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高考

安徽卷

英语

MONI CESHI YU ZIPING

模拟测试与自评



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出版说明

随着高考命题权的逐步下放,我省广大师生渴望能有几套适合安徽师生使用的高考复习迎考用书,安徽教育出版社在2005年8月推出《高考第一轮复习教程》的基础上,于2006年3月推出了《高考模拟测试与自评》。

本套书共分10册,包括语文、数学(文)、数学(理)、英语、物理、化学、生物、政治、历史、地理各1册。其中语文、数学、英语三科严格按照安徽省2006年高考考试说明编写,其他各科根据全国高考考试大纲编写。全书在全面分析各地2005年高考命题情况的基础上,遵循2006年的高考命题趋势,资料翔实,形式规范,为广大读者提供最新的高考信息,以便学生在高考前进行冲刺训练。

为了帮助学生提高应试能力,本套书还具备以下辅助功能:

1. 便于拆分。本套书采用活页方式编排装订,每一页都可轻松拆下。除了具有统一编排的页码之外,每份试卷及其答案还另有自成一体的页码编排,避免了拆分后容易发生的混乱,真正方便老师和学生们使用。

2. 记录考试用时。学生在高考时,往往因为不能很好地把握时间而产生做不完考卷的遗憾。在本套书中,设计了记录考试用时功能,学生在做试卷前认真填好开考时间,在做完试卷后及时填上结束时间,从而计算出完成每份试卷所使用的时间。学生可根据每次考试的用时情况调整做试卷的方法,以便不断提高考试的速度。

3. 提高学生自评估分能力。在每份试卷的每道大题前设有评分表格,表内分“自评得分”和“实际得分”两项。“自评得分”由学生根据标准答案及评分标准自我评分,并填入表格;“实际得分”则是老师阅卷后所填写的分数。通过这样填写评分表格,学生可以发现“自评得分”与“实际得分”的差距所在,在完成本套书的模拟试卷的过程中不断自觉缩小“自评得分”与“实际得分”的差距所在,从而提高自评估分的准确性,避免高考时因估分不准而带来的遗憾。

本书为《高考模拟测试与自评》的英语分册。在高考中,英语卷规定用时为120分钟,满分为150分。本书由陶有平、陆宏编写。

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高考模拟测试与自评(一)

英语试题

注意事项:

1. 答第一卷前,考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号、考试科目涂写在答题卡上。
2. 每小题选出答案后,用铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动,用橡皮擦干净后,再选涂其他答案标号。不能答在试卷上。

题 号	第一部分		第二部分		第三部分	第四部分		总 分
	第一节	第二节	第一节	第二节		第一节	第二节	
得 分								

第 I 卷(共三部分,满分 115 分)

第一部分:听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

做题时,先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后,你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

自评得分	
实际得分	

第一节(共 5 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后,你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What does the woman mean?
A. She doesn't mind closing the windows.
B. She prefers to put on more clothes.
C. She wants to leave the windows open.
2. What's the relationship between the speakers?
A. Husband and wife. B. Doctor and patient. C. Teacher and student.
3. Where does the conversation take place?
A. On a plane. B. In a bus. C. In a hospital.
4. What can we learn from the conversation?
A. The man forgets to wear his new shirt.
B. The new shirt doesn't fit him.
C. He has no chance to wear his new shirt.

5. What happened in the telephone conversation?
- A. The phone line went dead.
B. There was something wrong with Mr White.
C. The secretary stopped the conversation.

第二节(共 15 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 22.5 分)

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

自评得分	
实际得分	

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6 至 8 题。

6. Where will they have dinner that night?
- A. In the hotel. B. At the airport. C. In a restaurant nearby.
7. What kind of food are they going to eat?
- A. American food. B. Chinese food. C. French food.
8. How many people will have dinner with the two speakers?
- A. Three. B. Four. C. Five.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 9 至 11 题。

9. Who is Teddy Jones?
- A. A doctor. B. An actor. C. A reporter.
10. What happened to the main character?
- A. He suffered from cancer.
B. He got married to a girl.
C. He wanted to be a doctor.

