we are still _____ from heavy school work.
A. suffering; aimed B. suffered; aimed
C. suffered; aiming D. suffering; aiming
6. —Excuse me. I'd like to have _____ with your manager.
—Are you _____?
A. a word; asked B. words; asked
C. a word; expected D. words; expected
7. —We'll have the exam next Monday.
—I _____ success.
A. hope; each B. hope; every
C. wish; each D. wish; every
8. Snakes sleep all through the winter, _____ they hibernate in the cold weather.
A. in a word B. in so many words
C. in other words D. in no words
9. I suffered a lot _____ smoking so I gave _____ last year.
A. to; it up B. to; it up
C. from; it up D. from; it up
10. There _____ two expert doctors _____ the wounded soldier.
A. is said to be; attending to B. is said to be; attending to

二、完形填空(共20小题;每小题1.5分,满分30分)

下面短文有16处空白,请从16—35各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中选出最佳选项。

It is interesting how NASA chose their astronauts for landing them on the moon. They chose men 16 the age of twenty and thirty-five. There were about fifty of them. Many were 17 air pilots. 18 were scientists with two or three degrees. NASA telephoned each man they were going to choose, told him the plan and the 19 they might get in. They then asked him if he was willing to be trained as an astronaut. "How could any man 20 such an exciting job?" one of them said. "Dangerous?" Of course. It's dangerous 21 most exciting.

The health and physical condition of 22 was, of course, very necessary. 23 those in very good health and physical condition were chosen.

While being trained to be astronauts, they went through many 24. They studied the stars and the moon, and they also studied geology, the science of rocks. This was necessary 25 astronauts would have to look for rocks on the moon.

They would try to find rocks which might help to tell the 26 of the moon. They were all 27 to fly in helicopters. These helicopters landed 28 down to give them some experience of the way the spaceship would 29 land on the moon. They were also taught the 30 facts about the conditions in space. They learnt all the technical details of the spaceships and rockets. They visited the scientists and engineers who 31 them. They visited the factories where they were 32. They learnt how every 33 of a spaceship and its instruments work. They also learnt every detail of ground-control 34.

In a word, to be chosen as an astronaut, one must be in good health, 35 in science and good at piloting.

16. A. at B. between C. of D. on
17. A. experienced B. old C. trained D. young
18. A. None B. Few C. Others D. They
19. A. danger B. sadness C. hardship D. troubles
20. A. accept B. receive C. offer D. refuse
21. A. but B. if C. though D. however
22. A. the scientists B. men C. pilots D. young people
23. A. As B. Only C. If D. Or
24. A. jobs B. places C. courses D. ways

25. A. for B. because C. since D. so that
26. A. story B. background C. age D. name
27. A. shown B. trained C. told D. let
28. A. straight B. hard C. indirectly D. directly
29. A. possibly B. likely C. actually D. really
30. A. not known B. well-known C. unknown D. known
31. A. drew B. produced C. designed D. made
32. A. repaired B. built C. developed D. fixed
33. A. part B. movement C. machine D. body
34. A. house B. stop C. system D. station
35. A. well-done B. well-informed C. well-kept D. well-informed

三、阅读理解(共20小题;每小题2分,满分40分)

阅读下列短文,以每道题所给的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中,选出最佳选项。

A

IT COULD HAPPEN TO YOU

Many people think there is no need to take special care over home safety.

"I'm all right. I'm insured (投保)." Maybe you're fully insured. Even then you can never recover the real value you place upon your possessions. But you can't insure against the suffering of mind that we all feel if our homes are torn apart by some stranger, our windows and doors broken, our possessions ruined.

"It won't happen to me." Won't it? A house is broken into every three minutes of the day. Loss of all kinds, including cars and things stolen from cars, happens every 35 seconds.

"I've nothing worth stealing." You may think so. But in fact everyone has something worth a thief's attention. And we all have things of personal value, even if they're worth little or nothing in hard cash (现金).

