



# 高考全程复习同步优化方案大考卷(一)

## SB I Unit 1~Unit 4

本试卷分第 I 卷(选择题)和第 II 卷(非选择题)两部分,满分 150 分,考试时间 120 分钟

### 第 I 卷 (三部分 共 115 分)

#### 第一部分 听力(共两节,满分 20 分)

第一节(共 5 小题,每小题 1.5 分,满分 7.5 分)  
听一段对话,每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后,你将有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What will the man probably do then?  
A. Visit his friends during the vacation.  
B. Go to a travel agency for information.  
C. Stay at home during the vacation.  
D. What does the woman mean?
2. What does the woman mean?  
A. Sally always comes to work on time.  
B. Sally sometimes is late for work.  
C. Alice comes to work later than Sally.  
D. Alice comes to work earlier than Sally.
3. What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?  
A. Customer and saleswoman.  
B. Mother and son.  
C. Friends.  
D. Neighbors.
4. Where are the two speakers?  
A. In a restaurant.  
B. At home.  
C. At school.  
D. In a shop.
5. How much did they pay for the repairs of their house?  
A. \$ 250.  
B. \$ 500.  
C. \$ 1,000.  
D. \$ 1,250.

#### 第二节(共 15 小题,每小题 1.5 分,满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话或独白,每段对话或独白后有 2 到 4 个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话或独白后,你将有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题。每小段对话或独白后,各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

1. What does the woman mean?  
A. Her garden are too bad.  
B. Her parents wish her to be a plantist.  
C. She doesn't like study.  
D. What does the man like doing?
2. What does the woman think of the man's plan?  
A. It is good.  
B. It is foolish.  
C. It is strange.  
D. It is foolish.
3. Why is the man going to the States?  
A. To visit places of interest.  
B. To visit his friends.  
C. To attend a conference.  
D. When will the man leave for America?
4. When will the man go to the States?  
A. In two weeks.  
B. In mid-January.  
C. In January.  
D. In the first half of the year.
5. What is the man?  
A. A scientist.  
B. A writer.  
C. A traveler.  
D. A teacher.

#### 听第 3 段材料,回答第 12 至 14 题。

12. Where was George yesterday?  
A. At his usual place.  
B. In the newspaper office.  
C. At home.  
D. In the office.
13. Why did the woman call George?  
A. To ask him to a concert.  
B. To go on holiday with him.  
C. To invite him to dinner at home.  
D. To ask him to go to the concert.

#### 听第 4 段材料,回答第 15 至 17 题。

14. Where did George see Mary?  
A. At the concert.  
B. In his sister's home.  
C. In the office.  
D. In the newspaper office.
15. Where is Jimmy from?  
A. Australia.  
B. USA.  
C. China.  
D. Canada.
16. How old was Tom when he returned to the USA?  
A. 17 years old.  
B. 5 years old.  
C. 17 years old.  
D. 5 years old.
17. What is Tom studying?  
A. Computer.  
B. Maths.  
C. Physics.  
D. Chemistry.

#### 听第 10 段材料,回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. Which of the following things may not be a good day for shopping?  
A. Monday.  
B. Wednesday.  
C. Saturday.  
D. Thursday.
19. Usually people do customers buy food in large food shops?  
A. They pick up the food they want to buy.  
B. They ask the shop assistants for the food they want.  
C. They always take customers' food to the cash desk.  
D. They always take customers' food to the cash desk.
20. What does the speaker want us to do at the end of his talk?  
A. Do not use small food shops.  
B. Do not go to small food shops.  
C. Do not buy things just before you leave.  
D. Do not go to small food shops.

#### 第二部分 英语知识应用(共两节,满分 15 分)

第一节 单项选择(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。

21. —Can I speak to Mr. Wang, please?  
A. Who are you?  
B. I'm Wang.  
C. Speaking.  
D. Are you John?  
E. Yes, please.
22. Jumping out of \_\_\_\_\_ airplane at ten thousand feet is quite \_\_\_\_\_ exciting experiences.  
A. an; an  
B. a; an  
C. an; an  
D. the; the
23. No one helped me. I did it all myself!  
A. for  
B. by  
C. from  
D. to
24. —What's that terrible noise?  
A. The neighbours \_\_\_\_\_ for a party.  
B. are preparing  
C. prepare  
D. will prepare
25. Mary wrote an article on \_\_\_\_\_ the team had failed to win the game.  
A. why  
B. what  
C. who  
D. that
26. Along with the letter was his promise \_\_\_\_\_ he would visit me this coming Christmas.  
A. that  
B. which  
C. who  
D. that

- A. which B. that C. when D. whether
27. If you don't get to the cinema,  
A. so shall I B. so do I C. neither shall I D. neither do I
28. You can't hardly imagine the difficulty she was in \_\_\_\_\_ her children,  
A. brought up B. to bring up C. to bring up D. to have brought up
29. Important people don't often have much time as they work \_\_\_\_\_ all their  
A. takes away B. takes up C. takes over D. takes in
30. George Orwell, \_\_\_\_\_ was Eric Arthur, wrote many published novels and es-  
says.  
A. his real name B. what his real name  
C. his real name D. whose real name
31. \_\_\_\_\_ Let's go to a movie after work. OK?  
A. Not at all B. Why not? C. Never mind D. What of it?
32. When he found Mary \_\_\_\_\_ off her feet, he said there, saying nothing,  
A. rushing B. tripped C. to rush D. tish
32. He paid for a seat, when he \_\_\_\_\_ have entered free.  
A. would B. would C. must D. need
34. Can you explain how it \_\_\_\_\_ that you were an hour late?  
A. came about B. made out C. turned up D. went through
35. The country life he was used to \_\_\_\_\_ greatly since 1982.  
A. change B. has changed C. changing D. have changed

第二十二题,从英文后所给选项的四个中选(A, B, C或D)中,选出一个填入空白的最佳选项。

As I drive my blue \_\_\_\_\_ back into the garage, I saw that a yellow Oldsmobile was

36. too close to my space. I had to drive back and forth to get my car into the  
37. space. That felt \_\_\_\_\_ enough room to open the door. Then one day I ar-  
rived home. \_\_\_\_\_ and just as I turned off the engine, the yellow Oldsmobile en-  
tered its space—too close to my car. \_\_\_\_\_ At last I had a chance to meet the  
driver. My partner had \_\_\_\_\_ and I shouted at her, "Can't you see you're not  
12. the driver supposed? Park further over." "Louding (道歉) after her door into  
13. an over-occupied garage." "Make me!" \_\_\_\_\_ this she stopped out of the  
garage. Still, each time she got home first, she parked too close to my \_\_\_\_\_.  
37. one day, I thought, "What can I do?" I soon found \_\_\_\_\_ if "The next day, the woman  
37. a note on her windshield(挡风玻璃).  
Dear Yellow Oldsmobile,  
I'm sorry my mistress (女主人) stood at yours the other day. She's been  
sorry about it. I know it because she doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ it. If you'll  
like her to return \_\_\_\_\_, Face it, she'd just go and was taking it out on  
you, I \_\_\_\_\_ you and your mistress will \_\_\_\_\_ her."  
Your neighbor,  
Blue Block

When I went to the \_\_\_\_\_ the next morning, the Oldsmobile was gone, but  
there was a note on my windshield.  
Dear Blue Block:  
My mistress is sorry, too. She parked so \_\_\_\_\_ because she just learned to  
drive. We will park much further over a few days. I'm glad to be \_\_\_\_\_ you.  
Your neighbor,  
Yellow Oldsmobile

After that, whenever Blue Block \_\_\_\_\_ Yellow Oldsmobile on the road, their  
drivers waved cheerfully and smiled.  
36. A. driven B. parked C. stopped D. stayed  
37. A. complete B. close C. narrow D. fixed  
38. A. partly B. nearly C. seldom D. hardly

38. A. hurriedly B. first C. finally D. a result
40. A. as usual B. as planned C. as well D. as set
41. A. as usual B. run out C. run out D. run off
42. You can't hardly imagine the difficulty she was in \_\_\_\_\_ her children,  
A. bringing up B. to bring up C. to bring up D. to have brought up
29. Important people don't often have much time as they work \_\_\_\_\_ all their  
A. takes away B. takes up C. takes over D. takes in
30. George Orwell, \_\_\_\_\_ was Eric Arthur, wrote many published novels and es-  
says.  
A. his real name B. what his real name  
C. his real name D. whose real name
31. \_\_\_\_\_ Let's go to a movie after work. OK?  
A. Not at all B. Why not? C. Never mind D. What of it?
32. When he found Mary \_\_\_\_\_ off her feet, he said there, saying nothing,  
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A. would B. would C. must D. need
34. Can you explain how it \_\_\_\_\_ that you were an hour late?  
A. came about B. made out C. turned up D. went through
35. The country life he was used to \_\_\_\_\_ greatly since 1982.  
A. change B. has changed C. changing D. have changed

第三十二题,从每题所给的四个选项(A, B, C或D)中,选出一个最佳选项。

My parents were in a huge argument and I was really upset about it. I didn't

know who I should talk with about how I was feeling. So I asked Mom to allow me  
to stay the night at my best friend's house. Though I knew I wouldn't tell her about  
my parents' situation, I was looking forward to getting out of the house. I was in  
the middle of packing up my things when suddenly the power went out in the neigh-  
borhood. Mom came to tell me that I should stay with my grandma until the power  
came back on.

I was really disappointed because I felt that we did not have much to talk a-  
bout. But I knew I would be frightened alone in the dark. I went to his room and  
told him that I'd stay with him until the power was restored. He was quite happy  
and said, "Great opportunity."  
"What exactly is it?"  
"Be silly and go!" he said. "I had a private life exciting about what we're going  
to do with your own job (job), and when we're going to do with ourselves now that we're  
in the situation we are in."

"But we can't do anything about it, Grandma," I said, surprised that here was  
someone with whom I could share my feelings and someone who in the same  
"tone" as I was.

And that's how the most unbelievable friendship between my grandfather and  
me started. Sitting there in the dark, we talked about our feelings and fears of life—  
from how law firms change, to how they sometimes don't change first enough.  
That night, because the power went out, I found a new friend, with whom I could  
speak my heart out all my fears and pains, whatever they may be.

Suddenly, the lights all came back on. "Well," he said, "I guess that means you'  
I want to go now. I really like our talk. I hope the power will go out every few  
nights!"