11. What can we learn from the dialogue?
- A. TV audiences know many famous doctors.
B. Barbara played a role on the TV show.
C. Teddy liked the role he played very much.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 12 至 14 题。

12. Where does the conversation probably take place?
- A. At school. B. At home. C. In the office.
13. How many hours will the girl work a day?
- A. 2. B. 4. C. 6.
14. How much could she get in a week?
- A. 24 dollars. B. 80 dollars. C. 120 dollars.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 15 至 17 题。

15. What is the man famous for?
- A. Doing business. B. Collecting coins. C. Teaching maths.
16. How does the man get the coins for his collection?

- A. He trades for rare and old ones.
 B. His uncle often gives him some.
 C. He asks for some from his friends.

17. Who is the woman?

- A. A teacher. B. A saleslady. C. A journalist.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. What were the high temperatures for Friday in the state?

- A. 85 to 90 degrees. B. 91 to 95 degrees. C. Over 99 degrees.

19. What is the weather forecast for Saturday evening?

- A. It will be clear. B. It will be cloudy. C. It will be rainy.

20. About what time should it be clear on Sunday?

- A. Around 10:00 am. B. Around 3:00 pm. C. Around 6:00 pm.

第二部分: 知识运用(共两节, 满分 45 分)

自评得分	
实际得分	

第一节: 单项填空(共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

21. — You know our manager has been in hospital for days?

— Yes. I wonder if he is _____ better now.

- A. any B. more C. fairly D. quite

22. There _____ no buses, we had to walk home after work yesterday.

- A. was B. were C. being D. had

23. I finally was admitted to Beijing University. Never in all my life _____ so happy.

- A. I felt B. did I feel C. I had felt D. had I felt

24. — The winner of the race is a tall and thin boy with thick glasses.

— Then it _____ be my friend, Mike, who looks like a “meat ball”.

- A. mustn't B. can't C. might D. should

25. — Why not take my car to the museum instead of walking?

— No, thanks. _____.

- A. I'm used to B. I'm able to C. I'm about to D. I've got to

26. — You couldn't have chosen any gift better for me.

— _____.

- A. Oh, don't you like it? B. That's all right.
 C. I'm glad you like it so much. D. You have a gift for painting, don't you?

27. Mr White was so angry at all _____ Bill was doing _____ he walked out.

- A. that; which B. that; that C. what; that D. which; that

28. We each took _____ tea after having _____ wonderful supper at my uncle's yesterday.

A. a; / B. /; a C. a; a D. the; the

29. My parents tried their best to laugh _____ my fears for the coming examination.

A. from B. away C. against D. into

30. He began to _____ because every means _____ tried already.

A. lose heart; has been B. lose heart; had been
C. lose his heart; was D. lose his heart; had

31. — Was the driving pleasant when you vacationed in Mexico last summer?

— No, it _____ for four days when we arrived, so the roads were very muddy.

A. was raining B. would be raining
C. had been raining D. have rained

32. — You could have asked Mr Johnson for help. He is kind-hearted.

— I _____ that. A whole day _____.

A. forget; wastes B. forgot; was wasted
C. forgot; had wasted D. forget; was wasted

33. — I have just had my bike repaired.

— How much did they _____ for it?

A. spend B. pay C. charge D. cost

34. The harder you study, the more questions you will think of _____.

A. asking B. to ask C. being asked D. to be asked

35. — Did you remember to give Tom the key to the bike?

— Yes. I gave it to him _____ I saw him.

A. while B. once C. suddenly D. the moment

自评得分	
实际得分	

第二节: 完形填空 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后所给各题的四个选项 (A、B、C 和 D) 中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

It was a market day, so people and traffic had been pouring into the town since early morning. 36 it was an old town, even the main street was very 37 and soon became overcrowded. There was not enough 38 for all the people on the sidewalk at the roadside, 39 they overflowed into the road, 40 danger to their lives from 41 cars and buses. the drivers of 42 were constantly blowing their horns (喇叭) to 43 people to get out of their 44.

