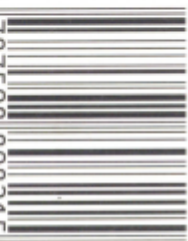


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本册主编：程 岚

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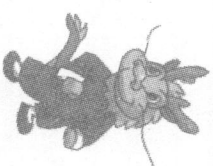


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Unit 13 Healthy eating

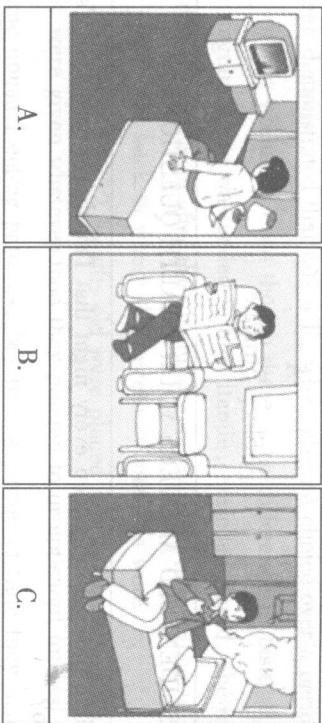
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一、听力理解(共20小题,每小题1分,满分20分)

第一节: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。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What was the man doing?



2. Why does the woman need an operation?

A. Because she has a stomachache.

B. Because she has a headache.

C. Because she has broken her leg.

3. What are the two speakers doing?

A. Calling John.

B. Making the traffic rules.

C. Waiting for John.

4. Where does the dialogue take place?

A. In an office.

B. In a restaurant.

C. In a library.

5. What did the man think of Professor Smith's lecture?

A. It was not as good as Professor Black's.

B. It was better than Professor Black's.

C. It was as good as Professor Black's.

第二节:听下面几段材料。每段材料后有几个小题,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。每段材料仅读一遍。

听第6段材料,回答第6—8题。

6. Why does Maria telephone Alex?

A. Because she is worried.

B. Because she wants to know how to get to Alex's house.

C. Because she wants Alex to meet her at the station.

7. What is the relationship between Maria and Alex?

A. Teacher and student.

B. Classmates.

C. Brother and sister.

8. If Maria starts at 8:30, when will she arrive at Alex's house?

A. At 9:00.

B. At 9:30.

C. At about 10.

听第7段材料,回答第9—10题。

9. What's the woman's opinion about Cairo?

A. There are a lot of interesting places to go.

B. She likes it very much.

C. Some of the places, though not many, are worth a visit.

10. Why does the woman like Luxor better than Cairo?

A. Because it is a little town.

B. Because it is free from pollution and good for shopping.

C. Because it is convenient for shopping.

听第8段材料,回答第11—13题。

11. Where does the conversation take place?

A. In the garden.

B. At a school.

C. In the living room.

12. What did the woman do last night?

A. She planted some flowers.

B. She made a sandwich for the man.

C. She went to see her parents.

13. Why did Philip come back home late last night?

A. He worked on a special project.

B. He went to the library.

C. He attended a meeting.

听第9段材料,回答第14—15题。

14. What does the announcement tell people?

A. They should start leaving the exhibition hall now.

B. No more visitors will come.

C. The exhibition is still open.

15. When was the announcement made?

A. Half past five in the afternoon.

B. Five in the afternoon.

C. A quarter past five.

第三节:听第10段材料,写下第16—20题的关键信息。

16. What will you find if you travel from one country to another?

17. What do people in most parts of Asia feel about their food?

18. In which country do people eat potatoes every day?

19. How many times do the English drink tea every day?

20. Why don't the Japanese like to eat sheep meat?

16.

17.

18.

19.

20.

二、单项填空(共10小题,每小题1分,满分10分)

21. Mary is one of the women teachers who always _____ the latest fashions.
A. make up for B. get along with C. keep up with D. put up with
22. Even after hours of work his _____ never seems to give out.
A. energy B. force C. power D. fuel
23. Don't hesitate any more. You have to _____ a choice.
A. take B. receive C. give D. make
24. A _____ diet should contain some fat, some fibre, a little salt and so on.
A. balance B. balanced C. balancing D. balance of
25. We advise them to stop _____ such a dangerous plan.
A. to think of carrying on B. to think of carrying off
C. thinking of carrying over D. thinking of carrying out
26. —Will you go to John's party?
—No, _____ invited.
A. if B. even if C. when D. as if
27. It was _____ fine weather that he went for a film.
A. so B. such C. very D. such a
28. Smoking _____ you, so you'd better stop it.
A. is harmful to B. does good to C. is harmful for D. isn't good to
29. _____ him and then try to copy what he does.
A. Mind B. Glance at C. Stare at D. Watch
30. Take it _____. Everything will be fine in a day or two.
A. easy B. quiet C. calm D. light

三、完形填空(共15小题,每小题1分,满分15分)

Most healthy children are ready to eat almost anything offered to them. A child doesn't often dislike food _____ 31 it is badly cooked. The _____ 32 a meal is cooked and served is most important and _____ 33 served meals will often improve a child's appetite (食欲). Never ask a child whether he likes or dislikes a food and never _____ 34 likes or dislikes before him or allow _____ 35 else to do so. If the father says he hates meat or the mother refuses vegetables in the child's hearing, he is _____ 36 to copy their words. It is important for parents to teach a child to like _____ 37 and he probably will. Nothing healthful should be left out from the meal because of a _____ 38 dislike. At meal times it is a good _____ 39 to give a child a small _____ 40 and let him come back for a second helping rather than give him too _____ 41. Do not talk too much to the child _____ 42 meal time, but let him get on with his food, and do not _____ 43 him to leave the table immediately after a meal or he will _____ 44 learn to swallow his food so that he can hurry back to his toys. On no conditions must a child be coaxed (哄骗) _____ 45 forced to eat.

