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**活页试卷 每单元自成体系**

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- ★ 全国知名特级教师担纲编写 12所重点中学单元达标试卷
- ★ 全面体现最新教学大纲精神 与现行高考英语试题题型接轨

**最新**

**上学期**

**高一英语**

**单元达标全真模拟试卷与详解**

**附参考答案、详细解答  
录音文字材料和答题卡  
另配磁带二盒**

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# 高一英语单元达标试卷 (上学期)

## 试 卷 一

### UNIT 1 Good friends



#### 第一部分 听力部分 (共两节, 30 分)



##### 第一节 听对话, 回答问题 (共 5 题, 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 三个选项中选出最佳选项, 每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What does Amy want to buy?  
A. A pair of shoes.                      B. A skirt.                      C. A maths book.
2. What are they talking about?  
A. About the new room.                  B. About their school.                  C. About the air in the room.
3. How many books does the man want to borrow?  
A. One.                                      B. Two.                                      C. Three.
4. What help did the woman give to the man?  
A. She took the man to the shop.        B. She lent the man some money.        C. She got the coat for the man.
5. How much more did the man need to buy this book?  
A. 10 yuan.                                  B. 15 yuan.                                  C. 25 yuan.



##### 第二节 听对话或短文, 回答问题。(共 15 小题, 满分 22.5 分)

听下面对话或短文, 每段对话或短文后面有几个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项, 并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或短文前, 你将有时间阅读各个小题, 每小题 5 秒钟; 听完后, 各个小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间, 每段对话或短文读两遍。

听第 6 段对话, 回答第 6~8 题。

6. Where does the woman want to go?  
A. The post office.                      B. The cinema.                      C. A park.

7. Who can answer the woman's question?

- A. The man with a beard.      B. The man with a mustache.      C. The man with a bottle of beer.

8. Where is the man standing?

- A. By the post office.      B. By the lamp - post.      C. By the mail box.

听第7段对话, 回答第9~11题。

9. Where are the speakers?

- A. In the office.      B. At home.      C. In a restaurant.

10. What time is it now?

- A. In the morning.      B. In the afternoon.      C. In the evening.

11. What is wrong with the man?

- A. He has a running nose.      B. He has a fever.      C. He has a headache.

听第8段对话, 回答第12~14题。

12. Who are the two speakers?

- A. A conductor and a conductress.  
B. A reporter and a conductress.  
C. The organizer of the race and a participant.

13. When does the dialogue take place?

- A. A day before the race.      B. Right after the race.      C. A day after the race.

14. How long has she been cycling?

- A. 17 years.      B. 18 years.      C. 19 years.

听第9段对话, 回答第15~17题。

15. Why isn't the man looking cheerful?

- A. Because he is ill.  
B. Because he misses his grandfather.  
C. Because he is fed up with everything.

16. What is the problem nowadays?

- A. There's no variety in our lives.  
B. There're too many sorts of jobs.  
C. There're too many television programs.

17. What does the man need?

- A. He needs a new office.      B. He needs a holiday.      C. He needs a new job.

听第10段材料, 然后回答18~20题

18. What age are the boys in my grandfather's school?

- A. Thirteen.      B. Between thirteen and eighteen.      C. Thirteen or eighteen.

19. Why did the speaker think his grandfather was kind and gentle?

- A. Because he told me stories about how kind he was.  
B. Because he always gave presents to his students.  
C. Because he always gave me presents and kindly told me stories when I was young.

20. Which of the following is Not true?

- A. I think my grandfather was a gentle and kind man.  
B. The boys at his school were afraid of him.  
C. My grandfather threw the book at the boy when he received poor work.