Yet it was a(n) 45 scene. Peasants walked along the street, their heads piled high with baskets or beautifully woven blankets which they hoped to 46 to the townsfolk. Men with carts 47 their way along, shouting their goods at the top of their 48. They were selling apples, oranges and grapes — the 49 of their fields. 50 it all, women in bright summer clothes made their way, laughing and talking, 51 children rushed in and out of the crowds screaming with laughter when they didn't ask for something they could not have, or crying with



52 because they were lost.

The noise went on all day. People did not even stop for a meal, but preferred to buy bits of meat cooked over a fire or bread or ice cream from the street sellers. The 53 from this and from all the activities of the day began to collect in the street. And finally, when night at last came, the street 54 and only the rubbish 55 sadly blowing in the cooling night wind.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|
| 36. A. Although | B. For | C. But | D. As |
| 37. A. small | B. crowded | C. narrow | D. short |
| 38. A. land | B. area | C. ground | D. room |
| 39. A. and | B. however | C. or | D. then |
| 40. A. having | B. causing | C. throwing | D. being |
| 41. A. passing | B. taking | C. catching | D. driving |
| 42. A. them | B. which | C. whom | D. that |
| 43. A. persuade | B. order | C. stop | D. wait |
| 44. A. road | B. way | C. sight | D. place |
| 45. A. strange | B. usual | C. colorful | D. interesting |
| 46. A. give | B. sell | C. take | D. send |
| 47. A. forced | B. walked | C. found | D. took |
| 48. A. voices | B. prices | C. heads | D. carts |
| 49. A. crops | B. result | C. harvest | D. productions |
| 50. A. Through | B. Across | C. Above | D. After |
| 51. A. while | B. as | C. when | D. whose |
| 52. A. tear | B. sorrow | C. sadness | D. fear |
| 53. A. people | B. noise | C. rubbish | D. business |
| 54. A. emptied | B. silenced | C. calmed | D. changed |
| 55. A. remained | B. left | C. lay | D. piled |

第三部分: 阅读理解(共 20 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 40 分)

自评得分	
实际得分	

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

About ten years ago, a young and very successful businessman named Josh was travelling down a Chicago neighborhood street. He was going a bit too fast in his shiny, black, 12 cylinder Jaguar XKE, which was only two months old.

He was watching for kids rushing out from between parked cars and slowed down when he

thought he saw something. As his car passed, no child came out, but a brick sailed out and—WHUMP! —it hit the Jag's shiny black side door! SCREECH... !!!! Immediately Josh stopped the car, jumped out, seized the kid and pushed him up against a parked car. He shouted at the kid, "What was that all about and who are you? Just what the heck are you doing?!" Building up a head of steam, he went on, "That's my new Jag, that brick you threw is gonna cost you a lot of money. Why did you throw it?"

"Please, mister, please... I'm sorry! I didn't know what else to do!" begged the youngster. "I threw the brick because no one else would stop!" tears were streaming down the boy's face as he pointed around the parked car. "It's my brother, mister," he said. "He rolled off the curb(路沿) and fell out of his wheelchair and I can't lift him up." Sobbing, the boy asked the businessman, "Would you please help me get him back into his wheelchair? He's hurt and he's too heavy for me."

Moved beyond words, the young businessman tried hard to swallow the rapidly swelling lump in his throat. Straining, he lifted the young man back into the wheelchair and took out his handkerchief and wiped the scrapers and cuts, checking to see that everything was going to be OK. He then watched the younger brother push him down the sidewalk toward their home.

It was a long walk back to the black, shining, 12 cylinder Jaguar XKE — a long and slow walk. Josh never did fix the side door of his Jaguar. He kept the dent(凹痕) to remind him not to go through life so fast that someone has to throw a brick at him to get his attention. Feel for the bricks of life coming at you.

