

## 同步测试 1 摸底测试

(满分: 150 分 时间: 120 分钟)

班级: \_\_\_\_\_ 姓名: \_\_\_\_\_ 学号: \_\_\_\_\_ 得分: \_\_\_\_\_

### I. 单项选择题 (每小题 1 分, 共 20 分)

- Students should have \_\_\_\_\_ nature and learn more about society.  
A. access                      B. chance                      C. opportunity                      D. access to
- He \_\_\_\_\_ a pretty girl last month.  
A. got engaged to                      B. got engaged in                      C. got engaged with                      D. engaged to
- The meeting \_\_\_\_\_ to be a success at last.  
A. turned in                      B. turned out                      C. turned up                      D. turned on
- He often \_\_\_\_\_ new ideas and made them come true.  
A. put up                      B. put up with                      C. present                      D. put out
- Word came \_\_\_\_\_ I was wanted at the office.  
A. which                      B. why                      C. that                      D. whether
- \_\_\_\_\_ was a well-known fact.  
A. That their team was weak                      B. That their team being weak  
C. Their team was weak                      D. If their team was weak
- You can take \_\_\_\_\_ measures you think good to deal with the problem.  
A. whatever                      B. however                      C. whichever                      D. such
- The boy \_\_\_\_\_ playing the football forgets to do his homework every day.  
A. addicted to                      B. are addicted to                      C. is addicted to                      D. addicted in
- Can you \_\_\_\_\_ your new life in the campus?  
A. adapt                      B. adapt to                      C. adapt with                      D. be adapted to
- \_\_\_\_\_ was known to all, the boss had broken his promise \_\_\_\_\_ he would give us a rise.  
A. As, which                      B. As, that                      C. It, that                      D. It, which
- America was \_\_\_\_\_ was first called "India" by Columbus.  
A. that                      B. where                      C. what                      D. the place
- We hurried there, only \_\_\_\_\_ the train had left.  
A. find                      B. to find                      C. finding                      D. found
- Was it 8 o'clock \_\_\_\_\_ you heard someone \_\_\_\_\_ at the door?  
A. when; knocking                      B. when; knock                      C. that; knocking                      D. that; knock
- The house \_\_\_\_\_ me was burnt down in the fire.  
A. belong to                      B. belonging to                      C. belonged to                      D. belongs to
- I want the windows \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. painted blue                      B. painted to be blue                      C. painting red                      D. to paint red
- These poems \_\_\_\_\_ our memories of the past.  
A. called up                      B. called in                      C. called off                      D. called for
- Not only \_\_\_\_\_ a promise, but he also kept it.  
A. had he made                      B. he'd made                      C. did he make                      D. he made

18. Is it the letter that you got yesterday \_\_\_\_\_ makes you so sad ?

- A. which                      B. what                      C. that                      D. when

19. We consider his work to be \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. of great value                      B. of very value  
C. great value                      D. with good value

20. Jack kept crying last night. He \_\_\_\_\_ some problems.

- A. must have                      B. might have  
C. could have                      D. must have had

## II. 语法练习 (每小题一分, 共 15 分)

21. He made a suggestion that the child \_\_\_\_\_ a second language.

- A. would be taught                      B. be taught  
C. should teach                      D. ought to be taught

22. \_\_\_\_\_ leaves the room last ought to turn off the lights.

- A. Anyone                      B. The person                      C. Whoever                      D. Who

23. The TV play brought the hours back to me \_\_\_\_\_ I was taken good care of in that remote village.

- A. when                      B. that                      C. until                      D. where

24. It will be a long time \_\_\_\_\_ she is back again, so don't be too cross with her.

- A. that                      B. since                      C. before                      D. until

25. I wonder how much \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. cost these shoes                      B. do these shoes cost  
C. these shoes cost                      D. are these shoes cost

26. He always thinks \_\_\_\_\_ he can do more for the people.

- A. of how                      B. how                      C. of that                      D. why

27. Smith appears \_\_\_\_\_ a long time. He is impatient for my arrival.

- A. to wait                      B. to be waiting  
C. to have waited                      D. to have been waiting

28. I hope \_\_\_\_\_ to see you off yesterday, but I suddenly fell ill.

- A. to come                      B. to be coming                      C. having come                      D. to have come

29. Who would you rather \_\_\_\_\_ with you, Wang or Li ?

- A. have go                      B. have to go                      C. love to go                      D. like to go

30. There seemed to be nothing else to do but \_\_\_\_\_ a doctor.

- A. to call on                      B. call on                      C. send for                      D. to send for

31. This room is used \_\_\_\_\_ food.

- A. to store                      B. storing                      C. to storing                      D. stored

32. —No one has returned the lost wallet.

—No. But we \_\_\_\_\_ any day now.

- A. expect to return                      B. expect it returning  
C. expect being returned                      D. expect it to be returned

33. The boxing game, \_\_\_\_\_ over 2000 years ago, didn't include women until the late 60's.

- A. first playing                      B. to be first played  
C. first played                      D. played first

34. \_\_\_\_\_, the old man had no money to buy even a bus ticket.

- A. His wallet being stolen                      B. His wallet stealing  
C. His wallet stealing                      D. With his wallet stolen

35. Though the little boy didn't admit, he was caught \_\_\_\_\_ in the shop.

- A. to steal      B. stealing      C. steal      D. stole

III. 完形填空 (共 20 小题, 每小题 1.5 分, 共 30 分)

Mr Jones had always wanted to make a trip into the middle of Africa to shoot wild animals. \_\_\_\_\_ 36 \_\_\_\_\_ first he had not had enough money, and \_\_\_\_\_ 37 \_\_\_\_\_ he had married. His wife had not wanted him to leave her. At last his wife \_\_\_\_\_ 38 \_\_\_\_\_ to the trip if he allowed her to go, too.

