

“精确”教学备考书系·“精确测”系列  
中小学教学测评研究中心 倾力打造



高三总复习单元测试卷

◀ 一轮 ▶

# 精确导考

主编 石 水 *Precise Test*



**英语** 配人教版  
学生用书

- 细统教学理论高效整合，精确教学技术高分突破
- 融入各地最新高考真题，单元+阶段测试模式设计



黄河出版传媒集团  
阳光出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

一轮·精确导考. 英语/石水主编. —银川:阳

光出版社,2010.6

ISBN 978-7-80620-651-5

I. ①一… II. ①石… III. ①英语课—高中—习题—

升学参考资料 IV. ①G634

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2010)第 110054 号

一轮·精确导考 英语

石 水 主编

责任编辑 靳红慧 冯中鹏

封面设计 熊 雄

责任印制 王怀庆

黄河出版传媒集团  
阳光出版社 出版发行

地 址 银川市北京东路 139 号出版大厦(750001)

网 址 www.nxcbn.com

网上书店 www.hh-book.com

电子信箱 nxhhsz@yahoo.cn

邮购电话 0951—5044614

经 销 全国新华书店

印刷装订 北京京秦印刷有限公司

印刷委托书号(宁)

开 本	787mm×1092mm	1/6	印 张	76
字 数	760 千		印 数	5000 册
版 次	2010 年 6 月第 1 版		印 次	2010 年 6 月第 1 次印刷
书 号	ISBN 978-7-80620-651-5/G·634			

定 价 168.00 元

版权所有 翻印必究



# 一轮·精确导考 Precise Test

## 必修 1

Unit 1 ~ Unit 2 ..... 1 - 1

Unit 3 ~ Unit 5 ..... 2 - 1

## 必修 2

Unit 1 ~ Unit 2 ..... 3 - 1

Unit 3 ~ Unit 5 ..... 4 - 1

## 必修 3

Unit 1 ~ Unit 2 ..... 5 - 1

Unit 3 ~ Unit 5 ..... 6 - 1

## 必修 4

Unit 1 ~ Unit 2 ..... 7 - 1

Unit 3 ~ Unit 5 ..... 8 - 1

## 必修 5

Unit 1 ~ Unit 2 ..... 9 - 1

Unit 3 ~ Unit 5 ..... 10 - 1

## 必修 6

Unit 1 ~ Unit 2 ..... 11 - 1

Unit 3 ~ Unit 5 ..... 12 - 1

## 必修 7

Unit 1 ~ Unit 2 ..... 13 - 1

Unit 3 ~ Unit 5 ..... 14 - 1

## 必修 8

Unit 1 ~ Unit 2 ..... 15 - 1

Unit 3 ~ Unit 5 ..... 16 - 1

综合测试卷(一) ..... 17 - 1

综合测试卷(二) ..... 18 - 1


学校\_\_\_\_\_ 班级\_\_\_\_\_ 姓名\_\_\_\_\_ 准考证号\_\_\_\_\_


一轮·精确导考

Yi Lun Jing Que Dao Kao

必修1 Unit 1 ~ Unit 2

(共 150 分,考试时间 120 分钟)

第 I 卷(共 115 分)

第一部分:听力(共两节,30 分)

第一节:(共 5 小题;每小题 1.5 分,共 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,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 did the woman want to do?  
A. To have a close talk with the man. B. To give a job to the workers. C. To ask the manager for a job.
2. Why was the man late?  
A. Missed the bus. B. Car trouble. C. Heavy traffic.
3. What will the woman do this evening?  
A. Read a novel. B. Meet some friends. C. Chat with her net friends.
4. What are the speakers doing?  
A. Playing a game. B. Enjoying a play. C. Watching a match.
5. What job is the man looking for?  
A. He wants to be with the computer.  
B. He wants to work at computer servicing company.  
C. He wants to work in the computer market department.

第二节:(共 15 小题,每小题 1.5 分,共 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话后有几个小题,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。听每段对话或独白前,你将有时间阅读各小题,每小题 5 秒钟;听完后,各个小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6-8 小题。

6. The first time the man talked with a foreigner in English, he felt \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. nervous B. eager C. excited
7. The man worried that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. he spoke English with a strong local accent  
B. he might not be able to express himself clearly  
C. he might make a lot of mistakes
8. What do you think of the man the speaker talked to in New York?  
A. He is a fool B. He is impolite C. He was not an English speaker

听第 7 段材料,回答第 9-11 小题。

9. Where did the conversation probably take place?  
A. In Mr. James' office. B. In Miss Francis' house. C. Outside Mr. Adams' office.
10. What does the man ask Mr. Adams to do?  
A. To finish the report in the morning.  
B. To stop chatting on the Internet while at work.  
C. To fetch a cup of coffee for the man.
11. When does the man need the report?  
A. At 11 am. B. At 3:30 pm. C. At 4 pm.

听第8段材料,回答第12-14小题。

12. What attracts Mary most when she first met John?

- A. His nice figure and appearance.    B. His work and good family.    C. His cleverness and humor.

13. What is probably the relationship between the speakers?

- A. Teacher and friend.    B. Employee and boss.    C. Good friends.

14. What do we know about the girl from the conversation?

- A. She falls in love with John at the first sight.  
B. She doesn't want to give out the secret to Steve.  
C. She is sure that John will call her tomorrow.

听第9段材料,回答第15-17小题。

15. When will the woman leave for her holiday?

- A. Next Thursday.    B. Next Friday.    C. Next Saturday.

16. How long will the woman stay in Europe?

- A. About three weeks.    B. About one month.    C. About three months.

17. What will the woman probably do with her flat when she is away?

- A. Rent it to the man.    B. Rent it to Jim Thomas.    C. Leave it to one of her friends.