36. The boy threw a brick at the businessman's car because _____.

- A. the businessman drove at a high speed
- B. he envied the brand-new car very much
- C. he wanted to ask for some money
- D. he wanted to get help from the driver

37. Which of the following is the right order of the story?

- a. The younger brother threw a brick at Josh's car.
- b. The elder brother fell out of his wheelchair.
- c. The younger brother begged Josh for help.
- d. Josh lifted the elder brother back into his wheelchair.
- e. Josh shouted at the younger brother.

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

38. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. Josh would accept the money from the kids.
- B. The two kids were Josh's neighbors.
- C. Josh was a kind-hearted man.
- D. Josh's new car broke down easily.

39. According to the passage, the last sentence means _____.

- A. trying to get ready for the trouble in your future life
- B. driving fast in a neighborhood street is dangerous
- C. trying to be more understanding seeing others in trouble
- D. protecting oneself from being hurt

B

Children are our future, and it's up to us to arm them with the tools to succeed. Sadly, today's children are being armed with more dangerous tools — like weapons(武器), drugs and gangs. Once a relatively peaceful environment, many schoolyards of today are becoming unsafe for both students and teachers.

Home schools are available to give you choices. Home schooling provides top-quality education, flexibility, and freedom to create your own schedule(日程表). At Heritage Home School we believe the choice should be yours.

Thanks in part to modern technology, home schooling information is becoming readily available across our nation. A recent study by the ITBS (Iowa Tests of Basic Skills) and TAP(Tests of Achievement and Proficiency) shows us that students of home schools do particularly well when compared with the nationwide average. In every subject at every grade level, students of home schooling scored obviously higher than those in public and private schools.

If you're new to home schooling, you may be asking yourself, "Will home schools really work for my children?"

Fact: A nationwide study using a random(任意) selection of 1 516 families found students of home schooling to be scoring, on average, at or above the 80th percentile in all areas on standardized achievement test.

Note: The national average on standardized achievement tests is the 50th percentile. Collectively, the staff at Heritage Home School brings 65 years of experience in home schooling curriculum. We've placed students in the top 2% of the nation in maths and many are successfully moving on to college.

One study found that of the home schooled adults, 0% were unemployed, 0% were on welfare and 94% said home education prepared them to be independent persons.

For more home schooling information, call us today toll free at 1(877) 532-7665.

60. We can learn from the first paragraph that _____.

- A. many schools armed their students with weapons
- B. violence and crime exist in many schoolyards
- C. students use weapons to defend their schoolyards
- D. weapons are more dangerous than drugs

61. All of the following are true of home schools EXCEPT that _____.

- A. students are free to choose their courses
- B. students do well in important national tests

- C. they help students find jobs
D. they help students to be independent

62. What is the purpose of the text?

- A. To give information about different schools.
B. To compare home schools with other schools.
C. To suggest a new method of school education.
D. To persuade people to choose home schools.

63. The advertisement is mainly aimed at _____.

- A. students B. parents C. teachers D. adults

C

The vitamins necessary for a healthy body are normally supplied by a good mixed diet, including a variety of fruits and green vegetables. It is only when people try to live on a very restricted diet, say that when trying to lose weight, that it is necessary to make special provisions to supply the missing vitamins.

An example of the dangers of a restricted diet may be seen in the disease known as "beriberi", which used to make large numbers of eastern people who lived mainly on rice suffer. In the early years of last century, a Dutch scientist named Eijkman was trying to discover the cause of beriberi. At first he thought it was transmitted(传播) by a germ(病菌). He was working in a Japanese hospital, where the patients were fed on polished rice which had had the outer coverings removed from the grain, it was thought this would be easier for weak and sick people to digest.

Eijkman thought his germ theory was proved when he noticed the chickens in the hospital yard, which were fed on remains from the patients' plates, were also showing signs of the disease. He then tried to separate the germ, which he thought was causing the disease, but his experiments were interrupted by a hospital official, who ordered that the rice without coverings, even though left over by the patients, was too good for chickens. It should be recooked for the patients, and the chickens should be fed on cheap, rough rice with the outer coverings still on the grain.