"But it will be very uncomfortable," Mr Jones \_\_\_\_\_ 39 \_\_\_\_\_ her. "It will be very hot and we shall live in a tent, and it \_\_\_\_\_ 40 \_\_\_\_\_ be dangerous."

"I don't \_\_\_\_\_ 41 \_\_\_\_\_," said his wife. "I want to go with you." So they bought a big tent, camp beds, a fridge which didn't need \_\_\_\_\_ 42 \_\_\_\_\_ and many other things which would make the \_\_\_\_\_ 43 \_\_\_\_\_ comfortable, and went off to the \_\_\_\_\_ 44 \_\_\_\_\_ of Africa. The first morning \_\_\_\_\_ 45 \_\_\_\_\_ Mr Jones took his gun and left the tent, he \_\_\_\_\_ 46 \_\_\_\_\_ his wife a bell and explained to her, "If you feel in \_\_\_\_\_ 47 \_\_\_\_\_ and you need me, ring this bell and I will come at once."

After a few minutes, he heard the bell and returned \_\_\_\_\_ 48 \_\_\_\_\_ to the tent, "What's the matter?" he asked. "\_\_\_\_\_ 49 \_\_\_\_\_," said his wife, "I was only \_\_\_\_\_ 50 \_\_\_\_\_ the bell."

Mr Jones went off. But after a quarter of an hour, the bell rang \_\_\_\_\_ 51 \_\_\_\_\_. Mr Jones hurried back to the tent, but his wife said, "I am \_\_\_\_\_ 52 \_\_\_\_\_, I was cleaning our tent, and I knocked the bell over by mistake."

Mr Jones returned to his \_\_\_\_\_ 53 \_\_\_\_\_. But soon he heard the bell once more. This time, when he got back to his \_\_\_\_\_ 54 \_\_\_\_\_, the tent was burning and Mrs Jones was lying on the ground, with \_\_\_\_\_ 55 \_\_\_\_\_ running from a big cut on her shoulder. "That's better!" said Mr Jones. "This time the bell had been used correctly!"

- |                  |                |              |               |
|------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 36. A. And       | B. But         | C. For       | D. So         |
| 37. A. before    | B. so          | C. then      | D. when       |
| 38. A. allowed   | B. permitted   | C. satisfied | D. agreed     |
| 39. A. tells     | B. advised     | C. persuaded | D. warned     |
| 40. A. may       | B. ought       | C. can't     | D. shall      |
| 41. A. want      | B. like        | C. care      | D. remember   |
| 42. A. money     | B. electricity | C. force     | D. power      |
| 43. A. life      | B. tent        | C. camp      | D. trip       |
| 44. A. south     | B. middle      | C. east      | D. west       |
| 45. A. while     | B. until       | C. before    | D. after      |
| 46. A. gave      | B. sent        | C. lent      | D. bought     |
| 47. A. hurry     | B. surprise    | C. safety    | D. danger     |
| 48. A. again     | B. back        | C. quickly   | D. home       |
| 49. A. Something | B. Nothing     | C. No        | D. none       |
| 50. A. ringing   | B. trying      | C. using     | D. testing    |
| 51. A. again     | B. once        | C. across    | D. away       |
| 52. A. happy     | B. sorry       | C. tired     | D. all right  |
| 53. A. wife      | B. tent        | C. trip      | D. hunting    |
| 54. A. garden    | B. house       | C. camp      | D. office     |
| 55. A. water     | B. tears       | C. blood     | D. sweat (汗水) |

IV. 阅读理解 (共 20 小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 40 分)

A

"Don't be shy, just try!" A ten-year-old girl is calling out to people, trying to get them to open their mouths at the opening ceremony (开幕式) of the Second English Language Festival for Beijingers.

The festival, held on October 3-5 in downtown Beijing, was part of a series of activities to improve foreign

language proficiency (熟练程度) in the city.

The organizer was the Beijing Speakers Foreign Language Programme Organizing Committee. Their major function is to help the capital get ready for the 2008 Olympic Games by providing an up-to-date language environment, and helping change Beijing into an international city.

"The festival has got a good welcome because it gives people an opportunity to practise their English, learn about English training, and share experience and methods in studying English. It will be held every year until 2008," explained Li Honghai, deputy director of the Committee.

More than 100,000 people visited it this year, double the number of last year.

There were a variety of activities at the three-day festival. English education experts were on hand to lecture on how to study English well. Li Yang, the inventor of "crazy English", added his own touch, offering advice on how to improve spoken English and how to memorize words and expressions. Hundreds of language schools set up stalls (书摊) to show their own particular way of language learning. The New Oriental School, which helps students prepare for the TOEFL, GRE and other tests required for studying abroad, was a major attraction.

56. Why was the girl calling out to people?

- A. To draw people's attention
- B. To get help
- C. To encourage people to speak English.
- D. To show that her English is very good.

57. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A. People have given a good welcome to the festival.
- B. After 2008, the festival will not be held every year.
- C. The number of people visiting the festival is twice as large as that of last year.
- D. There were few kinds of activities at the festival.

58. What can we know from the passage?

- A. The festival will be held in Tianjin next year.
- B. The festival lasted for three days.
- C. It was Li Yang who organized the festival this year.
- D. The real organizer of the festival was the New Oriental School.

59. The festival \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. helped to change Beijing into an international city
- B. could provide an up-to-date language environment
- C. offered people a good chance to share experience and methods in learning English
- D. All of the above

60. The best title for this passage is "\_\_\_\_\_".

- A. Festival Improves Citizens' English
- B. A Ten-Year-Old Girl—the Youngest English Expert
- C. How to Learn English Well
- D. Li Yang, the Inventor of "Crazy English"

## B

When people become good at doing the things they like to do, they have found themselves.