听第10段材料,回答第18-20小题。

18. How long has the speaker been in Finland?

- A. The whole winter.    B. For two weeks.    C. For three weeks.

19. What did she come to Finland for?

- A. To buy clothes.    B. To attend a meeting.    C. To experience the weather.

20. What was the speaker's biggest problem while preparing for the trip?

- A. Getting the right kind of clothes.    B. Getting used to the weather.    C. Selling warm clothes.

## 第二部分:英语知识运用(共两节,45分)

第一节:单项填空(共15小题,每小题1分,共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. His whole school education \_\_\_\_\_ only 2 years because of his illness.

- A. added up    B. added up in    C. added up to    D. was added up

22. \_\_\_\_\_ get a good seat, he set out early after supper.

- A. In order to    B. So that    C. So as to    D. In order that

23. The meeting was concerned \_\_\_\_\_ reform and everyone was concerned \_\_\_\_\_ their own interests.

- A. with; for    B. with; with    C. for; about    D. about; with

24. This is the first time that I \_\_\_\_\_ at the meeting.

- A. had spoken    B. have spoken    C. am    D. was

25. You \_\_\_\_\_ come to his office. Our boss won't be back until next week.

- A. haven't to    B. won't have got to    C. haven't got to    D. don't have got to

26. —It was careless of you to left the house without turning off the gas.

—My god! \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. So were you    B. So was I    C. So did I    D. So I did

27. \_\_\_\_\_ electricity plays an important part in our daily life?

- A. Why was it that    B. Why is it that    C. Why is it    D. Why it is that

28. They became good friends during the war, and since then their lifelong friendship has \_\_\_\_\_ tests of life and death.

- A. gone through    B. got through    C. stood up    D. cleared up

29. \_\_\_\_\_ students are practising \_\_\_\_\_ English with each other at the English corner.

- A. The number of; to speak    B. A great deal of; spoken  
C. A great many; speak    D. A number of; speaking

30. Can you tell us some \_\_\_\_\_ customs in your country? I am deeply interested in it.

- A. popular    B. wonderful    C. native    D. advanced

31. He gave up the plan \_\_\_\_\_ what you had said.

- A. because    B. because of    C. because for    D. because as

32. He asked on the phone \_\_\_\_\_ he could call on her \_\_\_\_\_ evening if she was not able to go to his office then.  
A. whether; that                      B. whether; this                      C. that; that                      D. that; this
33. It was not rare in \_\_\_\_\_ that people in \_\_\_\_\_ fifties were going to university for further education.  
A. 90s; the                      B. the 90s; /                      C. the 90s; one's                      D. the 90s; theirs
34. \_\_\_\_\_, the 21 - year - old girl won three Olympic medals in track events.  
A. to believe or not                      B. Believing it or not  
C. Believe it or not                      D. Whether believe or not
35. After you have used the dictionary, please just put it back it belongs.  
A. where                      B. to which                      C. what                      D. that

**第二节:完形填空(共20小题;每小题1.5分,共30分)**

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

Anne Frank was born in Germany in 1929. As her family was Jewish, her father found that it was hard for them to continue to live in Germany when the Nazis(纳粹), who 36 the Jews very much, came into power in 1933. So they 37 to Amsterdam, Netherlands when Anne was only four years old. In May, 1940, the Germans occupied Netherlands and the Jews there were 38 to work in certain places. On June 12, 1942, Anne Frank's parents gave her a small red - and - white - plaid diary 39 her thirteenth birthday present and on July 6, 1942, her family had to go into hiding. Though they could take very few things with them, Anne brought her diary to her new home, which she called "Secret Annex." For two years when Anne lived in the Annex, she 40 down her thoughts and feelings in her diary. 41 of putting down series of facts 42 most people do, she wrote about her life with the seven other people in hiding, as 43 as the war going on around her and her hopes 44 the future. She 45 her diary her best friend and talked to it about whatever she wanted to. But unfortunately, on August 4, 1944, the Nazis raided(轰炸) the Secret Annex and Anne was arrested and sent to a concentration camp(集中营), 46 she died in March, 1945. Through thick and thin, Anne's father got her dairy 47 in June, 1947 by Contact Publishers, a Dutch firm. Today Anne's Dairy is available 48 fifty - five languages and over 24 million copies have been sold.

This page of diary was written on Thursday 15, June, 1944, in which she wrote about her strong love for nature, which she had hardly been able to see face to face since she began to 49 from the Nazis. Afraid of being caught, she 50 go outdoors and had to stay indoors most of the time. On the night of June 15, she stayed awake 51 until half past eleven just in order to take a good look at the moon for once by herself. She remembered another time five months ago when the dark rainy evening, the wind, the thundering clouds 52 her entirely in their 53. She was so crazy about everything to 54 with nature that she would like to 50 anything for her freedom, but...

- |                        |                 |                |                 |
|------------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 36. A. loved           | B. hated        | C. disagreed   | D. against      |
| 37. A. had             | B. came         | C. moved       | D. settled      |
| 38. A. forced          | B. allowed      | C. promised    | D. had          |
| 39. A. for             | B. on           | C. as          | D. like         |
| 40. A. put             | B. kept         | C. went        | D. turned       |
| 41. A. In place        | B. Because      | C. In case     | D. Instead      |
| 42. A. like            | B. as           | C. so          | D. with         |
| 43. A. long            | B. much         | C. soon        | D. well         |
| 44. A. with            | B. in           | C. for         | D. about        |
| 45. A. regarded        | B. considered   | C. had         | D. knew         |
| 46. A. which           | B. there        | C. where       | D. what         |
| 47. A. to be published | B. published    | C. to publish  | D. publish      |
| 48. A. to              | B. with         | C. by          | D. in           |
| 49. A. keep away       | B. hide away    | C. stay behind | D. hold back    |
| 50. A. didn't dare     | B. dare not     | C. was afraid  | D. dared not to |
| 51. A. for purpose     | B. with purpose | C. on purpose  | D. in purpose   |
| 52. A. kept            | B. held         | C. made        | D. left         |
| 53. A. power           | B. force        | C. energy      | D. strength     |
| 54. A. join            | B. connect      | C. concern     | D. do           |
| 55. A. give in         | B. give up      | C. give away   | D. give out     |

第三部分: 阅读理解( 共 20 小题;每小题 2 分,共 40 分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

A

Am I expected to learn both American English and British English vocabulary? Yes, and add to that Australian English. And any other variety that is useful for your needs. If you intend to study in the United Kingdom, or work for a British company, then obviously you will need to spend more time on British English ( BrE ). If you plan to work in the United States, then you will need to pay attention to American English ( AmE ).

