

● 浙江省中等职业教育教材配套复习用书

◆ 上海东方激光教育文化有限公司 组编

(配高教版)

浙江中职导学与同步训练 ● 第一册

英 语

—— 阶段综合测试卷

(高一上学期)

中国三峡出版社

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主 编 丁芳群

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前 言

为了适应中等职业教育教学改革发展新形势的需要,全面推进素质教育,认真贯彻教育部颁发的中等职业学校课程教学大纲的精神,我们组织了一批具有丰富实践经验和熟悉教学一线实际情况的教研员、骨干教师编写了这套《导学与同步训练》系列丛书,旨在对教材的学习内容进行系统的梳理、提炼,且通过单元测试、期中测试、期末测试,及时巩固、加强已学的知识,把握教材的知识点,促进学生知识系统的形成,提高学生分析问题和解决问题的能力。

本套丛书为教师的教学和检测提供实用的材料,为学生消化巩固所学内容及对提供实在的依据,特别是为有志参加浙江省高等职业技术教育招生考试(单考单招)的学生提供具有系统性、针对性的学习资料。

《导学与同步训练(高教版)—英语》是根据高等教育出版社最新的英语教材编写,每册编写复习用书一册和测试卷一册。要语复习用书根据每个单元编写,分学习目标、基础知识、语法解析、同步训练四个版块。英语测试卷和复习用书配套使用,编写若干阶段卷和综合卷。

《导学与同步训练(第一册)—英语阶段综合测试卷》是《导学与同步训练(第一册)—英语》的配套测试卷。内容有以下三个方面:

1. 每两单元的阶段测试卷;
2. 前六单元的期中综合测试卷;
3. 全书的期末综合测试卷一、二两套。

出版本测试卷的主要目的是,帮助学生分阶段地系统复习、巩固和掌握各单元的基础知识和基本技能,把握教材的知识点,促进学生知识体系的形成,提高学生分析问题和解决问题的能力。本书强调基础性、实用性、针对性、灵活性、趣味性的协调统一,把握时代脉搏,体现“以发展学生为本”的教育思想,突出培养学生的创新精神和实践能力,有利于培养学生的科学素质。

本册测试卷由丁芳群编写。由于组稿时间紧迫,书中难免存在一些不足,恳请广大师生批评指正,以便成们不断完善。

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测试卷一 (Units 1—2)

一、单词辨音 (10%)

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| () 1. A. <u>room</u> | B. <u>food</u> | C. <u>bedroom</u> | D. <u>cool</u> |
| () 2. A. <u>church</u> | B. <u>kitchen</u> | C. <u>change</u> | D. <u>school</u> |
| () 3. A. <u>add</u> | B. <u>have</u> | C. <u>many</u> | D. <u>plan</u> |
| () 4. A. <u>design</u> | B. <u>bank</u> | C. <u>English</u> | D. <u>pink</u> |
| () 5. A. <u>future</u> | B. <u>umbrella</u> | C. <u>usually</u> | D. <u>use</u> |
| () 6. A. <u>therefore</u> | B. <u>three</u> | C. <u>mother</u> | D. <u>with</u> |
| () 7. A. <u>houses</u> | B. <u>glasses</u> | C. <u>buses</u> | D. <u>boxes</u> |
| () 8. A. <u>laugh</u> | B. <u>taught</u> | C. <u>bought</u> | D. <u>high</u> |
| () 9. A. <u>hear</u> | B. <u>near</u> | C. <u>clear</u> | D. <u>learn</u> |
| () 10. A. <u>owner</u> | B. <u>also</u> | C. <u>problem</u> | D. <u>over</u> |

二、单词拼写 (5%)

1. Your English is too poor. You'd better work hard to j_____ it.
2. When I got home, mother was cooking in the k_____.
3. Tom didn't pass his exams and his parents were not h_____ with him.
4. We should make r_____ for the old in a crowded bus.
5. A_____ two to five and you will get seven.