31. I wished to get out of the house because \_\_\_\_\_  
A. I was angry about my parents' quarrel  
B. I found nobody to share my feelings with  
C. I wanted to escape from the dark house  
D. I planned to tell my friend about my trouble
37. Grandpa was happy to see me because \_\_\_\_\_  
A. he had not seen me for a long time  
B. he was afraid of darkness  
C. he felt quite lonely  
D. he felt that I was alone
38. What can be inferred from the passage?

- A. The grandchild was eager to leave.  
B. They would have more chores.  
C. The lights would go out again.  
D. It would no longer be dark.

**B**  
(清华附中重点中学 2005 年高三上学期) Yang Li-wei walked out of the recovery capsule (太空舱) of Shenzhou 5 spaceship, smiling and waving to the recovery team. Thursday morning in the grounds in Govi Desert in Inner Mongolia.

Yang has spent 21 hours in outer space, travelling more than 600,000 kilometers in the earth's orbit before Shenzhou 5 brought him back at 6: 07 a. m., Thursday morning, Beijing time. After the 21-hour journey, the first by a Chinese, Yang said he felt excellent all the way.

Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao said in a congratulatory message Thursday morning that China's first manned space flight has been a "complete success", which shall be written into the history of China's space program development.

After Yang went out of the capsule, physicians immediately examined a physical check-up of Yang, which found him in good condition. At around 7: 40 a. m., Yang was ferried (运送) by a military helicopter to Beijing, where a gala celebration party will be held.

At about 6: 10 a. m., Thursday, guided by the Beijing Aerospace Command and Control Center, the return capsule of Shenzhou 5 entered China's airspace. Sixty-three minutes later, the capsule landed safely in Northwest China's Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region and Yang reported "conditions good".

Five rescue helicopters raced towards the capsule and found it at 6: 28 a. m. They said Yang felt good and the conditions with the capsule also seemed normal.

At 6: 51, Yang Liwei went out of the capsule by himself, waving and smiling to rescuers and reporters.

LJ Ji, chief commander of China's space program, said that the return landing site is 4.8 kilometers from the designed site, but the conditions of the return capsule are good and Yang could walk out of the capsule by himself. All these marked the complete success of the manned flight.

59. What time did Shenzhou 5 enter outer space?  
A. At about 6: 10 a. m., Thursday.  
B. At about 9: 00 a. m., Thursday.  
C. At about 6: 00 a. m., Wednesday.  
D. At about 9: 00 a. m., Wednesday.  
60. While Yang Liwei was in outer space,  
A. something was wrong with Shenzhou 5.  
B. he felt sick.  
C. he was in good condition.  
D. physicians immediately conducted a physical check-up of him.

61. Where did Shenzhou 5 land?  
A. In the orbit of the earth.  
B. In Northeast of China.  
C. In Inner Mongolia.  
D. In the Beijing Aerospace Command and Control Center.

62. From the last paragraph we know that  
A. Yang Liwei landed in the exact designed site.  
B. the conditions of the return capsule were not very good.  
C. Yang Liwei was too tired to walk out of the capsule by himself.  
D. China's manned flight was a great success.

**C**  
(2005 年新课标) Goods must be of proper quality; must be as described on the package; and must be fit for any particular purpose made known by the seller. These three rules used to be for the goods you buy can also be used for the goods you sell on line or for the goods you get as part of a service.

There are also rules which deal with the standard of services you get—ferry, say, travel agents, shoe repairs, handdressers and builders. These tell you what you should expect from any service you pay for.

A person providing a service must do so.

With reasonable care and skill. You should expect a proper standard of workmanship (工艺). A new house should have straight walls and the roof must not leak.

Within a reasonable time. A shop should not take three months to repair your TV. You can always agree upon a completion time with the supplier of the service.

You, the customer, must pay:

A reasonable charge for a service, where no price has been fixed in advance. A trader can not expect a large payment for a small job.

53. The underlined word "bese" in Paragraph 2 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the services  
B. the workers  
C. the goods  
D. the works

54. What should the supplier do when offering a service?

- A. He should determine the completion time himself.  
B. He should provide free repairs within three months.  
C. He should make sure the service meets proper standards.  
D. He should reach an agreement on the payment with his workers.

65. The passage is trying to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. ask the customer to buy goods and services of high quality  
B. advise the buyer how to pay a reasonable price for a service  
C. tell the customer what rights he has once he pays for something  
D. warn the seller what he sells must meet the buyer's requirements

**D**

(2005 年高三英语) About six years ago I was eating lunch in a restaurant, in New York City when a woman and a young boy sat down at the next table. I couldn't help overhearing parts of their conversation. At one point the woman asked "So, how have you been?" And the boy—who could not have been more than seven or eight years old replied, "Frankly, I've been feeling a little depressed lately."

This incident stuck in my mind because it confirmed (确认) my growing belief that children are changing. As far as I am concerned, my friends and I didn't find out we were "depressed", that is, in low spirits, until we were in high school. Undoubtedly a change in children has increased steadily (稳步) in recent years. Children don't seem different to anyone. Children speak more like adults, dress more like adults and behave more like adults than they used to.

Whether this is good or bad is difficult to say, but it certainly is different. Childhood as it once was no longer exists. Why?

Human development depends not only on born biological states, but also on patterns of gaining social knowledge. Movement from one social role to another inevitably involves (涉及) learning the secrets of the new social positions. Children have always been taught adult secrets, but slowly and in stages: traditionally, we tell sixth graders things we keep hidden from fifth graders.

In the last 30 years, however, a secret-revelation tradition has been equipping in 98 percent of American homes. It is called television. Television passes information to all viewers alike, whether they are children or adults. Unable to resist the temptation (诱惑), many children turn their attention from printed texts to the less challenging, more attractive moving pictures.

Communication through print, as a matter of fact, allows for a great deal of control over the social information which children will gain. Children must read nine books before they can read complex materials.

66. According to the author, feeling depressed is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a sure sign of a disease in a child  
B. a mental state present in all humans, including children  
C. a state of mind that is common to all people  
D. a state of mind that is common to all people

- C. something that cannot be avoided in children's early mental development  
 D. something that shouldn't be expected in a young child
57. Traditionally, a child is supposed to learn about the adult world \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. through connection with society      B. gradually and under guidance  
 C. naturally without being taught        D. by watching television

58. According to the author, that today's children seem adult-like results from \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. the widespread influence of television  
 B. the poor arrangement of teaching contents  
 C. the fast pace of human scientific development  
 D. the rising standard of living

59. What do the author think of communication through print for children?

- A. It enables children to gain new social information.  
 B. It develops children's interest in reading and writing.  
 C. It helps children to read and write well.

D. It can control what children are to read.

70. What does the author think of the change in today's children?

- A. He feels their self-like behavior is so funny.  
 B. He thinks the change worthy of note.  
 C. He considers it a rapid development.  
 D. He seems to be upset about it.

## F

### Long-term and short-term memory

(昆明市 2015 年高中数学高考模拟) There are two kinds of memory, short-term and long-term. Information in long-term memory can be remembered as a later time when it is needed. On the contrary information in short-term memory is kept for only a few seconds. The following experiment shows how short-term memory has been studied.

1. Hearing studied how students who are learning English as a second language remember all levels of ability. The subjects in this experiment were 75 college students. They showed all levels of ability in English, beginning, intermediate (中级的), advanced, and native-speaking students.

To begin, the subjects listened to a recording of a native speaker, reading a paragraph in English. Following the recording, the subjects took a 15-question test to see which words they remembered. Some of the questions had four choices that sounded alike. Some of the questions had four choices that had the same meaning, method, way and manner. Finally the subjects took a language proficiency (测试) test.

Heiming found that students with a lower proficiency in English made more of their mistakes on words that sound alike students with higher proficiency made more of their mistakes on words that have the same meaning. Heiming's results suggest that beginning students had the sound of the words in their short-term memory, and advanced students held the meaning of words in their short-term memory.

71. Heiming held the experiment in order to study \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. how students remember English vocabulary by short-term memory  
 B. the two kinds of memory  
 C. how to develop students' ability in English  
 D. how long the information in short-term memory can be kept

72. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?  
 A. Information in short-term memory is different from that in long-term memory.  
 B. Long-term memory can be achieved only by training.  
 C. It is easier to test short-term memory than long-term memory.

D. Heiming gave a separate test on vocabulary to his subjects.

73. From Heiming's results we can see that \_\_\_\_\_

- A. beginners have difficulty telling from the meaning of the words.  
 B. advanced students remember words by their meaning  
 C. it is difficult to remember words by their meaning  
 D. it is difficult to remember words that have the same meaning

74. The word "subject" in the passage refers to \_\_\_\_\_

- A. the college course the students take    B. the idea of the learning material  
 C. a branch of knowledge studied        D. the student experimenting on  
 75. The passage mainly tells us about \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. long-term memory                    B. the two kinds of memory  
 C. short-term memory                    D. an experiment on students

## 第 II 卷 (共 35 分)

第四部分 写作(共两节, 满分 25 分)

第一节 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做出判断: 如无错误, 在该行右边横线上划一个勾(√); 如有错误, 则按下列情况改正。

划线写一个词; 把多余的词用斜线(/)划掉; 在该行右边横线上写出应删去的词, 并用斜线划掉。

该行缺一个词, 请在该行下面一横线上写出该词。

注意: 原行没有的不要改!

(武汉市重点中学 2015 年高三第一次考试) When I was

doing my homework, a telephone rang. I

answered the phone. She was Zhou Lian. She wanted to speak

to my older brother. He Wen. I told her that he

had left for home just a few minutes before. I asked

her to ring up again tonight, but she said she

wouldn't, I see. So I asked her if she'd like to

talk a message. Zhou Lian said there would be a lecture

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

an American poem by a student professor in the Lecture

Hall at 7:00 tomorrow afternoon and asks me to tell

He Wen not to let him. I told her I would do it

as soon as he came back.