## 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,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. After a rest, I went \_\_\_\_\_ English for three hours.  
A. on with                      B. on to study                      C. on studying                      D. up to with
22. I \_\_\_\_\_ come yesterday, but you were absent.  
A. did                      B. didn't                      C. was                      D. would
23. Make sure that the electricity \_\_\_\_\_ when you leave.  
A. will be off                      B. is turned off                      C. must be on                      D. be off
24. I'm sorry, \_\_\_\_\_ watched carefully enough, you're all wrong.  
A. neither of you                      B. none of you                      C. all of you don't                      D. both of you don't
25. Why \_\_\_\_\_ put an ad in the paper?  
A. try to                      B. you not                      C. not to                      D. not
26. Don't forget \_\_\_\_\_ your text-book next time.  
A. bring                      B. bringing                      C. to bring                      D. to be brought
27. You can't go home \_\_\_\_\_ your teacher \_\_\_\_\_ you to do so.  
A. until, agrees                      B. until, allows                      C. unless, let                      D. if, tells
28. - Sorry to trouble you again.  
- \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Don't mention it                      B. That's OK                      C. That's right                      D. Welcome you
29. - \_\_\_\_\_.  
- He is tall and handsome.  
A. How old is your uncle                      B. What does your uncle look like  
C. How do think of your uncle                      D. How is your uncle
30. This is a secret between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. you, he                      B. she, him                      C. you, him                      D. us, they
31. - Where \_\_\_\_\_ you just now?  
- In the stadium.  
A. have been                      B. were                      C. have gone                      D. were gone
32. Just do \_\_\_\_\_ you are told to.  
A. like                      B. as                      C. which                      D. that
33. \_\_\_\_\_ seen, it can never be forgotten.  
A. Twice                      B. Since                      C. After                      D. Once
34. Oh, that's too fast! I simply can't \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
A. see                      B. listen                      C. hear                      D. follow
35. Please \_\_\_\_\_ where it was.  
A. put back it                      B. put it down                      C. put it off                      D. put it back

### 第二节:完形填空(共 20 小题,满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后所给的四个选项中,选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。

Before leaving the classroom, the teacher, Miss White said to her class, "Don't leave your 36, read your books 37 yourselves. You should study hard and 38 good students."

39 the teacher went away, the classroom turned 40. One boy was at the door to keep 41. One boy was

42 a portrait of the teacher on the blackboard. Another boy began to make faces just to make the other students 43.

Suddenly the boy on watch put one finger close to his 44 telling the class that Miss White was 45. All the students sat down on their seats, and the 46 became silent again.

The door opened, and in came Miss White. She 47 what went on when she was out. She stared at the students who had just 48, looked at the class in 49 for several minutes, and then said quietly but 50, "Don't do that again. I do not want you simply to promise me with 51 that you will be 52. I want you to 53 me with your hearts that here we are all part of one big 54, I want to be 55 of you."

- |                           |                |                   |                   |
|---------------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 36. A. school             | B. classroom   | C. seats          | D. classmates     |
| 37. A. with               | B. by          | C. to             | D. for            |
| 38. A. be                 | B. do          | C. become         | D. turn           |
| 39. A. While              | B. Once        | C. As long as     | D. As soon as     |
| 40. A. noisy              | B. troublesome | C. disappointing  | D. hopeless       |
| 41. A. duty               | B. attention   | C. notice         | D. watch          |
| 42. A. introducing        | B. drawing     | C. looking at     | D. taking down    |
| 43. A. think              | B. excite      | C. laugh          | D. shout          |
| 44. A. mouth              | B. noise       | C. eye            | D. ear            |
| 45. A. going back         | B. coming back | C. returning back | D. turning around |
| 46. A. school             | B. classroom   | C. surroundings   | D. students       |
| 47. A. heard              | B. saw         | C. wondered       | D. knew           |
| 48. A. drawn the portrait | B. made faces  | C. sat down       | D. left his seat  |
| 49. A. silence            | B. secret      | C. mind           | D. satisfaction   |
| 50. A. sadly              | B. gladly      | C. firmly         | D. loudly         |
| 51. A. care               | B. deeds       | C. language       | D. words          |
| 52. A. silent             | B. polite      | C. good           | D. well           |
| 53. A. respect            | B. tell        | C. follow         | D. show           |
| 54. A. family             | B. school      | C. group          | D. crowd          |
| 55. A. tired              | B. sure        | C. fond           | D. proud          |



### 第三部分：阅读理解（共 20 小题，满分 40 分）

阅读下面短文，从每题所给的四个选项中，选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。

#### A

Many people were not satisfied with the manager of the cinema, for some ladies seeing films with their hats on blocked their view (挡住视线). They suggested the manager put up a notice asking the ladies to take off their hats when seeing films. The manager said that it would not be polite to ask ladies to take off their hats and that ladies would protect their rights to wear their hats.

But the next day, the following words appeared on the screen before film was on: "Considering the old ladies advanced age, this cinema allows old ladies to wear their hats when seeing films."

All the ladies took their hats off after they saw the notice.