"I'm only a tenant (房客) here." The thief doesn't care whether you're a tenant or an owner. You're just as weak either way. Have a word with the owner if you think extra safety fittings are necessary.

"They'll get in anyway." Most thieves are on the lookout for easy pickings. They are soon discouraged by houses they can't get into quickly and easily. So do pay special attention.

"This booklet will help you." It's based on the practical experience of police forces throughout the country. Most of the suggestions will cost you only a few minutes' extra time and thought. A few may cost some expense, but this is small compared with the loss and sadness you might otherwise suffer.

If you are in any doubt, ask for free advice from the Crime (犯罪) Prevention Office at your local police station.

36. The text is mainly about _____.

36. A. how to escape being caught
37. B. how to take special care of ourselves
38. C. how to hire a safe house in the country
39. D. how to protect your home

37. We can learn from the text that _____.

37. A. it's impossible to prevent a house from being broken into
38. B. we all have something that a thief thinks worth stealing
39. C. most thieves are good at stealing things from cars

- D. you can't afford to get advice from your local police station
38. If a house is difficult to get into, _____.
- A. the thief may give up trying
- B. the thief will steal cars or things from cars
- C. the owner may think extra safety fittings are necessary
- D. the owner may think there is no need to take special care

B

When he arrived in New York to become Professor at Princeton University, Einstein was anxious to avoid visitors and news reporters, so his friends took him off the ship secretly before it docked and hurried away to car.

Einstein said that there were only twelve people living at that time who understood his *Theory of Relativity*, although more than nine hundred books had been written to explain it.

Mrs. Einstein admitted that even she didn't understand the *Theory of Relativity*, but she understood something that was far more important for a wife; she understood her husband.

She used to invite her friends in for tea and then she would ask the Professor to come downstairs and join them. "No!" he would say with anger. "No! I won't! I won't! I'm going away from here. I can't work here. I simply can't stand these interruptions any longer."

Mrs. Einstein would keep perfectly quiet until he had blown off steam for a while; and then, presently, by using a little *diplomacy* (外交手段), she would have him downstairs drinking tea and having a rest.

Mrs. Einstein said that her husband liked order in his thinking, but he did not like it in his living. He did whatever he wanted to, whenever he wanted to and he had only two rules of conduct. The first one was: "Don't have any rules whatever." And the second one was: "Be independent of the opinions of others."

He led a very simple life, went around in old clothes, seldom wore a hat, and whistled and sang in the bathroom. He shaved while sitting in the bathtub and he didn't use shaving soap. He shaved with the same soap that he used for his bath.

This man who was trying to solve the riddles of the universe said that using two kinds of soap made life entirely too complicated (复杂的).

He said he was happy because he didn't want anything from anybody. He didn't want money or title or food praises. He made his own happiness out of such simple things as his work, playing the violin and sailing his boat.

Einstein's violin brought him more joy than anything else in life. He said he often thought in music and lived his daydreams in music.

39. Einstein refused to drink tea with Mrs. Einstein's friends because _____.

39. A. he was standing B. he was not thirsty
40. C. he was thinking D. he was talking

40. Einstein had two rules of conduct. One was _____.

40. A. "Orderly in thinking." "Orderly in doing."
41. B. "Do without any rules." "Don't follow the opinions of others blindly."
42. C. "Have rules everywhere." "Always follow the opinions of others."
43. D. "Do whatever you want to." "Do whenever you want to."

— 60 —

- C. three sets of books including one in French
D. the same set of Shakespeare, the works of Goethe
55. Mr. Walker did not want the novels of Dickens and the poems of Milton because _____
A. he was afraid he could not finish reading all of them until the *Last Judgement*
B. he could not afford to buy his novels as well as his plays
C. he had not ordered them
D. he had not ordered them and could not read French

四、短文改错(共10小题;每小题1分,满分10分)
Yesterday I bought a new coat in a shop, and I found it so big for me. This morning, I went to the shop and change the coat I bought yesterday. But the salesgirl treated me coldly. Firstly, she didn't admit that I buy the coat in her shop. Then, she said I made it be dirty. So I got very angry and quarrelled with him, pointing to the rules on the wall. Just then, manager turned up. He said sorry to me. At last they changed other one for me. In satisfaction, I said good-bye to them and took the new coat home happily.