31. A. if B. until C. that D. unless
32. A. means B. road C. way D. method
33. A. anxiously B. interestingly C. carefully D. easily
34. A. say B. tell C. discuss D. speak
35. A. everybody B. anybody C. somebody D. nobody
36. A. probable B. possible C. likely D. lovely

37. A. something B. nothing C. things D. everything
38. A. supposed B. proved C. thought D. wanted
39. A. point B. custom C. idea D. plan
40. A. breakfast B. lunch C. supper D. share
41. A. much B. little C. few D. many
42. A. on B. over C. by D. during
43. A. agree B. allow C. make D. advise
44. A. slow B. soon C. quick D. early
45. A. or B. nor C. but D. neither

四、阅读理解(共10小题,每小题2分,满分20分)

A
Sleep Struggle

DR. MARJORIE SEIDENFELD ANSWERS YOUR HEALTH QUESTIONS

I have such a terrible time falling asleep every night that I'm always tired and it's affecting my school-work. What should I do?

—Mindy in Nevada

One in every five young people has a sleep problem, so you're not alone. Getting enough sleep has become as important as eating vegetables and exercising regularly. It's very important for your body.

Most young people only get seven hours of sleep each night, when they actually need nine hours. And making up for lost sleep during the week by sleeping in on weekends doesn't really work. In fact, sleeping late on weekends may actually do you more harm than good, if you have sleep problems.

What happens if you don't get enough sleep? If your sleep problem continues for a few nights, you could suffer serious problems. Lack of sleep can affect learning and memory. Worse, if your sleep difficulties last a long time, that could lead to anxiety or depression (抑郁).

Therefore, you've got to have some healthy sleep habits. Below are some suggestions:

- GO TO BED AT THE SAME TIME—including weekends, if possible.
- WAKE UP AROUND THE SAME TIME EVERY MORNING. When you sleep late just one morning during the week, it may disturb your body clock. This will make it hard for you to sleep that night.
- DO SOMETHING RELAXING before going to bed.
- EXERCISE DURING THE DAY. Don't exercise right before going to bed.
- AVOID DRINKING ALCOHOL. Alcohol makes you excited. This prevents you from falling asleep or wakes you up during the night.

● DON'T SMOKE. Smoking is always bad for the body. Smoking before bedtime keeps you awake.

If trying these tips over a couple of weeks does not help you, speak to your doctor. Do not take any sleeping pills without first asking your doctor. Many have strong side effects.

46. According to the passage, if you have sleep problems for a few nights, you could be _____.
A. lonely B. serious C. forgetful D. depressed
47. The passage suggests that people with sleep problems should _____.
A. eat vegetables and exercise regularly

- B. make up for lost sleep on weekends
- C. follow a fixed timetable for sleep
- D. sleep seven hours every day

48. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- A. Sleep problems are serious among 20% of young people.
- B. Sleeping late on weekends can make up for lost sleep.
- C. Your eating habits will be broken due to lack of sleep.
- D. You'll no longer have your sleep problem if you try the tips.

B

Animals seem to have the sense of eating when they are hungry and they do not eat more than their bodies need. It had been demonstrated that rats will, when given a choice over a period of time, prefer water with vitamins to water without vitamins, even though there is no difference in taste or smell between the two water bottles. When a fragrant flavor was added to the vitamin, enriched liquid, the rats did seem to develop a taste for it and kept drinking it, even after the vitamins were switched to the clear water. In time, however, they broke "the habit" and went back to where the necessary vitamins were.

In an experiment, babies of 6 to 12 months old were placed in a cafeteria, with a wide selection of baby food before them. They were given whatever food they pointed to or appeared interested in. We are told that at first they showed some unusual eating patterns, but over a period of time they managed to select a well-balanced diet.

So, in selecting food, rats and babies do seem to know and act on what's best for them. Clearly, there is a kind of "body wisdom" which humans soon lose. Most of us do not eat as wisely as we could. Some people eat foxes, dogs, and black birds. While we eat cows and pigs. So what people eat and how much they eat seem to be greatly influenced by what is going on around them.

49. The expression "the habit" in the first paragraph refers to drinking water which _____.

- A. has no smell
- B. is tasteless
- C. has vitamins
- D. is flavored

50. In the experiment mentioned in the second paragraph, babies were _____.

- A. given many choices of drinks
- B. provided with various kinds of baby food
- C. placed and fed in a cafeteria
- D. trained to select a balanced diet

51. According to the passage, adults' eating habits differ from those of babies because _____.

- A. adults know better than babies what kinds of food are good for their health
- B. adults usually cannot resist the temptation of various tasty foods
- C. adults' eating habits are affected by the social and cultural customs
- D. adults have more choices of food than babies in eating patterns

C

If you go to Juliano's restaurant in San Francisco, you can't get a cup of coffee or a hot cheese sandwich. All the food in the restaurant is raw (生的), including the pizza and the rice.

Juliano thinks that cooked food makes us sick. "Food is alive, like you and me. When you cook food, you take away some of the vitamins," he says. Juliano never eats food that is over 50°C. His restaurant doesn't have a stove (火炉) or a microwave (微波炉). But he has lots of clever ideas for making raw food

taste great. Instead of heat, Juliano uses water to prepare food. He puts foods in water to make them soft. For example, he places beans in water for a few days, and rice in water for two to four weeks.

Everything at the restaurant is cold, but the pizza and rice taste good. So do the fruit and vegetable juices, made from foods like carrots, apples and oranges. Juliano's restaurant doesn't serve meat, but some people who eat raw food also eat raw meat. Juliano has three friends who ate raw meat. They all got very sick. One of them is still sick.

Juliano eats mostly fruits and vegetables, nuts, rice, and beans. He says he feels very healthy. "Raw food gives you lots of energy," he says. Juliano says he needs only six hours of sleep a night, and he never gets sick.

52. What is the article mainly about?

- A. A man who only eats raw food.
- B. Juliano's restaurant and his diet.
- C. Raw food makes one healthy.
- D. How to make raw food taste good.

53. How can the food in Juliano's restaurant be prepared?

- A. Put foods into hot water to make them soft.
- B. Place foods into water for some time to make them soft.
- C. Heat them on a stove to a certain degree.
- D. Boil them in water.

D

Water is necessary for life and good health. We often forget this fact when we think about the other building blocks of life such as vitamins, minerals and proteins. We can live for many days without eating, but two or three days without water usually leads to death.

