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# 阶段综合测试卷 (一)

( Unit 9—Unit 10 )

## 第一卷

### I. 听力理解

#### 第一节

根据所听对话, 从所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。(听一遍)(1分×10=10分)

- (     ) 1. Who did best of the three in the maths examination?  
A. Bill.                      B. Lin Tao.                      C. Jim.
- (     ) 2. What is Miss Smith?  
A. She is an artist.  
B. She is a teacher.  
C. She is a scientist.
- (     ) 3. What will the girl do tonight?  
A. She'll come to the party.  
B. She'll go over her lessons.  
C. She'll go to the concert.
- (     ) 4. When did the woman leave college?  
A. In 1985.                      B. In 1987.                      C. In 1982.
- (     ) 5. How many times does Kate's mother teach you in a week?  
A. Seven times a week.  
B. Three times a week.  
C. Six times a week.
- (     ) 6. What are they talking about?  
A. They're talking about England.  
B. They're talking about Japan.  
C. They're talking about some foreign languages.
- (     ) 7. When will Martin be back?  
A. Next year.  
B. Next week.  
C. Next month.
- (     ) 8. When was Thomas Edison born?  
A. He was born in 1847.  
B. He was born in 1931.  
C. He was born in 1874.

( ) 9. Where does Mr Green come from?

- A. He comes from England.
- B. He comes from America.
- C. He comes from Australia.

( ) 10. What does Lucy's father do?

- A. He's a teacher.
- B. He's a scientist.
- C. He's an engineer.

### 第二节

根据所听到的对话或独白, 从所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。(听两遍)(2 分 × 5 = 10 分)

( ) 11. Jack London was from \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. London
- B. the USA
- C. France

( ) 12. Jack London was a famous \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. worker
- B. teacher
- C. writer

( ) 13. In \_\_\_\_\_, he found something useful for his books and stories.

- A. the north of America
- B. the west of America
- C. the west of Australia

( ) 14. He became rich and famous when he was \_\_\_\_\_ years old.

- A. twelve
- B. over twenty
- C. forty

( ) 15. He began to work in \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 1888
- B. 1897
- C. 1916

### II. 词汇和语法知识 (1 分 × 30 = 30 分)

( ) 16. — Can I help you, madam?

— I'm looking for \_\_\_\_\_ pair of shoes for my daughter.

- A. the
- B. an
- C. a
- D. some

( ) 17. Mr Wang will \_\_\_\_\_ Beijing for Wuhan next month.

- A. start
- B. come
- C. leave
- D. go

( ) 18. Han Mei prefers studying English \_\_\_\_\_ studying Japanese.

- A. to
- B. in
- C. on
- D. with

( ) 19. Jenny's skirt is very nice. I know it was sent by a friend of \_\_\_\_\_ on her birthday.

- A. she
- B. her's
- C. her
- D. hers

( ) 20. Miss Hart wrote \_\_\_\_\_ grammar book last year.

- A. an eighty-thousand-word
- B. a eighty thousands word
- C. an eighty-thousands-word
- D. a eighty thousands words