三、单项选择 (20%)

- () 1. I watched TV _____ Thursday evening.
A. on B. in C. / D. for
- () 2. — What can I buy for Mary's birthday?
— _____ you buy some flowers?
A. What about B. What of C. Why aren't D. Why don't
- () 3. Someday, perhaps, computers will _____ do almost everything for you.
A. can B. be able to C. are able to D. is able to
- () 4. _____ useful motorbike!
A. How B. What a C. What D. What an
- () 5. — Would you like some wine?
— Yes, just _____.
A. little B. a few C. a little D. little bit
- () 6. — Have you finished your work yet?
— No, not yet. I think it'll take _____ ten minutes.
A. another B. other C. others D. more
- () 7. Roy made several kites, but _____ of them can fly high in the sky.
A. neither B. none C. all D. most

- () 8. The children _____ not to play with the fire.
A. are often told B. tell C. are telling D. told
- () 9. — Will you please show me how to operate the new machine?
— Sure. It's a piece of cake. Now let me tell you _____ to do first.
A. what B. how C. whether D. which
- () 10. — I don't want to learn French. It's difficult.
— But Japanese is _____ than French.
A. difficult B. more difficult
C. the most difficult D. much difficult
- () 11. There's _____ in today's newspaper.
A. new nothing B. anything new C. new something D. nothing new
- () 12. She has lots of homework _____. That's _____ she doesn't go to the cinema.
A. to do; because B. do; why C. to do; why D. do; because
- () 13. There _____ a football match and two basketball matches next week.
A. is B. are going to be C. is going to be D. are
- () 14. Why not keep the windows _____? We need some fresh air.
A. opened B. open C. to close D. close
- () 15. It's cold outside. You'd better _____ more clothes.
A. putting on B. taking off C. take off D. put on
- () 16. She feels _____ when she can get good marks in the exam.
A. happily B. happy C. much happy D. more happily
- () 17. Do you know _____?
A. what do they talking about B. what are they talking about
C. what they are talking about D. what they are talk about
- () 18. It's a fine day. Let's go fishing, _____?
A. won't we B. will we C. don't we D. shall we
- () 19. A library with five thousand books _____ to the nation as a gift.
A. is offered B. has offered C. are offered D. have offered
- () 20. — Do you mind my taking this seat?
— _____.
A. Yes, sit down please B. No, of course not
C. Yes, take it please D. No, you can't take it

四、完形填空 (10%)

Fire can help people in many ways. But it can also be very harmful (有害的). Fire can keep your house 1, give light and cook food. But fire can burn things 2. Big fire can burn trees, houses, animals or people.

Nobody knows how people began to use fire. But there are 3 interesting old stories about how a man or woman started a fire. One is 4 a man. The man 5 a very long

time ago. He went up the sun and 6 fire down.

Today people know how to make a fire with matches. Children sometimes 7 to play with them. But matches can be very dangerous. One match can burn a piece of paper and 8 it could burn a house. A small fire can turn a big fire very quickly. So you 9 be careful with matches.

Be careful with fire, it will 10 you. But if you aren't careful with fire, it may hurt you.

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------|---------------|------------|
| () 1. A. warm | B. warmer | C. cool | D. cooler |
| () 2. A. also | B. too | C. either | D. neither |
| () 3. A. many | B. much | C. little | D. no |
| () 4. A. over | B. about | C. a little | D. no |
| () 5. A. worked | B. studied | C. learned | D. lived |
| () 6. A. bring | B. take | C. brought | D. took |
| () 7. A. enjoy | B. like | C. don't like | D. become |
| () 8. A. after | B. late | C. yet | D. then |
| () 9. A. can | B. may | C. will | D. must |
| () 10. A. help | B. do | C. tell | D. hope |

五、阅读理解 (30%)

(A)

Some people were queuing (排队) outside the Scala Theatre for tickets for a very popular show. They had to wait for several hours, and during that time they were entertained by a young man who was playing very nicely on a trumpet (小号). The queue enjoyed his music and put quite a lot of money in the box that he had on the ground in front of him.