Many young people are good at doing things they do not like, many other young people would like to do something that they are not good at. Also many do not think they are good at anything and do not know what they would like to do. None of them are happy. It is impossible to decide whether one likes something until one has tried it. Trying something new is important.

Give each idea a fair chance. If you have decided to try out something new, you should also decide how long you will stick to it, so you can make a fair decision. The best thing to judge is not the final goal but the work it takes you to reach the goal. Almost everybody would like to be highly skilled in something, but becoming highly skilled at something calls for a great deal of time and work.

Finding oneself means not only discovering what one is good at and what one likes, it also means discovering what one is not good at and one does not like. So trying something and failing can have its good side. It tells you that you're not fit for that particular area and should not use it as your goal.

61. None of the young people are happy because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. they are good at doing things they're not fond of
- B. they would like to do something they're not good at
- C. they think they are good at nothing and do not know what they would like to do
- D. of all the above

62. You can't decide if you like something \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. even if you have tried it
- B. although you have tried it
- C. before you have tried it
- D. after it has been tried

63. It takes \_\_\_\_\_ to become good at something.

- A. time and money
- B. a lot of time and work
- C. a lot of work and rest
- D. men and time

C

Americans often say that there are only two things a person can be sure of in life, death and taxes. Many people feel that the United States has the worst taxes in the world.

Taxes are the money that people pay to support their government. There are generally three levels of government in the United States: federal (联邦的), state, and city; therefore, there are three types of taxes.

Salaried (工薪的) people who can earn more than four to five thousand dollars per year must pay a certain part of their salaries to the federal government. The percentage varies for different people. It depends on their salaries. The federal government has a two-level income tax; that is, 15 or 28 percent. \$17,850 is the cut off. The tax rate is 15 percent below \$17,850 and 28 percent above.

The second tax is for the state government; New York, California, or any of the other forty-eight states. Some states have an income tax similar to that of the federal government. Of course, the percentage for the state tax is lower. Other states have a sales tax, which is a percentage charged to any item which people buy in the state. Some states use income tax and sales tax to raise their revenues (税收).

The third tax is for the city. This tax comes in two forms: property tax (people who own a home have to pay taxes on it) and excise tax (物品税), which is collected on vehicles (车辆) in a city. The cities use this money for education, police, public works, etc.

Since Americans pay such high taxes, they often feel that they are working one day each week just to pay their taxes. People always complain (抱怨) about taxes. They often say that the government misuses their tax dollars. They all believe that taxes are too high in this country.

64. In the United States, taxes are collected to provide revenue (税收) for \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the federal government
- B. the state government
- C. the city government
- D. the three levels of government

65. How much money does an American earning \$40,000 per year pay to the federal government as income tax according to the passage?

- A. 28% of his income.
- B. 15% of his income
- C. \$17,850.
- D. \$5,000.

66. What tax does an American have to pay to the city if he owns a car?

- A. Property tax.                      B. Excise tax.                      C. Income tax.                      D. Sales tax.

67. After reading the passage, we might feel that Americans seem to be \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. satisfied with their taxes                      B. proud of their taxes  
C. unhappy about their taxes                      D. very angry at their taxes

D

Every people uses its own special words to describe things and express ideas. Some of these expressions are commonly used for many years. Others are popular for just a short time. One such American expression is "Where's the Beef?" It is used when something is not as good as it is said to be. In the early 1980s, "Where's the beef?" was one of the most popular expressions in the United States. It seemed as if everyone was using it all the time.

Beef, of course, is the meat from a cow, and probably no food is more popular in American than the hamburger made from beef. In the 1960s a businessman named Ray Kroc began building small restaurants that sold hamburgers at a low price. Kroc called his restaurant, "McDonald's". Kroc cooked hamburgers quickly so people in a hurry could buy and eat them without waiting. By the end of the 1960s the McDonald's Company was selling hamburgers in hundreds of restaurants from California to Maine. Not surprisingly, Ray Kroc became one the richest businessman in America.

Other business people watched his success. Some of them opened their own hamburger restaurants. One company, called "Wendy's", began to compete with McDonald's. Wendy's said its hamburgers were bigger than those sold by McDonald's or anyone else. The Wendy's company created the expression "Where's the beef?" to make people believe that Wendy's hamburgers were the biggest. It produced a television advertisement to sell this idea. The Wendy's television advertisement showed three old women eating hamburgers. The bread that covered the meat was very big, but inside there was only a tiny bit of meat. One of the women said she would not eat a hamburger with such a little piece of beef. "Where's the beef?" she shouted in a funny voice. These advertisements for Wendy's hamburger restaurants were a success from the first day they appeared on television. As we said, it seemed everyone began using the expression "Where's the beef?"

68. What does the expression "Where's the beef?" mean?

- A. The beef is lost.  
B. The beef is not as good as it is said to be.  
C. Something is not as good as described.  
D. The food has turned bad.

69. Wendy's made the expression known to everybody \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. by a newspaper advertisement  
B. by writing letters to people  
C. by a TV advertisement  
D. by a notice in front of the restaurant

70. Hamburgers are so popular in America \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. because they are made from beef  
B. because they are cheaper than other kind of food  
C. because hamburger is the only fast food in America  
D. because they are served quickly and at a low price

71. Other people wanted to open hamburger restaurants \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. because they thought they could make large profit  
B. because hamburgers are easy to make  
C. because they could sell hamburgers throughout the country

D. because hamburgers are good to eat

E

If parents bring up a child with the aim of turning the child into a genius, they will cause great damage to him. According to several leading educational psychologists this is one of the biggest mistakes which some parents make. Generally, the child will understand very well that the parent expects. But unrealistic parental expectations will cause great harm to children.