- ( ) 21. — What's the weather \_\_\_\_\_ the day after tomorrow?  
— The radio says that it'll be cloudy.  
A. from                      B. like                      C. for                      D. about
- ( ) 22. Please give me the reason \_\_\_\_\_ you were late for class.  
A. what                      B. why                      C. when                      D. how
- ( ) 23. This is the \_\_\_\_\_ place that I have ever seen.  
A. dirty                      B. dirtier                      C. dirtiest                      D. dirties
- ( ) 24. — When \_\_\_\_\_ able to give us the right answer, this evening or tomorrow morning?  
— Tomorrow morning.  
A. will you be                      B. did you do  
C. will you do                      D. have you been
- ( ) 25. If you want to be thinner and healthier, you'd better eat \_\_\_\_\_ food and take \_\_\_\_\_ exercise.  
A. more; fewer                      B. more; less  
C. fewer; more                      D. less; more
- ( ) 26. Nothing in the world is \_\_\_\_\_ if you set your mind to do it.  
A. impossible                      B. wonderful  
C. interesting                      D. necessary
- ( ) 27. Mr. Wang \_\_\_\_\_ 90,000 *yuan* for his new car last year.  
A. took                      B. paid                      C. cost                      D. spent
- ( ) 28. Anne told me that she \_\_\_\_\_ America twice.  
A. had gone to                      B. had been to  
C. has gone to                      D. has been to
- ( ) 29. The sun \_\_\_\_\_ when we got there.  
A. raised                      B. had raised  
C. had risen                      D. rises
- ( ) 30. A million dollars is a large \_\_\_\_\_ money to such a small company.  
A. many                      B. amount of  
C. lots of                      D. number of
- ( ) 31. Mrs Hart stood up \_\_\_\_\_ she had something to say.  
A. as if                      B. while  
C. that                      D. how
- ( ) 32. \_\_\_\_\_ it is today! Let's go fishing, shall we?  
A. How fine weather                      B. What fine weather  
C. How a fine weather                      D. What a fine weather
- ( ) 33. Now \_\_\_\_\_ I've seen how he lives, I know why he needs so much money.  
A. when                      B. after  
C. that                      D. what

- ( ) 34. Please tell my science teacher that I can't hand in my homework this afternoon, \_\_\_\_\_ the computer deleted my work \_\_\_\_\_ it was shut down improperly.  
A. before; when  
B. when; as soon as  
C. since; while  
D. because; when
- ( ) 35. It's unfair that a student who spends nights going over his lessons only gets \_\_\_\_\_ a cheater at exams.  
A. the same score like  
B. the same score as  
C. such score that  
D. the same score that
- ( ) 36. Internet enables the people all over the world \_\_\_\_\_ each other easily.  
A. communicated from  
B. communicating with  
C. to communicate with  
D. communicate to
- ( ) 37. Nothing can change the fact that today's students need \_\_\_\_\_ by a qualified, skilled and enthusiastic teaching force.  
A. to be teaching  
B. to teach  
C. taught  
D. to be taught
- ( ) 38. Many kinds of goods \_\_\_\_\_ in the windows of the department store.  
A. are displayed  
B. are displaying  
C. displayed  
D. will display
- ( ) 39. — Would you please tell us \_\_\_\_\_ your country in the last ten years?  
— With pleasure.  
A. how has happened in  
B. what has happened to  
C. what was happened with  
D. how did it happen
- ( ) 40. The problem is \_\_\_\_\_ come first in the examination often may not be the best in their studies.  
A. how the students who  
B. that the students who  
C. whether the students  
D. who the students that
- ( ) 41. Something must be wrong with the light switch in the washroom. I get a shock \_\_\_\_\_ I touch it.  
A. whenever  
B. however  
C. whatever  
D. wherever
- ( ) 42. They all shouted \_\_\_\_\_ fun it was to have the party on the top of the hill.  
A. that  
B. what  
C. how  
D. which
- ( ) 43. The bridge was broken after the heavy storm. I saw some workers \_\_\_\_\_ it

yesterday.

A. repairing

B. fitting

C. making

D. suiting

- ( ) 44. In 1271 Marco Polo and his brother traveled through the Silk Road, \_\_\_\_\_ the trade route of the Chinese and Arab traders, to visit China.

A. which was used to be

B. where used to being

C. that used to be

D. which used to be

- ( ) 45. — What if I \_\_\_\_\_ in a traffic jam or something else happens and I'm going to be really late for the dinner party?

— You'd better \_\_\_\_\_ you're coming, but you'll be late.

A. got caught; called to say

B. get catch; calling to say

C. get caught; call and say

D. get caught; to call and say

III. 完形填空 (1 分 × 20 = 20 分)

( A )

Time spent in a bookshop can be enjoyable. If you go to a 46 shop, no assistant will come near to you and say, "Can I help you?" You 47 buy anything you don't want. You may try to find out 48 the book you want is. But if you fail, the assistant will lead you there and then he will go away. It 49 that he is not interested in selling any books at all.