However, let’s make the task a little easier for you. Some differences in BrE/AmE vocabulary are more difficult to deal with than others. ( See the chart. )

In addition to the categories( 种类 ) on the chart, there is another category which could be described as unguessable, but the words are less important to learn. Such differences as aubergine / eggplant, spring onion / scallion, jug / pitcher may be interesting, but you should not give them priority as they are less frequently used.

Category	BrE	AmE
Easy; Known in the United Kingdom but not necessarily in the US.	Chips Biscuit Call box Rubbish Engaged	rench Fries Cookie Telephone booth Garbage Busy
Guessable; You can guess these without too much difficulty.	Tie Autumn Cookery book Gents Motorway	Necktie Fall Cookbook Men’s room Expressway/Freeway
Unguessable; Important to learn both.	Trousers Pants Angry Pavement Queue	Pants Underwear Mad Sidewalk Line

56. When a man says “In the fall, my wife bought me a few more pants”, we know that he is probably from \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Australia                      B. Britain                      C. America                      D. New Zealand
57. When someone says “He’s engaged. Don’t bother him, or he’ll get angry. ”, in AmE it means “He’s \_\_\_\_\_. Don’t bother him, or he’ll get \_\_\_\_\_. ”.  
A. studying; mad              B. married; angry              C. mad; busy                      D. busy; mad
58. What does the underlined word “priority” in the passage mean?  
A. Earlier time.              B. Special attention.              C. Unimportance.              D. Special right.

B

Americans are reputed to be friendly people. Their friendships, however, tend to be shorter and more casual than friendships among people from other cultures. It is not uncommon for Americans to have only one close friend during their lifetime, and consider other “friends” to be just social acquaintances( 泛泛之交 ). This attitude probably has something to do with American mobility and the fact that Americans dislike to be dependent on other people. They incline to “compartmentalize” ( 划分 ) friendships, having “friends at work”, “friends on the softball team. ” “family friends ” and so forth.

Because the United States is a highly active society, full of movement and change, people always seem to be on the go. In this highly charged atmosphere, Americans can sometimes seem abrupt or impatient. They want to get to know you as quickly as possible and then move on to something else. Sometimes, early on, they will ask you questions that you may feel are very personal. No insult is intended; the questions usually grow out of their genuine interest or curiosity, and their impatience to get to the heart of the matter. And the same goes for you. If you don’t understand certain American behavior or you want to know more about them, do not hesitate to ask them questions about themselves. Americans are usually eager to explain all about their country or anything “American” in which

you may be interested. They talk so much that you may become tired of listening. It doesn't matter because Americans tend to be uncomfortable with silence during a conversation. They would rather talk about the weather or the latest sports scores, for instance, than deal with silence.

On the other hand, don't expect Americans to be knowledgeable about international geography or world affairs, unless those subject directly involve the United States. Because the United States is geographically distant from many other nations, some Americans tend not to be aware of what goes on in other parts of the world.

59. According to the passage, Americans' attitude towards friendship is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. unusual to have only one intimate friend  
B. more informal than that in other countries  
C. to regard all friends as only social acquaintances  
D. to divide friends into several grades
60. What can we learn from the passage?  
A. Americans know a lot about international affairs.  
B. Friendships among Americans tend to be more formal.  
C. Americans always seem to be on the move.  
D. Americans like to cooperate with other people.
61. It can be inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Americans want to take part in all kinds of activities  
B. curiosity is the major characteristic of Americans  
C. Americans do not know how to deal with silence  
D. Americans' characters are influenced by their social and geographical environments.
62. Why do Americans tend to ignore the rest of the world?  
A. Because they are not interested in other countries.  
B. Because their country doesn't have many neighboring nations.  
C. Because they are too proud of themselves.  
D. Because they are too busy to learn about other countries.

### C

Many students of English as a foreign language wonder how to build their vocabulary. Like every other aspect of learning, there is no magic pill, no easy way. The only way to add new words to your vocabulary is to work hard at it.

Have you ever noticed that when you discover something for yourself you remember it better than if someone has told it to you? It's the same with building vocabulary. If you can figure out the meaning of a new word without looking it up in a dictionary and you will remember it better. The best way to learn the meaning of a word is to infer it from the context in which it is used, because then you will truly understand it.

When you read and come across a new word, before you run for your dictionary, try to determine its meaning from the way it is used, and the information around it.

The Internet has a wealth of material for building your vocabulary. If you go online and search ESL Vocabulary you will find 1,200,000 entries (词条)! These sites contain exercises, games, flash cards and a countless of other activities.

So, what do you do with these words after you've written them down? Keep a vocabulary journal (日志). When you come across a new word, write it in your journal. Write its meaning in English, then write its meaning in Chinese. Finally write three original English sentences using the word. If possible, ask an English speaker to read your sentences and tell you if you've used the word correctly.

Use your new words when you speak. When you use them, they become yours. New words have no meaning and won't stay with you unless you have a frame of reference for them. Once you have written them, know their meaning and use them, you have created a frame of reference and you are more likely to remember them.