请根据下面的短文,以“*What Will the Child Become?*”为标题,写一篇短文。

要求:(1) 字数约100,不包括已给出的开头部分。
(2) 内容要包括对本漫画画面的描述以及你自己对这一现象的看法。

提示:电子琴 electronic piano

Yours faithfully,
Simon Walker

What Will the Child Become?
Look at this picture...

Simon Walker

What Will the Child Become?
Look at this picture...

Simon Walker

What Will the Child Become?
Look at this picture...

Simon Walker

What Will the Child Become?
Look at this picture...

Simon Walker

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Look at this picture...

Simon Walker

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Rickmanworth,
Middle.
Dear sir,

Just over six months ago, I saw an advertisement in the *Morning Mail* for a set of the complete works of William Shakespeare. Your company, Cosmo Books Ltd., offered me set(eight) books of plays and two books of poetry at what was claimed to be a remarkable price: fifteen pounds and fifty pence, including postage and packing. I had wanted a set of Shakespeare's plays and poems for some time, and these books in red imitation leather (人造革), looked particularly attractive; so I sent for them.

Two weeks later, the books arrived, together with a set of the complete works of Charles Dickens which I had not ordered. So I returned the Dickens' books to you, with a cheque for fifteen pounds and fifty pence for the works of Shakespeare. Two more weeks passed. Then there arrived on my doorstep a second set of the works of Shakespeare, the same set of novels by Dickens and a six-book set of the plays of Moliere, in French. Since I do not read French, these were of no use to me at all. However, I could not afford to post all these books back to you, so I wrote to you at the end of August of last year, instructing you to come and collect all the books that I did not want, and asking you not to send any other books until future notice.

You did not reply to that letter. Instead you sent me a bill of forty-two pounds, and a set of the plays of Schiller, in German. Since then, a new set of books has arrived every two weeks: the works of Goethe, the poems of Milton, the plays of Strindberg; I hardly know what I have. The books are still all in their boxes, in the garage, and my car has to stand in the rain outside.

I have no room for any more books, and even if I read from now on until the *Last Judgement*, I should not finish reading all the books that you have sent me.

Please send no more books, send no more bills, send no more angry letters demanding payment. Just send one large letter and take all the books away, leaving me only with the one set of the complete works of Shakespeare for which I have paid.

Yours faithfully,
Simon Walker

52. The advertisement that Mr. Walker saw in the *Morning Mail* was for _____
A. an unlimited number of Cosmo Books
B. a set of the complete works of Shakespeare
C. a book containing all the plays and poems of Shakespeare
D. fifteen pounds and fifty pence

53. Mr. Walker answered the advertisement because _____
A. he wanted a set of Shakespeare's works, and this set was cheap, and looked attractive
B. he claimed that the books were being offered at a remarkable price
C. he had ordered the set and had been waiting for them to come for some time
D. the set he already had was not particularly attractive

54. Another two weeks passed, then there arrived _____
A. three sets of books and a cheque for fifteen pounds and fifty pence.
B. a third set of Shakespeare, a second of Dickens and a set of Moliere

because Gleason _____
A. thought his wonderful idea was accepted by the latter
B. succeeded in hitting upon a wonderful idea
C. was confident about his work the next day
D. appreciated the latter's way of directing film.

47. The most suitable title for the passage is "_____
A. Directing a Film B. The Key to Success
C. A Wonderful Experience D. Working with Film Stars

D
London: The Edinburgh Festival, the biggest arts festival of its kind in the world, got under way in the Scotland capital on Sunday with a concert that included Hector Berlioz's "To Deum", under the direction of Christoph von Dohnanyi.

