

◆ 上海东方激光教育文化有限公司 组编

 **2006年** 

浙江高考英语

零距离突破



综合模拟测试卷

● 第三轮复习用 ●

中国三峡出版社

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浙江高考英语零距离突破
—— 综合模拟测试卷

(第三轮复习用)

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中国三峡出版社

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

浙江高考英语零距离突破. 5, 综合模拟测试卷
/ 上海东方激光教育文化有限公司 组编.

— 北京: 中国三峡出版社, 2005. 7

ISBN 7-80099-944-0

I. 浙… II. 上… III. 英语课 - 高中 - 习题 - 升学参考资料
IV. G634.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2005) 第 075335 号

中国三峡出版社出版发行

(北京市海淀区太平路 23 号院 12 号楼 100036)

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上海交大印务有限公司印制 新华书店经销

2005 年 12 月第 1 版 2005 年 12 月第 1 次印刷

开本: 787×1092 毫米 1/16 印张: 71.25 字数: 1710 千字

ISBN 7-80099-944-0 定价: 100.00 元 (全五册)

前言

每年六月的那场火红的约会，牵动着亿万人的心，无论你是主动还是被动，她都正以迅捷的步伐扑面而来。此时，我们跟千千万万的莘莘学子一样，既期待着，又忧虑着。期待着人生最重要的时刻的到来，期待着理想变为现实，期待着多年的奋斗得到回报。然而，在有限而繁忙的复习时间里，是否能优质高效地做好准备，迎接这一神圣时刻的到来，并取得事半功倍的效果，这种忧虑不可避免地徘徊于心。

古人云：工欲善其事，必先利其器。当今教辅书界既有藏龙卧虎，也有鱼目混珠，更有“舶来品”，这些或来自于外地、或来自于外国的“舶来品”均因不符合使用地的教学和高考实际，造成时间和精力等多方面的耗费。

为此，我们倾情编写了《2006年浙江高考英语零距离突破》系列复习用书，是目前市面上绝无仅有、尚无先例的为浙江考生编写的一套完整、实用、系统的复习用书。

该丛书针对浙江省高考实行自主命题后的新情况和新特点，一改同类书只为少数优生服务的现状，下降重心，以中下游学生水平为起点，科学设计，循序渐进，使不同英语水平的考生通过复习都有所收获，都有所提高。

《2006年浙江高考英语零距离突破——综合模拟测试卷（第三轮复习用）》，提供了10套高考模拟试卷，按照2005年浙江高考英语试题仿真设计，要求考生在120分钟以内完成。让考生提前适应高考，尽快熟悉高考题型，形成良好的考试能力和心理适应能力。

在试题设计上，我们从高考知识点出发，狠抓“知识、能力、训练、提高”四大环节，凸现复习教学特点，既力求把知识点练全练透，又注重将试题按梯度分布，突出基础训练、能力拔高、综合水平提升检测。

编写过程中，我们虽然力求完美，但由于时间仓促，仍可能有疏忽和纰漏之处，敬请读者批评指正。

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高考英语模拟试卷(一)

本试卷分第Ⅰ卷（选择题）和第Ⅱ卷（非选择题）两部分，共 150 分。考试时间 120 分钟。

第 I 卷 (选择题, 共 100 分)

第一部分：英语知识运用（共两节，满分 50 分）

第一节：单项填空（共20小题；每小题1分，满分20分）

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

- () 1. — Would you like some more noodles?
— No, thanks. I _____.
A. don't want to B. can't eat
C. am not hungry D. am full
- () 2. I think it's about the time _____ what lessons you are going to take next term.
A. you decide B. you decided C. you'll decide D. you'd decide
- () 3. — What did he do in the middle of the night?
— Well, I'm not sure, but he was often heard _____.
A. playing the piano B. to play piano
C. play the piano D. to be playing piano
- () 4. — Hurry up! It's time to leave.
— OK, _____.
A. I come B. I've come C. I came D. I'm coming
- () 5. — Mary is badly ill and she has been sent to hospital.
— Oh, really? I _____. _____ visit her.
A. didn't know; I'll go and B. don't know; I'll go and
C. didn't know; I'm going to D. haven't known; I'm going to
- () 6. — Which do you like better, the green one or the white one?
— _____.
A. I like all B. Everyone is OK
C. Each will do D. Either will do
- () 7. _____ breaks the laws will be punished in China, _____ the foreigners in China.
A. No matter who; included B. Whoever; included
C. Whoever; including D. No matter who; including
- () 8. While shopping, people sometimes can't help _____ into buying something they don't really need.
A. persuade B. persuading