56. Some ladies seeing films with their hats on \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                                  |                                       |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| A. blocked people's view         | B. made some people tired             |
| C. made the manager dissatisfied | D. made some people stop seeing films |

57. The manager had to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. consider what some people had said  
 B. put up an announcement on the wall  
 C. ask the ladies to put off their hats at the gate of the cinema  
 D. please the ladies only
58. Which of the following is TRUE?  
 A. The manager did what he was asked to do.  
 B. The manager didn't do what he was asked to do.  
 C. The ladies were happy to see the notice.  
 D. The ladies were not satisfied with the manager.
59. The passage suggests that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. some people are hard to please  
 B. the manager is a bright man  
 C. ladies are hard to deal with  
 D. some people are clever
60. It can be concluded from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. all the ladies were afraid of being regarded as old women  
 B. some people like finding fault(过错) with the others  
 C. asking ladies to take off their hats is not polite  
 D. all the ladies wanted to make themselves more beautiful

## B

Wally worked in a shop that sold clocks. One day his next door neighbour, Harry, came into his shop. Harry was stingy. His stinginess made Wally very angry. Wally said to him, "When are you going to buy a clock?"

"Never," Harry said. "I don't need a clock."

"Everyone needs a clock," Wally said. "How do you know when it's time to get up?"

"The man who lives on the other side of me turns on his radio at seven o'clock for the news," Harry said. "I hear the announcer say 'The time is seven o'clock. Here is the news.'"

"OK. But how do you know when to go to work?" Wally wanted to know.

"By the time I get out of bed, wash, and shave, it's half past seven," Harry said. "By the time I've eaten my breakfast of toast, jam and coffee, it's eight o'clock, time to leave for the office. By the time I get to the bus stop, the time is ten past eight, the bus arrives in a few minutes and by the time it gets to my stop, the time is half past eight. That's the time I start work."

"OK. But how do you know when it's time to go home?" Wally said, getting angry.

"The factory siren rings," Harry told him.

"How do you know when it's time to go to bed?"

"The television programs come to an end."

By now Wally was really angry. "OK," he shouted. "Now tell me what would happen if you woke up in the middle of the night and wanted to know the time?"

"That's easy," Harry said. "I've got a hammer."

"A hammer! What good is a hammer when you want to know the time?"

"I'd use it knock on your wall. You'd shout at me, 'What are you doing knocking on my wall at three o'clock in the morning?'"

61. Wally wanted Harry to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. knock on his wall    B. turn on the radio    C. listen to the news    D. buy a clock
62. Why wouldn't Harry do what Wally wanted him to do?  
 A. He didn't want to spend the money.    B. He was too lazy.  
 C. He had one already.    D. He didn't know what Wally wanted him to do.

63. Harry thought he could find out the time in the morning by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. turning on the radio  
B. turning on the television  
C. listening to his neighbor's radio  
D. looking at the clock
64. Without a clock in his life, Harry can \_\_\_\_\_ on time.  
A. listen to the radio  
B. get all the sleep he needed  
C. get up and travel to work  
D. buy a clock
65. Harry told Wally he'd use a hammer to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. know the time  
B. wake him up  
C. break down the wall  
D. break the clock

“The first and best of victories is for a man to conquer himself; to be conquered by himself is, of all things, the most shameful,” says Plato. Self-control is at the root of all the advantages. Let a man give in to his impulses (冲动) and feelings, and from that moment he gives up his moral (道德上的) freedom.

## D

Northern Europeans spend a lot of time in their cold and cloudy winters planning their summer holidays. They are proud of their healthy color when they return home after the holiday. But they also know that a certain amount of sunshine is good for their bodies and general health.

In ancient Greece people knew about the healing (治疗) powers of the sun, but this knowledge was lost. At the end of the nineteenth century a Danish doctor, Niels Finsen, began to study the effect of sunlight on certain diseases, especially diseases of the skin. He was interested not only in natural sunlight but also in artificially (人造地) produced rays. Sunlight began to play a more important part in curing sick people.

A Swiss doctor, Auguste Rollier, made full use of the sun in his hospital at Leysin. Leysin is a small village high up in the Alps. The position is important; the rays of the sun with the greatest healing power are the infra-red (红外线的) and ultra-violet (紫外线的) rays; but ultra-violet rays are too easily lost in fog and the polluted air near industrial towns. Dr. Rollier found that sunlight, fresh air and good food cure a great many diseases. He was particularly successful in curing certain forms of tuberculosis with his "sun-cure".

There were a large number of children in Dr. Rollier's hospital. He decided to start a school where sick children could be cured and at the same time continue to learn. It was not long before his school was full.