The human body may look solid, but most of it is water. Newborn babies are as much as 85% water.

Women are about 65% water and men are about 75% water. Women usually have less water than men because women generally have more fat cells (细胞), which hold less water than other kinds of cells.

Water does many different things to keep us healthy. It carries hormones (激素), antibodies (抗体) and foods through the body, and carries away waste materials. This is why different parts of the body contain different amounts of water. For example, blood is 83% water, muscles are 75% water, the brain is 74%, and bones are 25%.

Water is necessary for cooling the body on hot days and when we are working hard or exercising, water carries body heat to the surface of the skin, where the heat is lost through sweat (汗水).

Researchers say cold liquids cool us faster than warm liquids, because cold liquids take up more heat inside the body and carry it away faster. They say, however, the cold sweet drinks do not work well because the sugar slows the liquid from getting into the bloodstream.

Researchers also note that fat cells stop body heat from escaping quickly. Fat cells under the skin act like warm clothing to keep heat inside. This is why overweight people have a more difficult time staying cool than thin people.

The body loses water every day through sweat and urine (尿). Losing too much, we will become sick. A 10% drop in body water can cause the blood system to fail. A 15% drop usually leads to death. To replace what is lost, health experts say grown persons should drink about 2 liters of water each day, and more in hot

weather. We can also get some of the water we need in the foods we eat. Most fruits and vegetables are more than 80% water. Water may be one of the simplest of all chemical substances (物质), but it is the most important substance that we put into our bodies.

54. Water is important to the human body because _____.

- A. it can help cool the body on hot days
- B. the body loses water daily by sweat and urine
- C. the human body is mainly made up of water
- D. the foods we eat mostly contain water

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

- A. Water and Fat Cells.
- B. Cold and Warm Liquids.
- C. Water and Health.
- D. Water and Humans.

五、根据中英文提示完成短文(共5小题,每题2分,满分10分)

假定你是Tom,在得知朋友Mary日渐发胖之后,给她写了封信。信中你建议她去问一问医生,并在以后少吃脂肪多的食物,如巧克力、奶油等;多吃水果,多进行锻炼。那样体重就会降下来,又会变得像以前那样美丽。

Dear Mary,

I'm sorry to learn that you 56 and this makes you very sad. I think you'd better 57 And I also suggest that in future you should 58, such as cream, chocolate and so on. You should 59. In this way, I'm sure you will lose weight and 60.

Yours,

Tom

- 56. _____
- 57. _____
- 58. _____
- 59. _____
- 60. _____

六、用下列所给短语的恰当形式填空(每题1分,共5分)

be all right / feed... with /

lie sick on the bed / take one's temperature / not feel like

Grandma Wang was 61. She caught a bad cold and had a high fever. Li Ping went to look after her. She 62 and gave her medicine. As Grandma Wang 63 eating, she cooked her a bowl of egg soup. Then she 64 it.

Grandma Wang was very glad. She took Li Ping's hands and said, "You are really a good girl. You are like Lei Feng." Li Ping asked Grandma Wang to take a good rest and told her that she 65 soon.

七、单句改错(共5小题,每题1分,满分5分)

- 66. You'd better to wait for me at the school gate.
- 67. The little boy is wondering whether some living things are existed on the moon.
- 68. Lily usually arrives at the office at eight o'clock, but because the storm, she was one hour late this morning.
- 69. He had some difficulty finding out that the museum opened the whole week or closed at weekend.
- 70. The teacher as well as her students from Canada were warmly welcomed by us to our new school.

八、书面表达(15分)

本题包含A、B两题,可任选一题。

A

根据所给提示用英语写一篇100词左右的短文。

当前,越来越多的人害怕日渐发胖,因为肥胖会引起许多疾病,如:高血压、心脏病、糖尿病等。

如何才能减肥呢?

首先,你得少吃多脂多糖的食物,如:奶油、巧克力等。

其次,你应该多吃水果和蔬菜,它们含有纤维素。此外,你还要进行足够的体育锻炼,如有可能,健身房是个好去处。

这样,你就会减肥并保持身体的健康。

提示:(1) 高血压 high-blood pressure

(2) 糖尿病 diabetes

(3) 健身房 health club

B

快餐现在在中国很流行,但快餐对人体没什么好处。请你根据下面要点以"Fast Food"为题写一篇英语短文。

1. 快餐在中国十分流行,尤其是儿童和青少年喜欢吃快餐。

2. 快餐受欢迎至少有四个方面的原因:

① 方便,节约时间。

② 既可在快餐店里吃也可以带回家吃。

③ 店里的环境干净、舒服。

④ 服务周到、食品质量有保证(guarantee)。

3. 从营养角度讲(in terms of),快餐食品却不尽如人意。

4. 建议:如时间来不及可考虑吃快餐,但以偶尔品尝为宜;孩子要尽量少吃快餐。

注意:词数:100左右。(开头已给出,不计入总词数)

Fast Food

Fast food is becoming more and more popular in China, especially among many children and teenagers.

There are several reasons for its popularity...

高一英语(下册)

Unit 14 Festivals

(满分:100分 时间:120分钟)

姓名: 班级: 学号: 分数:

一、听力理解(共20小题,每小题1分,满分20分)

第一节: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。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What is the man's advice?
A. He knows what is wrong with the watch.
B. The woman should get a new watch.
C. The jewelry store can probably repair the woman's watch.
 2. What will the woman probably do?
A. Go to the beach with her friends.
B. See Professor Jones after class.
C. Give a speech in Professor Jones's class.
 3. What does the man mean?
A. He hopes to leave before the woman does.
B. His office is an hour's walk away from his home.
C. He will leave the office in about an hour.
 4. What are they talking about?
A. Driving in England.
B. How to drive a car.
C. Whether to have the right to drive a car in England.
 5. What are the speakers doing?
A. They are buying a newspaper.
B. They are hurrying to the train station.
C. They are catching a train.
- 第二节:听下面几段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。每段对话仅读一遍。
- 听第6段材料,回答第6—7题。
6. What is the possible relation between the two speakers?
A. Doctor and patient.
B. Mother and son.
C. Teacher and student.
 7. What did the boy often do at school?
A. He was often late for school.
B. He often fell asleep in class.
C. He often stayed after class.
- 听第7段材料,回答第8—9题。
8. When did Paul's trouble start?
A. The day before today.
B. The other day.
C. The day before yesterday.