At last one of the people in the queue said to him, "You play too well to be a beggar."

"I'm not a beggar", the young man said. "I'm studying to be a trumpet player in a big band, and I have to practise several hours every day, so I thought it would be nice to do it in the fresh air instead of in my small room on days when the weather was nice — and also to get a bit of money at the same time."

- () 1. The tickets for the show _____.
A. were difficult to buy B. were easy to get
C. were sold out in a short while D. were not to be sold out
- () 2. Why were there so many people waiting outside the Scala Theatre? Because _____.
A. there was a young man playing very nicely on a trumpet
B. part of the show at the theatre was a popular entertainment by the young man who played the trumpet
C. the show was very popular
D. the weather was nice
- () 3. The young man _____.
A. was a beggar
B. played better than the usual beggars
C. played the trumpet in the band at the Scala Theatre

D. played in his small room in good weather with his windows open to get fresh air

- () 4. The young man could _____ by doing so.
A. get some money B. practise playing on the trumpet
C. get fresh air D. all of the above
- () 5. The people were willing to give the money to the young man because _____.
A. they felt great sympathy for him B. they were entertained by him
C. he always played on the trumpet D. they wanted to help him

(B)

Mr. Smith gave his wife ten pounds for her birthday — ten pretty pound notes. So the day after her birthday, Mrs. Smith went shopping. She queued for a bus, got on and sat down next to an old lady. After a while, she noticed that the old lady's handbag was open. Inside it she saw a wad (卷, 叠) of pound notes exactly like the ones her husband had given her. So she quickly looked into her own bag, the notes were gone! Mrs. Smith was sure that the old lady who was sitting next to her had stolen them. She thought she had to call the police, but, as she disliked making a fuss and getting people into trouble, she decided to take back the money from the old lady's handbag and didn't say anything. She looked round the bus to make sure nobody was watching, and then she carefully put her hand into the old lady's bag, took the notes, and put them in her own bag.

When she got home that evening, she showed her husband the beautiful hat she had bought.

"How did you pay for it?" he asked.

"With the money you gave me for my birthday, of course," she replied.

"Oh, what's that, then?" he asked as he pointed to a wad of ten pound notes on the table.

- () 1. Mr. Smith gave his wife ten pounds _____.
A. for her to buy a hat B. as her birthday present
C. for her to buy a bag D. for her to spend on her birthday
- () 2. In the bus, Mrs. Smith _____.
A. lost her ten pound notes B. took the old lady as a thief
C. cut the old lady's bag open D. couldn't find a seat
- () 3. "Fuss" perhaps means "_____".
A. unnecessary nervous, excitement or activity (大惊小怪)
B. happy feelings
C. loud noise
D. calling for help
- () 4. She looked round the bus before she put her hand into the old lady's bag, because _____.
A. she was afraid that the others would take her as a thief
B. she wanted to steal the money
C. she wanted to make sure whether there was a policeman in the bus
D. she didn't want to get people into trouble
- () 5. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A. Mrs. Smith took the old lady's money by mistake.
- B. Mrs. Smith left her money at home.
- C. Mrs. Smith bought the hat with the money her husband gave her.
- D. The money in the bag was the old lady's.

(C)

As we all know, it was Thomas Jefferson who wrote the Declaration of the Independence (独立宣言). He wrote it in two weeks, and after a few changes, it was accepted by the Congress (国会). As a result, he became famous.

Born in Virginia, Thomas Jefferson, a brilliant student at school and almost talented lawyer later, was much interested in politics.

Jefferson was elected Governor of Virginia in 1779, and he was sent to France as the representative (代表) of the American government in 1784. Sixteen years later, at the age of 57, he was elected president after Washington and Adams.