In winter, wearing only shorts, socks and boots, the children put on their skis after breakfast and left the hospital. They carried small desks and chairs as well as their school books. Their teacher led them over the snow until they reached a slope which faced the sun and was free from cold winds. There they set out their desks and chairs, and school began.

Although they wore hardly any clothes, Rollier's pupils were very seldom cold. That was because their bodies were full of energy which they got from the sun. But the doctor knew that sunshine can also be dangerous. If, for example, tuberculosis is attacking the lungs, unwise sunbathing may do great harm.

Today there is not just one school in the sun. There are several in Switzerland, and since Switzerland is not the only country which has the right conditions, there are similar schools in other places.

70. According to the passage, when did sunlight begin to play a more important part in the treatment of disease?

- A. From ancient times.
- B. At the end of the nineteenth century.
- C. Not until this century.
- D. Only very recently.

71. Why are a Danish doctor and a Swiss doctor mentioned in the second and third paragraphs?

- A. Because they both made use of sunlight to treat illness.
- B. Because they were the first people who used sunlight for treatment.
- C. Because they were both famous European doctors.
- D. Because they used sunlight in very different ways.

72. Dr Rollier set up a "sun-cure" school probably for the reason that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. most children could stay in his hospital
- B. children could study while being treated
- C. the school was expected to be full of pupils
- D. the school was high up in the mountains

## E

A punctual person is in the habit of doing a thing at the proper time and is never late in keeping an appointment.

The unpunctual man, on one hand, never does what he has to do at the proper time. He is always in a hurry and in the end loses both time and his good name. A lost thing may be found again, but lost time can never be regained. Time is more valuable than material things. In fact, time is life itself. The unpunctual man is for ever wasting and mismanaging his most valuable asset (财产) as well as other's. The unpunctual person is always complaining that he finds no time to answer letters, or return calls or keep appointments promptly. But the man who really has a great deal to do is very careful of his time and seldom complains of want of it. He knows that he can not get through his huge amount of work unless he faithfully keeps



every piece of work when it has to be attended to.

Failure to be punctual in keeping one's appointments is sign of disrespect towards others. If a person is invited to dinner and arrives later than the appointed time, he keeps all the other guests waiting for him. Usually this will be regarded as a great disrespect to the host and all other guests present.

Unpunctuality, moreover, is very harmful when it come to do one's duty, whether public or private. Imagine how it would be if those who are put in charge of important tasks failed to be at their proper place at the appointed time. A man who is known to be habitually unpunctual is never trusted by his friends or fellow men.

73. According to the passage, the main reason that a person is always unpunctual is that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. he has more work to do than other people
- B. he is always in a hurry when he works
- C. he doesn't care much about time
- D. he always mismanages and wastes his time

74. According to the third paragraph, when you are invited to dinner, you should arrive there \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. after other guests have arrived
- B. before all other guests
- C. at the appointed time
- D. after the host has got things ready

75. Which of the following statements best describes the harm of unpunctuality?

- A. If you are an unpunctual person, you cannot be in charge of any important task.
- B. If your friends know that you are unpunctual, they may not see you again.
- C. Unpunctuality may bring about heavy losses for both public and private affairs.
- D. Unpunctuality may make you miss a lot of appointments and lose friends.



## 第四部分：写（共两节，满分 35 分）

### 第一节：短文改错（共 10 题，满分 10 分）

An old lady went out shopping last Tuesday. She came to a bank and saw a car near the door. A man got out it and went into the bank. She was looked into the car. The keys were in the lock. The old lady took the keys and following the man into the bank.

The man took a gun out of his pocket and spoke to the clerk, "Giving me all the money!"

But the old lady didn't look this. She went to the man, to put the keys in his hand and said, "Young man, you are stupid! Not leave your keys in your car, someone's going to steal it!"

The man looked at the old woman for a few second. Then he ran out of the bank without any money.

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

### 第二节：书面表达（共 1 题，满分 25 分）

请用英语写出这个小故事。

两个人在一家酒馆喝完最后一盅，便开始海阔天空地聊天。酒馆老板因想休息，看了看天，说道：“要下雨了。”听到此话那两个人便说：“既然马上要下雨了，我们干脆等雨停天晴了再走。”过了一会儿，老板又说：“好了，雨已停了。”没料到，他们俩却说：“既然没下雨，咱们索性不慌，呆会儿再去。”

# 高一英语单元达标试卷(上学期)

## 试卷二

### UNIT 2 English around the world



#### 第一部分 听力部分(共两节, 30分)

##### 第一节

听对话, 回答问题(共5题, 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三个选项中选出最佳选项, 每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What's the result of the girl's test?