9. What illness has Paul got?
A. Headache.
B. Stomachache.
C. Flu.

听第8段材料,回答第10—12题。

10. What is Mary going to do that afternoon?
A. Go to the library.
B. Go swimming.
C. Study in the library.
11. What does Bob have to do Monday morning?
A. Recite a long poem.
B. Hand in a composition.
C. Write a long poem.
12. What subject is Mary good at?
A. English.
B. History.
C. Maths.

听第9段材料,回答第13—15题。

13. What color paint did the woman want?
A. Dark blue.
B. Light blue.
C. Sky blue.
14. How much was the paint?
A. Twenty dollars.
B. Thirty dollars.
C. Forty dollars.
15. Until when was the man going to work?
A. Until seven o'clock.
B. Until eight o'clock.
C. Until nine o'clock.

第三节:听第10段材料,写下第16—20题的关键信息。

16. What is the purpose of the talk?
17. When will the teacher go to an important meeting?
18. When will a reviewing lesson be given?
19. When will the midterm exam be held?
20. Who had better attend next Wednesday's class?
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____

二、单项填空(共10小题,每小题1分,满分10分)

21. When can I come for the photos? I need them tomorrow afternoon. They _____ be ready by 12:00.
A. can
B. should
C. might
D. need
22. I advised you _____ drink water that isn't _____ any more.
A. not; boiled
B. not to; boiling
C. not; boiling
D. not to; boiled
23. —What did Mary have _____ breakfast this morning?
—She was late for school and hurried off _____ breakfast.
A. for; without
B. at; without
C. for; after
D. at; after
24. After I had been in bed for two days, Mother _____ going to see a doctor at once.
A. stopped
B. agreed
C. suggested
D. made
25. On National Day, people sing and dance to _____ the birth of our country.
A. congratulate
B. celebrate
C. greet
D. salute
26. I have neither a raincoat nor an umbrella. That's why I _____ wait until the rain stops.
A. must
B. should
C. ought to
D. have to

27. Do you know when the _____ song of the Beijing Olympics will be chosen?
 A. subject B. title C. topic D. theme
28. Sometimes I really wonder how I could make friends with a man who has little _____ with me.
 A. in ordinary B. in common C. the same D. in similar
29. We expected him to do a little research work _____ make a lot of experiments.
 A. as much as B. as long as C. as well as D. as far as
30. _____ seems to be a possibility that we shall be able to afford the car we need.
 A. It B. There C. That D. This

三、完形填空(共15小题,每小题1分,满分15分)

If you visit a big city anywhere in the world, you will probably find a restaurant which serves the food of your native country. Most large cities in the United States offer an international sample of _____ 31 _____. Many people enjoy eating the food _____ 32 _____ other nations. This is probably one reason _____ 33 _____ there are so many different kinds of restaurants in the United States. A second is that Americans _____ 34 _____ from all the parts of the world. They enjoy tasting the foods of their _____ 35 _____ lands. In the city of Detroit, _____ 36 _____, there are many people from Western Europe, Latin America _____ 37 _____ the Far East. There are many restaurants in Detroit _____ 38 _____ serve the foods of these areas. There are many _____ 39 _____ international restaurants, too. Americans not only like the foods in these restaurants but also enjoy the chance to better understand the foreign people and their _____ 40 _____ of life.

One of the most common international restaurants to be _____ 41 _____ in the US is an Italian restaurant. The restaurant is a small business _____ 42 _____ by a single family. The mother of the family cooks all the dishes and the _____ 43 _____ and children serve the customers who come to eat there. Or it may be a large restaurant which can _____ 44 _____ many customers during one evening. So a restaurant may be owned _____ 45 _____ one family, one person, or by several different people who work together in the business.

31. A. waiters B. restaurants C. foods D. cooks
32. A. about B. of C. on D. with
33. A. as B. when C. which D. why
34. A. arrive B. come C. go D. leave
35. A. garden B. country C. state D. native
36. A. as B. like C. for example D. such as
37. A. and B. with C. of D. then
38. A. where B. which C. when D. why
39. A. other B. others C. another D. other's
40. A. hope B. wish C. place D. way
41. A. cooked B. enjoyed C. found D. eaten
42. A. built B. run C. driven D. lived
43. A. mother B. guests C. visitors D. father
44. A. deal B. work C. serve D. prepare
45. A. by B. with C. of D. for

四、阅读理解(共10小题,每小题2分,满分20分)

教的) churchman who helped young lovers. Valentine was killed for his Christian beliefs on February 14 more than 1,700 years ago, but the day that has his name is even earlier than that.

More than 2,000 years ago, the ancient Romans celebrated a holiday for lovers. As part of the celebration, girls wrote their names on pieces of paper and put them in a large container (容器). Boys reached into the container and pulled one out. The girl whose name was written on the paper became his lover or sweet heart for a year.

Lovers still put their names on pieces of paper and they send each other Valentine's Day cards that tell of their love. Sometimes they also send gifts, like flowers or chocolate candy. Americans usually send gifts and cards through the mail system. But some use another way to send this message. They have it printed in a newspaper. The cost is usually a few dollars. Some of the messages are simple and short, "Jane, I love you very much." Others say more. This one, for example, "Dan, roses are red. Violets are blue. I hope you love me as much as I love you. Forever. Mary."

Most of the newspapers that print such messages are local, but *USA Today* is sold throughout the United States and 90 other countries as well. This means someone can send a Valentine message to a lover in a far-away city or town almost anywhere in the world. These messages cost 80 dollars or more. An employee (雇员) of *USA Today* says readers can have a small heart or rose printed along with their messages this year. Will this kind of Valentine's Day message reach the one you love? Well, just make sure he or she reads the newspaper.