Vocabulary building is hard work, but once you have a word, you have it forever.

63. The best title of the passage probably is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. The Way to Study English  
B. How to Improve Your English  
C. How to Build Your Vocabulary  
D. How to Use English Freely
64. Which of the following is the key factor to master English words?  
A. Putting great effort into them  
B. Proper learning skills  
C. High intelligence.  
D. Important instructions.



65. The underlined phrase “figure out ” in the second paragraph probably has the same meaning as \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. work out                      B. come to                      C. add up to                      D. understand
66. When do we have to do to master a new word?  
A. Write it in your journal and its meaning in English.  
B. Write it in your journal and its meaning in Chinese.  
C. Make three sentences with it and ask an English speaker to correct them.  
D. Write it , know its meaning and use them.

#### D

Go ahead, talk to your dog.

As many a dog owner will prove, our furry friends are listening. Now, for the doubters, there is scientific proof that they understand much of what they hear. A border collie called Rico can fetch at least 200 objects by name, researchers in Germany say. The dog also appears to learn words for new objects as easily as a 3 – year – old child would. Its word – learning skill is as good as that of a parrot or chimpanzee.

In one experiment, the researchers took all 200 items that Rico is supposed to know and divided them randomly into 20 sets of 10 objects each. The dog waited with one of his owners in one room, while an experimenter put a set of 10 objects into another room. Then, the owner told the dog to fetch one of the items. The dog had to go to the other room and bring the object back.

In four trials, Rico got 37 out of 40 commands right. Because the dog couldn't see anyone to get visual clues about what to bring back, the scientists concluded that he must understand the meanings of certain words.

In another experiment, the scientists took one toy that Rico had never seen before and put it in a room with seven toys whose names he already knew. The dog's owner then told him to fetch the object, using a word Rico had never heard.

In 7 out of 10 trials, Rico picked the right object, suggesting that he figured out the answer by process of elimination. A month later, he remembered half of the new names, which further impressed the researchers.

Rico is probably smarter than the average dog, the scientists say. For one thing, he's a border collie, a breed known for its mental abilities. In addition, the 9 – year – old dog has been trained to retrieve toys by their names since he was 9 months old.

It's hard to know if all dogs understand at least some of the words we say. Even if they do, they can't talk back. Still, it wouldn't hurt to sweet – talk your pup every now and then. You might just get a big, wet kiss in return!

67. The passage is probably taken from a book on \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. pets                      B. environment                      C. culture                      D. nutrition
68. It is implied that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Rico is probably cleverer than the average dog  
B. Only a few dogs can talk back to its owner  
C. if a chimpanzee is trained ,it can also recognize the names of objects  
D. All dogs can understand words
69. How long is it since Rico's owner began to train him?  
A. nine months                      B. 3years                      C. over nine years                      D. more than eight years
70. Rico can do all the following except \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. understanding the meanings of certain words.  
B. picking the right object by process of elimination  
C. remembering all of the new names he learned  
D. retrieving toys by their names

#### E

We bet that on cold wintry days, many of you love to stay in your warm home and, every now and then, come out into the kitchen for a snack. Unfortunately, plenty of creepy – crawly critters (爬行动物) like to do the same thing!

Winter is the time when bugs (虫子) invade your house without an invitation. The season can be tough for such creatures. In winter the air is cold, the ground is hard and many trees have no leaves. So bugs do what they have to do to survive.

Monarch butterflies head south to warmer climates. Ants crowd in deep underground colonies and eat food they

have been storing all year. Many insects go into a deep sleep called diapause. There're different kinds of diapause, but all are similar to hibernation, a time when bigger animals become inactive in the cold. Insects go into an inactive period, too, but it often isn't when the temperature drops.

They rely on more dependable signals in the environment. For example, many insects can tell how much sunlight there's each day. They use that to tell them when to shut down. Bugs are cold – blooded, meaning that their inside temperature is the same as the outside. They can't move much when it gets below 40 degrees Fahrenheit. So they search for any warm place.

They're looking for protection. These guys have been doing this for 300 million years, so they don't really know they're coming into your house. The home is a recent event in terms of their evolutionary behavior. They enter through tiny cracks or come in unnoticed on your clothes or shoes. Remember that they may be invading your homes for warmth and food, but they don't care about humans.

71. What is the purpose of the first paragraph?  
A. To point out that humans like to stay at home in winter.  
B. To mean that humans and bugs have the same living habits.  
C. To mean that bugs will invade the house for their winter.  
D. To put forward the idea that bugs are not welcome in winter.
72. According to the text, what is diapause?  
A. It is the same as the animals' hibernation.  
B. It often appears in warm areas all the year.  
C. It is done to keep bugs active in winter.  
D. It is a deep sleep similar to hibernation.
73. What often decides bugs' diapause?  
A. The lower local temperatures.  
B. The amounts of sunlight.  
C. Kinds of environmental signals.  
D. The insects' inside temperature.
74. According to the text, bugs invade humans' homes to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. attack humans  
B. look for enough food  
C. seek for protection  
D. show their evolutionary results
75. What would be the best title for the text?  
A. Bugs' life on cold wintry days  
B. Why bugs invade your home in winter?  
C. Good relations between humans and bugs  
D. What does diapause mean?

第 I 卷答题纸															
题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
答案															
题号	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
答案															
题号	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
答案															
题号	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
答案															
题号	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
答案															

第 II 卷 ( 共 35 分 )

第四部分: 写作 ( 共两节, 35 分 )

第一节: 任务型读写 ( 共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分 )

阅读下面短文, 根据所读内容在表格中的空白处填入恰当的单词。

注意: 每个空格只填一个单词。

Although many Chinese students say that their knowledge of English grammar is good, most would admit that their spoken English is poor. Whenever I speak to some Chinese students, they always say, “My spoken English is poor.” However, their spoken English does not have to remain “poor.” I would like to suggest that there may be

some reasons for their problems with spoken English.