(2015 年, 书面表达, 满分 25 分)

2015 年, 山东省山东莱阳实验中学初中学生李华, 得知某英文报将采访

记者, 你有感而发, 请按下列要点给报社写一封信。

• 表示感荣幸

• 说明优势, 如: 知识面, 英语水平, 合作精神, 相处友好

• 希望得到回复

注意:

1. 词数: 100 左右

2. 可适当增加短语以使行文流畅

Dear Sir or Madame,

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

# 高考全程复习同步优化方案大考卷(二)

## SB I Unit 5~Unit 8

本试卷分第 I 卷(选择题)和第 II 卷(非选择题)两部分,满分 150 分,考试时间 120 分钟

### 第 I 卷 (三部分 共 115 分)

#### 第一部分 听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

第一节(共 5 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 7.5 分)  
听下面 5 段对话,每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选择最佳答案,并在试卷后将答案标号涂黑;你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题,每段对话仅读一遍。

- How do the detective stories attract the woman?  
A. They attract her deeply.  
B. They don't attract her at all.  
C. Only the short ones can attract her.
- What does the woman suggest the man do?  
A. Wait in the corner.  
B. Take a taxi.
- What is the relationship between the two speakers?  
A. They are boss and employee.  
B. They are colleagues (同事).  
C. They are close friends.
- Why is the woman unwilling to call Susan?  
A. Because she envies Susan's beauty.  
B. Because she has no time.  
C. Because she is not familiar with Susan.
- What will the man do?  
A. He will help the woman to move things up.  
B. He will help the woman to tidy things up.  
C. He will go to visit the woman's new house.

第二节(共 15 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 22.5 分)  
听下面 3 段对话或独白,每段对话或独白后有 2 到 5 个问题,每个问题后有 4 个选项,选出最佳答案,并在试卷后将答案标号涂黑;你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答每个小题,每小题 5 秒钟;听完后,每小问题给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。

- 听第 6 段对话,回答第 6 至 8 题。  
A. London.  
B. Ireland.  
C. Edinburgh.  
D. Paris.
- How much is it for a return ticket?  
A. £46.5.  
B. £23.  
C. £40.  
D. £21.60
- 听第 7 段材料,回答第 9 至 11 题。  
What is the dialogue about?  
A. The man's new story.  
B. The man's daughter.  
C. A movie star.  
D. A book for the woman to read.
- What is the relationship between the two speakers?  
A. They are husband and wife.  
B. They are friends.  
C. They are strangers.  
D. They are brother and sister.
- What does the woman tell the man to do?  
A. To talk to her daughter.  
B. Not to push his daughter.  
C. To tell his daughter to study.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 12 至 14 题。

- Why hasn't Mary seen John lately?  
A. Because he has gone on a camping trip.  
B. Because he has been busy preparing for the final exam.  
C. Because he has been traveling in the country.
- Who will go camping according to the dialogue?  
A. John and Mary.  
B. Mary and her brother.  
C. John and his brother.
- What does John think of Mary's idea about camping?  
A. It's not only cheap but also wonderful.  
B. It's wonderful but unsafe.  
C. Camping is close to nature but in tires people.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 15 至 17 题。

- What are the man and woman doing?  
A. Renting a house.  
B. Talking about a house.  
C. Selling a house.  
D. To see other houses.
- What is the woman going to do next?  
A. To see the house again.  
B. To buy some furniture.  
C. To go to see the house again.  
D. To see the house again.
- What is NOT included in their talk?  
A. The location(方位) of the house.  
B. The price of the house.  
C. The history of the house.  
D. The size of the house.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 18 至 20 题。

- Which is the first country to eat beef?  
A. China.  
B. France.  
C. Italy.  
D. America.
- Where was ice cream served around 1600?  
A. In restaurants.  
B. In coldest shops.  
C. In bars.  
D. In homes.
- What must people get away from heavy work of making ice cream?  
A. The ice cream freezer.  
B. The ice cream container.  
C. The ice cream maker.  
D. The ice cream.

#### 第二部分 英语知识运用(共两节,满分 45 分)

第一节 单项填空(共 15 小题;每小题 3 分,满分 45 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。

- Your medicine getting \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. better  
B. well  
C. less  
D. good
- Lily's political phone was left in a taxicab. Politically, never \_\_\_\_\_ again.  
A. to find  
B. to be found  
C. finding  
D. being found
- Liwei is the new girl in the class. What language \_\_\_\_\_ she speak?  
A. did they speak  
B. were they speaking  
C. are they speaking  
D. have they been speaking
- Oh, see, I forgot. I \_\_\_\_\_ her now.  
A. will be calling  
B. will call  
C. call  
D. can to call

35. Rod is determined to get a seat for the concert; \_\_\_\_\_ if means standing in a queue all night.  
 A. because B. however C. as though D. even though
36. There was \_\_\_\_\_ time when I hated to go to school.  
 A. a thin B. a woman C. a bit D. they when
37. \_\_\_\_\_ did you meet Professor Johnson?  
 —As we only had time for a few words.  
 A. Just how long B. Just how far C. Just how long D. Just how
38. I heard that the little \_\_\_\_\_ I have been able to do has good to them all.  
 A. which B. what C. that D. when
39. Generally speaking, \_\_\_\_\_ according to the directions, the drug has no side effect.  
 A. when taken B. when taken C. when to take D. when to be taken
40. I always take something to read when I go to the doctor's \_\_\_\_\_ I have to wait.  
 A. in case B. so that C. in order D. as if
41. \_\_\_\_\_ that he might not get the information?  
 —Oh, I'm afraid of his faded hair.  
 A. Where was it B. What was it C. How was it D. Why was it
42. Remember to water the flowers \_\_\_\_\_ every other day.  
 A. every a few days B. every other day C. every second day D. every the second day
43. For a long time they walked without saying \_\_\_\_\_ word. Jim was the first to break \_\_\_\_\_ silence.  
 A. a; a B. a; the C. the; the D. the; a
44. What shall we use for power when all the oil in the world has \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A. given out B. put out C. held up D. used up
45. \_\_\_\_\_ The window is dirty.  
 —I know. It \_\_\_\_\_ for weeks.  
 A. hasn't; cleaned B. didn't; clean  
 C. wasn't; cleaned D. hasn't; been cleaned

第三部分 阅读理解(共20小题,每小题1.5分,满分30分)  
 阅读下列短文,从短文后所给各题的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中选出最佳答案。

2005年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(广东卷)第20题,满分30分  
 阅读理解题原文  
 (2005年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(广东卷)第20题,满分30分)  
 阅读理解题原文  
 (2005年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(广东卷)第20题,满分30分)  
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 (2005年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(广东卷)第20题,满分30分)  
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38. A. producer B. viewers C. directors D. actors  
 39. A. dangerous B. exciting C. normal D. disappointing  
 40. A. a injured B. hurt C. was hit D. fell  
 41. A. a survey B. buried C. destroyed D. saved  
 42. A. bring B. show C. take D. make  
 43. A. across B. passages C. stories D. contents  
 44. A. a belief B. dream C. duty D. faith  
 45. A. a wife B. what C. how D. where  
 46. A. ever since C. as if D. even if  
 47. A. a fear B. surprise C. shame D. address  
 48. A. into B. around C. past D. through  
 49. A. returns B. goes C. continues D. occurs  
 50. A. a fibre B. a way C. out D. home  
 51. A. a large B. escape C. die D. remain  
 52. A. a huge B. holds C. holds D. carries  
 53. A. a secret B. many times C. a promise D. a guess  
 54. A. a speaker B. laughing C. a ceremony D. crying  
 55. A. a sweater B. a sweater C. a sweater D. a sweater

第三部分 阅读理解(共20小题,每小题1.5分,满分30分)  
 阅读下列短文,从短文后所给各题的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中选出最佳答案。

Reading is very important to help you learn English. To learn as much as you can from reading, you need to read different kinds of English. This book provides not only different kinds of English but also a good way to check your reading ability.  
 Part 1 Messages in this part somebody wants to send information in writing to somebody else. There is a text on timetables and a text on messages.  
 Part 2 Be helpful. In this part all the texts are about people. For example, there is a text on formal letters between friends. There is formal (正式的) English in biography (传记). There is a job application as a model to help your writing, as well as a text on a birthday.  
 Part 3 Be planes. In this part, too many different kinds of English are shown, some interesting and some not. There is the informal English of a holiday postcard. There is the formal English in a letter of complaint.  
 Part 4 Be things. You will find some descriptive writing in this part. There are descriptions of children and of a computer.  
 You can do exercises in any order you like or you can do all the texts with a formal text and read, enjoyed writing this book and I hope you enjoy using it.

56. We can find the information to a product in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Part 1 B. Part 2 C. Part 3 D. Part 4
57. Which of the following is most probably written in informal English?  
 A. A letter of complaint. B. A computer handbook.  
 C. A story of a president. D. A text on a holiday postcard.
58. A text on a holiday postcard is probably written in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. a secret B. many times C. a promise D. a guess
59. What is the best title of the book?  
 A. *A Year Your Reading* B. *Help with Your Writing*  
 C. *Learn Different Kinds of English* D. *Practice English in Different Ways*

(2005年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(广东卷)第20题,满分30分)  
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 (2005年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(广东卷)第20题,满分30分)  
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male border between Canada and the US—which in some cases actually runs down the middle of streets or through buildings.

As a result, Albert says he did not expect any problems three weeks ago when he returned home to the US after spending childhood in Canada, as usual. The US customs (海关) station in this area is closed on Sundays, so he just drove around the block and got as far as he had done every weekend since the gate appeared last May, following a signposting of border closure. Two days later, Albert was told to go to the customs office, where an officer told him he had been caught on camera crossing the border illegally (非法).

Others has given out special passes to some 300 US citizens in that area so they can enter the country when Canadian customs stations are closed, but the US stopped a similar program last May. That forces the people to a 200-mile detour a long daily route to get home through another border checkpoint.

Albert has requested that the customs officer change their decisions on the fly, but he has not attended a Sunday church since. "I feel like I'm living in a prison," he said.

80. We learn from the text that Richard Albert is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. an American living in Townships 15
- B. a Canadian living in a Quebec village
- C. a Canadian working in a customs station
- D. an American working in a Canadian church

81. Albert was fined because he \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. failed to obey traffic rules
- B. broke the American security rules
- C. worked in St. Pamphile without a pass
- D. demoted the gate of the customs office

82. The underlined word "detour" in Paragraph 5 means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a drive through the town
- B. a road across the fields
- C. a roundabout way of travelling
- D. a journey in the mountain area

83. What would be the best title for the text?

- A. A Cross-country Trip
- B. A Special Border Pass
- C. An Unquarred Border
- D. An Expensive Church Visit

#### Language as a System of Symbols

(2005 年高考英语 I) On all systems of symbols, (符号), language is the most highly developed. It has been pointed out that human beings, by agreement, can make anything stand for anything. Human beings have agreed, in the course of centuries of mutual (相互) dependency, to let the various noises that they can produce with their lungs, throats, tongues, teeth, and lips systematically stand for certain happenings in their lives, thoughts, emotions. We call their systems of agreements or *language*.