Far from a handsome man, he was tall with long arms and big hands. Jefferson, who was an amusing talker in conversation but a poor speaker, was generally good-natured.

Jefferson was regarded as a defender of freedom on America. As a president, he protected the right of free speech. Interestingly enough, in his eight years as President, Jefferson never vetoed (否决) a bill which Congress had passed. He did a lot in organizing the new University of Virginia.

Thomas Jefferson died on July the fourth, 1826, the 50th anniversary (周年) of American Independence.

- () 1. From the passage we can infer that America won its independence in _____.
A. 1786 B. 1776 C. 1842 D. 1800
- () 2. How old was Thomas Jefferson when he became Governor of Virginia?
A. He was 26. B. He was in his forties.
C. He was 36. D. We don't know.
- () 3. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
A. Jefferson was not only very talented but also very handsome.
B. Jefferson was not an easy person to get along with.
C. Jefferson was an amusing talker, but not good at speaking in public.
D. Not being politically-minded, Jefferson never vetoed a bill passed by the Congress.
- () 4. Jefferson died when he was _____.
A. 72 B. 73 C. 83 D. 92
- () 5. Jefferson's greatest contribution in American history should be that _____.
A. he did a lot in organizing the new University of Virginia
B. he was strongly against the slavery
C. he was for the right of free speech
D. he wrote the Declaration of Independence

六、补全对话 (5%)

A: Look, Jack. 1

B: We planted a lot of young trees.

A: Oh, I see. 2

B: Yes. 3

A: Is supper ready, Mum? 4

B: 5 Then you can have it.

A. Your clothes are dirty.

B. It is very hot there, isn't it?

C. We planted trees along the West Lake.

D. What was the weather like there?

E. Wash your hands and take a rest.

F. Today is Tree Planting Day.

G. I'm hungry.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

七、短文改错 (10%)

Mrs. Smith loved flower and had a small but nice garden. On summer, her roses (玫瑰花) were always the best on her street. One summer afternoon her bell rings, and when she went to the front door, she saw a small boy out. He was about seven year old, and was holding a lot of nicely roses in his hands. "I am selling out roses," he said. "Do you want any? They are quite cheaper. They are fresh. I pick it this afternoon."

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

八、书面表达 (10%)

根据所给的中英文提示, 写一篇符合逻辑、语言通顺的日记 (开头已给出)。词数 60~80。

中文提示: 十月一日这天, 天气晴朗, 我和父母到儿童公园游玩, 我们玩得很开心, 但当我们离开公园时, 发现周围有许多垃圾, 我想到了在防治“非典”时期, 保护环境的重要性。

英文提示: go boating, have lunch on the grass, enjoy the sunshine, listen to the music, play games, go home, 4 o'clock in the afternoon, rubbish, empty plastic bags around us, prevent SARS, protect environment.

Friday

October 1st, 2004

Sunny

On National Day, my parents and I went to the Children's Park. _____

测试卷二 (Units 3—4)

一、单词辨音 (10%)

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| () 1. A. <u>are</u> | B. <u>care</u> | C. <u>spare</u> | D. <u>stare</u> |
| () 2. A. <u>activity</u> | B. <u>average</u> | C. <u>affect</u> | D. <u>family</u> |
| () 3. A. <u>offer</u> | B. <u>refer</u> | C. <u>painter</u> | D. <u>teacher</u> |
| () 4. A. <u>ball</u> | B. <u>small</u> | C. <u>talk</u> | D. <u>salt</u> |
| () 5. A. <u>vacation</u> | B. <u>education</u> | C. <u>question</u> | D. <u>connection</u> |
| () 6. A. <u>course</u> | B. <u>four</u> | C. <u>your</u> | D. <u>tour</u> |
| () 7. A. <u>common</u> | B. <u>college</u> | C. <u>combine</u> | D. <u>computer</u> |
| () 8. A. <u>painted</u> | B. <u>lived</u> | C. <u>interested</u> | D. <u>needed</u> |
| () 9. A. <u>increase</u> | B. <u>peace</u> | C. <u>bread</u> | D. <u>heat</u> |
| () 10. A. <u>age</u> | B. <u>girl</u> | C. <u>grandson</u> | D. <u>hungry</u> |

二、单词拼写 (5%)

1. This man is taller than the a Chinese.
2. The driver refused to i the speed of his car.
3. I often read some novels in my s time.
4. It's impolite to m fun of others.
5. We should take an active p in labor.