First, they fail to find suitable words to express themselves due to a limited vocabulary. Obviously the better answer is to expand their vocabulary. However, you can speak with a limited vocabulary, if your attitude is positive. Others will follow you as long as you use the words that you know.

Second, they are afraid of making mistakes. Sometimes they make mistakes when they are speaking because they are shy and nervous. Yet students should remember that their goal should be FLUENCY NOT ACCURACY. Your aim in writing is to be accurate following the rules for grammar and using them to get your message across. But to talk to someone in English, as quickly and well as you can, even though sometimes you may use a wrong word or tense, but it doesn't matter because the person you are speaking to will understand and forgive you for any mistakes he hears.

The third reason is that not enough attention is paid to listening. You have one mouth but two ears! All that hearing is necessary for you to start speaking.

Fourth, most Chinese students are reactive rather than proactive(预先主动的) language learners. Instead of actively seeking out opportunities to improve their spoken English they passively wait for speaking opportunities to come to them and wonder why their English always remains poor. If you have this proactive outlook, then, you will see English opportunities wherever you go.

If you do not use your English beyond the classroom you will forget the English you know. Remember : USE IT OR LOSE IT! You can learn how to speak English better by speaking English more.

Title: Some reasons for their problems with spoken English

Reasons	Context
76 of vocabulary	You have to 77 their vocabulary
	You should take a positive attitude towards 78 English.
79 about making mistakes	Shyness and 80 make it easy to make mistakes.
	Fluency is more 81
82 of attention while listening	All that hearing is necessary for you to start speaking
83 of proactive outlook	As language learners, most Chinese students are 84 instead of being of active.
	You should take 85 of all opportunities to improve your spoken English.

第二节:书面表达(满分 25 分)

- 请根据所给提示,以“交友”为题,用英语写一篇 100 字左右的短文,题目自拟。
1. 人需要朋友,有许多工作需要合作。人们在生活中有许多方面需要帮助;
  2. 社会越来越复杂(complicated),无论我们走到哪里,都离不开朋友。我们既需要互相帮助,更需要友好;
  3. 朋友不但给你帮助,而且给你生活的乐趣;
  4. 和朋友一起外出、游览,增强协作能力。
- 注意:
1. 字数 120 左右;
  2. 不要逐句翻译提示;可适当增加情节,使短文连贯。


准考证号

姓名

班级

学校


一轮·精确导考

Yi Lun Jing Que Dao Kao

必修 1 Unit 3 ~ Unit 5

(共 150 分,考试时间 120 分钟)

第 I 卷(共 115 分)

第一部分:听力(共两节,30 分)

第一节:(共 5 小题;每小题 1.5 分,共 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,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. How will the two speakers go to London?

A. By car. B. By air. C. By train.
2. Why can't the woman take her holiday?

A. The plan has been canceled. B. She has to take a training. C. She is busy with her new job.
3. How long will the girl stay with her parents?

A. For one month. B. For two months. C. For three weeks.
4. What does the man mean?

A. He is willing to answer the questions. B. He is not interested in answering the questions. C. He refuses to answer the questions.
5. Why did the woman buy a heavy coat for Jimmy?

A. Winter is coming soon. B. Jimmy will go into the mountains. C. Jimmy has caught a cold.

第二节:(共 15 小题,每小题 1.5 分,共 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话后有几个小题,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。听每段对话或独白前,你将有时间阅读各小题,每小题 5 秒钟;听完后,各个小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

(注:此处放 5 组听力,共 15 道题目,题号从 6-20)

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6-8 小题。

6. Why is the man going to Hong Kong?

A. He's moving there. B. He'll go there for business. C. He'll spend holidays with his family.
7. What does the woman think of the people in Hong Kong?

A. Wonderful. B. Interesting. C. Exciting.
8. What is the weather like in Hong Kong at this time of year?

A. Cool and dry. B. Cool and damp. C. Hot and wet.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 9-11 小题。

9. What is the topic of the dialogue?

A. A weekend. B. Life in the country. C. Traveling with friends.
10. Where did Alice spend the nights in the country?

A. In a farmer's. B. In the open air. C. In a hotel.
11. How long did it take Alice to come back from the country?

A. Half an hour. B. Four hours. C. Four hours and a half.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 12-14 小题。

12. What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

A. Teacher and student. B. Husband and wife. C. Manager and secretary.
13. Where are the two speakers going?

A. The airport. B. The railway station. C. The bus station.
14. Why do the speakers call Brenda?

A. To ask her to change clothes. B. To ask her when Mother arrives. C. To ask her if she can go with them.

听第9段材料,回答第15-17小题。

15. What time will the woman have to arrive at the airport?

A. 7: 15.

B. 7: 50.

C. 18: 15.

16. What can we know about traveling in the States from the dialogue?

A. Most people travel by bus.

B. The cheapest way is to travel by ship.

C. Traveling by train costs very much.

17. Which of the following will the woman do during her stay in the US?

A. Visit her classmates.

B. Study in a university.

C. See the man's grandparents.

听第10段材料,回答第18-20小题。

18. When did Grandma Moses turn to painting?

A. At the age of 76.

B. At the age of 39.

C. At the age of 101.

19. What did Grandma Moses do before she became an artist?

A. She sold other artists' works in a shop.

B. She worked on her farm.

C. She taught at a school.

20. What is the story mainly about?

A. A famous American artist.

B. Making money from painting.

C. Collecting paintings.

## 第二部分:英语知识运用(共两节,45分)

第一节:单项填空(共15小题,每小题1分,共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. Though he failed many times in election, he never lost \_\_\_\_\_ heart and at last he was elected \_\_\_\_\_ president of the USA.