There is no necessary connection between the symbol and that which it stands for. Just as no certain positions can be symbolized by footprints worn on the head by gold on the watch chain, or by a thousand other things according to the culture we live in, so the fact of being hungry can be symbolized by a thousand different noises according to the culture we live in.

However obvious these facts may appear at first glance, they are actually not so obvious as they seem except when we take special pains to think about the subject. Symbols and the things they stand for are independent of each other, yet we all have a way of treating as if, and sometimes acting as if, there were necessary connections. For example, there are people who feel that foreign languages are unaccountable by nature; foreigners have such funny names for things; and why call "they call things by their right names"? This feeling catches itself most strongly in those English and American tourists who seem to believe that they can't walk the streets of any country unless English if they speak loud enough. Like the little boy who is referred to as "white" pigs are called pigs because they are such dirty animals, "they feel that the symbol is inherently (内在的) connected in some way with the things symbolized.

64. Language is a highly developed system of symbols because human beings \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. have made use of language for centuries
- B. use our nervous systems to stand for language
- C. have made various noises apart for any events
- D. can make anything stand for anything by agreement

65. What can we conclude from Paragraph 3?

- A. Different noises may mean different things.
- B. Our culture determines what a symbol stands for.
- C. The language we use symbolizes our social positions.
- D. Our social positions determine what we use as symbols.

66. In Paragraph 3, "the special pains" probably means "\_\_\_\_\_".

- A. to say something
- B. to take our time
- C. to be very busy
- D. to feel especially painful

67. The underlined word "learn" in their sound \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. means to know
- B. means to know
- C. means to be connected with the things they stand for
- D. people sometimes have wrong ideas about how language works

#### Animal Conservation

(消息) 2005 年高中英语综合能力) Many animal and plant species have become extinct (灭绝) and many more are in critical danger. Funding ways to protect the earth's wildlife and conserve (保护) the natural world they inhabit (居住) is now more important than ever.

#### Deals

The deal was a classic example of how human caused danger to the earth's biology. The flightless dodo was native to the island of Mauritius in the Indian Ocean. It lived off fruit fallen from the island's trees and lived uninterfered until humans arrived in 1505. The easily controlled bird became a source of food for sailors and was attacked by animals introduced to the island by humans such as pigs, monkeys and cats. The population of dodo rapidly decreased and the last one was killed in 1681.

#### Rhinos

The rhino (犀牛) horn is a highly prized item for Asian medicines. This has led to the animal being hunted in its natural habitat. Once widespread in Africa and Eurasia, most rhinos now live in protected national parks and reserves (保护区). Their numbers have rapidly decreased in the last 50 years, and the animals remain under constant threat from poachers (偷猎者).

#### Great pandas

The future of the World Wildlife Fund's symbol is far from certain. As few as 1,000 remain in the wild. The Chinese government has set up 30 panda reserves to protect these beautiful animals and make poaching, though punishable with 20 years in prison. However, the panda's distinct black and white patched coat fetches a high price on the black market and determined poachers still pose (造成) one of the most serious threats to the animals' continued existence.

#### Whales

The International Whaling Commission is fighting to ensure the survival of the whale species. Despite the fact that one third of the world's oceans have been declared the whale sanctuaries (保护区域), 7 out of 13 whale species remain threatened. Hunting for their rich supply of oil, their numbers have decreased to just 300. Collisions (碰撞) with ships, pollution and being caught in fishing nets are other major causes of whale deaths.

#### Tigers

The last 100 years has seen a 95% reduction in the numbers of remaining tigers to between 500 and 7,000 and the Indus and Caspian tigers are already extinct. In South China, the tiger is practically close to disappearing, with only 20 in 20,000 left. Like the rhino, tiger tigers' bones and organs are sought after for traditional Chinese medicines. These tigers are tracked (跟踪) along with tiger skins.



58. It implies that

- A. the dodo lacks the ability to protect itself from other animals
  - B. eaters to the Island of Mauritius lived mainly on the dodo
  - C. the dodo used to be a strange animal that liked fighting
  - D. the dodo pits monkeys and rats were the natives to the Island of Mauritius
64. Which group of the following animals has already ceased to exist according to the text?

- A. The dodo, rhino and Giant panda.
- B. The rhino, whale and South China tiger.
- C. The rhino, panda, whale and tiger.
- D. The dodo and the bear, Java, and Caspian tigers.

70.

- A. The whale's rich oil
- B. The panda's black and white patched coats
- C. The rhino horn and rhinos' bones and organs
- D. The dodo's delicious meat

71. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A. The number of South China tigers has reached crisis point.
- B. Many animals are threatened with extinction as a result of human activity.
- C. People hunt for the endangered animals for high profit.
- D. The whale is the representing member for the World Wildlife Fund.

(石家庄市桥西区 2006 年高三三调研试题) There are various reasons why cancers appear to be on the increase. The first thing, though often suffered, yet to be found in all age groups, cancers are particularly frequent in the middle and old advanced years. Naturally, since people live longer, they are exposed to more cancer-causing factors. Apart from the longer life span, there are other reasons why cancers appear to be on the increase. It is well known that people have passed on their genes from their parents, but some of these genes may be defective or they would have been wrongly diagnosed. It is also believed that certain habits and conditions of modern living, including heavy smoking and the pollution of the air may leave people living in more cancer-causing conditions than before.

## 第 II 卷

第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 35 分)

第一节 书面表达 (满分 25 分)  
请根据下面中文的提示写一段话, 对英语国家流行的一首歌曲进行评论, 在横线处写上两个合适的句子。(如表格所示, 请在空格处改正, 注意每行最多只能写一个词, 在答题卡的横线(1)或(2)处写上两个合适的句子, 并也用横线划出一个词, 在答题卡的横线(3)处写出该词的意思, 并也用横线划出一个词, 在答题卡的横线(4)处写出该词的意思, 注意: 原行没有划线的不要划)

(2005 年高中英语竞赛)

Dear Helen,  
Thank you so much for your party at Christmas Eve. All of them enjoyed it very much. We heard the English song you had cooked but we were happy to learn the English song you taught us. We hope you'll teach us a lot more songs in the future.

We're leaving from our hometowns to spend the winter vacations. It seems that many of us are fortunate to see you being away from home for so long a time. We're sure you plan to go to our next trip. We're sure you'll go to our next trip. Please excuse us for not being able to say goodbye to you.

We hope you'll have a good time.

Yours,  
Xiao Hua

We all look forward to the day when a simple medical test can find cancer while it is still small. Researchers around the world are working on such a test. Most of their work deals with the recombination of the blood.

Researchers in Boston have found something in the blood of cancer patients that does not appear at healthy persons. The test showed which persons had cancer and which did not. It was correct more than 90 percent of the time.

The researchers believe the test may be able to show cancer very clearly in its development. Cancers discovered early usually can be treated successfully.

The test examines very small bits of cells in the blood called lipids(脂类). Cancers seem to change lipids although doctors do not know why. The test showed differences between the lipids of the persons with cancer and the lipids of those without cancer.

The researchers say the new test could be a step to develop a simple way to check patients for cancer before the disease shows on an X-ray.

72. Who will fall cancer from the study of lipids?

- A. The young.
- B. The middle age and the older.
- C. The children.
- D. The woman.

73. The underlined words "such a test" refer to

- A. a test that shows which persons have cancer and which don't
- B. a test that may be able to show cancer early in its development
- C. a simple medical test that cancer find cancer when it is small
- D. a test that could be a step to develop a difficult way

74. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?

- A. Cancers have much to do with something in arteries' blood.
- B. People living in better conditions are most likely to be attacked by cancer.
- C. X-raying is the best way to determine whether a person has cancer or not.
- D. Cancers have nothing to do with a person's habits and living conditions.

75. What would be the best title for the passage?

- A. A simple way to find cancer
- B. Cancers can be cured
- C. How to find cancer
- D. Early discovery of cancer

(共 35 分)

第二节 阅读理解(25 分)

(天津市河西区 2005 年高考英语模拟卷) 你也许听过全国知名女声“Shoold we live together to begetus?” 男声, 开了一个玩笑, 希望媒体主持人, 请你根据表格所提供的信息, 对事件作一个总结。

正方	反方
1. 斯蒂芬不能自食其力而乞讨; 2. 有些学生因紧张焦虑努力而辍学去讨; 3. 有些贫困儿童因乞讨而死亡。	1. 斯蒂芬乞丐是悲惨的, 乞讨只是他们赚钱的一条途径; 2. 会助长懒惰。

结论: 斯蒂芬乞丐帮助弱势群体, 但乞讨时一定要谨慎。

注意:

- 1. 文章的首句已给出;
- 2. 词数: 120; 左右(不计已给出的英语);
- 3. 参考词汇: initiator group 弱势群体

We have had a heated debate today on whether we should give money to beggars or not and we have different opinions

# 高考全程式同步优化方案大考卷(三)

## SBJ Unit 9~Unit 12

本试卷分第I卷(选择题)和第II卷(非选择题)两部分。满分150分,考试时间120分钟。

### 第I卷 (三部分 共115分)

#### 第一部分 听力(共两节,满分30分)

第一节(共5小题;每小题1.5分,满分7.5分)

听下面5段对话,每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选择最佳答案。对话内容和问题,每段对话只读一遍。

1. How did the woman feel about the trip?  
A. It's bad. B. It's good.  
C. It's hard to say.
2. How many are there?  
A. 3. B. 4.  
C. 5.
3. How will this school at the time of the talk?  
A. More than 5 years. B. More than 10 years.  
C. More than 100 years.
4. Where did the man go?  
A. He's behind the man. B. Mr. White.  
C. Mr. Brown
5. How many students are there in the woman's college?  
A. 1,380. B. 1,060.  
C. 530.

听下面5段对话或独白,每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选择最佳答案,并能在试卷的相应位置,听两遍对话或独白,每段对话或独白读两遍。

6. What happened to Mrs. White one day?  
A. Her fridge was broken.  
B. Her washing machine worked badly.  
C. Her washing machine didn't work.
7. Why wasn't Mrs. White glad when the repairman arrived?  
A. Because the man came you early.  
B. Because the man didn't come to repair it in time.  
C. Because the man asked for too much money.
8. When did Mrs. White telephone the workstop?  
A. One the 21st. B. On the 22nd.  
C. On the 20th.

听第7段材料,回答第9至11题。

9. Why did Mary call?  
A. To see how her parents were.  
B. To tell her father some good news.  
C. To invite her parents to her home.
10. What do you know about Tom?  
A. He's a Mary's son.  
B. He got a job in a factory.  
C. He is Mr. David's good friend.