However, if parents are not unrealistic about what they expect their children to do, but hopeful in a sensible way, the children may succeed in doing very well—especially if the parents are very supportive to their child.

Michael is very lucky. He is very fond of music, and his parents help him a lot by taking him to concerts and arranging private piano and violin lessons for him. They even drive him 50 kilometers twice a week for violin lessons through Michael's mother knows very little about music. Michael's father plays the trumpet in a large orchestra. However, he never makes Michael enter music competitions if he is unwilling.

Michael's friend, Winston Chen, however, is not so lucky. Although both his parents are successful musicians, they set too high a standard for Winston. They want their son to be as successful as they are and so they enlist him in every piano competition held. They are very unhappy when he does not win. "When I was your age, I used to win every competition I took part in." Winston's father tells him. Winston is always afraid that he will disappoint his parents and how he always seems quiet and unhappy.

72. Michael is very lucky because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. he is free to do anything that he likes best
- B. his parents help him in a sensible way
- C. his family is rich enough to have a car
- D. his father is a musician in an orchestra

73. Winston's parents set so high a standard for him that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. he often wants to give up
- B. he has made greater progress in music
- C. he has to try his best to do everything
- D. he is afraid to disappoint them

74. It is one of parents' worst mistakes if \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. they want their child to be a musician
- B. they make their child try to achieve too much
- C. they don't care for their child's education much
- D. they help their child to win music competitions

75. According to the author's opinion, \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. it is unimportant to let the children develop in the way they want
- B. all sensible parents can train their children to succeed in everything
- C. parents should support their children's interests
- D. unrealistic parents should arrange private lessons for their children

V. 单词拼写 (10 分)

76. This town has more \_\_\_\_\_ (优势) than that one.

77. The two villages are separated from each other by a \_\_\_\_\_ (狭窄) river.

78. The province is \_\_\_\_\_ (多山).

79. \_\_\_\_\_ (一般) speaking, going to bed early does much good to people's health.

80. He lit a \_\_\_\_\_ (香烟), got up and went off.

81. We must arrange a \_\_\_\_\_ (方便的) time and place for the meeting.

82. I wouldn't feel happy living in a block of \_\_\_\_\_ (公寓).  
 83. His words are still strongly \_\_\_\_\_ (印象) on my memory, though it is years since we last met.  
 84. What's on \_\_\_\_\_ (出售) at the Retail Stores this week? Check it out right now.  
 85. We've \_\_\_\_\_ (创造) a beautiful new house from an old ruin.

VI. 短文改错 (共 10 题, 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

It is reported, China owns the most mobile  
 phones in the world. The mobile phone plays important  
 part in our daily life. It takes many conveniences  
 to us. It is because the mobile phone that we can  
 contact people at any time and in many places.  
 Besides, many functions are design on the mobile  
 phones to meet different need of the people. For  
 example, we can send short messages and surf the  
 Internet though the mobile phone. But one coin has two sides. The electromagnetic radiation sent by the mobile phone  
 do great harm to health. Sometimes  
 we have to pay the telephone calls that others make  
 by mistake. Due to the mobile telephone, people have fewer changes to communicate with friends face to face.

86. \_\_\_\_\_  
 87. \_\_\_\_\_  
 88. \_\_\_\_\_  
 89. \_\_\_\_\_  
 90. \_\_\_\_\_  
 91. \_\_\_\_\_  
 92. \_\_\_\_\_  
 93. \_\_\_\_\_  
 94. \_\_\_\_\_  
 95. \_\_\_\_\_

VII. 写作 (共 25 分)

假如你教李华, 最近, 你校同学正在参加某英文报社组织的一场讨论。讨论的主题是: 中学生该不该进网吧上网? 请你根据下表所提供的信息, 给报社写一封信, 客观地介绍情况。

60%的同学认为	40%的同学认为
1. 不应该进网吧 2. 进网吧花钱, 白天上课, 晚上进网吧上网到深夜, 耽误休息, 影响第二天的学习 3. 有些网站的内容不健康	1. 可以上网, 但不能通宵上网 2. 获取的信息可以帮助学习 3. 提高使用电脑的技能

- 注意: 1. 信的开头已经为你写好。  
 2. 词数 100 左右。  
 3. 参考词汇: 网吧—Internet bar  
 网站—web site  
 上网—surf online

Dear Editor,

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## 同步测试 2 Unit 11

(满分: 100 分 时间: 60 分钟)

班级: \_\_\_\_\_ 姓名: \_\_\_\_\_ 学号: \_\_\_\_\_ 得分: \_\_\_\_\_

### I. 单选 (共 20 分)

- It's very \_\_\_\_\_ to snow in the next day or two.  
A. possible                      B. probable                      C. likely                      D. perhaps
- Rain is \_\_\_\_\_ but not \_\_\_\_\_ before evening.  
A. possible; probable                      B. probable; possible  
C. possible; probably                      D. possible; probably
- Decisions should be made on the \_\_\_\_\_ of correct information.  
A. basis                      B. base                      C. basic                      D. bases
- What's more they often \_\_\_\_\_ in the mud.  
A. grew stuck                      B. got stuck                      C. turned stuck                      D. became stuck
- \_\_\_\_\_ is known to everyone, Taiwan is a part of China.  
A. It                      B. That                      C. What                      D. As
- She is in a poor \_\_\_\_\_ of health, which worries her parents.  
A. state                      B. position                      C. condition                      D. situation
- \_\_\_\_\_ we gave him something to eat, he would save it up for his little sister.  
A. Whatever                      B. However                      C. Whenever                      D. Whichever
- "This bike is not Jack's. His is under the tree."  
"If it's not his, \_\_\_\_\_ can it be?"  
A. who                      B. whose else's                      C. who else                      D. who else's
- There was a big rock on the road, which \_\_\_\_\_ the traffic.  
A. set back                      B. held up                      C. stood back                      D. kept down
- I think John will \_\_\_\_\_ a good monitor, so I'd like to vote for him.  
A. make                      B. turn                      C. elect                      D. change
- Yesterday I received some Christmas cards from my former students, \_\_\_\_\_ made me very happy.  
A. That                      B. who                      C. which                      D. what
- A motorcycle \_\_\_\_\_ by electric power, which does good to the environment, becomes quite popular in our city.  
A. driven                      B. being driven                      C. to be driven                      D. is driven
- It's very kind of you. I'll never forget the \_\_\_\_\_ you have done me.  
A. favors                      B. honor                      C. benefit                      D. kindness
- The car is in \_\_\_\_\_ bad condition \_\_\_\_\_ you can't drive it.  
A. so; that                      B. such; that                      C. such a; that                      D. too; that
- "Are you satisfied with what she has done?"  
"Not a little. It couldn't be \_\_\_\_\_."