46. Which is NOT true about the ancient Roman holiday?
 A. Girls put into a large container pieces of paper with their own names on them.
 B. Boys and girls became sweet hearts by chance.
 C. Girls and boys send gifts and cards through the mail system.
 D. It was celebrated as a holiday for lovers.
47. What can be inferred from the passage?
 A. Printing a message to show one's love in *USA Today* will cost 80 dollars or more.
 B. Valentine was killed for helping lovers.
 C. Readers of *USA Today* can send roses to their lovers along with the printed messages.
 D. Valentine was honored by people for his firm Christian belief and warm heart.
48. What is the purpose of the passage?
 A. To briefly introduce the origin of Valentine's Day and the modern style.
 B. To advertise for *USA Today*.
 C. To tell you that Americans are open to express their love.
 D. To sell roses on Valentine's Day.

B

Halloween (万圣节), which falls on the evening of October 31, is a nighttime holiday for children. There are a lot of customs such as "dressing up", "Trick or treat", "bobbing for apples", "making Jack O Lanterns", etc.

In the evening of this day children usually put on their festival clothes and prepare for Halloween. Some children dress like ghosts (鬼). Others try to look like famous people—a nation's president or a famous star. They also carry a big bag and go to the homes of all their neighbors. At each house they say, "Trick or treat". It means that you'd better "treat" me, or I'll play tricks on you. People usually give them

Valentine's Day is a holiday honoring lovers. It is named after Saint Valentine, an early Christian (基督

candy or fruit. However, if they fail to offer treats, these children will make fun of them. For example, they will give this family a flat tire (轮胎), soaping their windows, etc. Usually after an hour or two, the children return home with their bags full of good things to eat.

Sometimes there are Halloween parties. A favorite game is called "bobbing for apples". Several apples are put into a tub (浴盆) of water. The boys and girls try to get them into their mouths. They can't use their hands, and their faces usually get very wet. The one who first picks up an apple is the winner.

One important thing of Halloween is the Jack O Lantern. Children make them from pumpkins (南瓜). First they make the pumpkins empty and cut holes for the eyes, mouth and nose. Then they put a lighted candle inside. People in old times thought this could help to frighten the ghosts. Now people still keep this custom.

49. Which of the following is RIGHT according to the passage?

A. Halloween is a day-time holiday for children.

B. In the evening of this day all children dress like ghosts.

C. If their neighbours fail to offer treats, the children will make fun of them.

D. In the game "bobbing for apples", the children try to use their hands to get the apples into their mouths.

50. Halloween has nothing to do with _____.
A. pumpkins B. ghosts C. apples D. grapes

C

In our daily life we are used to hearing these words, "I can't wait for my holiday", "I wish I could stay home today" and "I'm very tired". These words come from pressure (压力) at work. Now the "iron rice bowl" is being broken into pieces. Workers may be fired if they don't perform their duties well. They have to do their jobs better.

People feel pressure not only because they might find themselves out of work but also because they get no real pleasure from their work. For most of the workers, work is just a way of earning money. It appears to be meaningless and worthless.

But pressure is a natural part of work. There is no way to keep away from it. We should face up to that.

Work should be a cause of happiness and pride rather than a punishment or a burden (负担). In fact, a certain amount of pressure can provide challenge (挑战) and opportunity for learning. To a modern man who is worried and low in spirit, developing a hobby and finding a new interest is of first importance. I like listening to pop music, which makes me calm and gives me pleasure.

If pressure becomes difficult to deal with, we should turn to our friends or families. We can have a drink with our friends and talk out the problem. We should always discuss our problems with our families. Good advice, warmth and happiness that families bring to us can reduce our pressures and encourage us to smooth away all difficulties.

51. People feel pressure at work mainly because _____.
A. they will lose their jobs
B. most of them find less interest in their work
C. they can make more money after work
D. they want to stay home

52. Which of the following is WRONG in the writer's opinion?
A. Where there is work there is pressure.

B. Work shouldn't be regarded as punishment or burden.
C. All modern men are worried and low in spirit.
D. A certain amount of pressure is necessary.

53. From the text we can know that when pressure is too big, _____.
A. we should drink coffee with our friends
B. we can get help and comfort from our friends or families
C. we can go home because it is warm
D. to talk out the problem to our friends and families is the best way

People in the United States honor their parents with 2 special days: Mother's Day on the second Sunday in May and Father's Day on the 3rd Sunday in June. These days are to show love and respect for parents. They raise their children and educate them to be responsible citizens. They give love and care. These two days offer an opportunity to think about the changing roles of mothers and fathers. More mothers now work outside the home and more fathers must help with child-care.

These two special days are celebrated in many different ways. On Mother's Day, people wear carnations. A red one symbolizes a living mother. A white one shows that the mother is dead. Many people attend religious services to honor parents. It's also a day when people whose parents are dead visit the cemetery. On these days families get together at home as well as in restaurants. They often have outdoor barbecues for Father's Day. These are days of fun and good feelings and memories.

Another tradition is to give cards and gifts. Children make them in school. Many people make their own presents. These are more valued than those bought in stores. It's not the value of the gift that is important, but "the thought that counts". Greeting card stores, florists, candy makers, bakers, phone companies and other stores do lots of business during these holidays.

54. What do you think "florist" do?
A. They sell flowers.
B. They make bread or pastry.
C. They offer enough room for having family parties.
D. They sell special clothes for Mother's Day and Father's Day.