There is a story which tells us about a good shop. A medical student 50 a very useful book in the shop, 51 it was too expensive for him to buy. He couldn't get it from the library, either. So every afternoon, he went there to read 52 at a time. One day, however, he couldn't find the 53 from its usual place and he was just 54 when he saw an assistant signing to him. To his surprise, the assistant pointed to the book in a 55, "I put it there so as not to be sold out." said the assistant. Then he left the students to go on with his reading.

( ) 46. A. good

B. bad

C. cheap

D. expensive

( ) 47. A. shouldn't

B. needn't

C. mustn't

D. can't

( ) 48. A. what

B. which

C. where

D. when

( ) 49. A. looks

B. says

C. tells

D. seems

( ) 50. A. bought

B. found

C. read

D. took

( ) 51. A. but

B. and

C. so

D. or

( ) 52. A. little

B. a little

C. few

D. a few

( ) 53. A. book

B. shop

C. assistant

D. shopkeeper

( ) 54. A. shouting

B. crying

C. finding

D. leaving

- ( ) 55. A. hand                      B. pocket                      C. corner                      D. street

( B )

Hawaii is famous for its beautiful beaches. Every year water sports, especially surfing and water skiing attract many 56 to the island.

Hawaii has been a magical name to people who like to 57 for many years. People on 58 sides of the Pacific Ocean (太平洋), in Japan and in American, dream of 59 these beautiful islands in the middle of the ocean. In the tropical (热带的) lands, the sun drops like a ball of golden fire into the sea, and it drops so 60 that you can almost see it move. The sun leaves behind a glow (落日余辉) that lights the sky in the quiet water.

People often have a quiet, enjoyable time walking along the water. This scenery is not very different from the 61 beauty that greeted the first tourists to these islands centuries ago. They came in canoes (独木舟) not much bigger than small boats.

They 62 the beautiful white sand beaches and the waving palm trees (棕榈树), but there were no grand 63 like the ones we see today. The first people came to Hawaii nearly two thousand years ago, but skyscraper (摩天大楼) hotels were only built in the last 25 years. Now aeroplanes make it 64 to fly to Hawaii for a weekend from Tokyo or San Francisco.

65 people come from, they really want to see the earliest beauty of Hawaii. They want to see the lovely beaches and the mountains which are almost hidden by the tall hotels.

- ( ) 56. A. tourists                      B. students                      C. workers                      D. scientists  
( ) 57. A. visit                      B. discover                      C. travel                      D. watch  
( ) 58. A. both                      B. each                      C. either                      D. every  
( ) 59. A. meeting                      B. seeing                      C. finding                      D. playing  
( ) 60. A. happily                      B. quietly                      C. heavily                      D. quickly  
( ) 61. A. interesting                      B. surprising                      C. exciting                      D. moving  
( ) 62. A. looked                      B. invented                      C. made                      D. found  
( ) 63. A. schools                      B. hotels                      C. factories                      D. hospitals  
( ) 64. A. impossible                      B. necessary                      C. possible                      D. important  
( ) 65. A. Wherever                      B. Whatever                      C. However                      D. Whenever

IV. 阅读理解 (2分×20=40分)

( A )

Bamboo is one of nature's most surprising plants. Many people call this plant a tree, but it is a kind of grass.

Like other kinds of grass, a bamboo plant may be cut very low to the ground, but it will grow back very quickly. A Japanese scientist reported one bamboo plant which grew 1.5 meters (4 feet) in 24 hours! Bamboo grows almost everywhere in the world except Europe. There are more than 1,000 kinds of bamboo.

Not all bamboo looks the same. Some bamboo plants are very thin. They may only grow to be a few centimeters wide while others may grow to more than 30 centimeters (1 foot) across.

This plant also comes in different colors, from yellow to black to green.

Bamboo has been used to make many things such as hats and kitchen tools. Because it is strong, bamboo is also used to build buildings.

Many Asian countries have used bamboo for hundreds of years. They often used bamboo for buildings and supporting new buildings and bridges while they are being built.