- A. so bad                      B. any better                      C. any worse                      D. the best
16. — "How did you find the lecture tonight?"  
— "Very \_\_\_\_\_. I doubt if I will come for his lecture next time."
- A. encouraging                      B. encouraged                      C. disappointing                      D. disappointed
17. I went to bed very late that night, \_\_\_\_\_ early the next morning.
- A. at least                      B. in a word                      C. or rather                      D. at most
18. — "My maths is very poor."  
— "Don't worry. I'll help you \_\_\_\_\_ I can."
- A. as far as                      B. as soon as                      C. as quickly as                      D. as possible as
19. — "If you are free tonight, I'd like to invite you to a ball."  
— "That's nice of you, but are you \_\_\_\_\_?"
- A. free                      B. careful                      C. serious                      D. true
20. —Did \_\_\_\_\_ get through the driving test?  
—No, \_\_\_\_\_ did. A few failed.
- A. everybody; not all                      B. everybody; none  
C. anybody; not all                      D. anybody; no one

## II. 完形填空 (共 30 分)

Fifty years ago, on February 28, 1953, two young men rushed into a Cambridge pub in Britain and announced that they had found the secret of life! 21 in the pub believed them, 22 British Francis Crick and American James Watson were telling the 23. the two men then only 35 and 23 respectively-had indeed 24 the structure of DNA.

DNA, deoxyribonucleic (脱氧核糖核酸), is in every cell (细胞) of our bodies. It contains the 25 needed to construct and operate humans.

DNA is one long fiber- 26 a hair, but thinner and longer. It is 27 into strings (一串) of genes. These genes carry the instructions 28 to make all the different cells in our bodies. They also 29 how the cells will be arranged.

So, DNA is 30 for how many fingers you have, 31 your legs are placed on your body, the colour of your eyes and 32 how to build your brain.

Crick and Watson found that DNA was structured as a double helix (螺旋状物), 33 looks like a ladder that's been twisted along its length.

Their 34 changed science and the world. Scientists can now decipher (破译) the DNA of 35 and other species. Animals and crop genes are changed to create 36 characteristics. Gene therapy (疗法) has been used to treat diseases. In disasters and 37, DNA helps people identify (确认) the 38.

Watson and crick were awarded the 1962 Nobel Prize in the category (种类) of 39 or physiology for their great discovery.

But, the DNA story is far from over. Scientists are still working out the details of how DNA is replicated (复制) so quickly and exploring more use of DNA.

21. A. Nobody                      B. Everybody                      C. Somebody                      D. Anybody
22. A. so                      B. then                      C. however                      D. but
23. A. lie                      B. idea                      C. truth                      D. story
24. A. invented                      B. discovered                      C. designed                      D. improved

- |                     |                |                |              |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| 25. A. information  | B. secret      | C. knowledge   | D. parts     |
| 26. A. as           | B. for         | C. with        | D. like      |
| 27. A. turned       | B. grown       | C. looked      | D. organized |
| 28. A. needed       | B. built       | C. hoped       | D. received  |
| 29. A. determine    | B. say         | C. ask         | D. wonder    |
| 30. A. ready        | B. responsible | C. fit         | D. famous    |
| 31. A. whether      | B. where       | C. why         | D. what      |
| 32. A. even         | B. ever        | C. either      | D. still     |
| 33. A. that         | B. where       | C. who         | D. which     |
| 34. A. invention    | B. idea        | C. discovery   | D. theory    |
| 35. A. plants       | B. animals     | C. monkeys     | D. humans    |
| 36. A. same         | B. different   | C. similar     | D. normal    |
| 37. A. accidents    | B. incidents   | C. earthquakes | D. floods    |
| 38. A. missing      | B. wounded     | C. poor        | D. dead      |
| 39. A. chemistry    | B. physics     | C. peace       | D. medicine  |
| 40. A. accidentally | B. slowly      | C. accurately  | D. timely    |

III. 单句改错 (共 10 分)

41. The owner of the shop said, "you'll be pleased which you choose." \_\_\_\_\_
42. Finally his dream was come true. \_\_\_\_\_
43. We decided to do it on the base of the information we had got. \_\_\_\_\_
44. What the teacher said effected me greatly in choosing my career. \_\_\_\_\_
45. The rich lady had fallen in love with the young man for a long time before they got married. \_\_\_\_\_
46. They put out performances in order to collect money for those who could not afford to go to school. \_\_\_\_\_
47. Tom has got married to Alice for five years. \_\_\_\_\_
48. I found the clothes having been washed. \_\_\_\_\_
49. The boy was scolded at not having cleaned his room. \_\_\_\_\_
50. Tom has two sisters, both of them are working in schools. \_\_\_\_\_

V. 阅读理解 (共 7.5 分)

A

Chinese scientists have successfully developed an embryo (胚胎, 胎儿) of giant panda using clone technology, which could be a critical and exciting breakthrough for saving an endangered species.