A. /; a

B. a; the

C. his; the

D. /; /

22. It seems that most people \_\_\_\_\_ watching football games to playing it.

A. like

B. prefer

C. enjoy

D. love

23. Many people trust Joe and think highly of him, but \_\_\_\_\_ I think he is actually dishonest.

A. generally

B. specially

C. especially

D. personally

24. People may have many different opinions about Karen, but I admire her. \_\_\_\_\_, she is a great musician.

A. After all

B. As a result

C. In other words

D. As usual

25. We don't need to do extra work this evening. The day's work is almost \_\_\_\_\_ now.

A. at the end

B. at an end

C. at one end

D. at our end

26. In that big fire all their houses were \_\_\_\_\_, so they had to build new ones.

A. hurt

B. harmed

C. injured

D. destroyed

27. "After World War II, many of the cities there \_\_\_\_\_," our guide said.

A. lied in ruin

B. lay in ruins

C. lay in ruin

D. lying in ruins

28. \_\_\_\_\_ seen the film, so everybody wants to see it.

A. All the students haven't

B. Any students haven't

C. As nobody has

D. None of us has

29. It was ten years ago \_\_\_\_\_ that republic was \_\_\_\_\_.

A. when; set up

B. that; came into being

C. when; founded

D. that; founded

30. \_\_\_\_\_ I wrote a little poem, I confidently placed it right on my father's plate.

A. The first time

B. At first

C. It was the first time

D. For the first time

31. \_\_\_\_\_ to train his daughter in English, he put an ad like this in the paper, "\_\_\_\_\_, an English teacher for a ten-year-old girl."

A. Determined; Wanted

B. Determined; Wanting

C. Determine; Wanted

D. Determining; Wanting

32. Everybody in my family believes that my sister is equal \_\_\_\_\_ our old sick grandmother.

A. to take care of

B. to taking care of

C. with taking care of

D. taking care of

33. Selecting a mobile phone for personal use is no easy task because the technology \_\_\_\_\_ so rapidly.

A. will change

B. have changed

C. will have changed

D. is changing

34. —I'd like a cup of coffee, please.

—How do you like it?

—\_\_\_\_\_.

A. I like it very much

B. I like it black

C. It tastes a bit bitter

D. I won't tell you

35. Last summer we visited the West Lake, \_\_\_\_\_ Hangzhou is famous in the world.

A. for which

B. for that

C. in which

D. what

## 第二节:完形填空(共20小题;每小题1.5分,共30分)

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

Travel in most of Europe is easy. An agreement between the 15 European Union countries in 1995 means that citizens from most European countries can travel across borders without needing a visa.

Each of the 12 countries that has 36 its own currency (货币) to accept the euro has its own 37. So how have these countries been able to 38? And how has each country prepared for the birth of this new currency? Firstly, many people in Europe, 39 in west Europe, speak English. The European Convention on Human Rights says that all people have a 40 to learn and use their traditional language.

But at the European Central Bank in Frankfurt, Germany, the official language for all business is 41. And every European country requires students to study English for many years at 42. Other languages may be offered, too. But English is a 43.

"If I meet someone, I try Spanish. Then I try 44. And if it's not 45, I say 'Hello'. That's the signal, and we communicate no matter what country we come from." Said Maria Ortega, a ski instructor in the Pyrenees, 46 French and Spanish are mainly used.

Each country has its own 47 culture. Though the French may be famous for their 1,000 types of cheese and the Greeks are known to 48 olive oil on everything, most people in Europe like 49 strong coffee on their breakfast table. Another drink is held 50 throughout the continent. Europe's vineyards (葡萄园) may be famous, but the real drink of Europe is 51. Europeans consume tons of it.

Football, of course, also helps to 52 all of Europe. Many fans are obsessed (着迷) with 53 and with international stars. David Beckham, of England's Manchester United, is a hero to Europeans in the same 54 that Michael Jordan is to 55.

- |                      |               |                 |                 |
|----------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 36. A. given up      | B. ended up   | C. agreed with  | D. started with |
| 37. A. money         | B. right      | C. border       | D. culture      |
| 38. A. meet          | B. unite      | C. travel       | D. accept       |
| 39. A. specially     | B. generally  | C. particularly | D. normally     |
| 40. A. chance        | B. right      | C. wish         | D. place        |
| 41. A. French        | B. German     | C. English      | D. Spanish      |
| 42. A. school        | B. work       | C. home         | D. table        |
| 43. A. subject       | B. tool       | C. need         | D. must         |
| 44. A. English       | B. French     | C. German       | D. Greek        |
| 45. A. listening     | B. spoken     | C. working      | D. heard        |
| 46. A. as            | B. where      | C. since        | D. whose        |
| 47. A. food          | B. art        | C. drink        | D. life         |
| 48. A. add           | B. spread     | C. spend        | D. put          |
| 49. A. a kind of     | B. a lot of   | C. a cup of     | D. a taste of   |
| 50. A. in common     | B. in general | C. in need      | D. in special   |
| 51. A. beer          | B. wine       | C. coffee       | D. soup         |
| 52. A. attract       | B. tie        | C. play         | D. watch        |
| 53. A. opera         | B. bread      | C. music        | D. football     |
| 54. A. direction     | B. level      | C. way          | D. game         |
| 55. A. basketballers | B. British    | C. athletes     | D. Americans    |

## 第三部分:阅读理解(共20小题;每小题2分,共40分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

### A

He has lived through countless dangers but time may be running out for the Palestinian (巴勒斯坦) leader, Yasser Arafat.

On September 11, Israel (以色列) announced its decision to remove him, following several Palestinian suicide bomb attacks on Israel. "He should take some responsibility for the killings," an Israeli official said. "He has done nothing to stop the terrorist groups."