In Africa, poor farmers are taught how to find water using bamboo. These African countries need cheap way to find water because they have no money, and their fields often die from no rain and no water. Bamboo pipes help poor farmers bring water to their thirsty fields without spending a lot of money.

- ( ) 66. How is bamboo like grass?
- A. It grows quickly. B. It's wood.  
C. It is easy to cut. D. It is very thin.
- ( ) 67. Though you can see bamboo everywhere, it doesn't grow \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in China B. in Europe  
C. on mountains D. in Africa
- ( ) 68. Why is bamboo used by African poor farmers?
- A. Because it is cheap.  
B. Because it has different colors.  
C. Because it is strong.  
D. Because it is used by Asians.
- ( ) 69. Bamboo pipe can \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. make money B. be trees  
C. grow quickly D. carry water
- ( ) 70. In Asia, bamboo has been used for \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a short time  
B. many thousands of years  
C. many hundreds of years  
D. about 100 years

( B )

James Cameron, was born in Ontario on August 14th, 1954. He moved to the USA in 1971. As the son of an engineer, he majored in physics at the California State University. But after graduation he worked as a truck driver to support his dream of making films. With no formal training, he started making films. He directed and wrote the scripts for his six films, as well as produced the last three. In 1984 he wrote and directed Terminator( 终结者 ), made with a budget ( 预算 ) of only 6.5 million. He directed, wrote, produced, and edited his most ambitious movie, 1997's Titanic. It was a huge success and the movie won 11 Oscars. Cameron is now one of the most sought-after directors in Hollywood, but he is much more than just a director. He is creative and visionary. He works hard until the production meets with his high standards.



- ( ) 71. James Cameron was born in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Australia B. Canada  
 C. England D. America
- ( ) 72. After graduation, Cameron drove a truck because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. he couldn't find a good job  
 B. he would like to be a truck driver  
 C. he hadn't received a good education  
 D. he needed a lot of money to make films
- ( ) 73. In this passage, the word "scripts" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. 笔记 B. 屏幕  
 C. 剧本 D. 旅行
- ( ) 74. From this passage we know Cameron at least directed and wrote \_\_\_\_\_ films by himself.  
 A. six B. eight  
 C. eleven D. thirteen
- ( ) 75. Cameron is a sought-after director in Hollywood, that is to say, many people \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. want to find him B. want to look after him  
 C. want to employ him D. hate his films

(C)

Probably you have seen photographs of the Grand Canyon (科罗拉多河大峡谷), the great valley in the desert country of Arizona. But you must go there yourself to feel its true size and beauty. The Grand Canyon is one of the greatest natural wonders of the world.

The Colorado River formed the Grand Canyon over millions of years. Slowly, the river cut down through hard rocks. At the same time, the land was rising. Today, the canyon is one and a half kilometers deep and 445 kilometers long. The oldest rocks at the bottom of the canyon are more than 20 meters to 29 kilometers across. The rim (边, 缘) or top of the canyon is about 2,300 meters above sea level on the South Rim, and about 3,000 meters on the other side, the North Rim. As a result, there are different kinds of plants and animals on opposite sides of the canyon. The South Rim is dry desert country. The North Rim has tall forests.

The canyon looks different at different times of day, and in different seasons and weather. At sunrise and sunset, the red, gold, brown and orange colors of the rocks are especially clear and bright. In winter, the canyon is partly covered with snow.

The view from the South Rim of the Grand Canyon is the best. Most visitors come to the South Rim and stay in campgrounds or hotels. Every point along the canyon edge offers a different view.

The North Rim of the canyon is quieter. It takes all day to drive there from the South Rim because there is only one bridge across the Colorado River. On the way, you go through Navaho

Indian land, and a colorful pink desert called "The Painted Desert".

You can walk down into the Grand Canyon, or you can take a boat trip down the Colorado River, and camp on the beaches at night. But whether you see the Grand Canyon from the top or the bottom, it will be an experience that you will never forget.