Two core technologies have been solved among the three technologies for the cloning, it is possible to realize the clone, said Chen Dayuan, scientist with China panda cloning research. The three core technologies are: firstly, introduce the cells of a dead female panda into the egg cells of a white rabbit, then nurture the embryo, finally clone, said the scientist.

The former two technologies have been successfully developed.

The clone experiment is hard to be fulfilled in panda, said the scientist. Scientists have to implant panda's embryo into the womb of a host animal, what is more, it is very hard get the cell of the endangered breed, usually it could only be obtained from the one just dead.

Chen said that the key problem lies in the third step, namely, whether the cloned embryo can be formed into a

panda in a host animal's womb?

He said that Chinese scientists are engaged in the research, despite the difficulty, scientists believe it is possible and hope to solve the problem as soon as possible.

51. The best title of the passage is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the clone experiment is hard to be fulfilled in panda
- B. breakthrough progress in panda cloning
- C. the key problem of panda cloning lies in the third step
- D. Chinese scientists are engaged in the research of panda cloning

52. Which of the following statements is not right ?

- A. nurturing the embryo is the key problem of panda cloning
- B. it is very hard to get the cell of the endangered breed
- C. the cloned embryo can be formed into a panda in a host animal's womb easily.
- D. two core technologies have been solved among the three technologies for panda cloning

53. What does the underlined word "nurture" mean in the second paragraph?

- A. encourage
- B. educate
- C. support
- D. bring up

IV. 翻译填空 (共 12.5 分)

54. 我想我能来, 但还说不定。

I think I can come, but don't \_\_\_\_\_ it.

55. 他赢得金牌的梦想在二十八届奥运会上终于实现了。

His \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ a gold medal has \_\_\_\_\_ in the 28<sup>th</sup> Olympic Games.

56. 我一踏进大学校园, 就喜爱上了它。

From \_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_\_ the campus of the college, I \_\_\_\_\_ it.

57. 我们公司总部在伦敦, 但是在全世界都设有分公司。

Our company's \_\_\_\_\_ is in London, but we have \_\_\_\_\_.

58. 建筑高速公路将有助于山区的发展。

The \_\_\_\_\_ of a highway will \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ of the mountain area.

V. 作文 (共 20 分)

假如你是李华, 你的英国朋友 Tom 听说你们学校正在开展研究性学习, 来信询问有关情况。请你根据下表的信息, 写一封回信, 谈一谈开展研究性学习前后, 你的学习情况的变化

过去

课堂 教师讲解知识点, 学生听讲、做笔记。

课后 完成大量的作业。

注意: 1. 书信的格式; 2. 词数 120 左右

生词: 研究性学习 exploring study

现在

教师提出问题, 学生相互讨论或学生自己提出问题, 自己讨论问题。

丰富多彩的课外活动, 如读自己感兴趣的书籍, 去图书馆或上网查资料。

上网 surf the Internet

## 同步测试 3 Unit 12

(满分: 100 分 时间: 60 分钟)

班级: \_\_\_\_\_ 姓名: \_\_\_\_\_ 学号: \_\_\_\_\_ 得分: \_\_\_\_\_

### I. 句型转换 (每题 1 分, 共 5 分)

根据 A 句完成 B 句, 使其与 A 句意思相同或相近 (每空一词, 保持句义不变。) (满分 5 分)

1. A: He collected his instruments around him, with which he would bring the dead thing back to life.

B: He collected his instruments around him, with which he would \_\_\_\_\_ the dead thing.

2. A: Does the information help make the problem clear?

B: Does the information \_\_\_\_\_ the problem?

3. A: He didn't go home until he finished it.

B: It was \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ that he \_\_\_\_\_.

4. A: It is surprising that the stranger should be an old friend of my father's.

B: To our \_\_\_\_\_, the stranger \_\_\_\_\_ an old friend of my father's.

5. A: At last, the robber was put in prison.

B: At last, the robber was \_\_\_\_\_.

### II: 单选 (每空 1 分, 满分 25 分)

6. In the evening we smoked and talked and never \_\_\_\_\_ going out \_\_\_\_\_ exercise.

A. dreamt of; except B. dreamt; except for C. dreamt of; except for D. dreamt; except

7. Much attention should be paid \_\_\_\_\_ people's living conditions.

A. in improving B. to improve C. improving D. to improving

8. That writer we \_\_\_\_\_ to write a history of our school.

A. set out B. set about C. set off D. set up

9. I wanted to get home before dark, but it didn't quite \_\_\_\_\_ as planned.

A. make out B. go on C. turn out D. come up

10. One of the advantages of living on the top floor of a high-rise is that you can get a good \_\_\_\_\_.

A. view B. scene C. sight D. scenery

11. My English-Chinese dictionary has disappeared. Who \_\_\_\_\_ have taken it?

A. would B. could C. must D. should

12. The discovery of new evidence led to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. the thief being caught B. catch the thief  
C. the thief having caught D. the thief to be caught

13. It \_\_\_\_\_ long before we \_\_\_\_\_ the result of the experiment.

A. will not be; know B. is; will know  
C. is; know D. will not be; will know

14. —How about going camping tomorrow?

—That \_\_\_\_\_ the weather forecast says it will rain tomorrow.