But the decision has angered many other countries. China said that Arafat is the true leader, elected by the Palestinian people, and removing him would harm the peace in the Middle East. This view is shared by other governments.

Arafat himself said: "They can kill me, but never get me out of my country." He has spent most of his life in danger as the chief target (目标) of Israel. But, just like a cat with nine lives, Arafat escaped every time.

For years he has made a practice of sleeping in a different bed each night, thinking a moving target is harder to hit.

In 1985, Israel sent fighter planes to kill Arafat. The wild bombing destroyed his old headquarters (总部) in Tunis but Arafat himself was unhurt.

In 1992, the aircraft in which he was flying over north Africa broke in two during a crash landing. The crew was killed but he managed to remain alive.

What is so unbelievable is that he always remains calm in great danger.

Israeli tanks and helicopters attacked his headquarters in Ramallah in December, 2001. When they saw the attackers coming, Arafat's bodyguards ignored his orders to stay still and carried him to safety underground. Seconds later, several bombs exploded nearby. Though safe, his bodyguards were so scared they were soaked in sweat.

But Arafat, with Israeli tanks only 200 metres away, showed no fear at all. He stayed in the damaged office, contacting foreign leaders in hope of preventing further attacks from Israel.

All these experiences have made him a mysterious man, and one of the world's most legendary (传奇式的) leaders.

But has he used up the last of his nine lives? Only time will tell.

56. What is the main idea of the story?

- A. Arafat was in danger again after Israel's decision to remove him.
- B. Arafat faced dangers without fear.
- C. Arafat was one of the most legendary leaders in the world.
- D. Arafat may have used up the last of his nine lives.

57. Which is not one of the reasons that Arafat managed to live through countless dangers?

- A. Luck.
- B. He was very careful.
- C. He kept a clear head in danger.
- D. He had mysterious powers.

58. Arafat's answer to Israeli decision showed \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. that he wasn't afraid of danger
- B. his determination to stay in his own country
- C. that he has belief in himself
- D. both A and B

### B

His first fight was for the equal rights of black people in South Africa. Then, as the first black president he fought to unite the country and organize the government. Now Nelson Mandela has set his sights on a new enemy, AIDS.

On March 19 the 82-year-old, former president, hosted his second AIDS-awareness concert. He warned that 25 million people in Africa were already infected (感染) with the fatal disease.

Mandela was born in a small village in South Africa in 1918. He was adopted (收养) by the chief of his tribe (部族) and could have been a chief himself and lived a happy country life.

But he refused to be a chief when his people lived under racial discrimination (种族歧视). He decided to fight for equal rights for all the people in South Africa. Before 1990, under the country's Racial Segregation Law (种族隔离法), coloured and white people lived separately. Black people were treated unfairly even when taking a bus. Blacks had to stand at the back of the bus to make room for white people even when there were only a few of them on board.

For his opposition (反对) to the system Mandela was arrested (被捕) and spent 27 years in prison. He was freed in 1990 and became the president of the country after the first elections were held in which everyone could vote.

Mandela was not only a political fighter who attacked with speeches. He was also a trained boxer (拳击手) and fought in the ring when he was young.

"Although I did not enjoy the violence of boxing, I was interested in how one moved one's body to protect oneself, how one used a strategy both to attack and retreat (撤退)," he wrote in his autobiography.

As a skilful fighter, he chose music as his weapon against AIDS. He hopes to win another victory against AIDS.

59. Nelson Mandela succeeded in doing the following except \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. winning the equal rights for the black people in South Africa
- B. uniting South Africa
- C. organizing a government in South Africa
- D. controlling the spread of AIDS

60. If Nelson Mandela hadn't fought against racial discrimination, he \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. could easily have been the president of South Africa
- B. could still have lived a happy life
- C. could have been in a difficult situation
- D. would have been an excellent boxer

61. It can be inferred that Nelson Mandela \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. continues to help the black people with the political struggle
- B. is taking a position in a music group
- C. is taking on the world's greatest fight against AIDS
- D. is preparing for the next election of president

62. Which statement can best describe the life of Nelson Mandela?

- A. Struggle is his life.
- B. Sports make his fame.
- C. Fight for equal rights.
- D. Great fighter against government.

### C

Are you single and dreaming of an exciting voyage vacation, but unsure of the next step? You're not alone! Many single travelers wonder which voyage will have the most singles on board, how they'll meet other singles, what the voyage will cost and whether they'll enjoy themselves.

Our hosted singles voyage is ideal for singles of all ages. No other form of travel affords as many opportunities to meet people and make friends. In fact, our Singles Division can help you find a singles voyage on a ship that's just right for you and make sure you meet many other singles on board.

We've scheduled singles voyage on sailings throughout 2005, to all of the world's greatest destinations. And we've selected popular itineraries(旅行路线) on large, newer ships for different audiences, so you can find one that suits your tastes.

If you're looking for a roommate to cut costs, our Match Program can pair you with a same-sex single in one state-room(on hosted sailings only), enabling us to offer you the same per person pricing that couples receive. We guarantee to find you a roommate, whenever you sign-up before the cut-off date. If we don't, you only need pay the per person, double occupancy rate. If you prefer the privacy of your own stateroom, the single supplement rates will apply.

Either way, we'll provide our own onboard host to organize singles cocktail parties, mixers, games, single-mingle dining and more. Once you've booked your voyage, we'll also give you private access to our singles chat site where you can get to know other singles before you depart.

We expect our staterooms on these sailings will fill quickly, so please book early to avoid disappointment. To get started, click on any singles voyage in the calendar to the left. Hope to see you onboard!

Note: If you can't take advantage of one of our hosted singles cruises but still wish to travel as a single, click here for more information.