- C. being persuaded D. be persuaded
- () 9. Not until all the fish died in the river _____ how serious the pollution was.
A. did the villagers realize B. the villagers realized
C. the villagers did realize D. didn't the villagers realize
- () 10. It was at the very beginning _____ Mr. Fox made the decision _____ we should send more firefighters there.
A. when; which B. where; what C. then; so D. that; that
- () 11. — May you succeed in the coming entrance examination!
— _____!
A. I'm so happy B. No, I'm good at studying
C. Yes. May I succeed D. Thank you, the same to you
- () 12. Please tidy up your room and _____ everything away.
A. get B. give C. take D. put
- () 13. — What do you think of my composition?
— It _____ well _____ a few spelling mistakes.
A. reads; except for B. read; but
C. is read; except for D. is read; except
- () 14. — Will you please read my letter and correct the mistakes, _____ ?
— Sure, I will.
A. if so B. if some C. if any D. if not
- () 15. The young mother saw her baby fall to the ground, _____ brought her heart to her mouth.
A. it B. and which C. and that D. this
- () 16. Edison made a lot of inventions, _____ of great importance.
A. which, I think are B. which, I think they are
C. which, I think they D. I think, which are
- () 17. — It was careless of you to have left your key in the lock hole.
— My God! _____.
A. So was B. So I did C. So you were D. So did you
- () 18. The pilot kept calm in the terrible storm, otherwise the accident _____.
A. couldn't be prevented B. mustn't have prevented
C. wouldn't have been prevented D. shouldn't prevent
- () 19. We have produced _____ this year as we did last year.
A. as much cotton twice B. as twice much cotton
C. twice as much cotton D. much as cotton twice
- () 20. I think Tom, _____ you, _____ to blame.
A. rather than; is B. rather than; are C. instead of; are D. not; should

第二节：完型填空（共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）

阅读下面的短文，掌握其大意，然后从 21 ~ 40 各题所给的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出最佳选项。

The best advice young men and women can hear is "Go West". Those who 21 to make their fortune or, at the very 22, find good jobs have a better chance of doing so in China's western provinces 23 in the increasingly crowded eastern cities. Along the eastern coast, cities are 24 with newcomers looking for work. They seek 25 from the lowest -level unskilled jobs to the instant - millionaire Internet chance of lifetime. 26 have found the latter, and fewer ever 27.

Some 160 years ago, young men and women moved 28 into New York, Philadelphia, Boston—the United States' equivalent (相等的) of China's Shanghai, Guangzhou and Beijing. All of these young people were 29 for work, for riches, for fame. Few found any of them. The 30 joined the masses working hard at low-level jobs 31 to support themselves and their 32.

Horace Greeley, a well-known American newspaper editor of the period had 33 advice for those seeking work, "Do not," Greeley said, "34 in the cities! There is room and health in the country, away from the 35 of idlers (闲散者) and imbeciles (fools). Go West..."

In the mid - 19th century, when Greeley called 36 people to go west, America was just to develop its western regions—37 as China today. Out west, the unemployed could find jobs.

One thing more should be 38 to Horace Greeley's advice to the youth of his time: Go west—but go 39.

What are you 40 for?

- | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| () 21. A. hate | B. hope | C. doubt | D. refuse |
| () 22. A. point | B. moment | C. most | D. least |
| () 23. A. as well as | B. beside | C. than | D. except |
| () 24. A. living | B. filled | C. reducing | D. satisfied |
| () 25. A. something | B. anything | C. nothing | D. everything |
| () 26. A. Few | B. All | C. Many | D. None |
| () 27. A. do | B. will | C. did | D. could |
| () 28. A. slowly | B. suddenly | C. especially | D. continuously |
| () 29. A. waiting | B. meaning | C. searching | D. leaving |
| () 30. A. rich | B. poor | C. rest | D. luck |
| () 31. A. considering | B. managing | C. trying | D. preferring |
| () 32. A. families | B. wives | C. parents | D. children |
| () 33. A. right | B. sound | C. further | D. new |
| () 34. A. belong to | B. fall asleep | C. stand about | D. have a walk |
| () 35. A. crowds | B. groups | C. teams | D. couples |

- () 36. A. at B. on C. for D. out
- () 37. A. different B. difficult C. much D. little
- () 38. A. mentioned B. told C. increased D. added
- () 39. A. well-known B. well-meant C. well-trained D. well-founded
- () 40. A. looking B. begging C. heading D. waiting

第二部分：阅读理解（第一节 20 小题，第二节 5 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 50 分）

第一节：阅读下列短文，从每题所给的四个选项（A、B、C、D）中，选出最佳选项。

A

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

A single angry word has lost many a friend. When Socrates found in himself any temper or anger, he would check it by speaking low in order to control himself. If you are conscious of being angry, keep your mouth shut so that you can hold back rising anger. Many a person has dropped dead in great anger. Fits of anger bring fits of disease. “Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad.” “Keep cool”, says George Herbert, “for fierceness (狂怒) makes error a fault.”

To be angry with a weak man is to prove that you are not strong yourself. “Anger”, says Pythagoras, “brings with folly (愚蠢) and ends with regret.” You must measure the strength of a man by the power of the feelings he conquers, not by the power of those which conquer him.

Self-control is man's last greatest victory.

If a man lacks self-control he seems to lack everything. Without it he can have no patience, no power to govern himself; he can have no self-confidence, for he will always be controlled by his strongest feeling. If he lacks self-control, the very backbone and nerve of character are lacking also.

- () 41. What does the reader learn from the first paragraph?
- A. The greatest victory for a man is to conquer everything except himself.
- B. One's moral freedom is based on the control of himself.
- C. To control oneself is the most difficult in one's life.
- D. If a person is too stubborn, he will feel most shameful.
- () 42. What is the correct interpretation of “Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad?”
- A. If the gods want to kill you, they make you crazy first.
- B. If you always lose your temper, you will soon be finished.
- C. If you cannot control yourself, you will become crazy.
- D. If you are mad, you will be punished by the gods.
- () 43. If a man lacks self-control, he lacks all of the following EXCEPT _____.

- A. the very backbone and nerve of character
B. the patience and power to control himself
C. strong feelings
D. self - confidence
- () 44. The author's main purpose in writing this article is to _____.
A. explain that self - control is the key to success
B. teach people how to control everything in order to make a great success
C. distinguish all kinds of self - control and suggest ways for keeping it
D. advise people not to lose temper so as to make and keep more friends

B

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- () 45. According to the passage, when did sunlight begin to play a more important part in the treatment of disease?
- A. From ancient times.
 - B. At the end of the nineteenth century.
 - C. Not until this century.
 - D. Only very recently.
- () 46. Why are a Danish doctor and a Swiss doctor mentioned in the second and third paragraphs?
- A. Because they both made use of sunlight to treat illness.
 - B. Because they were the first people who used sunlight for treatment.
 - C. Because they were both famous European doctors.
 - D. Because they used sunlight in very different ways.
- () 47. Dr. Rollier set up a "sun - cure" school probably for the reason that _____.
- A. most children could stay in his hospital
 - B. children could study while being treated
 - C. the school was expected to be full of pupils
 - D. the school was high up in the mountains
- () 48. What can be inferred from the last paragraph of the passage?
- A. "Sun - cure" schools are becoming popular everywhere.
 - B. Switzerland is the only country where "sun - cure" schools are popular.
 - C. Proper conditions are necessary for the running of a "sun - cure" school.
 - D. "Sun - cure" schools are found in countries where there is a lot of sunshine.