Eijkman noticed that the chickens began to recover on the new diet. He began to consider the possibility that eating unmilled rice(糙米) somehow prevented or cured beriberi — even that a lack of some ingredient(成分) in the coverings may be the cause of the disease. Indeed this was the case. The element needed to prevent beriberi was shortly afterwards separated from rice coverings and is now known as vitamin B. The milled rice, though more expensive, was in fact causing the disease the hospital was trying to cure. Nowadays, this terrible disease is much less common thanks to our knowledge of vitamins.

64. According to the passage, a good mixed diet _____.

- A. is suitable for losing weight B. should be only fruits and vegetables

- C. normally contains enough vitamins D. is often difficult to arrange
65. What do we know about the disease beriberi?
- A. It killed large numbers of people. B. It resulted from lack of vitamins.
C. It was transmitted by milled rice. D. It was caused by diseased chickens.
66. The ingredient missing from milled rice _____.
A. was vitamin B B. did not affect the chickens
C. did not result in beriberi D. was named the Eijkman vitamin
67. What can be the best title of the passage?
A. A Good Mixed Diet B. New Discovery
C. The Dangers of Beriberi D. The Importance of Vitamins

D

BROOKSVILLE — It's the time of year again, when young bears are on their own for the first time. And that means more sightings where bears usually aren't supposed to be.

This weekend, a 258-pound black bear took a brief tour of Brooksville, with police and fire-fighters chasing.

Another black bear, weighing just 100 pounds, was spotted Saturday, near a retirement community in Spring Hill. Several other bear reports have come from Citrus County.

"It is really difficult for the younger bears to find their own land around here," said Niki Everitt, bear hot line director for the Gulf Coast Conservancy.

Brooksville's bear first was spotted late Thursday crossing State Road 50, headed toward Tom Varn Park. Police and firefighters tracked the bear through the park and the Brooksville Quarry Golf Course.

The bear then wound down the middle of Broad Street before being surrounded near Luigi's Pizza. An official with the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission came with a tranquilizer spear(加入镇静剂的矛), planning to stick the bear by hand.

"The guy saw the size of the bear and figured that wasn't a great idea," said Capt. Frank Phillips of the Brooksville Fire Department.

Emergency officials waited until a tranquilizer gun was brought from Land O' Lakes. The bear then got a free ride to the Chassahowitzka Wildlife Management Area.

"It is not unusual for bears to move into living areas this time of year," experts say. "Moth-ers give their male baby bears the boot once the youngsters are 2 years old. With living areas growing, the young bears keep finding smaller and smaller areas in which they can set up their own land."

"They're trying to find a land of their own, where they won't get beat up," said Lt. Rip Stalvey, a game commission spokesman.

Everitt said people should not be too concerned about the recent bear sightings, since "we have never had a bear attack in Florida".

Black bears mainly eat the tender and fresh leaves of Sabal palms, as well as acorns and berries. Recent weeks of dry weather likely have reduced their food supply.

"If we don't get some relief soon," Everitt said, "we're probably going to see a lot more of it."

68. What's the main idea of this passage?
- A. Bear sightings in living areas worry people.
B. Policemen try hard to get the bears controlled.
C. People take up too much land from bears.
D. Bears come out to disturb people's lives.
69. Which is true according to the passage?
- A. The 100-pound bear was caught near Luigi's Pizza.
B. The Gulf Coast Conservancy makes bears homeless.
C. Brooksville's bear was too large to be caught by hand.
D. Bears frequently visit humans' living areas.
70. Bear sightings can usually be expected _____.
A. in the cold season B. in the warm season
C. near lakes or rivers D. near Luigi's Pizza
71. The underlined phrase "give their male baby bears the boot" means "_____".
A. make them wear the boots B. find new homes for them
C. drive them away from home D. keep them in safe places

E

What does it mean to say that we live in a world of persuasion? It means that we live among competing interests. Your roommate's need to study for an exam may take priority(优先) over pizza. Your instructor may have good reasons not to change your grade. And the object of your romantic interest may have other choices.