55. On Mother's Day and Father's Day _____.
A. people usually have family parties
B. everyone goes to the cemetery
C. children always go to parents' home
D. hand-made cards are the most valuable gifts

五、根据首字母或汉语注释写出下列单词的正确形式(共10小题,每题1分,共10分)

56. After they failed again and again, they lost f_____ in God.

57. They agreed to the plan in p_____, but there were some details they didn't like.

58. The _____ (周期) of the seasons makes a year.

59. Everyone should know something about _____ (古代的) history.

60. The big fire caused the d_____ of the whole forest.

61. Our mean boss _____ (款待) us to a very big meal that day.

62. The chief police spoke of his _____ (决心) to catch the killers.

Unit 15 The necklace

(满分:100分 时间:120分钟)

姓名: 班级: 学号: 分数:

一、听力理解(共20小题,每小题1分,满分20分)

第一节: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。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What can we know about the woman?
A. She is on her way home.
B. She is late for work.
C. She is on her way to a theatre.
2. What does the woman say about the seat?
A. It's taken.
B. There is too much dirt on it.
C. There is some water on it.
3. What is the woman going to do?
A. She is going to see a doctor.
B. She is going to see a play with some friends.
C. She is going to visit a friend.
4. Why didn't the woman see the play?
A. She went to see her boyfriend.
B. She didn't want to see it.
C. She didn't get any tickets.
5. What does the woman mean?
A. The boy is going to send a rocket.
B. She is not interested.
C. She doesn't believe it.
6. What happened to the man?
A. His leg was burnt in a fire.
B. He caused a terrible fire.
C. He hurt himself in a football match.
7. What is he going to do in the football match?
A. He is going to play in the field.
B. He is going to watch it.
C. He has to forget all about it.
8. What is he asked to do?

- A. To wash himself.
 - B. To go to see the doctor every two days.
 - C. To go and buy some medicine.
- 听第7段材料,回答第9—10题。
9. What does Jerry want to be?
A. Jerry wants to be an actor.
B. Jerry wants to become a baseball player.
C. Jerry simply wants to be a firefighter.
 10. Why does choosing a job take a lot of time?
A. Because everyone has to face this problem.
B. Because there are a lot of things one has to think about.
C. Because you need to talk with your parents and your teacher.

听第8段材料,回答第11—12题。

11. What are people come to Disneyland called by the employees there?
A. They are called "visitors".
B. They are called "customers".
C. They are never called visitors or customers. They are called "guests".
12. What is true according to the conversation?
A. Fifty percent of the people in the world have been to Disneyland.
B. Signs are put up to protect the plants.
C. People are honored and feel at home in Disneyland.

听第9段材料,回答第13—15题。

13. Where is the man going?
A. He's going to a theatre.
B. He is looking for the riverside.
C. He wants to meet Shakespeare.
14. What is his nationality?
A. English.
B. French.
C. It is not mentioned.
15. What else can we know about the man?
A. He is a nice guy.
B. He is good at walking.
C. He likes Shakespeare.

第三节:听第10段材料,写下第16—20题的关键信息。此段材料读两遍。

The reason why the Second Continental Congress did not declare 16 from England was that many of its members didn't think that they were 17. But on June 7, 18, one of their members, Richard Lee, 19 a resolution which was bitterly argued and finally led to such a declaration. They risked persecution (迫害) by the 20 government in doing so.

16. 17. 18. 19. 20.

二、单项填空(共10小题,每小题1分,满分10分)

21. The number of people we invited to our party large but a number of them absent.
A. were; was B. was; were C. was; was D. were; were

22. _____ in Beijing for quite some years now, she knows the city quite well.
- A. Being lived B. Living C. Lived D. Having lived
23. I once lived in Paris for three years, during _____ time I learned French.
- A. that B. this C. which D. it
24. Don't be discouraged. Just _____ things as they are and keep trying. You will succeed in the end.
- A. taking B. to take C. take D. taken
25. It _____ rain tomorrow. You'd better take a raincoat.
- A. would B. shall C. must D. might
26. How can you do your work well? Every day you spend most of your time _____ nonsense.
- A. practise B. to say C. speaking D. talking
27. I suppose when I come back tonight, all these things _____ in order.
- A. will have been put B. will have put C. should be put D. would have been put
28. Where have you been? I _____ you the whole morning.
- A. have been looking for B. was looking for C. have looked for D. am looking for
29. Mathilde Loisel borrowed a diamond necklace from _____ to wear to the ball at the palace.
- A. her friends B. one of her friend C. a friend of hers D. a friend of her
30. You _____ me first before you went to Jim and told him everything.
- A. should tell B. should speak to C. must have talked to D. should have talked to

三、完形填空(共15小题,每小题1分,满分15分)

When I was young, our family once lived in a beautiful small town in southern England. There was a tobacco seller in our street, _____ 31 _____ was a very kind man. At that time, people realized that smoking was _____ 32 _____ to the health. Our tobacco seller, Mr. Johnson, therefore, always asked his customers, _____ 33 _____ they are very young, whom the cigarettes are bought _____ 34 _____.

One day, a girl of about fourteen whom he had never seen before walked boldly into his shop and demanded twenty cigarettes. She had the exact _____ 35 _____ of money in her hand and seemed very sure of herself. Mr. Johnson was so _____ 36 _____ by her confident manner that he forgot to ask his usual question. _____ 37 _____, he asked her what kind of cigarettes she wanted. The girl replied readily and handed him the money. While he was giving her the _____ 38 _____, Mr. Johnson said laughingly that _____ 39 _____ she was so young she should _____ 40 _____ the packet in her pocket in case a policeman saw it. The little girl did not seem to find this very funny. Without even smiling she took the _____ 41 _____ and walked towards the door.

Suddenly she stopped, turned _____ 42 _____, and looked steadily at Mr. Johnson. There was a long moment of silence. Everyone, _____ 43 _____ the tobacco seller _____ 44 _____ what she was going to say. _____ 45 _____ at once, in a clear, firm voice, the girl declared, "My dad is a policeman," and with that she walked quickly out of the shop.

31. A. that B. who C. He D. whom
32. A. dangerous B. unhealthy C. poor D. harm
33. A. even B. though C. while D. if
34. A. with B. to C. for D. by

35. A. amount B. total C. whole D. quantity
36. A. worried B. annoyed C. surprised D. pleased
37. A. Therefore B. Instead C. Anyway D. Somehow
38. A. change B. warning C. bill D. cigarettes
39. A. as B. while C. for D. though
40. A. cover B. hide C. dip D. take
41. A. packet B. advice C. money D. change
42. A. away B. round C. over D. aside
43. A. beside B. including C. except D. include
44. A. wondered B. considered C. doubted D. expected
45. A. And B. So C. But D. All

四、阅读理解(共10小题,每小题2分,满分20分)

A

The world's population continues to grow. There are now about four billion people on earth. This figure could reach six billion by the end of the century and eleven billion in a further seventy years. Experts have long been concerned about such a growth because it brings about many social problems: where will we find the food, water, jobs, houses, schools and health care for all these people?