63. The voyage which is strongly recommended in the text is for \_\_\_\_\_

- A. young singles
- B. singles of all ages who want to meet people and make friend
- C. single travelers
- D. singles who intend to go to the world's greatest destinations

64. What can Match Program do for travelers according to the text?

- A. To match a single man with a proper woman.
- B. To match a single woman with a proper man.
- C. To have a match between same sex singles in one room.
- D. To pair a willing person with a same sex single in one room.

65. Which activity is NOT included in the voyage?

- A. Having singles cocktail parties.
- B. Having private access to our singles chat site.
- C. Mixers, games, single mingle dining etc.
- D. Finding a roommate.

66. The text probably comes from \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a guide book
- B. an ad on newspaper
- C. a website
- D. a magazine

### D

Most earthquakes occur within the upper 15 miles of the earth's surface. But earthquakes can and do occur at all depths to about 460 miles. Their number decreases as the depth increases. At about 460 miles one earthquake occurs only every few years. Near the surface earthquakes may run as high as 100 in a month, but the yearly average does not vary much. In comparison with the total number of earthquakes each year, the number of disastrous earthquakes is very small.

The extent of the disaster in an earthquake depends on many factors. If you carefully build a toy house with an erect set, it will still stand no matter how much you shake the table. But if you build a toy house with a pack of cards, a slight shake of the table will make it fall. An earthquake in Agadir, Morocco, was not strong enough to be recorded on distant instruments, but it completely destroyed the city. Many stronger earthquakes have done comparatively little damage. If a building is well constructed and built on solid ground, it will resist an earthquake. Most deaths in earthquakes have been due to faulty building construction or poor building sites. A third and very serious factor is panic. When people rush out into narrow streets, more deaths will result.

The United Nations has played an important part in reducing the damage done by earthquakes. It has sent a team of experts to all countries known to be affected by earthquakes. Working with local geologists and engineers, the experts have studied the nature of the ground and the type of most practical building code for the local area. If followed, these suggestions will make disastrous earthquakes almost a thing of the past.

There is one type of earthquake disaster that little can be done about. This is the disaster caused by seismic sea waves, or tsunamis. (These are often called tidal waves, but the name is incorrect. They have nothing to do with tides.)

In certain areas, earthquakes take place beneath the sea. These submarine earthquakes sometimes give rise to seismic sea waves. The waves are not noticeable out at sea because of their long wave length. But when they roll into



harbors, they pile up into walls of water 6 to 60 feet high. The Japanese call them “tsunamis”, meaning “harbor waves”, because they reach a sizable height only in harbors.

Tsunamis travel fairly slowly, at speeds up to 500 miles an hour. An adequate warning system is in use to warn all shores likely to be reached by the waves.

But this only enables people to leave the threatened shores for higher ground. There is no way to stop the oncoming wave.

67. Which of the following CANNOT be concluded from the passage?

- A. The number of earthquakes is closely related to depth.
- B. Roughly the same number of earthquakes occur each year.
- C. Earthquakes are impossible at depths over 460 miles.
- D. Earthquakes are most likely to occur near the surfaces.

68. The destruction of Agadir is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. faulty building construction
- B. an earthquake's strength
- C. widespread panic in earthquakes
- D. ineffective instruments

69. The United Nations' experts are supposed to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. construct strong buildings
- B. put forward proposals
- C. detect disastrous earthquakes
- D. monitor earthquakes

70. The significance of the slow speed of tsunamis is that people may \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. notice them out at sea
- B. find ways to stop them
- C. be warned early enough
- D. develop warning systems

**E**

The largest earthquake (magnitude 里氏 9.5) of the 20th century happened on May 22, 1960 off the coast of South Central Chile.

It generated(生成) one of the most destructive Pacific-wide tsunamis(海啸). Near the generating area, both the earthquake and the tsunami were very much destructive, particularly in the coastal area from Concepcion to the south end of Isla(岛) Chiloe. The largest tsunami damage occurred at Isla Chiloe—the coastal area closest to the epicenter(震中). Huge tsunami waves measuring as high as 25 meters arrived within 10 to 15 minutes after the earthquake, killing at least two hundred people, sinking all the boats, and flooding half a kilometer inland.

There was large damage and loss of life at Concepcion, Chile's top industrial city. Near the city of Valdivia, the earthquake and following aftershocks generated landslides which killed 18 people. At the port city of Valparaiso, a city of 200,000, many buildings collapsed. A total of 130,000 houses were destroyed—one in every three in the earthquake zone and nearly 2,000,000 people were left homeless.

Total damage losses, including to agriculture and to industry, were estimated(估计) to be over a half billion dollars. The total number of death related with both the tsunami and the earthquake was never found accurately for the region. Estimates of deaths reached between 490 to 5,7002 with no distinction(差别) as to how many deaths were caused by the earthquake and how many were caused by the tsunami. However, it is believed that most of the deaths in Chile were caused by the tsunami.

71. Where did the largest tsunami damage occurred?

- A. Concepcion
- B. Isla Chiloe
- C. Valdivia
- D. Valparaiso

72. What can we learn about the tsunami waves generated by the earthquake?

- A. The tsunami waves as high as 25 meters arrived immediately after the earthquake.
- B. The tsunami waves killed 200 people and sank all boats.
- C. The tsunami waves were very destructive.
- D. The tsunami waves flooded half of the inland.

73. What is generally thought the main cause of deaths in Chile?

- A. landslides
- B. the tsunami
- C. aftershocks
- D. the magnitude 9.5 earthquake

74. What is the total number of deaths in the earthquake?

- A. 2,000,000
- B. between 490 to 57,002
- C. 200,000
- D. it was hard to know.

75. What does the underlined word “collapsed” probably mean?

- A. was destroyed
- B. caught fire
- C. was flooded
- D. sank