三、单项选择 (20%)

- () 1. A hobby is an _____ way of _____ one's free time.
A. interested; spending B. interesting; spend
C. interesting; spending D. interest; spend
- () 2. I'm old enough to wash _____ clothes by myself. You can just wash _____.
A. my; your B. mine; yours C. my; yours D. your; my
- () 3. The father wished the twins to be doctors, but _____ of them liked to study medicine.
A. both B. neither C. either D. none
- () 4. Now Helen works _____ than before.
A. more carefully B. more careful C. much careful D. much carefully
- () 5. We are doing much better _____ English _____ our teachers' help.
A. in; at B. at; in C. in; with D. with; with
- () 6. — Dad, when will you be free? You agreed to go to the seaside with me four days ago.
— I am sorry, Jean. But I think I will have a _____ holiday soon.
A. four-days B. four-day C. four days D. four day
- () 7. — Mum, Bill is coming to dinner this evening.
— OK. Let's give him _____ to eat.
A. something different B. different anything

C. anything different

D. different something

() 8. The letter is _____ in French. I cannot read it.

A. writing

B. written

C. wrote

D. writes

() 9. — Your spoken English is much better.

— Thank you. My teacher often asks us _____ English as _____ as possible.

A. to speak; many

B. not to speak; much

C. to speak; much

D. not to speak; more

() 10. It's getting dark. Please _____ the light.

A. turn off

B. turn on

C. turn down

D. turn up

() 11. Martin is good at fishing, _____?

A. is he

B. does he

C. isn't he

D. doesn't he

() 12. — Do you know him well?

— Sure. We _____ friends since ten years ago.

A. were

B. have been

C. have become

D. have made

() 13. Cars and buses _____ stop when the traffic lights turn red.

A. can

B. need

C. may

D. must

() 14. John fell asleep _____ he was listening to the music.

A. after

B. before

C. while

D. as soon as

() 15. — May I speak to John?

— Sorry, he _____ Japan. But he _____ in two days.

A. has been to; will come back

B. has gone to; will be back

C. has been in; would come back

D. has gone to; won't come back

() 16. — Do you know _____?

— They moved here soon after their son was born.

A. when would the Greens move here

B. when the Greens moved here

C. the Greens would move here

D. when the Greens would move here

() 17. — Do you like Jane's new skirt?

— Yes, very much. I'll ask mum to buy _____ for me.

A. one

B. it

C. the other

D. a

() 18. This dictionary mustn't _____ from the library.

A. take away

B. taken away

C. are taken away

D. be taken away

() 19. If you finish reading my book, please _____ to me.

A. give it again

B. give again it

C. give back it

D. give it back

() 20. John likes walking in the open air. _____.

A. So does Tom

B. Also does Tom

C. Tom likes also

D. So Tom does

四、完形填空 (10%)

English names and Chinese names are quite different in some 1 ways, but it's not hard for us to know.

Unlike Chinese, most English people have 2 names. One is their family name, both of the other names are given names. Their family name is 3 the given name. They use Mr., Mrs. or Miss with the 4 name, but they never use 5 with the first name. For example, we can 6 a man named James Allan Green Mr. Green, 7 we can't call him Mr. James or Mr. Allan. People usually use Jim 8 James. Jim is short for James because it's 9 to remember.