听第8段材料,回答第12至14题。

11. How many children does Mary have?  
A. One son and one daughter.  
B. Two sons and one daughter.  
C. Two sons and two daughters.
12. What are they talking about?  
A. An film. B. An actor.  
C. An actor.

#### 13. What do the speakers think of it?

- A. It attracts only young people.  
B. It makes grown-ups younger.  
C. It is popular with both children and adults.

#### 14. What does the woman suggest?

- A. Thinking after reading it. B. Seeing the film. C. Reading the book.  
D. Thinking after reading it.

#### 15. What are the two speakers?

- A. Teacher and student. B. Two college students. C. Two college teachers.  
D. Teacher and student.

#### 16. When ability is tested in Compound Dictation?

- A. Reading ability. B. Translating ability. C. Listening ability.  
D. Writing ability.

#### 17. What will the woman probably do?

- A. She will find a good job.  
B. She will take the exam.  
C. She will ask the man to help her.  
D. She will ask the man to help her.

#### 18. What did China make a formal agreement with its neighbor reading partners?

- A. On Dec 11. B. On Sep 17.  
C. On Monday. D. On Sep 17.

#### 19. What did the 2nd piece of news tell you?

- A. 14 women received peace prizes for the same reason.  
B. 14 women in different fields won the Nobel Prize.  
C. The Nobel Prize was given to 14 women.  
D. 14 women received peace prizes for the same reason.

#### 20. What did you know from the 2nd piece of news?

- A. The Deal Sea is lower than before.  
B. The Deal Sea has sunk 6.35 centimeters.  
C. The Deal Sea is lower than before.  
D. The Deal Sea has sunk 6.35 centimeters.

#### 第二部分 英语知识运用(共两节,满分45分)

第一节 单项填空(共15小题;每小题1分,满分15分)

1. From A, B, C, D四个选项中,选出一个填入空白处的最佳选项。  
A. of B. in C. for D. by
2. —I've graduated from college at a very young age.  
—Oh, he \_\_\_\_\_ has been a very smart boy then.  
A. could B. should C. might D. must
3. The poor young man is ready to accept \_\_\_\_\_ help he can get.  
A. whichever B. whatever C. whatever D. whatever
4. —I dropped in on your house at about ten last night but you weren't in.  
—I \_\_\_\_\_ regular exercise at the club.  
A. did B. was doing C. had done D. have been doing
5. After the flood, the villagers are trying their best to get things back to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. usual B. ordinary C. normal D. common
6. —I would like some more tea?  
— \_\_\_\_\_, please.  
A. No more. B. Just a little. C. I've had enough. D. Yes, I would.
7. Actually, girls can be \_\_\_\_\_ manager, they want to be just like boys, whether it is a job or a career.  
A. who B. which C. whatever D. no matter what

28. It \_\_\_\_\_ no difference to us if the baby is a girl or a boy.  
 A. tells B. makes C. gives D. has
29. Newport says peace talks between the two countries \_\_\_\_\_ with an agreement reached.  
 A. have broken down B. have broken out  
 C. have broken in D. have broken up
30. It is time to arrive 20 minutes early \_\_\_\_\_ for a cup of tea.  
 A. as soon as B. as a result C. in case D. so that
31. \_\_\_\_\_ if the works harder, he \_\_\_\_\_ to succeed in medicine.  
 Yes. He is \_\_\_\_\_ diligent than David.  
 A. hopes much more B. will do more  
 C. promises more D. will be able to realize
32. \_\_\_\_\_ that she is an excellent worker, his wife thinks.  
 —But \_\_\_\_\_ she is in excellent work, his wife thinks.  
 A. as soon as B. in addition to C. in case D. owing to
33. I couldn't do my homework with all the noise \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. going on B. gone on C. went on D. to go on
34. In the middle of the room stands a \_\_\_\_\_ table.  
 A. beautiful woman round B. round wooden beautiful  
 C. wooden round beautiful D. beautiful round wooden
35. \_\_\_\_\_ why does she always talk you for half?  
 —There is not to \_\_\_\_\_ us time?  
 A. go on B. go on to C. go on to D. go on to
36. \_\_\_\_\_ in the middle of the room stands a \_\_\_\_\_ table.  
 A. beautiful woman round B. round wooden beautiful  
 C. wooden round beautiful D. beautiful round wooden
37. \_\_\_\_\_ why does she always talk you for half?  
 —There is not to \_\_\_\_\_ us time?  
 A. go on B. go on to C. go on to D. go on to
38. \_\_\_\_\_ in the middle of the room stands a \_\_\_\_\_ table.  
 A. beautiful woman round B. round wooden beautiful  
 C. wooden round beautiful D. beautiful round wooden
39. \_\_\_\_\_ why does she always talk you for half?  
 —There is not to \_\_\_\_\_ us time?  
 A. go on B. go on to C. go on to D. go on to
40. \_\_\_\_\_ in the middle of the room stands a \_\_\_\_\_ table.  
 A. beautiful woman round B. round wooden beautiful  
 C. wooden round beautiful D. beautiful round wooden

41. A. put B. and C. or D. even  
 42. A. service B. seeing C. reception D. beautiful  
 43. A. bed B. book C. fetched D. kept  
 44. A. turn B. chance C. intention D. ability  
 45. A. different B. trouble C. accident D. points  
 46. A. ordinary B. current C. serious D. unwelcome  
 47. A. answers B. workmates C. interviews D. companions  
 48. A. advantage B. advice C. reality D. fact  
 49. A. when B. what C. because D. that  
 50. A. pay attention B. take care C. keep a balance D. make sure  
 51. A. fire B. important C. open D. necessary  
 52. A. exciting B. boring C. surprising D. pressing  
 53. A. offer B. provide C. supply D. give  
 54. A. where B. where C. how D. what  
 55. A. carefully B. loudly C. proudly D. badly

第三部分: 阅读题(共20小题,每小题2分,满分40分)

阅读下列短文,从每题给出的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中,选出最佳选项。

Shopping is not as simple as you may think! There are all sorts of tricks at play each time we reach out for that particular brand of soap! (of product on the shelf). Colouring, for example, varies according to what the producers are trying to sell. Health foods are packaged (包装) in greens, yellows or browns because we think of these as healthy colours. Ice cream products are often blue and expensive goods, like chocolates, are in gold or silver.

When some kind of pain killer was brought out recently, researchers found that the colours turned the customers off because they made the product look weak and ineffective. Eventually it came on the market in a dark blue and white package.

The size of a product can attract a shopper, but quite often a bottle doesn't contain as much as it appears to.

It is believed that the better-known companies spend, on average, 70 percent of the total cost of the product itself on packaging! The most successful producers know that it's not enough to have a good product. The founder of Pears soap put for 25 years ago had pretty little girls to go round (推销) their product - came to the conclusion: 'Any boy can make soap - but it takes a genius (天才) to sell it.'

36. Which of the following may trick a shopper into buying a product according to the text?  
 A. The cost of its package. B. The price of the product.  
 C. The colour of its package. D. The brand name of the product.

37. The underlined part 'the colours' turned the customers off' (in para 1) means that the colours \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. attracted their customers strongly  
 B. had a bad effect on the customers  
 C. tricked the customers into shopping  
 D. made the customers to lose interest

38. Which of the following is the key to the success in product sales?  
 A. The way to promote goods. B. The discovery of a genius.  
 C. The reason to produce a good product.  
 D. The brand names used by successful producers.

39. Which of the following would be the best title for this text?  
 A. Choice of Good Products B. Disadvantages of Products  
 C. Effect of Packaging on Shopping D. Brand Names and Shopping Tricks

40. \_\_\_\_\_ (2005 年江苏省五年制高职考) I always felt sorry for the people in wheel-chair. Some people, old and weak, cannot get around by themselves. Others seem perfectly healthy, dressed in business suits, but whenever I saw someone in a wheel-

chair, I would \_\_\_\_\_ to help them.  
 A. try B. manage C. expect D. offer

41. \_\_\_\_\_ in the middle of the room stands a \_\_\_\_\_ table.  
 A. beautiful woman round B. round wooden beautiful  
 C. wooden round beautiful D. beautiful round wooden

42. \_\_\_\_\_ why does she always talk you for half?  
 —There is not to \_\_\_\_\_ us time?  
 A. go on B. go on to C. go on to D. go on to

43. \_\_\_\_\_ in the middle of the room stands a \_\_\_\_\_ table.  
 A. beautiful woman round B. round wooden beautiful  
 C. wooden round beautiful D. beautiful round wooden

44. \_\_\_\_\_ why does she always talk you for half?  
 —There is not to \_\_\_\_\_ us time?  
 A. go on B. go on to C. go on to D. go on to

45. \_\_\_\_\_ in the middle of the room stands a \_\_\_\_\_ table.  
 A. beautiful woman round B. round wooden beautiful  
 C. wooden round beautiful D. beautiful round wooden

46. \_\_\_\_\_ why does she always talk you for half?  
 —There is not to \_\_\_\_\_ us time?  
 A. go on B. go on to C. go on to D. go on to

47. \_\_\_\_\_ in the middle of the room stands a \_\_\_\_\_ table.  
 A. beautiful woman round B. round wooden beautiful  
 C. wooden round beautiful D. beautiful round wooden

48. \_\_\_\_\_ why does she always talk you for half?  
 —There is not to \_\_\_\_\_ us time?  
 A. go on B. go on to C. go on to D. go on to

49. \_\_\_\_\_ in the middle of the room stands a \_\_\_\_\_ table.  
 A. beautiful woman round B. round wooden beautiful  
 C. wooden round beautiful D. beautiful round wooden

50. \_\_\_\_\_ why does she always talk you for half?  
 —There is not to \_\_\_\_\_ us time?  
 A. go on B. go on to C. go on to D. go on to

51. \_\_\_\_\_ in the middle of the room stands a \_\_\_\_\_ table.  
 A. beautiful woman round B. round wooden beautiful  
 C. wooden round beautiful D. beautiful round wooden

52. \_\_\_\_\_ why does she always talk you for half?  
 —There is not to \_\_\_\_\_ us time?  
 A. go on B. go on to C. go on to D. go on to

53. \_\_\_\_\_ in the middle of the room stands a \_\_\_\_\_ table.  
 A. beautiful woman round B. round wooden beautiful  
 C. wooden round beautiful D. beautiful round wooden

54. \_\_\_\_\_ why does she always talk you for half?  
 —There is not to \_\_\_\_\_ us time?  
 A. go on B. go on to C. go on to D. go on to

55. \_\_\_\_\_ in the middle of the room stands a \_\_\_\_\_ table.  
 A. beautiful woman round B. round wooden beautiful  
 C. wooden round beautiful D. beautiful round wooden

56. \_\_\_\_\_ why does she always talk you for half?  
 —There is not to \_\_\_\_\_ us time?  
 A. go on B. go on to C. go on to D. go on to

57. \_\_\_\_\_ in the middle of the room stands a \_\_\_\_\_ table.  
 A. beautiful woman round B. round wooden beautiful  
 C. wooden round beautiful D. beautiful round wooden

58. \_\_\_\_\_ why does she always talk you for half?  
 —There is not to \_\_\_\_\_ us time?  
 A. go on B. go on to C. go on to D. go on to

59. \_\_\_\_\_ in the middle of the room stands a \_\_\_\_\_ table.  
 A. beautiful woman round B. round wooden beautiful  
 C. wooden round beautiful D. beautiful round wooden

chair. I only saw a disability—not a person.