A. She didn't pass it.

B. She passed it.

C. She hasn't known it.

2. Why does the woman like American English better?

A. The pronunciation is nicer.

B. It's more beautiful than British English.

C. It's a wonderful pronunciation.

3. How many new coats does the woman have?

A. One.

B. Two.

C. Three.

4. What will Jane do last before going home?

A. She is going to have one more classes.

B. She is going to the library.

C. She is going to buy two books.

5. What's matter with the woman?

A. She doesn't like the food.

B. She got a headache.

C. Her tooth aches.

##### 第二节

听对话或短文, 回答问题。(共15小题, 满分22.5分)

听下面对话或短文, 每段对话或短文后面有几个小题, 从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项, 并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或短文前, 你将有时间阅读各个小题, 每小题5秒钟; 听完后, 各个小题将给出5秒钟的作答时间, 每段对话或短文读两遍。

听第6段材料, 回答第6~8题。

6. Where did the conversation take place?

- A. In a restaurant.                      B. In an airplane.                      C. On a ship.

7. Which of the following is true?

- A. The man traveled a lot on business before.  
B. The man was a teacher.  
C. The man was perhaps a soldier during the Second World War.

8. What is the man going to do?

- A. Visit his grandson.                      B. Fetch his wife.                      C. Travel around the world.

听第7段材料, 回答第9~11题。

9. According to the conversation, what kind of weather is usual for March?

- A. Cool.                      B. Very hot.                      C. Dry.

10. How often should the bus come to their stop?

- A. Every twenty minutes.                      B. Every half hour.                      C. Once a day.

11. Where has the man lived for ten years?

- A. In Florida.                      B. In New York.                      C. In California.

听第8段材料, 回答第12~14题。

12. What will the girl do in winter holidays?

- A. She will go and visit the Aswan Dam.  
B. She will have to stay at home to study English.  
C. She will go to an African country.

13. What do you suppose the boy's sister is?

- A. She is a passenger on the plane.  
B. She is a traveler, too.  
C. She may be a steward(空姐).

14. What do you think of the girl's feeling?

- A. She may be hurt by the boy's pride.  
B. She may be feeling sorry for her failure in the exam.  
C. She may be uninterested in the boy's travel plan.

听第9段材料, 回答第15~17题。

15. What's the probable relationship between the woman and the man?

- A. Classmates.                      B. Students from different colleges.  
C. Friends.

16. Where does the man meet the woman?

- A. Near the college where the woman studies.  
B. In the shop where the man works.  
C. In the college where the woman studies.

17. How long does the woman stay in the college every day?

- A. 9 hours.    B. 7 hours.    C. 6 hours.

听第10段材料, 然后回答18~20题。

18. What's the best way to find mistakes?

- A. To keep a diary and write notes or letters and so on.  
B. To try your best to speak.  
C. Don't be afraid of making mistakes.

19. What kind of books you should not choose when you read?

A. Interesting books.

B. Too difficult books.

C. Important books.

20. When you find some new words in reading what should you do first?

A. Guess their meanings first.

B. Go on reading

C. Stop to look them up in the dictionary at once.



## 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,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. With the help of a map, we had no difficulty \_\_\_\_\_ the old house.

A. in finding

B. to find

C. in looking

D. to look for

22. People in America speak the same language \_\_\_\_\_ the British do.

A. that

B. which

C. as

D. when

23. We have prepared \_\_\_\_\_ food for the party.

A. a great many

B. a great deal of

C. a large number of

D. so many

24. We don't have much time, so \_\_\_\_\_ this reason we can't stay here long.

A. because

B. because of

C. for

D. at

25. Those flowers smell \_\_\_\_\_.

A. quite well

B. quite good

C. so badly

D. much well

26. Do you have some difficulty in \_\_\_\_\_ some of the English idioms?

A. pronounce

B. pronunciation

C. pronouncing

D. pronounced

27. -- You are doing quite well in your lessons.

-- \_\_\_\_\_.