C

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

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

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

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

- () 49. What does the author think is the main difference between a punctual person and an unpunctual person?
- A. A punctual person does everything ahead of time while an unpunctual person does everything behind schedule.
 - B. A punctual person does everything at the right time while an unpunctual person seldom does anything at the correct time.
 - C. A punctual person has a lot of appointments while an unpunctual person has few appointments.
 - D. A punctual person has much time to do everything while an unpunctual person has little time to do anything.
- () 50. According to the passage, the main reason that a person is always unpunctual is that _____.
- A. he has more work to do than other people
 - B. he is always in a hurry when he works
 - C. he doesn't care much about time
 - D. he always mismanages and wastes his time
- () 51. According to the third paragraph, when you are invited to dinner, you should arrive there _____.
- A. after other guests have arrived
 - B. before all other guests
 - C. at the appointed time
 - D. after the host has got things ready
- () 52. Which of the following statements best describes the harm of unpunctuality?
- A. If you are an unpunctual person, you cannot be in charge of any important task.
 - B. If your friends know that you are unpunctual, they may not see you again.
 - C. Unpunctuality may bring about heavy losses for both public and private affairs.
 - D. Unpunctuality may make you miss a lot of appointments and lose friends.

D

Jeanne Calment, a French woman, became a record breaker on 17 October of 1995, when at the age of 120 years and 238 days, she became the longest-lived human being on record. A Japanese man died in 1986 at the age of 120 years and 237 days.

Jeanne Calment lives in a small old people's home in the south of France; her husband, her only child and her grandson have all died. She is nearly blind and deaf and is always in a wheelchair, but her doctor describes her as being more like a 90-year-old in good health than

someone of 120. She still has a lively sense of humor. When asked on her 120th birthday what she expected of the future, she replied: A very short one. She also remarked that she thought the good Lord had forgotten all about her.

So what is the key to a long life? According to some doctors, diet, exercise and no smoking are the three important factors. Jeanne Calment has followed two of the tips. She has always eaten a healthy diet, and she used to do exercises every day until she broke her leg at the age of 115. However, until recently she drank two glasses of strong red wine a day, and she does smoke (now only a little) . Besides, Jeanne Calment might have got very good genes from her parents. Her father lived to the age of 94 and her mother to 86.

A local lawyer bought her house when she was 80 under an agreement that he would pay her some money every year until her death. It must have seemed a good move at the time, but so far the lawyer has paid her at least three times the value of the house. Every year on her birthday Jeanne Calment sends him a card saying:

Sorry, I'm still alive!

- () 53. How does Jeanne Calment feel about her old age?
- A. She is miserable and unhappy.
 - B. She is cheerful and humorous.
 - C. She would like to live much longer.
 - D. She feels she is going to die very soon.
- () 54. Jeanne Calment owes her good health and long life to _____.
- A. smoking only a little every day
 - B. her giving up smoking and drinking
 - C. drinking two glasses of strong red wine every day
 - D. the good genes from her parents, a healthy diet and some exercises
- () 55. Which of the following could best replace the word "move" in the fourth paragraph?
- A. Deal. B. Trick. C. March. D. Sport.
- () 56. Why does Jeanne Calment say "Sorry, I'm still alive!" to the local lawyer every year on her birthday?
- A. Because she had an agreement at 80 with the lawyer which was to her advantage.
 - B. Because she has asked the lawyer to pay her more rent than they first agreed.
 - C. Because the lawyer has paid her much more money than the value of the house
 - D. Because the house she sold to the lawyer isn't worth the money he has already paid.

E

For more than six million American children, coming home after school means coming home to an empty house. Some deal with the situation by watching TV. Some may hide. But all of them have something in common. They spend part of each day alone. They are called latchkey children. They're children who look after themselves while their parents work. And their bad condition has become a subject of concern.