A. depends B. changes C. remains D. refers

15. The \_\_\_\_\_ of an accident always makes me feel sad.

A. view B. look C. sight D. scenery

16. It was in the lab \_\_\_\_\_ was taken charge of by Mr Harris \_\_\_\_\_ they did the experiment.  
A. which; that B. that; which  
C. which; where D. that; who
17. Jane's pale face suggested that she \_\_\_\_\_ ill, and her parents suggested that she \_\_\_\_\_ a medical examination.  
A. be; should have B. was; have  
C. should be; had D. was; has
18. In the reading room, we found her \_\_\_\_\_ at a desk, with her attention \_\_\_\_\_ on a book.  
A. sitting; fixing B. to sit; fixed  
C. seating; fixing D. seated; fixed
19. —What do you think of my suggestion?  
—Sorry. What's that? I \_\_\_\_\_ about something else.  
A. thought B. am thinking  
C. was thinking D. had thought
20. Was it at the very beginning \_\_\_\_\_ Mr White made the decision \_\_\_\_\_ we should send more five fighters there?  
A. when; which B. that; that  
C. when; so D. where; what
21. You may give the film ticket to \_\_\_\_\_ you think needs it.  
A. no matter who B. whomever  
C. whoever D. no matter whom
22. He managed to make himself \_\_\_\_\_ in spite of his \_\_\_\_\_ English.  
A. understanding; broken B. understood; broken  
C. understanding; breaking D. understood; breaking
23. These old photos \_\_\_\_\_ me \_\_\_\_\_ those days with my grandma.  
A. remind, of B. remember, of  
C. let to remember D. mind, with
24. Mother suggested I \_\_\_\_\_ my friends home to celebrate my birthday.  
A. invite B. would invite C. could invite D. to invite
25. He had left the city, \_\_\_\_\_ I moved here.  
A. before long B. long before C. long ago D. when
26. Clair found \_\_\_\_\_ impossible to be showed around the schoolyard in such a short time.  
A. this B. that C. it D. it's
27. Tom \_\_\_\_\_ picking up English programmers after listening to the professor's speech.  
A. set about B. set out C. set off D. set up
28. We were just \_\_\_\_\_ calling you up \_\_\_\_\_ you came in.  
A. about; when B. on the point of; while  
C. on the point of; when D. on the point of; as
29. His disappointed look suggested that the news \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. be disappointing B. was disappointing  
C. should be disappointed D. disappointing
30. What did he do to prevent the child from \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. harming B. being harmed C. harmed D. to harm

### III. 单词拼写 (满分 5 分)

31. His loud voice \_\_\_\_\_ (淹没) what the girl was trying to tell us.

32. After a moment's \_\_\_\_\_ (犹豫) he began to speak.  
 33. I saw a head-on \_\_\_\_\_ (碰撞) between two airplanes.  
 34. What he told you was a complete \_\_\_\_\_ (虚构的).  
 35. She opened the envelope, took out the letter and \_\_\_\_\_ (打开) it.

IV. 完形填空 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 20 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后所给各题的四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

It was a terrible fight! but no man was there to see it. It \_\_\_\_\_ 36 \_\_\_\_\_ more than 100million year ago.

Before the \_\_\_\_\_ 37 \_\_\_\_\_, one large lizard hid in the thick \_\_\_\_\_ 38 \_\_\_\_\_. With small, hungry eyes he \_\_\_\_\_ 39 \_\_\_\_\_ his prey (捕食物), a larger lizard, about 90feet long! it was eating \_\_\_\_\_ 40 \_\_\_\_\_ by a lake. Both beasts were like animals that we might see in a bad \_\_\_\_\_ 41 \_\_\_\_\_. The one in the jungle stood 20 feet all \_\_\_\_\_ 42 \_\_\_\_\_ its powerful back legs. His two front legs were short, \_\_\_\_\_ 43 \_\_\_\_\_ sharp claws on the feet. His \_\_\_\_\_ 44 \_\_\_\_\_ were like long knives. \_\_\_\_\_ 45 \_\_\_\_\_ a great roar (吼叫) this meat-eater crashed (冲撞) \_\_\_\_\_ 46 \_\_\_\_\_ the jungle toward his prey.

There was \_\_\_\_\_ 47 \_\_\_\_\_ one hope for the great lizard. Even though he was three times as large as his enemy, he was not a \_\_\_\_\_ 48 \_\_\_\_\_. He could only try to get away, into deep water. There he could be safe. The grass-eater \_\_\_\_\_ 49 \_\_\_\_\_ to move fast. The round footprints he \_\_\_\_\_ 50 \_\_\_\_\_ were as large as washtubs (洗衣盆). But the enemy was faster. His three toed footprints \_\_\_\_\_ 51 \_\_\_\_\_ that he came closer and closer how did you the fight \_\_\_\_\_ 52 \_\_\_\_\_? We can't be sure. We can only tell by the animal's footprints that the fight \_\_\_\_\_ 53 \_\_\_\_\_ take place. The mud where the two dinosaurs walked has turned into \_\_\_\_\_ 54 \_\_\_\_\_.

We can see those footprints today in Texas. They tell us that the meat-eater did catch up with the great lizard. Who won we can only \_\_\_\_\_ 55 \_\_\_\_\_. But we know that meat-eating dinosaurs often killed those that ate grass and the leaves of trees.

- |                  |                |             |               |
|------------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|
| 36. A. started   | B. happened    | C. was      | D. dated      |
| 37. A. battle    | B. competition | C. event    | D. accident   |
| 38. A. forest    | B. jungle      | C. grass    | D. crops      |
| 39. A. found     | B. saw         | C. watched  | D. noticed    |
| 40. A. ash       | B. meat        | C. worms    | D. grass      |
| 41. A. dream     | B. accident    | C. film     | D. book       |
| 42. A. on        | B. for         | C. with     | D. over       |
| 43. A. including | B. besides     | C. with     | D. for        |
| 44. A. claws     | B. ears        | C. teeth    | D. toes       |
| 45. A. On        | B. After       | C. With     | D. From       |
| 46. A. into      | B. through     | C. across   | D. above      |
| 47. A. only      | B. also        | C. even     | D. surely     |
| 48. A. fighter   | B. beast       | C. winner   | D. meat-eater |
| 49. A. tried     | B. managed     | C. refused  | D. decided    |
| 50. A. made      | B. got         | C. found    | D. left       |
| 51. A. tell      | B. explain     | C. discover | D. show       |
| 52. A. go on     | B. end         | C. start    | D. stop       |
| 53. A. could     | B. did         | C. might    | D. must       |
| 54. A. water     | B. sand        | C. stone    | D. soil       |
| 55. A. know      | B. guess       | C. prove    | D. experiment |