A major new study shows that the situation may be changing. A large and rapid drop in the world's birth rate has taken place during the past 10 years. Families generally are smaller now than they were a few years ago. It is happening in both developing and industrial nations.

Researchers said they found a number of reasons for this. More men and women are waiting longer to get married and are using birth control methods to prevent or delay pregnancy (怀孕). More women are going to school or working at jobs away from home instead of having children. And more governments, especially in developing nations, now support family planning programs to reduce population growth.

China is one of the nations that have made great progress in reducing its population growth. For many years it has been the government's policy that each Chinese family can have no more than one child. China has already cut its rate of population growth by about one half since 1970. And the country had reached a zero population growth with the total number of births equaling the total number of deaths by the year 2000.

Several nations in Europe already have fewer births than deaths. Experts said that these nations could face a serious shortage of workers in the future. And the people who are working could face much higher taxes to help support the growing number of retired people.

46. The world's population could reach _____.
- A. six billion in 75 years
B. eleven billion in 2075
C. eleven billion by the end of this century
D. 600 million in 15 years
47. According to the passage, China _____.
- A. has successfully reduced its population growth
B. is not quite successful in birth control
C. is successful in every aspect
D. has made progress in its population growth

48. Working people in some European countries will probably have to pay much higher taxes in the future because _____.

- A. more and more children will be born
- B. fewer and fewer children will be born
- C. they will be making a lot of money
- D. the number of retired people will become even larger

B

Two traveling angels stopped to spend the night in the home of a wealthy family. The family was rude and refused to let the angels stay in the guest room. Instead the angels were given a space in the cold basement. As they made their bed on the hard floor, the older angel saw a hole in the wall and repaired it. When the younger angel asked why, the older angel replied, "Things aren't always what they seem."

The next night the two came to rest at the house of a very poor but very hospitable farmer and his wife. After sharing what little food they had, the couple let the angels sleep in their bed where they could have a good night's rest. When the sun came up the next morning, the angels found the farmer and his wife in tears. Their only cow, whose milk had been their only income, lay dead in the field.

The younger angel was very angry and asked the older angel, "How could this happen? Why did you not watch out for the cow? The first man had everything, yet you watched over his house," she accused. "The second family had little but was willing to share everything they had with us, and yet you did not help them." "Things are not always what they seem," the older angel replied. "When we stayed in the basement of the rich family, I noticed there was gold stored in that hole in the wall. Since the owner was so greedy and unwilling to share his good fortune, I asked God if I could seal the wall so he couldn't find it. Then last night as we slept in the farmer's bed, the angel of death came for his wife, I asked God if the angel could take the cow instead. Things aren't always what they seem."

49. In the second paragraph, the "two" refers to _____.

- A. the poor couple
 - B. the rich couple
 - C. the guests
 - D. the angels
50. Why did the older angel let the farmer's cow die?
- A. Because she obeyed the God.
 - B. Because she wanted to teach the younger angel a lesson.
 - C. Because she wanted to save the farmer's wife.
 - D. Because she liked the rich.

51. What can we learn from this reading passage?

- A. Rich people are not good to others.
- B. We should help others whenever we can.
- C. Angels are our savers.
- D. "Things aren't always what they seem."

C

Have you ever been afraid to talk back when you were treated unfairly? Have you ever bought something just because the salesman talked you into it? Many people are afraid to support themselves. Dr. Robert Albert, author of *Stand Up, Speak Out, and Talk Back* thinks it's because their self-respect is low. "There's always a 'superior' (长辈) around—a parent, a teacher, a boss—who knows better." But Albert and other scientists are doing something to help people help themselves. They offer "assertiveness (坚持己见) training" courses—A. T. for short.

In the A. T. Course, people learn that they have a right to be themselves. They learn to speak out for themselves and feel good about doing so. They learn to be aggressive (敢于争辩的) without hurting other people. In one way, learning to speak out is to get rid of fear. A group taking an A. T. Course will help the timid (懦弱的) person to lose his fear.

But A. T. uses an even stronger motive (动机)—the need to share. The timid person speaks out in the group because he wants to tell how he feels. Whether or not you speak up for yourself depends on your self-respect. If someone you face is more "important" than you, you may feel less of yourself. You start to doubt your answers to problems. You can get to feel good about yourself through some training. And once you do, you will be able to speak out.

52. The problem the writer talks about is that _____.

- A. some people buy things they don't want
- B. some people are afraid to speak out for their rights
- C. there are too many superiors
- D. some people don't think enough of themselves

53. The cause of the problem is that _____.

- A. some people have a low self-respect
- B. there is always someone around who "knows better"
- C. salesmen talk people into buying things they don't need
- D. people don't share their thoughts and feelings with others

54. One thing the A. T. Course can't do is to _____.

- A. respect the need of other people
- B. show that people have a right to be themselves
- C. help people overcome fear
- D. teach people to do what they want even if it may hurt others

55. A good title for this passage could be _____.

- A. The Need to Share
- B. Talk Back When Necessary
- C. One Way to Build Self-Respect
- D. One Way to Train Speaking Ability

五、根据首字母及句意写出下列单词的正确形式(每题1分,共10分)

56. We went to a j _____ shop yesterday. I bought a necklace and Ann bought two sets of earrings.

57. Mathilde Loisel borrowed a d _____ necklace from her friend Jeanne to wear to the ball at the palace.

58. Can you tell us how James is d _____ from his twin brother?

59. Please don't tell the kids that story. It is too s _____. Tell them something funny and amusing.

60. Almost all of us get an i _____ to Sarah's wedding.

61. I need to go and meet an important guest at the airport. But I am not sure if I can r _____ her. What should I do?

62. This kind of p _____ stone is very rare these days.

63. We learned about famous a _____ like Ba Jin, Zhu Ziqing and Cao Yu last term. And I would like

to read some of their books.