But Chinese names are the opposite. A girl with the name Han Limei 10 her family name Han first. Of course, she can be called Ah Mei for short in China if you wish.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|
| () 1. A. another | B. other | C. others | D. the others |
| () 2. A. one | B. two | C. three | D. four |
| () 3. A. above | B. front | C. back | D. behind |
| () 4. A. last | B. given | C. middle | D. full |
| () 5. A. their | B. them | C. its | D. it |
| () 6. A. ask | B. say | C. call | D. write |
| () 7. A. so | B. or | C. and | D. but |
| () 8. A. instead of | B. for long | C. so far | D. next to |
| () 9. A. important | B. easy | C. difficult | D. interesting |
| () 10. A. put | B. putting | C. puts | D. was put |

五、阅读理解 (30%)

(A)

Surtsey was born in 1963. Scientists saw the birth of this island. It began at 7:30 a.m. on 14th November. A fishing boat was near Iceland. The boat moved under the captain's (船长) feet. He noticed a strange smell. He saw some black smoke. A volcano (火山) was breaking out. Red-hot rocks, fire and smoke were rushing up from the bottom (底部) of the sea. The island grew quickly. It was 10 meters high the next day and 60 meters high on 18th November. Scientists flew there to watch. It was exciting. Smoke and fire were still rushing up. Pieces of red-hot rock were flying into the air and falling into the sea. The sea was boiling and there was a strange light in the sky. Surtsey grew and grew. Then it stopped in June 1967. It was 175 meters high and 2 kilometers long. And life was already coming to Surtsey. Plants grew. Birds came. Some scientists built a house. They want to learn about this young island. A new island is like a new world.

- () 1. Surtsey is _____.
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| A. an island not far from Iceland | B. a new volcano |
| C. a fishing boat | D. a place in Iceland |
- () 2. Scientists flew there _____.
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. to watch the birth of the island | B. to save the fishing boat |
| C. to learn about the island | D. to build a house |
- () 3. When did scientist fly there to watch?

- A. Before the volcano broke out.
- B. As soon as the volcano broke out.
- C. About four days after the volcano broke out.
- D. After the volcano stopped rushing up.

() 4. Put the following sentences in correct order.

- a. The captain found the boat was moving.
- b. A new island appeared in the sea.
- c. Fire, smoke and rock were seen rushing up.
- d. A fishing boat was near Iceland.
- e. The island grew quickly.

A. d-a-c-b-e B. a-b-c-d-e C. a-b-e-c-d D. b-c-d-a-c

() 5. The best title of this article is _____.

- A. A new island
- B. The birth of an island
- C. A new world
- D. Scientists discovered Surtsey

(B)

On Nov.18th,1908, three men went up in a balloon. They started early in London. The headman was Auguste Gaudron, and the other two men were Tannar and Maitland. They had a big balloon and they were ready for a long way.

Soon they heard the sea. They were carrying the usual rope (绳子), and it was hanging down from the basket of the balloon. At the end of the rope they had tied a metal box. This could hold water, or it could be empty. So they were able to change its weight(重量). It was for use over the sea. They were also carrying some bags of sand.

After the sun rose, the balloon went higher. It went up to 3,000 meters, and the air was very cold. The water in the balloon became ice. Snow fell past the men's basket, and they could see more snow on the ground. The men tried to throw out some more sand; but it was hard. They tried to break the icy sand with their knives, but it was not easy. The work was slow and they were still falling, so they had to drop some whole bags of sand. One of them fell on an icy lake and made a black hole in the ice.

At last they pulled the box into the basket. It was still snowing; so they climbed to get away from the snow. They rose to 5,100 meters! Everything became icy. They were so cold that they decided to land. They came down in Poland heavily but safely. They had traveled 1,797 kilometers from London!

() 1. Three men flew in balloon _____.

- A. for nearly 1,800 kilometers
- B. to another city
- C. to visit Poland
- D. more than a century ago

() 2. The metal box was used for _____.