Fiona (fainted at Euro Disney due to low blood pressure. This was the first time I had ever fainted, and my parents said that I must rest for a while after First Aid. I agreed to take it easy but I stopped toward the door. I saw my dad pushing a wheelchair in my direction) feeling the color burn my cheeks, I asked him to wheel that thing right back to where he found it.

I could not tell me this was happening to me. Wheelchairs were fine for other people but not for me; my father wheeled me out into the main street; people might suddenly begin to treat me differently.

A little later, I ran in front of me, forcing my father to stop the wheel chair suddenly. My breasts are as I was thrown back and forth. "Stop! Stop!—they have perfectly good legs. Why cut it off their watch, where they are glued?" I thought. People would look at me, pity in their eyes. Then they would look away, maybe because they thought the color they forgot me the better.

"I'm not like some of you, I want to scream. "The only difference is you've got legs and I have wheels."

People in wheelchairs are not stupid. They see every look and hear each word. Looking out at the faces, I finally understood. I was once just like them. I treated people in wheelchairs exactly the way they did not want to be treated. I realized it is some of us with two healthy legs who are truly disabled.

The author once \_\_\_\_\_ when she was healthy.

80. A. laughed at disabled people  
B. looked down upon disabled people  
C. imagined herself sitting in a wheelchair  
D. saw some healthy people moving around in wheelchairs
81. Facing the wheelchair for the first time, the author \_\_\_\_\_  
A. felt curious about it  
B. got ready to move around in it right away  
C. refused to accept it right away  
D. thought it was ready for his father
82. The experience of the author tells us that " \_\_\_\_\_"  
A. life is the best teacher  
B. people often set their bitter fate  
C. life is so changeable that nobody can foresee  
D. one should not do to others what he would not like others do to him
83. Which is the best title for this passage?  
A. How to Get Used to Wheelchairs  
B. The Wheels Are as Good as Two Legs  
C. People with Two Legs Are Truly Healthy  
D. The Difference between Healthy People and the Disabled

(2005 年高考全国卷 II) You might think that "global warming" means nothing more than a rise in the world's temperatures. But, rising sea levels caused by it have resulted in the first evacuation (撤离) of an island nation—the citizens of Tuvalu will have to leave their homeland.

During the 20th century, sea level rose 8-12 inches. As a result, Tuvalu has experienced lowland flooding of salt water which has polluted the country's drinking water.

Paula Leopold, a Tuvaluan government official reported to the Earth Policy Institute that the nation suffered an unusually high number of typhoons in the past ten years. Many scientists connect higher surface water temperatures resulting from global warming to greater and more damaging storms.

Leopold expressed dissatisfaction with the United States for refusing to sign the Kyoto Protocol, an international agreement calling for industrialized nations to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions (导致温室效应的气体排放), which are a major cause of global warming. By refusing to sign the agreement, the US has effectively taken away the freedom of future generations of Tuvaluans to live where their forefathers have lived for thousands of years, Leopold told the BBC.

Tuvalu has asked Australia and New Zealand to allow the gradual move of its people to both countries.

Muamun Gayoom, president of the Maldives, told the United Nations that global warming has made his country of 311,000 an "endangered nation".

84. The text is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_  
A. rapid changes in earth's temperature  
B. bad effects of global warming  
C. moving of a country to a new place  
D. reasons for lowland flooding
85. According to scientists, the DIRECT cause of more and fiercer storms is \_\_\_\_\_  
A. greenhouse gas emissions in industrialized nations  
B. higher surface water temperatures of the sea  
C. continuous global warming  
D. raising sea levels

86. Lauepa was not satisfied with the United States because it did not \_\_\_\_\_

- A. sign an agreement with Tuvalu  
B. set up Tuvaluans to move to the US  
C. allow Tuvaluans to move to the US  
D. believe the problems facing Tuvalu were real
87. The country whose situation is similar to that of Tuvalu is \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Australia  
B. New Zealand  
C. the Maldives  
D. the United States

(2005 年高考山东卷) Filadelfo Salveiro is determined that the city of Toronto will have an outdoor marketplace for merchants from its immigrant community, complete with dancing and other forms of entertainment from their native countries.

"Toronto is truly multicultural (多元文化的)", he said in a newspaper interview. "It's a city from many cultures, and a multicultural marketplace will help Toronto's citizens understand and appreciate the rich variety of cultural groups in our city."

Salveiro, aged 23, will soon complete his studies at the University of Toronto. He was eleven years old when he came to Canada from Italy with his parents. "Most of Toronto's immigrants are from lands where the marketplace has always been part of daily life," he said.

Salveiro has been interested in getting an open-air market for Toronto for the last three years. This year, with the help of two fellow students, he prepared a proposal on the matter and presented it to the city's Executive Committee, asking for their support. The proposal pointed out the city's "extensive Committee, asking for their support."

Other proposals include market shopping.  
Using a Canadian government program for multiculturalism, the three students have received two thousand dollars with which they will do a study to find out whether Toronto's immigrant businessmen would support an open-air market. They hope the merchants will support the plan strongly. "A study done earlier this year showed that 90 percent of shoppers would be in favor of it," Salveiro said. "At first it would be an experiment. But we think it will prove to be good business for the merchants, as well as a tourist attraction."

88. What's Filadelfo Salveiro's purpose of having an outdoor marketplace for Toronto?

- A. To provide different forms of amusement.  
B. To keep the cultural variety of the city.  
C. To inspire its immigrant community.  
D. To assist its immigrant merchants.
89. Filadelfo Salveiro, with two other students, has got two thousand dollars from the government \_\_\_\_\_  
A. to make an experiment  
B. to start a marketplace  
C. to perform a research  
D. according to Salveiro, the marketplace will also help to improve Toronto's income.

A. market management

B. community service

D. city planning

71. It can be inferred from the text that the Canadian government supports \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the protection of different cultures  
B. the plan of an open-air market  
C. the request of merchants  
D. the attitude of shoppers

E

Dear Doctor,

My husband and I got married in 1965 and for the first ten years of our marriage I was very happy to stay home and raise our three children. Then four years ago our younger child went to school and I thought I might go back to work.

My husband was very supportive and helped me to make my decisions. He emphasized all of the things I can do around the house, and said he thought I could be a great success in business.

After several weeks of job-hunting, I found my present job, which is working for a small public relations firm. At first, my husband was very proud of me and would tell his friends, "My clever little wife can run that company she's working for."

But as his joking remark was close to reality, my husband stopped talking to me about my money. I have received several promotions and pay increases, and I am now making more money than he is. I can buy my own clothes and a new car. Because of our combined incomes, my husband and I can do many things that we had always dreamed of doing, but we don't do these things because he is very unhappy.

We fight about little things and my husband is very critical of me in front of our

friends. For the first time in our marriage, I think there is a possibility that our marriage may come to an end.

I love my husband very much and I do not want him to feel inferior, but I also love my job. I think I can be a good wife and a working woman, but I don't know how. Can you give me some advice? Will I have to choose one or the other or can I keep both my husband and my new career?

Please help.

"DISTRESSED"

72. What do you think about her husband was supportive?

A. He took up all the work she used to do.

B. He made all the decisions for her.

C. He gave her encouragement.

D. All of the above.

73. Her husband \_\_\_\_\_ when she flew found her present job.

A. was very critical of her

B. felt disappointed

C. was proud of her

D. was happy but critical

74. Her husband stopped talking to her about her job when \_\_\_\_\_.

A. she received promotions

B. she earned more money

C. her husband was unhappy

D. both A and B

75. The woman has a hard choice between \_\_\_\_\_.

A. husband and children

B. children and work

C. career and money

D. job and marriage

#### 第四部分 写作(共两节,满分35分)

第一节 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。对有错的地方,将一行做出判断,如无错误,在该行右边横线上划一个勾(√);如有错误,则逐处划出改正。

该行第一个词,用不多余的单词斜线(/)划掉,在该行右边横线上写出该词,并用斜线划掉。

该行第一个词,在横线上划一个数字符号(A),在该行右边横线上写出改后的词。

该行第一个词,在横线的下划一横线,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!

May I have you attention please? I have a few

things to tell you. When you have a class here in the

language lab, please be here a little early. Change

your shoes before enter the lab. Don't bring anything

here except your text books. When you go into,

please don't touch these machine without permission.

Always do as the teacher tell you to do. In class you

should only speak English, not the Chinese. Records

can be used make a copy of the listening materials.

When class over, turn off your machines and leave

the lab one by one.

1. 阅读(10)左右:

2. 悉悉词汇,牢记 snack 文件 stationery

3. 听力:听力已为写作好。

From the questionnaires we have received, we can find the following facts.