- ( ) 76. The best way to feel the size and the beauty of the Grand Canyon is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to see its photographs  
B. to listen to the report about it  
C. to go there yourself  
D. to watch its TV program
- ( ) 77. What made the Grand Canyon?  
A. The earthquake.  
B. The water from the Colorado River.  
C. The American people.  
D. The strong wind.
- ( ) 78. The sea level on either side of the Grand Canyon is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the same  
B. changing with time  
C. different  
D. very low
- ( ) 79. From the passage we know that the \_\_\_\_\_ of the canyon is different at different time.  
A. length  
B. scenery  
C. width  
D. height
- ( ) 80. If you go to visit the canyon, you'd better got to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the South Rim  
B. the North Rim  
C. the bottom  
D. Navaho Indian land

( D )

Most people around the world are right-handed. This also seems to be true in history. In 1799, scientists studied works of art made at different times from 1,500 B.C. to the 1950s. Most of the people shown in these works are right-handed, so the scientists guessed that right-handedness has always been common through history. Today, only about 10% to 15% of the world's population is left-handed.

Why are there more right-handed people than left-handed ones? Scientists now know that a person's two hands each have their own jobs. For most people, the left hand is used to find things or hold things. The right hand is used to work with things. This is because of the different work of the two sides of the brain. The right side of the brain, which makes a person's hands and eyes work together, controls the left hand. The left-side of the brain, which controls the right hand, is the center for thinking and doing problems. These findings show that more artists should be left-handed, and studies have found that left-handedness is twice as common among artists than among people in other jobs.

No one really knows what makes a person become right-handed instead of left-handed. Scientists have found that almost 40% of the people become left-handed because their main brain is damaged when they are born. However, this doesn't happen to everyone, so scientists guess there must be another reason why people become left-handed. One idea is that people usually get right-handed from their parents. If a person does not receive the gene (基因) for right-handedness, he/she may become either right-handed or left-handed according to the chance and the people they work or live with.

Though right-handedness is more common than left-handedness, people no longer think left-handed people are strange or unusual. A long time ago, left-handed children were made to use their right hands like other children, but today they don't have to.

( ) 81. After studying works of art made at different times in history, the scientists found

- A. the art began from 1,500B.C.
- B. the works of art ended in the 1950s
- C. most people shown in the works of art are right-handed
- D. most people shown in the works of art are left-handed

( ) 82. How many people in the world are left-handed now?

- A. Less than one sixth.
- B. More than a half.
- C. About 40%.
- D. The passage doesn't tell us.

( ) 83. What is the left hand for most people used to do?

- A. It's used to find or hold things.
- B. It's used to work with things.
- C. It's used to make a person's eyes work together.
- D. It's the centre for thinking and doing problems.

( ) 84. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?

- A. No one really knows what makes a person become right-handed.
- B. Left-handedness is cleverer than right-handedness.
- C. Today children are not made to use their right hands only.
- D. Scientists think there must be some reason why people become left-handed.

( ) 85. Which of the following is the best title for this passage?

- A. Scientists' New Inventions
- B. Left-handed People
- C. Which Hand
- D. Different Brains, Different Hands

## 第二卷

### V. 单词拼写 (1分×10=10分)

根据空白前的首字母及空白后的中文提示, 写出该英文单词。

86. I don't think the fish is f\_\_\_\_\_ (新鲜), it smells terrible.  
87. I know c\_\_\_\_\_ (清楚地) that I can't finish the work in time by myself.  
88. The science teacher came into the classroom, f\_\_\_\_\_ (跟随) by some students.  
89. That girl felt ashamed and nervous when a\_\_\_\_\_ (回答) the teacher's question.  
90. The teachers and students c\_\_\_\_\_ (爬上) to the top of the mountain at four o'clock yesterday afternoon.  
91. The Department of E\_\_\_\_\_ (教育) will soon produce a guide to help schools adapt buildings for new technology.  
92. His failure in b\_\_\_\_\_ (生意) brought unhappiness to his parents.  
93. The computer company is in the c\_\_\_\_\_ (中心) of the city.  
94. Our football team will p\_\_\_\_\_ (可能) win the match this Sunday.  
95. Because of Disney's hard work, Mickey Mouse \_\_\_\_\_ (卡通片) became known to many people.