Lynette Long was once the headmaster of an elementary school. She said, "We had a school rule against wearing jewelry. A lot of kids had chains around their necks with keys attached. I was constantly telling them to put them inside shirts. There were so many keys, it never came to my mind what they meant." Slowly, she learned they were house keys.

She and her husband began talking to the children who had them. They learned of the impact working couples and single parents were having on their children. Fear is the biggest problem faced by children at home alone. One in each three latchkey children the Longs talked to reported being scared. Many had nightmares and were worried about their own safety.

The most common way latchkey children deal with their fears is by hiding. It might be in a shower stall, under a bed in a closet. The second is TV. They'll often play it at high volume. It's hard to get statistics on latchkey children, the Longs learned. Most parents are slow to admit they leave their children alone.

() 57. The main idea about "latchkey" children is that they _____.

- A. are growing in numbers
- B. are also found in middle - class neighborhoods
- C. watch too much television during the day
- D. suffer problems from being left alone

() 58. Which sentence in the second paragraph is the topic sentence?

- A. We had a school rule against wearing jewelry.
- B. A lot of kids had chains around their necks.
- C. I was constantly telling them to put inside their shirts.
- D. They were house keys.

() 59. The main feeling these children have when they are at home by themselves is _____.

- A. tiredness
- B. freedom
- C. loneliness
- D. fear

() 60. We may draw a conclusion that _____.

- A. latchkey children enjoy having such a large amount of time alone
- B. latchkey children try to hide their feeling
- C. latchkey children often watch TV with their parents
- D. it's difficult to find out how many latchkey children there are

第二节：阅读下列材料，从所给的六个选项（A、B、C、D、E 和 F）中，选出符合各小题要求的最佳选项。选项中有一项是多余选项。

The people below are all looking for a place for different purposes. After the description of these people, there is information about six places A-F. Decide which place would be most suitable for the person mentioned in questions 61-65 and then mark the correct (A-F) on your answer sheet. There is one extra paragraph about one place which you do not need to use.

_____ 61. Smith is a professor who does research on ancient buildings. He has been to many historical sites and discovered a lot valuable study materials. This month, his university

gives a reward to him for his great contributions. So now an idea of traveling to a new place to continue his study has come into his mind.

_____ 62. Though Lola is a woman reporter, she is brave enough to go deep into the places at war. This year, she was honored as "Rose of Front", which made her very proud of herself. Next month, she will go to a place at war, she is confident to do her work well and give people the most brief and real reports.

_____ 63. Alice and Simon are going to get married. They want to hold an underwater wedding in a special place, which has beautiful scenery, silver sand and delicious seafood and luxurious hotels, where they can enjoy themselves.

_____ 64. Jane is a modern girl, who is a crazy fan of rock music and films. She has a romantic dream, that is, one day, she will go to a beautiful place to appreciate all the attractive music and films with a cup of coffee in her hand.

_____ 65. Tom is really depressed these days. Owing to his bad management, his company closed. He wants to go to a place to try his fortune so that he can start his business again in the near future.

A. Mauritius, an island lying off the southeast Africa in the Indian Ocean, which is rich in history, natural beauty and culture. The pleasant tropical climate and scenery provides the perfect setting to enjoy everything. The sea is full of colorful life that lives around the coral reef. This makes Mauritius a wonderful place for swimming and diving. The large number of interesting fish means it is also an exciting place for those who like to go fishing.

B. Las Vegas is really a fascinated city, where you can dine in the finest restaurants, shop in the most chic stores, and watch world-class entertainment, among them, the most attractive thing is gambling. Maybe you will become a millionaire or lose all your money overnight. What's so clever about Las Vegas is that it makes absolutely certain that you have such a good time you don't mind losing a bit of money along the way; that's why they don't even call it "gambling" anymore, but "gaming".