- A. carrying the bags of sand
- B. keeping drinking-water
- C. carrying ropes of the basket
- D. changing weight

- () 3. When the balloon went up higher, _ _ _ .
A. the temperature of the halloon began to fall
B. they saw the sun go down
C. they made a hole in the basket with their knives
D. they could see a black hole on the ground
- () 4. The balloon landed _____.
A. in London
B. on the sea
C. on a lake
D. in a foreign country
- () 5. Which of the following is NOT true?
A. The three men started their journey before the sun rose.
B. The balloon began to go up when they threw bags of sand out of the basket.
C. When they pulled the box into the basket, the balloon began to climb up.
D. The three men had to land because they felt cold.

(C)

Once upon a time, there lived a rich man. He had a servant (仆人). He and the servant loved wine and good food very much. Each time the rich man left his home, the servant would drink the wine and eat up all the nice food in the house. The rich man knew what his servant did, but he had never caught his servant doing that.

One morning, when he left home, he said to the servant, "Here are two bottles of poison (毒药) and some nice food in the house. You must take care of them." With these words, he went out.

But the servant knew that what the rich man had said was untrue. After the rich man was away from his home, he enjoyed a nice meal. Because he drank too much, he was drunk and fell to the ground. When the rich man came back, he couldn't find his food and his wine. He became very angry. He woke the servant up. But the servant told his story very well. He said a cat had eaten up everything. He was afraid to be punished, so he drank the poison to kill himself.

- () 1. In the story, _____ liked wine and good food very much.
A. the rich man B. the servant C. both A and B D. neither A nor B
- () 2. The rich man knew that it was _____ that drank the wine and ate up all the nice food.
A. the cat B. himself C. nobody D. the servant
- () 3. The rich told the servant that there was poison in the two bottles, because _____.
A. there was in fact poison in the bottles
B. he did not want the servant to drink his wine
C. he wanted to kill the cat
D. he wanted to kill the servant
- () 4. In fact, _____ ate all the nice food and drank the wine.
A. the servant B. cat C. the rich man D. nobody

() 5. From the story, we know that the servant is very _____.

A. lazy

B. bad

C. clever

D. kind

六、补全对话 (5%)

Visitor: Excuse me, madam. Could you please tell me the way to the West Lake?

Woman: Sorry, 1 I'm new here. 2

Visitor: Excuse me, sir. How can I get to the West Lake?

Man: Go on and take the third turning on the left. Go across a bridge. And you'll be in front of the gate of the West Lake Park.

Visitor: 3

Man: Yes, you can.

Visitor: 4

Man: You can take a No.4 bus.

Visitor: Thank you very much.

Man: 5

A. You're welcome.

B. Which bus shall I take?

C. I don't know.

D. Is it far from here?

E. Can I take a bus to get there?

F. Please ask that man over there.

G. Don't thank goodness!

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

七、短文改错 (10%)

One afternoon my father and I go fishing on a riverside. We found the water was very dirty that we could not see the bottom. We also found some rubbish or dead fish flowing on the water. That afternoon, my father and I caught only a smaller fish. Why do the fish in the river die? That was because of a lot of factories along the river always poured its waste water and rubbish into the river and the water got polluting. Thus, most of the fish in the river killed.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

八、书面表达 (10%)

一些外国游客将到某中学的“英语角”参观。假定你是“英语角”的负责人, 请用英语准备一段介绍, 介绍你们的“英语角”, 词数 60 左右。(开头已经给出) 内容要点如下:

1. 半年前成立, 许多中学生参加, 至今有数以千计的学生参加。包括一些外校学生和社会上的英语爱好者;

2. 活动内容是练习英语会话, 学唱英语歌曲, 进行英语游戏等;

3. 补充了英语课堂的不足, 受到中学生、学生家长、英语教师的欢迎。

英文提示: set up, thousands of, gather, practice English, join us, learn a lot, more and more welcomed.

Ladies and gentlemen,

Welcome to our English Corner _____