### VI. 翻译 (3分×5=15分)

根据所给的词或词组, 把汉语句子译成英语。

96. 你知道那个事故发生在何时吗? (take place)

97. 因病怀特先生将要被解雇了。(lay off)

98. 刚才母亲问他晚上是上课还是呆在家。(whether ...or...)

99. 他们把非常有教育意义的书提供给孩子们。(provide sb. with sth.)

100. 他要参加学校运动会而不去骑车旅行。(take part in, instead of)

### VII. 书面表达 (15分)

下面是 Mary 同学在校园留言版中的一个留言。请你根据 Mary 的留言和所给的提示, 以 Mike 的名义用英语回复她的问题。字数控制在 80-100 左右。文段的开头已给出。文中不得出现真实的人名、地名。

内容提要: 1. 告诉她学好这一科并不难, 但学习方法很重要。

2. 根据你自己的体会给她提几条建议 (不少于三条)。

3. 激励她坚持做下去, 并祝愿她进步。

Mary — 21 July 2004 18:41

I'm a middle school student in Junior Two. I need help with my maths. I'm really bad at that. Please help!

Mike — 22 July 2004 10:30

Hi there. First I want to tell you that many students have the same problem like yours.

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## 阶段综合测试卷 (二)

( Unit 11—Unit 12 )

### 第一卷

#### I. 听力理解

##### 第一节

根据所听对话, 从所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。(听一遍)(1分×10=10分)

- (     ) 1. Whose house will Kate go to next Sunday?  
A. Kate's house.  
B. Mike's house.  
C. Mary's house.
- (     ) 2. What will Jim get for his birthday?  
A. A football.  
B. A book on sports.  
C. A note-book.
- (     ) 3. What subject does Li Ming like better.  
A. English.  
B. Japanese.  
C. Chinese.
- (     ) 4. What would Tom like?  
A. Some tea with milk.  
B. Some coffee with milk.  
C. Some tea with sugar.
- (     ) 5. What's the man doing?  
A. He wants to drive the bus away.  
B. He tells the children not to get on the bus.  
C. He is telling the children to get on the bus one by one.
- (     ) 6. What is Paul?  
A. I think he is a volunteer.  
B. I'm sure he is a teacher.  
C. I guess he is a repairman.
- (     ) 7. Who will go to help them repair their water pipe?  
A. Aunt Wang.  
B. Uncle Wang.  
C. Miss Wang.

- ( ) 8. Where are they talking probably?  
 A. At home.  
 B. In the Community Service Center.  
 C. In the store.
- ( ) 9. What are they talking about?  
 A. Finding a job.  
 B. Repairing a car.  
 C. Working in the employment agency.
- ( ) 10. What's the telephone number of the carpenter's home?  
 A. 3375475.                      B. 3378475.                      C. 3375754.

### 第二节

根据所听到的对话或独白，从所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。(听两遍)(2 分 × 5 = 10 分)

- ( ) 11. Where do Mr. and Mrs. Shute live?  
 A. America.  
 B. England.  
 C. Moscow.
- ( ) 12. Why did Mr. Shute feel tired in the daytime?  
 A. He couldn't sleep in the evening.  
 B. He had to do some work at night.  
 C. He often worked too hard.
- ( ) 13. What did the doctor tell Mr. Shute to do?  
 A. Leave the city.  
 B. Be in a hospital.  
 C. Stay in a quiet place for some time.
- ( ) 14. Where does Mr. Shute's brother work?  
 A. Outside Moscow.  
 B. Outside London.  
 C. In Moscow.
- ( ) 15. How is Mr. Shute's life in Moscow?  
 A. He feels tired and has come back to London.  
 B. He enjoys his stay in Moscow.  
 C. He finds it hard to stay on.