V. 根据提示完成句子 (每题 1 分, 共 10 分)

56. He \_\_\_\_\_ (过着富裕的生活) by selling insurance.

57. The building which can be seen \_\_\_\_\_ (在数公里的地方) is the tallest one in the world.

58. Is this your \_\_\_\_\_ (永久住址) or are you only staying there for a short time?

59. He lives in \_\_\_\_\_. (幻想的世界)

60. The government \_\_\_\_\_ (将会毫不犹豫地采取措施) against these terrorists (恐怖分子).

61. 天气太潮湿, 不适宜去野餐, 我们改去游泳吧。

It's \_\_\_\_\_ wet to \_\_\_\_\_ . let's go swimming \_\_\_\_\_ .

62. 当我真要照顾某人时, 我一般会把这项工作做好的。

When I really \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ somebody, I usually \_\_\_\_\_ properly.

63. 使我们惊奇的是, 我们发现这个陌生人原来是我母亲的老朋友。

\_\_\_\_\_, the stranger \_\_\_\_\_ an old friend of my mother's.

64. 那乡下来的男孩子对城市里所有的高楼大厦都感到十分惊奇。

The country boy \_\_\_\_\_ all the high buildings in the city.

65. 两位领袖谈到了他们改善关系的愿望。

The two leaders \_\_\_\_\_ their \_\_\_\_\_ for improved relations.

#### VI. 改错 (满分 15 分)

Have you ever wondered what do people's last name means? A long time before, many people's last names said something what the person was. People's last names may once have indicated their works. If someone's name was Weaver, a person's job was producing cloth. A person is named Smith might have been someone who work with metal, for example, a blacksmith, a goldsmith, or a tinsmith. A man which name was Taylor usually did a tailor's work, making clothes, while a man calling Gardener would have work as a gardener.

- 66. \_\_\_\_\_
- 67. \_\_\_\_\_
- 68. \_\_\_\_\_
- 69. \_\_\_\_\_
- 70. \_\_\_\_\_
- 71. \_\_\_\_\_
- 72. \_\_\_\_\_
- 73. \_\_\_\_\_
- 74. \_\_\_\_\_
- 75. \_\_\_\_\_

#### VII. 作文 (满分 20 分)

##### 我的两个兄弟

因为我的两个兄弟个性迥异, 有时很难相信他们有血缘关系。我大哥, Francis, 待人友好, 善于交际, 他喜欢和朋友一起度过课余时间; 而我小弟, Horry, 性格内向, 喜欢独处。除此以外, Horry 从小喜欢上学校, 实际上他认为一辈子做学生都很快乐, 可 Francis 一点儿也不喜欢上学校, 他更愿意出去工作, 并酷爱运动。尽管彼此性格不一, 但他们不仅是兄弟还是亲密的朋友。

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## 同步测试 4 Unit 13

(满分: 100 分 时间: 60 分钟)

班级: \_\_\_\_\_ 姓名: \_\_\_\_\_ 学号: \_\_\_\_\_ 得分: \_\_\_\_\_

### I. 单词拼写 (共 10 分)

1. We did so for the b \_\_\_\_\_ of society.
2. Your bad temper is a \_\_\_\_\_ (不利条件)
3. I a \_\_\_\_\_ the book on the shelf by their authors.
4. This chemical has the p \_\_\_\_\_ of dissolving grease.
5. We must employ all a \_\_\_\_\_ means to save the deer.
6. He can speak \_\_\_\_\_ (纯正的) English.
7. —What's your r \_\_\_\_\_ to Alice.  
—She is my wife.
8. Clouds were \_\_\_\_\_ (漂浮) across the blue sky.
9. Dry land \_\_\_\_\_ (吸收) water.
10. Price have \_\_\_\_\_ (稳定) for a year.

### II. 单选: (共 25 分)

11. Autumn coming on, down \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the leaves will fall    B. fall the leaves    C. will the leaves fall    D. do the leaves fall
12. Where have you been? We \_\_\_\_\_ you back much earlier.  
A. have expected    B. are expecting    C. were expecting    D. expecte
13. We believe \_\_\_\_\_ you have been devoted to \_\_\_\_\_ naturally of great necessity.  
A. that what; is    B. all that; be    C. that; being    D. that all; are
14. We \_\_\_\_\_ wait for a bus to get to the station since we are not in a hurry.  
A. might well    B. might as well    C. could well    D. should as well
15. I told Sally how to get here, but perhaps I \_\_\_\_\_ for her.  
A. had to write it out    B. must have written it out  
C. should have written it out    D. ought to write it out
16. Helen is going to join us, \_\_\_\_\_ was agreed on the day before yesterday.  
A. it    B. that    C. what    D. as
17. It is the ability to do things \_\_\_\_\_ matters not where one comes from or whether one is a man or a woman.  
A. that    B. it    C. which    D. what
18. On the day before the party, Mr Smith told his men to \_\_\_\_\_ no effort to make sure the guests enjoyed themselves.  
A. share    B. make    C. spare    D. append
19. The teacher asked the children to \_\_\_\_\_ a poem about Christmas.  
A. make up    B. make up of    C. make out    D. make of
20. Freezing weather will \_\_\_\_\_ the soil.  
A. break up    B. break down    C. break away    D. break off