C. Few cities leave the visitors with such vivid impressions, the whole city is something of a work of art, the quiet River Seine, the Eiffel Tower, Palais du Louvre and so on are really feast to your eyes. And annual film festival is held with a refreshing emphasis on art. Few cities can compete with the thousands of cafés, bars and restaurants that line every Parisian street. And along the street you will be fascinated by the beautiful window shows of various clothes.

D. Kitzbuhel is a paradise for all the skiers. With fine weather and breath-taking scenery, it is a world-class ski resort. Every winter, thousands of people come from all parts of the world to challenge themselves. If you can't ski, don't worry. The town offers many shops, café' and a variety of entertainment.

E. As the cultural centre and biggest centre and biggest city in the region, Jerusalem is regarded as a holy place by Jews, Muslims and Christians. For Jews, it is where their ancestors built the first and second temples. Muslims knew it as the place where the Prophet (先知)

Mohammed passed up to heaven. For Christians the city was the scene of Jesus' life. However, since the war broke out, people there have suffered a lot, the situation has been tense, and peace is just a dream.

F. The old Nile brought about the civilization of Egypt; people there regard it as "the mother river" of them. On both sides of the Nile stand noble pyramids which were built as the tombs of the ancient pharaohs (法老). And the constructions are beyond people's imagination. Along with the Great Pyramid of Giza in Egypt, the Great Sphinx is one of the greatest and most studied monuments of human history.

第 II 卷 (非选择题, 共 50 分)

第三部分: 写作 (共三节, 满分 50 分)

第一节: 单词拼写 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

根据下列句子及所给单词的首字母, 在横线上写出各单词正确的完全形式 (每空限一词)

66. He kept his p_____ that if I passed the driving test he would buy me a lovely car.
67. Soldiers hardly d_____ orders after years of training in the army.
68. Vivian has been dreaming that she will marry money, that is, she will marry someone who is w_____.
69. I sent for a machinist to c_____ out what was wrong with my washing machine.
70. Her uncle has b_____ up a large business to support his big family.
71. Jenny is a fan of Jay Chou and now she is waiting outside the stadium to ask for a s_____ from Jay.
72. Please tell me what is going on b_____ because I am really busy now.
73. Ben can be very rude in p_____, though in public he's usually polite.
74. His comments on the students are not long but to the p_____.
75. Her aunt was a fortune-teller who could f_____ what would happen in the future.

第二节: 短文改错 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

此题要求改正所给短文中的错误。对标有题号的每一行作出判断: 如无错误, 在该行右边横线上画一个勾 (✓); 如有错误 (每行只有一个错误), 则按下列情况改正:

该行多一个词: 把多余的词用斜线 (/) 划掉, 在该行右边横线上写出该词, 并用斜线划掉。

该行缺一个词: 在缺词处加一个漏字符号 (Λ), 在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

该行错一个词: 在错的词下划一横线, 在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

注意: 原行没有错的不要改。

- Football is most popular game in England: one has only
to go to one of the important match to see this. Rich and
poor, young and old, one can see them all there, shouting
and cheering for one side or the other. One of the surprised
things about football in England for a stranger is the great
76. _____
 77. _____
 78. _____
 79. _____
 80. _____

knowledge of the game which still the smallest boy seems 81. _____
to have it. He can tell you the names of the players in most 82. _____
of the important team, he has photographs of them and 83. _____
know the results of large numbers of matches. He will tell 84. _____
you his opinion which is usual as valuable as that of the adults. 85. _____

第三节：书面表达（满分 30 分）

美国某中学校刊编辑部以“Why Are Bikes So Much Used In China?”为题向你约稿，请你根据下列要点用英语写一篇 100 词左右的短文。

1. 绝大多数中国人居住的地方离上班或上学的地点不远。骑自行车很方便；
2. 骑自行车做短途旅行，想到哪儿都可以。自行车是一种很方便的交通工具 (means of transportation)；
3. 自行车便宜，哪家都有二三辆；
4. 骑自行车是锻炼身体的好方法；
5. 骑自行车可以节省能源。中国有十三亿人口。如果每个家庭都有一辆汽车。那将浪费大量的能源，并造成严重的空气污染。