### II. 词汇和语法知识 (1 分 × 30 = 30 分)

- ( ) 16. — \_\_\_\_\_ is your English teacher like?  
 — He is tall and thin, with a pair of glasses on his nose.  
 A. What                      B. Who                      C. How                      D. Which
- ( ) 17. The young scientist \_\_\_\_\_ when we came into the meeting room the day before

yesterday.

A. have already arrived

B. had already arrived

C. will arrive

D. arrive

- ( ) 18. In order \_\_\_\_\_ marks in the coming examination, teachers have to fill their students' heads with much information.
- A. making students gain  
B. to make students to gain  
C. to make students gain  
D. make students to gain
- ( ) 19. Miss Yang said that she \_\_\_\_\_ her best to help the students.
- A. is going to do  
B. will do  
C. would try  
D. tries
- ( ) 20. You don't have to describe her because I \_\_\_\_\_ her several times.
- A. had met  
B. have met  
C. met  
D. meet
- ( ) 21. The only dictionary \_\_\_\_\_ I can lend you at present is the one on the desk.
- A. what  
B. whose  
C. which  
D. that
- ( ) 22. The lady \_\_\_\_\_ came to our school the day before yesterday is Helen's mother.
- A. which  
B. whom  
C. where  
D. who
- ( ) 23. My mother likes to go to the market \_\_\_\_\_ she can always find fresh fruit and vegetables.
- A. which  
B. where  
C. that  
D. when
- ( ) 24. A lot of people \_\_\_\_\_ medical problems, and \_\_\_\_\_ some reason they don't want to see their doctors.
- A. are worried of; for  
B. are worrying about; with  
C. are worried with; about  
D. are worried about; for
- ( ) 25. This is the vocational school \_\_\_\_\_ I learned my trade three years ago.
- A. in which  
B. of that  
C. from where  
D. which
- ( ) 26. The old man downstairs is \_\_\_\_\_, but he doesn't feel \_\_\_\_\_ because he has many friends.
- A. lonely; alone  
B. alone; lonely  
C. lonely; lonely  
D. alone; alone
- ( ) 27. The woman doctor has worked in the hospital \_\_\_\_\_ three years ago.
- A. for  
B. since  
C. before  
D. about
- ( ) 28. — Could you tell me if you need \_\_\_\_\_ milk?



— Yes, I think we do.

A. many more

B. much more

C. some more

D. another

- ( ) 29. You must \_\_\_\_\_ more time on English if you want to study it better.

A. take

B. spend

C. pay

D. cost

- ( ) 30. — You look really beautiful in your red skirt.

— \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Thank you very much

B. Never mind

C. It doesn't matter

D. With pleasure

- ( ) 31. I think I've figured out \_\_\_\_\_ with your kitchen sink. The water pipe under the sink is broken.

A. which is the problem

B. the problem is what

C. how about the problem is

D. what the problem is

- ( ) 32. They decided to buy the house \_\_\_\_\_ it was quite expensive.

A. even if

B. because

C. so that

D. since

- ( ) 33. There is a good system of bus service \_\_\_\_\_ by the company.

A. provides

B. provided

C. providing

D. to provide

- ( ) 34. They didn't go to climb the mountain last Saturday \_\_\_\_\_ the bad weather.

A. because of

B. during

C. because

D. until

- ( ) 35. Everybody in our class went swimming yesterday afternoon \_\_\_\_\_, because we had a lot of work to do.

A. besides Lin Tao and I

B. except Lin Tao and I

C. except Lin Tao and me

D. besides Lin Tao and me

- ( ) 36. A reward \_\_\_\_\_ anyone who brings back the money that Mrs Brown lost this morning.

A. will be paid for

B. was paid off

C. has been paid to

D. will be paid to

- ( ) 37. It is important for the students to pay attention to \_\_\_\_\_ in class.

A. whatever the teachers say

B. whatever do the teachers say

C. the teachers say whatever

D. say whatever the teachers

- ( ) 38. \_\_\_\_\_ the secretary said at the meeting was very important.

A. However

B. That