The festival, which runs until August 31, this year includes as its high points Peter Stein's staging of Wagner's "Parsifal", with Claudio Abbado directing the Gustav mahler youth orchestra (管弦乐队), the concert programme includes American pianist richard Goode, bass saxophonist (低音萨克斯管演奏者) Thomas Quadt and violinist Christian Tetzlaff. New to the programmes this year will be 25 late evening classical music concerts.

Earlier this month, the Edinburgh Fringe (边缘) Festival, the largest showcase in the world for performance art, officially got under way with theatre, dance, poetry and music presentations (演出).

many of the fringe artists, who can enter the fringe festival upon payment of a small fee, were inspired this year by the events of September 11.

Thousands of people flock to Edinburgh from around the world during the festival, which is over 50 years old. It aims to promote (促进) and encourage arts and to reflect international culture. It comprises (consists of) various dance, music, opera, and theatre presentations taking place across the city during the three-week run.

48. When did the Edinburgh Festival begin?
A. August 10. B. August 15.
C. August 31. D. September 11.

49. What did the Edinburgh Festival never have before?
A. Youth orchestra's performances.
B. Poetry and music presentations.
C. Late evening classical music concerts.
D. American pianists and violinists.

50. Edinburgh Festival _____
A. is the only festival of its kind in the world
B. has lasted just 50 years.
C. began with a concert directed by Christoph von Dohnanyi
D. is actually a music festival

51. The Scottish people hold the Edinburgh Festival to _____
A. attract people across the world to their city
B. show their fringe arts only
C. attract famous artists to their city
D. promote and encourage art development

E
18, Woodman Road,
Tow Bridges,
West Sussex,
25th February

Cosmo Books Ltd.
Hertford Estate.

41. Einstein was happy because _____
A. he had a lot of money
B. he wanted nothing from others
C. he liked music
D. he had his theory of Relativity

42. "Mrs. Einstein would keep perfectly quiet until he had blown off steam for a while. Here' had blown off steam" means "_____
A. had driven out the steam B. had got rid of anger
C. had too much steam D. had needed steam

If you're in charge of a project, the key to success is getting everyone to want to help you. As a director, I point. I suggest. I gently push the actors in the direction I want them to go. In the 1986 movie, *Nothing in Common*, Jackie Gleason's character, Max Basher, gets fired from his job as a clothing salesman. The scene, shot on a boat, shows Max's despair about being out of work. I was looking for some gesture that would allow Max to show his feelings.

Jackie had far more experience at everything than I did, and at first I was frightened. What could I possibly tell "The Great One" about acting? Out of fear I decided to direct by suggestion, and sat down with Gleason to talk about the scene. "So Max is sad, right?" I said.

Gleason nodded.

"And he's probably still carrying his pens with name on them—the ones he used to hand out to his customers, right?"

Gleason nodded.

"So what would you want to do with the pens after you were fired?"

He was silent for a moment. "Why don't I throw them overboard!"

I stood up and turned toward the crew. "Hey, everybody, Jackie has a wonderful idea. Let's shoot it."

After filming the scene, Gleason called me over and said with a smile, "Garry, what kind of wonderful idea am I going to have tomorrow?"

You and your team can discover the answers to problems together. When there are no prize or gold stars for who gets the solution first, you'll all benefit when everything turns out right.

43. The author tells us that to succeed in a project you are in charge of you should _____
A. make everyone work for you
B. get everyone willing to help final say
C. let everyone know you have the final say
D. keep sending out orders to them

44. It can be inferred that _____
A. Jackie Gleason is the director of the film *Nothing in Common*
B. Jackie Gleason is very angry when he is fired from his job
C. Max, a character in a film, is in very low spirits when he loses his job
D. Jackie Gleason is the writer of the film *Nothing in Common*

45. "The Great One" in Paragraph 2 refers to _____.
A. Gleason
B. the director himself
C. Max
D. Max's boss

46. Why did Gleason call the director over and smile at him?