#### 第二节 书面表达(25分)

假如你是李华,某校学生会主席,

组织一次全校性的问卷调查,了解一学

期来学生的开思情况,请你根据右图

所示提供的相关信息,用英文写一封倡议书

21. 提醒中学生英文文,要电台介绍调

查结果,并发表你的看法。

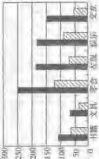
注意:

1. 词数:100左右;

2. 悉悉词汇,牢记 snack 文件 stationery

3. 听力:听力已为写作好。

Dear editors,



# 高考全程式复习同步优化方案大考卷(四)

## SBJ Unit 13~Unit 16

本试卷分第 I 卷(选择題)和第 II 卷(非选择題)两部分。满分 150 分,考试时间 120 分钟

### 第 I 卷 (三部分 共 115 分)

#### 第一部分,听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

第一节(共 5 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话,每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选择最佳答案,并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后,你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What time will *Around the World* begin?
  - A. 10 : 40
  - B. 20 : 20
  - C. 20 : 40
  - D. 10 : 20
2. What would Ann like to drink?
  - A. Water
  - B. Orange
  - C. Tea
  - D. Coffee
3. What will the woman do this Sunday?
  - A. She will do some shopping.
  - B. She will do some washing.
  - C. She will do some reading.
  - D. She will do some cleaning.
4. What's the weather like today?
  - A. Windy
  - B. Rainy
  - C. Fine
  - D. Cloudy
5. Where is Mike now?
  - A. Shanghai
  - B. Beijing
  - C. Guangzhou
  - D. Chengde

第二节(共 15 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 22.5 分)  
听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有 2 到 3 个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选择最佳答案,并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题 30 秒;听完后,每小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

6. What do you know from the dialogue?
  - A. The woman has planned a party for Peter.
  - B. The woman has got a promotion this time.
  - C. The woman has let the cat out of the bag.
  - D. The woman has let the man know the secret.
7. What does the man ask the woman to do?
  - A. To play the piano.
  - B. To tell him what the party is.
  - C. To get everything ready.
  - D. To buy some food.
8. Where about the woman go to see the palace?
  - A. Notre Dame
  - B. Versailles
  - C. Louvre
  - D. The Eiffel Tower
9. Where is the best place to eat according to the man?
  - A. The Maxim's
  - B. The Ritz
  - C. The Eiffel Tower
  - D. The Grand Hotel
10. What does the man request the woman to do?
  - A. Eat at the Louvre.
  - B. Take some pictures.
  - C. Send him a postcard.
  - D. Buy a hat.
11. What did the couple go to London?
  - A. On business.
  - B. For sightseeing.
  - C. To buy a pet dog.
  - D. To see a friend.
12. What did the woman want to do first?
  - A. She wanted some food for herself.
  - B. She wanted to go to the bank.
  - C. She wanted to go to the post office.
  - D. She wanted to go to the cinema.

18. She wanted some food for her pet dog.  
B. She wanted some drinks for her husband.  
C. She had bought some clothes for her mother.  
D. She had bought some books for her children.

13. What had happened at last?
  - A. The woman had an excellent meal at the restaurant.
  - B. The pet dog had broken a plate at the restaurant.
  - C. The woman had lost her pet dog.
  - D. The woman had broken her 14 sets of dishes.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 14 至 16 题。

14. What is the favorite form of entertainment in the U. S.?
  - A. The Internet.
  - B. Sports.
  - C. TV.
  - D. Movies.
15. What are the most widely watched programs?
  - A. Current or historical documentaries.
  - B. Talk shows.
  - C. Annual sports championships.
  - D. News programs.

16. Why do many candidates spend a lot of money on TV ads?
 

- A. Because they want to say bad things about the other candidates.
- B. Because they want to get more profits from TV ads.
- C. Because they must have their careers started as TV stars.
- D. Because they must have their careers started as TV stars.

17. Which is true according to the text?
 

- A. Sports teams usually get more money from ticket sales than from TV.
- B. Ronald Reagan set a good example for American President on TV ads.
- C. There are many advertisements on TV in the U. S.
- D. Candidates usually get more money from TV ads than from TV.

18. What happened to Charles Chaplin?
 

- A. He was shot by a robber.
- B. He was stopped by a robber.
- C. He was threatened by his master.
- D. He was threatened by his wife.

19. Which of the following didn't the robber shoot at?
 

- A. The bar.
- B. The prisoners.
- C. The shoes.
- D. The money.

20. What was the result of the story?
 

- A. Charlie got away with the money.
- B. The robbers got away with the money.
- C. Charlie got away with the money.
- D. The robbers got away with the money.

21. What happened to Charles Chaplin?
 

- A. He was shot by a robber.
- B. He was stopped by a robber.
- C. He was threatened by his master.
- D. He was threatened by his wife.

22. What was the result of the story?
 

- A. Charlie got away with the money.
- B. The robbers got away with the money.
- C. Charlie got away with the money.
- D. The robbers got away with the money.

23. What was the result of the story?
 

- A. Charlie got away with the money.
- B. The robbers got away with the money.
- C. Charlie got away with the money.
- D. The robbers got away with the money.

24. What was the result of the story?
 

- A. Charlie got away with the money.
- B. The robbers got away with the money.
- C. Charlie got away with the money.
- D. The robbers got away with the money.

25. What was the result of the story?
 

- A. Charlie got away with the money.
- B. The robbers got away with the money.
- C. Charlie got away with the money.
- D. The robbers got away with the money.

26. What was the result of the story?
 

- A. Charlie got away with the money.
- B. The robbers got away with the money.
- C. Charlie got away with the money.
- D. The robbers got away with the money.

27. What was the result of the story?
 

- A. Charlie got away with the money.
- B. The robbers got away with the money.
- C. Charlie got away with the money.
- D. The robbers got away with the money.

28. What was the result of the story?
 

- A. Charlie got away with the money.
- B. The robbers got away with the money.
- C. Charlie got away with the money.
- D. The robbers got away with the money.

29. What was the result of the story?
 

- A. Charlie got away with the money.
- B. The robbers got away with the money.
- C. Charlie got away with the money.
- D. The robbers got away with the money.

30. What was the result of the story?
 

- A. Charlie got away with the money.
- B. The robbers got away with the money.
- C. Charlie got away with the money.
- D. The robbers got away with the money.

31. What was the result of the story?
 

- A. Charlie got away with the money.
- B. The robbers got away with the money.
- C. Charlie got away with the money.
- D. The robbers got away with the money.

32. What was the result of the story?
 

- A. Charlie got away with the money.
- B. The robbers got away with the money.
- C. Charlie got away with the money.
- D. The robbers got away with the money.

33. What was the result of the story?
 

- A. Charlie got away with the money.
- B. The robbers got away with the money.
- C. Charlie got away with the money.
- D. The robbers got away with the money.

34. What was the result of the story?
 

- A. Charlie got away with the money.
- B. The robbers got away with the money.
- C. Charlie got away with the money.
- D. The robbers got away with the money.

21. Our bodies are strengthened by taking exercise. \_\_\_\_\_ our minds are developed by learning.      A. Probably      B. Likely      C. Similarly      D. Generally
22. She felt as she can speak five. \_\_\_\_\_      A. a gift in languages      B. a gift to languages      C. a gift for language      D. a gift to languages
23. It is very easy for you to learn, you can have quite a comfortable journey, but make sure you go by \_\_\_\_\_ last one.      A. the best      B. a better      C. a worse      D. /
24. The doctor began to speak up to \_\_\_\_\_ for the boy's bad dent in the traffic jam.      A. keep up      B. take up      C. catch up      D. make up
25. \_\_\_\_\_ you to me.      A. want I listen      B. want I listening      C. listen I listen      D. listen I listening
26. As one does any reading in the evening, \_\_\_\_\_      A. John does too      B. John does't too      C. John doesn't too      D. John does John
27. —It's so late. Why don't you go to bed?      A. can't      B. can't      C. can't      D. can't
28. I'm sorry. I don't know \_\_\_\_\_ to do.      A. can't      B. can't      C. can't      D. can't
29. I will try \_\_\_\_\_ it is beginning to rain.      A. begins      B. thought      C. yet      D. but
30. \_\_\_\_\_ the more expensive the camera, the better its quality.      A. General speaking      B. Speaking generally      C. Generally speaking      D. Speaking generally
31. —I must be off now or it will be too late to see John.      A. For what      B. For him      C. So what      D. Why so
32. The course normally attracts 20 students per year, \_\_\_\_\_ up to half will be from abroad.      A. for whom      B. with which      C. of whom      D. of whom
33. Only in this way \_\_\_\_\_ to improve the operating system.      A. you can do hope      B. you did hope      C. can you hope      D. did you hope

第二部分 阅读理解(共20小题,每小题满分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,选出最佳答案。

Like many love letters, Mary and her husband Richard looked sad when walked past a Lookstone without stopping to look inside. They often talked to each other when they were not at work.

Mary was disappointed with heart trouble in 1982. They decided it was time to get serious. Richard, who worked for a business company, was eager to work for himself, and Mary decided to slow down from her demanding job.

They started by talking to business owners and meeting the industry. They knew it had to be a specialty store because they couldn't reach the same dollar for dollar. Says Mary, One figure caught her attention: She'd read somewhere that roughly 20 percent of books sold were mysteries(推理小说), and many buyers spent more than \$300 a year on books. She and Richard were themselves mystery readers.

On Halloween 1982, they opened the Mystery Lovers Bookshop and Cafe near their home. With three children in college, the couple could not spend all the family's money to start a shop. To cover the \$100,000 cost, they drew some of their savings, borrowed from relatives and from a bank. The store barely broke even in its first year, with only \$120,000 in sales. But Mary was always coming up with new ways to attract customers. The shop had a coffee bar and it offered gifts to mystery lovers and served drinks for book clubs that met in the store. She also invited dozens of writers to discuss their stories.

Today Mystery Lovers makes sales of about \$420,000 a year. After paying taxes, business costs and the six part-time sales clerks, Richard and Mary together turn about \$34,000.

"The job you love may not go hand in hand with a million-dollar income," says Richard. "This has always been about an enjoyable life for ourselves, not about making a lot of money."

51. When Mary was in hospital, the couple realized that \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. they had to put their plan into practice  
 B. health was more important than wealth  
 C. heart trouble was a serious illness  
 D. they both needed to stop working
52. After Mary got well from her illness they began \_\_\_\_\_.

I grew up in a community called Estepona. It was 15 when one morning, Dad told me I could drive into a 36 village called Miras on condition that I took the car in to be 37. At a nearby garage, I really enjoyed it. I drove into Miras and 38 to pick him up at 4 p. m. he then dropped off the car at the 39. With several hours to spare, I went to a theater. 40 when the last movie finished, it was 6 p. I was two hours late!

I knew Dad would be angry if he 41. I'd been watching movies. So I decided not to tell him the truth. When I 42 there I apologized for being late and told him I'd 43 as quickly as I could but that the car had needed some major repairs. I'll never forget the 44. He gave me "I'm disappointed with you. 45 you have to be in my class." Dad looked at me again. "When you don't 46, I called the garage to ask if there was any 47 and they told me you hadn't yet picked up the car." I listened intently. "I'm angry with 50. I realize I've gone as far as I can in getting you to walk home now and think seriously about 51. I've found a way all these years." "But that's 18 miles!" My protests and apologies were 52. "Dad walked home that day. I drove behind him. 53 him all the way, but he walked 54.