A. No, not at all

B. Thank you

C. I'm sorry

D. No, thank you

28. We work very hard, but we still haven't found the answer \_\_\_\_\_ the question.

A. of

B. to

C. with

D. for

29. How long did it \_\_\_\_\_ you to finish reading the book?

A. take

B. spend

C. use

D. pay

30. How \_\_\_\_\_ the differences between British English and American English \_\_\_\_\_?

A. was... happened

B. did... come about

C. has... happened

D. were... come about

31. There are several reasons \_\_\_\_\_ the change of American English.

A. of

B. at

C. for

D. in

32. In our class, about seven students \_\_\_\_\_ ten can swim.

A. in

B. of

C. for

D. out

33. There are a lot of people \_\_\_\_\_ Putonghua in China.

A. speak

B. speaking

C. spoke

D. spoken

34. If you want to be a good writer, you should practise \_\_\_\_\_ every day.

A. writing

B. written

C. to write

D. wrote

35. When she meet with trouble, she likes to \_\_\_\_\_ her friends \_\_\_\_\_ some help.

A. bring... in

B. come... into

C. come... about

D. ask... for

## 第二节:完形填空(共20小题,满分30分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后所给的四个选项中,选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。

When I was 16 years old, I made my first visit to the United States. It wasn't the first time I had been 36. Like most English children I learned French 37 school and I had often been to France, so I 38 speaking a foreign language to people who didn't understand 39. But when I went to America I was really looking forward to 40 a nice easy holiday without any 41 problems.

42 wrong I was! The misunderstanding began at the airport. I was looking for a 43 telephone to give my American friend Danny a 44 and tell her that I had arrived. A friendly old man saw me looking lost and asked 45 he could help me. "Yes," I said, "I want to give my friend a ring." "Well, that's 46," he explained. "Are you getting 47? But aren't you a bit 48?" "Who is talking about marriage?" I replied. "I 49 want to give my friend a ring to tell her I've arrived. Can you tell me 50 there's a phone box?" "Oh!" he said, "there's a phone downstairs."

When at last we 51 meet up, Danny explained the misunderstandings to me. "Don't worry," she said to me. "I had so many 52 at first. There are lots of words which the Americans 53 differently in meaning from us British. You'll soon get to 54 funny things they say. Most of the 55 British and American people understand each other!"

- |                    |                  |                |                |
|--------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 36. A. out         | B. away          | C. outside     | D. abroad      |
| 37. A. from        | B. during        | C. at          | D. after       |
| 38. A. get used to | B. was used to   | C. used to     | D. used        |
| 39. A. English     | B. French        | C. Russian     | D. Latin       |
| 40. A. buying      | B. having        | C. giving      | D. receiving   |
| 41. A. time        | B. human         | C. language    | D. money       |
| 42. A. Too         | B. What a        | C. What        | D. How         |
| 43. A. cheap       | B. popular       | C. public      | D. good        |
| 44. A. letter      | B. ring          | C. news        | D. information |
| 45. A. that        | B. if            | C. where       | D. when        |
| 46. A. well        | B. over          | C. nice        | D. ring        |
| 47. A. to marry    | B. to be married | C. marrying    | D. married     |
| 48. A. small       | B. little        | C. old         | D. young       |
| 49. A. very        | B. just          | C. just now    | D. so          |
| 50. A. where       | B. in which      | C. over theirs | D. that        |
| 51. A. did         | B. do            | C. could       | D. had         |
| 52. A. trouble     | B. difficulties  | C. things      | D. fun         |
| 53. A. write       | B. speak         | C. use         | D. read        |
| 54. A. every       | B. these         | C. some        | D. all the     |
| 55. A. chance      | B. situation     | C. condition   | D. time        |



## 第三部分:阅读理解(共20小题,满分40分)

阅读下面短文,从每题所给的四个选项中,选出填入空白处的最佳选项。

## A

Mr. Black left his car outside his house one night as he usually did. But when he came down the next morning, he

found that his car wasn't there. He called the police and told them what had happened. The police said that they would try to find the car as soon as possible.

When Mr. Black came home from his office that evening, the car was back again in its usual place in front of his house. He looked at it carefully to see whether it had been broken or not. He found two tickets on one of the seats and a letter. It said, "I'm very sorry. I took your car because of an emergency."

Mr. and Mrs. Black went to the theatre with the tickets the next evening and enjoyed themselves very much. But, when they got home, they found that the thief had taken almost everything they had in the house.