In such a world, persuasion is the art of getting others to give fair and favorable consideration to our point of view. When we persuade, we want to influence how others believe and behave. We may not always prevail — other points of view may be more persuasive, depending on the listener, the situation, and the merits of the case. But when we practice the art of persuasion, we try to ensure that our position receives the attention it deserves.

Some people, however, object to the very idea of persuasion. They may regard it as an unwelcome interruption into their lives. Just the opposite, we believe that persuasion is unavoidable—to live is to persuade. Persuasion may be ethical(合乎道义的) or unethical, selfless or selfish, inspiring or degrading. Persuaders may enlighten our minds or prey on our vulnerability. Ethical persuasion, however, calls on sound reasoning and is sensitive to the feelings and needs of listeners. Such persuasion can help us apply the wisdom of the past to the decisions we now must make. Therefore, the most basic part of education is learning to resist the one kind of persuasion

and to encourage and practice the other.

Beyond its personal importance to us, persuasion is necessary to society. The right to persuade and be persuaded is the bedrock of the American political system, guaranteed by the First Amendment to the Constitution(美国宪法).

72. According to the passage, persuasion means _____.

- A. changing others' point of view
- B. exercising power over other people
- C. getting other people to consider your point of view
- D. getting people to agree with you and do what you want

73. The underlined word in the second paragraph "prevail" means "_____".

- A. win
- B. fail
- C. speak
- D. listen

74. The passage states that some people object to persuasion because they think it is _____.

- A. a danger to society
- B. difficult to do well
- C. unwelcome behavior
- D. never successful

75. The passage mainly discusses _____.

- A. how people persuade
- B. why people persuade
- C. that persuasion is both good and bad
- D. that persuasion is important and it is all around us

第Ⅱ卷(共一部分, 满分 35 分)

第四部分: 写作(共两节, 满分 35 分)

自评得分	
实际得分	

第一节: 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:

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

此行缺一个词: 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。

此行错一个词: 在错的词下画一横线, 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。

Like most of my schoolmates, I have neither brothers nor sisters — in any other words, I am an only child. My parents love me dearly of course and will do all they can make sure

76. _____
77. _____
78. _____

that I get a good education. They did not want me to do any work at family; they want me to devote all my time to my studies so that I'll get good marks in all my subject. We may be one family and live under a same roof, but we do not seem to get much time to talk about together. It looks as if my parents treat me as a visitor and a guest. Do they really understand their own daughter? What things are in other families, I wonder.

79. _____
80. _____
81. _____
82. _____
83. _____
84. _____
85. _____

自评得分	
实际得分	

第二节:书面表达(满分 25 分)

假如你叫李华,是一位高中学生。请你用英语给某报社写一封信,反映如下情况和你的想法:

1. 教室是学生学习的场所，需要安静；
2. 有些学生把手机带进教室，在课堂上经常听见手机的铃声；
3. 有的同学还在课堂上发短信息，浪费宝贵的学习时间；
4. 建议有手机的同学上课时把手机关掉，不要接听电话或发短信息，集中注意力学习。

注意:

1. 信的开头和结尾已给出,但不计入总词数;
2. 词数: 100 左右。

参考词汇:集中(注意力) concentrate on

Dear Editor,

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

高考模拟测试与自评(二)

英语试题

注意事项:

1. 答第一卷前,考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号、考试科目涂写在答题卡上。
2. 每小题选出答案后,用铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动,用橡皮擦干净后,再选涂其他答案标号。不能答在试卷上。

题 号	第一部分		第二部分		第三部分	第四部分		总 分
	第一节	第二节	第一节	第二节		第一节	第二节	
得 分								

第 I 卷(共三部分,满分 115 分)

第一部分:听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

做题时,先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后,你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

第一节(共 5 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后,你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What 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.
2. What does the woman mean?
A. Mary is ill. B. Mary thinks well of the concert.
C. She has no chance to talk to Mary.
3. Does Jane know Arvid Brown?
A. She doesn't know him. B. She knows something about him.
C. She knows him very well.
4. What can we learn from the conversation?
A. They are neighbors. B. They are classmates.
C. They are not from the same country.

自评得分	
实际得分	