64. As a student in drama, I like painting as well as drama. So probably I will be a s_____ painter in the future.

65. Song Dandan is highly praised for her _____ in the new play.

六、用下列所给短语的恰当形式填空(每题1分,共5分)

dream of , on the way , know... well , would rather , look for , day and night , of one's own , act out ...

66. We've heard that your English teacher wrote an English play for you. We'd like very much to see it _____.

67. We are going to see a movie tonight . We will buy something to eat _____ and will not go back home for supper.

68. Lily and I are former classmates , so I _____ her _____.

69. What are you _____? Have you lost anything?

70. Instead of renting a car or taking a taxi, nowadays many young couples want to have a car _____.

七、单句改错(每题1分,共5分)

71. My daughter and I will call at you next Sunday.

72. We paid out all our debts last week.

73. There are such many beautiful bikes that I don't know which one to choose.

74. I did went to his place yesterday, but he was out.

75. This is the house which Lu Xun once lived.

八、书面表达(15分)

本题包含可供选择的A和B两道题,你可任选其中一题。

A

根据以下提示写一篇介绍剧作家曹禺的短文。

曹 禺

1. 1919年出生于天津,本名万家宝,自幼喜爱文学和戏剧。

2. 曾在天津南开中学学习,是剧团的活跃分子,显露了戏剧表演方面的才华。

3. 大学就读于清华大学西洋文学系,期间即创作了处女作四幕话剧《雷雨》,获得巨大成功,使他名扬全国。

4. 他是中国戏剧界的先驱,中华人民共和国成立后曾任北京人民艺术剧院院长,他创作的《日出》、《原野》、《王昭君》等剧目至今仍在上演,许多中国人将他视为中国的莎士比亚。

5. 1996年去世。

单词提示:

处女剧作 maiden play,

北京人民艺术剧院院长 director of Beijing People's Art Theatre

《日出》《原野》《王昭君》The Sunrise, The Wilderness, Wang Zaojun

要求:文章中必须包括所有要点,但要避免逐条翻译,可适当发挥。

Cao Yu

B

根据以下提示写一篇介绍中国话剧的短文。

要求:文章中必须包括所有要点,但要避免逐条翻译,可适当发挥。

1. 中国话剧最初是上个世纪从上海开始发展起来的,它区别于中国传统的戏剧之处在于真实描写普通人的生活,当时引进了莎士比亚、莫利埃和契克夫等人的剧作,给大众以更广泛的选择。

2. 解放后,中国的剧作家创作出一系列优秀作品,反映新中国成立前后人民生活的改变,比如《茶馆》、《雷雨》、《家》、《北京人》等。

3. 当前的许多年轻剧作家尝试更新的话剧形式,探索人物的心理层面,并更多地运用现代化的剧场设施。

单词提示:莎士比亚 Shakespeare, Moliere and Chekhov

《茶馆》《雷雨》《家》《北京人》Teahouse, The Thunderstorm, The Family,

The Beijing Man

探索人物的心理 exploring the inner psyche of personalities

Modern Chinese Drama

阶段测试题—(Unit 13—Unit 15)

(满分:100分 时间:120分钟)

姓名:_____ 班级:_____ 学号:_____ 分数:_____

一、听力理解(共15小题,每小题1分,满分15分)

第一节: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。每段对话仅读一遍。

- How many European countries did they talk about?
A. One. B. Two. C. Three.
 - Why is the woman worried?
A. She can't find her child.
B. She lost her cell-phone.
C. She missed her bus.
 - What will the woman do?
A. She will help put out the fire.
B. She will look for a doctor.
C. She will call the police.
 - When was the piano bought?
A. Last month. B. Last year. C. Last week.
 - Why won't the two speakers go to the film?
A. It is going to rain.
B. The film is not interesting.
C. The woman is too tired.
- 第二节:听下面几段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。每段对话或独白读两遍。
- 听第6段材料,回答第6—8题。
- Where is the woman going?
A. Her office. B. Her school. C. The airport.
 - What is the woman worried about?
A. That she will be late for school.
B. That she will miss her plane.
C. That she won't be able to catch her train.
 - When does the driver think they will get there?
A. At about 9:50. B. At about 10:15. C. At about 9:45.
- 听第7段材料,回答第9—10题。
- Where are the two speakers?
A. At a railway station. B. At a hotel. C. In an office.
 - What does the man want to do?
A. He wants to have a talk with the woman.

- He wants to sit for a rest.
- He wants to buy some fruit.

听第8段材料,回答第11—12题。

11. What's the possible relationship between the two speakers?

- Husband and wife.
- Doctor and patient.
- Friends.

12. Who is going to have a birthday party?

- Mr Green.
- Mr Smith.
- Mrs Smith.

听第9段材料,回答第13—15题。

13. How is Santa Claus usually dressed?

- In red.
- In black.
- In white.

14. What do we know about Saint Nicholas?

- He lived in Britain.
- He was from a poor family.
- He wanted to help poor people.

15. Why did Nicholas climb onto the roof to give money to poor people?

- He didn't want people to know about it.
- His father didn't want him to help others.
- He wanted to show his ability.

二、单项填空(共10小题,每小题1分,满分10分)

- I was really anxious about you. You _____ home without a word.
A. mustn't leave B. shouldn't have left C. couldn't have left D. needn't leave
- Can you tell me where Jack is?
— He _____ his homework upstairs.
A. might have done B. must have done C. must be doing D. must do
- John had a car accident this morning.
— I don't believe it. He _____ so careless.
A. shouldn't have been B. mustn't have been C. shouldn't be D. couldn't have been
- Excuse me. Are you married?
— Yes, Fred and I _____ for years.
A. were married B. married C. had married D. have been married
- He always got up early, _____ his clothes and rushed out quickly.
A. dressed B. wore C. had D. put on
- What did Mary have _____ breakfast this morning?
— She was late for school and hurried off _____ breakfast.
A. for; without B. at; without C. for; after D. at; after
- _____ seems to be a possibility that we shall be able to afford the car we need.
A. It B. There C. That D. This