56. Mr. Black usually left his car \_\_\_\_\_ at night.

- A. in the street      B. in front of his office      C. behind the cinema      D. outside his house

57. One morning Mr. Black found that his car \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. was still there      B. wasn't at its usual place  
C. had been broken      D. couldn't start

58. There were two theater tickets \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. on one of the seats      B. behind the car  
C. in the letter      D. under one of the seats

59. The thief wanted to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. play a trick on the Blacks      B. steal things in his house  
C. say sorry to the Blacks      D. say his thanks to the Blacks

60. The thief stole \_\_\_\_\_ at last.

- A. something      B. nothing      C. almost everything      D. Mr. Black's car

## B

Miss Anne Scott, 47, who lives alone at 18 Station Road, Middletown, woke at 3 a. m. on Sunday and saw a tall young man standing in her room. She jumped out of bed and threw a chair at him as he ran downstairs. Then she ran to the bedroom window, opened it, and threw another chair at the man as he was getting out of a downstairs window through which he had entered and shouted for help. Neighbors phoned for the police. Every room in the house had been entered, and a 10-pound note and a gold watch were missing. Police dogs were used, but the man was not caught.

61. Miss Scott was \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a middle-aged woman      B. an old woman      C. a young girl      D. a little girl

62. The tall young man was \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Miss Scott's friend      B. Miss Scott's brother      C. a thief      D. a schoolmate of her

63. The tall young man entered the house through \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the side door      B. the front door  
C. the back door      D. a downstairs window

64. When did Miss Scott see the tall young man?

- A. At mid-night.      B. Early in the morning.  
C. In the daytime.      D. At daylight.

65. What did the tall young man steal from Miss Scott's home?

- A. Nothing.      B. A gold watch.      C. Ten pounds.      D. Both B and C.

## C

When did you last see a polar bear(北极熊)? On a trip to a zoo, perhaps? If you had attended a winter activity in New York a few years ago, you would have seen a whole polar bear club. These "Polar Bears" are people who meet frequent-

ly in the winter to swim in freezing cold water. That day, the air temperature was  $3^{\circ}\text{C}$ , and the water temperature was a little higher. The members of the Polar Bear Club at Coney Island, New York are usually about the age of 60. Members must satisfy two requirements. First, they must get along well with everyone else in the group; this is very important because there are so many different kinds of people in the club. Polar Bears must also agree to swim outdoors at least twice a month from November through February.

Doctors don't agree about the medical effects of cold - winter swimming. Some are worried about the dangers of a condition in which the body's temperature drops so low that finally the heart stops. Other doctors, however, point out that there is more danger of a heart attack during summer swimming because the difference between the air temperature and water temperature is much greater in summer than in winter.

The Polar Bears themselves are satisfied with the benefits of cold - water swimming. They say that their favorite form of exercise is very good for the circulatory system (循环系统) because it forces the blood to move fast to keep the body warm. Cold - water swimmers usually turn bright red after a few minutes in the water. A person who turns blue probably has a very poor circulatory system and should not try cold - water swimming.

The main benefits of cold - water swimming are probably mental. The Polar Bears love to swim all year round; they find it fun and relaxing. As one 70 - year - old woman says, "When I go into water, I pour my troubles into the ocean and let them float away."

66. The members of the Polar Bear Club must meet the following requirements except that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. they must swim outdoors at least 8 times in the four cold months
- B. they must reach the age of 60
- C. they should be easy to make friends with
- D. they must agree to swim outdoors from November through February

67. According to the passage, some doctors believe it is true that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Polar Bears are bears swimming in freezing water
- B. cold - water swimming can make the body temperature dangerously high
- C. you are healthy if cold - water swimming turns your skin color blue
- D. cold - water swimming causes more heart attacks in summer than in winter

68. The Polar Bears like to swim year - round, for \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. it is an easy way to keep the body warm in winter
- B. they can remain young
- C. they find it enjoyable and interesting
- D. they might meet fewer troubles in life

69. The passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the requirements of the Polar Bear Club
- B. a group of cold - water - swimming lovers
- C. the Polar Bears' life in New York
- D. doctors' ideas about cold - water swimming

## D

Swimming is one of those activities that can be learned early in life. Little children can learn to swim as soon as they walk. In fact, you need the same skills in walking as in swimming. However, I believe that five is the best age to learn. By five or six, a child knows fear of water, a very important thing to know. It's wise to be afraid, to recognize true danger. Young ones understand that the water can sometimes be very dangerous.

To really benefit from swimming, every swimmer should learn, as soon as possible, these four basic strokes; butterfly, backstroke, breaststroke, and crawl. I feel that one of these - the breaststroke - is different from the others, since some

young swimmers use this stroke naturally, without any training.

In swimming there are certain rules every swimmer should follow:

1. Never swim alone! No matter how good you are in the water, don't risk drowning by swimming alone. If you swim by yourself, with no life guards or friends with you, you may get into trouble.