Seeing Dad in so much 54, and emotional pain was my most painful experience.

- A. to study industrial management  
 B. to buy and read more mystery books  
 C. to do market research on food business  
 D. to do a talk later in the same month

58. What did their bookstore do in the first year?

- A. They had to borrow money to keep it open.  
 B. They made just enough to cover all the costs.  
 C. They succeeded in raising a lot of money.  
 D. They failed though they worked hard.

59. According to Richard, the main purpose of running the bookstore is \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. to act for their children's education B. to get to know more writers  
 C. to set up more bookstores D. to do what they like to do

### 7-shirts out, uniforms in

(2016年北京春季中考) School uniforms are becoming more and more popular across the U. S. A. That's no surprise, because they offer many benefits. They immediately end the powerful social sorting and "labeling" (标记) that come from clothing. If all students are dressed in the same way, they will not pay too much attention to their clothing and the way they will not be laughed at for wearing the "wrong" clothes.

Some people are against the strict rule of school uniforms, but they do not realize that students already accept a kind of rule—wearing to look just like their friends. The difference is that the clothing students choose for themselves creates social barriers school uniforms tear those barriers down.

As in other places, uniforms remind the wearers of their purpose and duties. For example when a man or woman puts on a police uniform, he or she becomes, for a time, the symbol (象征) of law and order. The uniform means to convey the officer's order and special duties and sends the same message to everyone the wearer meets. People with different jobs wear uniforms of one kind or another. For students, the school uniform reminds them that their task for the 60 or so hours they are in school is to get an education.

Some parents are unhappy about uniforms, saying that school uniforms will affect their children's "creativity". First, as noted above, the clothes students choose to wear do not necessarily express their individuality (个性). They just copy their classmates. Second, students have the rest of the day to be as creative as they like. While they're in school, their job is to master reading, writing and math; this should take up all the creativity they have. Mastery of those skills will be good for the students to build up their creativity in every way.

50. In Paragraph 1, the word "benefits" probably means \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. tasks  
 B. messages  
 C. differences  
 D. advantages

61. From the passage we learn that uniforms in general \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. prevent the wearers from being laughed at  
 B. help the wearers keep their duties in mind  
 C. are seen as a symbol of power  
 D. help to create social barriers

62. Some people are against school uniforms because \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. they fail to realize that students have accepted the uniforms  
 B. they believe that uniforms will make students less creative  
 C. they don't agree that uniforms can remove social barriers  
 D. they think that school uniforms are too popular

63. The author would probably agree that \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. it makes no difference whether to wear school uniforms or not  
 B. students' individuality may not come from school education  
 C. school's creativity is related to the clothes they choose  
 D. school uniforms help to create equality among students

"My kids really understand solar and earth-heat energy," says a second-grade teacher in Sausalito, California. "Some of them are building solar collectors for their energy course." These young scientists are part of City Building Educational Program (CBEP), a particular program for kindergarten through twelfth grade that uses all stages of city planning to teach basic reading, writing and math skills, and more. The children don't just plan any city. They map and analyze (分析) the housing, energy, and transportation requirements of a town and own district and forest it needs in 100 years. They build new ways to meet these needs and build models of their creations. "Developing buildings of the future gives children a lot of freedom," says the teacher who developed this program. "They are able to use their own rich imagination and inventiveness without fear of blame, because there are no wrong answers." CBEP is a set of activities, games, and traditions that teach the basic steps necessary for problem-solving: observing, analyzing, working out possible answers, and judging them based on the children's own standards.

84. The program is designed \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. to direct kids to build solar collectors  
 B. to train young scientists for city planning  
 C. to develop children's problem-solving abilities  
 D. to help young architects know more about designing

85. An architect pays a weekly visit to the classroom \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. to give children lectures  
 B. to discuss with the teacher  
 C. to give children assignments  
 D. to help kids with their program

I. A scientist

C. A teacher

87. The children feel free in the program because \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. they can design future buildings themselves  
 B. they have new ideas and rich imagination  
 C. they are given enough time to design models  
 D. they need not worry about making mistakes

(2015年湖南怀化中考) From the moment that an animal is born it has to make decisions. It has to decide whether the things around it are for eating and which are to be avoided; when to attack and when to run away. The animal is, in other words, a very dangerous game with its environment—a game in which it must make decisions—a matter of life or death.

Animals' ability to act reasonably is believed to come partly from what we may call "genetic" (遗传性的) learning, which is different from the individual (个体的) learning by a special animal does in the course of its own lifetime. Genetic learning is learning by an animal of animals of the same kind—as a whole, and it is achieved by selection of those members of each generation that happen to act in the right way. However, the role of genetic learning depends upon how much the future environment is to the past. The more important individual experiences is likely to be, the less important is genetic learning as a means of getting over the problems of the survival game. Because most animals live in ever-changing environments from one generation to the next, it is not surprising to find that very few species indeed depend wholly upon genetic learning.

In the great majority of animals, their particular ways of acting in a new environment are learned (学会) as a result of individual experiences added to the action patterns animals are born with. It is only animals that survive.

88. The animal's life will come to an end \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. if the animal makes a wrong decision B. if the animal plays a dangerous game



- come to him personally and he would buy my medicine for me. I promised that him was not good enough. I asked him to accompany me back to the store and to make a protest to the manager. This his kid, and I will remember him saying to the manager, "Here is Mr. Kaunda who is a responsible member of the Urban Advisory Council, and you treat him like a common servant." The manager of the drugstore apologized and said, "If only he had introduced himself and explained who he was, then of course I should have given him proper service."

I had to explain once again that he had missed my point. Why should I have to introduce myself every time I went into a store... any more than I should have to buy my medicine by going to a European friend? I want to prove that say man of my sort, wherever his passions, should have the right to go into any shop and buy what he wanted. After all, the money which I paid across the counter was exactly the same money as was paid by a European customer.

72. The writer was, at the time of the story,  
 A. an European servant  
 B. an African servant  
 C. a drugstore assistant  
 D. a black school teacher
73. The manager of the drugstore, who was at the writer in dirty words because  
 A. he could not speak English in a polite way  
 B. he thought the writer wouldn't understand English  
 C. that was the language he used when speaking to Africans  
 D. that was the only language he could speak when he was angry
74. In Paragraph 3, the underlined sentence "he was one of the old school friends" means  
 A. he used to go to school with the writer  
 B. he graduated from an old school  
 C. he was in charge of an old school  
 D. he was an old official to the government
75. Why did the writer want to sit at the window?  
 A. He believed his white friends would help him out.  
 B. He wanted to fight for equal rights of all black people.  
 C. He thought he was subjected and should be treated differently.  
 D. He thought being an important person he should not be kept waiting.

- come to him personally and he would buy my medicine for me. I promised that him was not good enough. I asked him to accompany me back to the store and to make a protest to the manager. This his kid, and I will remember him saying to the manager, "Here is Mr. Kaunda who is a responsible member of the Urban Advisory Council, and you treat him like a common servant." The manager of the drugstore apologized and said, "If only he had introduced himself and explained who he was, then of course I should have given him proper service."

76. Very few species depend entirely on genetic learning because  
 A. each generation has its own way of learning  
 B. their environments change all the time  
 C. they can set reasonably on their own  
 D. it takes their whole life to learn
77. When the environment doesn't change much,  
 A. animals cannot act in a right way  
 B. genetic learning is less important for animals  
 C. individual learning plays a less important role  
 D. animals' learning get over problems on their own
78. Animals' living on generation after generation depends on  
 A. their natural action patterns with their own experience  
 B. the lessons they have learned during their lifetime  
 C. their experience in particular environments  
 D. the knowledge passed on by their parents

There was one shop in the town of Mullingar which was widely known for its racial discrimination. It was a drugstore. While Europeans were served at the counter, a long line of Africans queued at the window and often not only were kept waiting but were treated rudely by the shop assistants. One day I was determined to make a public protest (抗议) against this kind of thing, and many of the schoolboys in my class followed me to the store.

I simply went into the shop and asked the manager politely for some medicine. As soon as he saw me standing in the line where only European customers were allowed to stand he shouted at me in a harsh (刺耳的) language which is only used by a boss when speaking to his servants. I stood at the counter and politely requested in proper English that I should be served. The manager became angry and said, "Even if you stand there all Christmas, I will never serve you."

I went to the District Commissioner's office. Fortunately, he was out, for he was one of the old school-boys. I saw a young District Officer who was a friend at times. He was very concerned to hear my story and told me that all I had to do was

## 第 II 卷

### 听力部分·写作共两节·满分 35 分

第一节·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做出判断:如无错误,在该行右边横线上写一个符号(√);如有错误,则在该行右侧相应位置写上改正后的句子。改正时,把多余的词用斜线(/)划掉,在该行右边横线上写出该词,并写在句末别处。

被划掉一词,在该词后加一个撇号(′);在该行右边横线上写出添加的词。注意:每一行只能划掉一词或一词,在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。该行没有错误的不要改!

I'm a senior student. I like English very much. Beside attending English lessons in school, I often went to the English Corner in the park near my home on Saturdays. It was set up two years ago. Many high school students gather there. Some other college students and even foreign friends are present the English Corner. There was practicing spoken English, talking about things we are interested in, exchange our experience in learning English and so on. I have learned a lot. I have so great improved myself in English that I intended it for the first time.

76. \_\_\_\_\_  
 77. \_\_\_\_\_  
 78. \_\_\_\_\_  
 79. \_\_\_\_\_  
 80. \_\_\_\_\_  
 81. \_\_\_\_\_  
 82. \_\_\_\_\_  
 83. \_\_\_\_\_  
 84. \_\_\_\_\_  
 85. \_\_\_\_\_

### 第 II 卷 (共 35 分)

#### 第一节·阅读理解(25 分)

请从以下两篇 English Newspaper 为题,用英语写一篇 100 字左右的短文,介绍 21 世纪——中学生(21st Century-School Edition),短文应包括下面表格中所提供的内容。(词数:100—120 个)

21st Century-School Edition	
北京·第一册·周一出版	
报纸名称及使用语言	1. 国内、外新闻 2. 体育、娱乐 3. 新闻时事 4. 趣闻 5. 学生报导 5. 各种有趣的故事
出版地点及频率	语言浅显;图文并茂;装帧设计采取各种信息;扩大词汇量;提高英语水平
版面内容	深受中学生喜爱
特色及目的	
效果	