2. Don't go beyond your abilities. Most swimmers know enough not to swim too far from the bank or the beach, Showing off by doing dangerous tricks is no good.

Swim safely and you will continue to swim and alive.

3. Don't smoke. Swimming depends on a healthy body; good lungs are part of it.

4. Work at any activity that builds muscles.

70. Little children can learn to swim as soon as \_\_\_\_\_.

A. they can talk

B. they start walking

C. they have no fear of the water

D. they are five or six years old

71. The author believes that fear of water is \_\_\_\_\_.

A. stupid

B. sensible

C. dangerous

D. not smart

72. According to the passage, you should not swim alone because \_\_\_\_\_.

A. the water is too cold

B. your parents would not be happy

C. something in the water might attack

D. you might drown

## E

Is there a difference in meaning between "It's too late to make a telephone. Mary is asleep now." and "It's too late to telephone. Mary will be asleep now?"

Yes. The difference is in the reason given for it being too late to telephone. In the first sentence "Mary is asleep now", the speaker is stating a fact. In the second sentence "Mary will be asleep now," the speaker is saying what Mary usually does. In fact, it's possible that Mary isn't asleep, but she is usually asleep at this time.

So let's take two situations. In the first case, imagine Mary's mother answers the telephone.

You: "May I speak to Mary, please?"

Mother: "No. It's too late. Mary is asleep now."

You: "Are you sure? It's only 10 o'clock."

Mother: "Yes. I went to her room and she was asleep."

The mother knows that Mary is asleep because she went into her room and saw her. Here is another case. Two friends decide to telephone Mary.

Jack: "Let's telephone Mary. It's 10 o'clock."

Jill: "No, it's too late. She will be asleep now." Jill knows that Mary always goes to bed before 10 o'clock, so now she'll probably be asleep. But it is also possible that she is staying up late.

73. In the first situation, Mary's mother \_\_\_\_\_.

A. wants to tell you that she knows Mary is asleep

B. knows that Mary was asleep

C. has no idea whether Mary is asleep or not

D. wants to know if she can take a message for Mary

74. In the second situation, Jill \_\_\_\_\_.

A. knows that Mary has gone to bed

B. doesn't know that Mary is asleep

C. thinks it's likely that Mary cannot answer the telephone

D. is sure that Mary can not answer the telephone



75. According to the teacher, in which situation do you think the word "will" is used in the same way Jill uses it?

- A. It's too heavy, I think. I'll help you.
- B. Don't get into his office. He will be angry now.
- C. You won't have to come to my office. I will send it to you.
- D. Will you please do me a favor?



## 第四部分：写（共两节，满分 35 分）

### 第一节：短文改错（共 10 题，满分 10 分）

One spring day the king of the country was called all the boys together and said, "I'll give each of you a seed. I wish you'll look after the seed carefully. When summer came you will have beautiful flowers. Then I will ask you to come to this palace again. I will give to a present to the boy who grows most beautiful flowers."

All the boys were very pleasing at the king's promise. Each of them thought they would win the gift; The poor boy went to home and planted his seed in an old pot. Though the boy's pot was not as beautiful as the other boy's, he took the gift at last.

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

### 第二节：书面表达（共 1 题，满分 25 分）

阅读下面的短文，根据短文的内容用英语复述 Henry 的经历。

When Mrs Williams came home from the store, Henry was doing his homework. It was six o'clock.

"I want to make dinner. Please go to Mrs Brown's house and get Tommy home. He was staying with her this afternoon." Mother said to Henry.

"OK, Mom, but I don't know Mrs Brown. Where does she live?" Henry asked.

"She lives at the first house on the Fourth Street." Mother said.

Henry left. He walked down the First Street, and went to the fourth house. A young woman came to the door.

Henry said, "Hello! Are you Mrs Brown?"

She said, "No, Mrs Brown doesn't live here."

Henry said, "Maybe Mom said the fifth house on the First Street."

Henry went to all the other houses on the First Street, but nobody knew Mrs Brown. He looked at his watch. It was seven o'clock! he called his mother on the phone.

He said, "I can't find Mrs Brown. She doesn't live at the fourth house on the First Street. I asked everybody, but nobody knows her."

Mrs Williams said, "I didn't say the fourth house on the First Street. I said the first house on the Fourth Street!"

开头语已写在所给短文的下面。(80 - 100 words)

It was 6 p. m. . .