

天下第一卷

经典试卷荟萃
强化综合训练
点拨解题思路
培养创新能力
高考复习指南
解读出题方向

前 言

本套试卷是一套具有综合性、创新性、应用性的习题集。我们不能说“它神似今年高考试题,如您此卷在手,定会荣登榜首”。但敢说:如果您认真的照此一做,定能提高您的学科能力。因为这套试卷是由名校名师对近年教材、教法、高考以及学生,进行了多方面的探讨研究,将研究成果融入了本卷,精选精编了这套实用通用的经典卷。它在覆盖高中教材中的知识点、难点、重点方面,堪称精绝;在培养学生观察、分析、创新能力方面,事半功倍。

该试卷采取套卷形式,螺旋式加深内容,方便检测使用。既适合课堂练习,也利于学生课外定时自测。我们深信,它在开拓学生基本思路、掌握基础知识、提高解题能力方面,定会对学生大有裨益。

编 者

高三总复习模拟试卷(一)

英语试题

学校_____ 班级_____ 姓名_____ 总分_____

(分值:150分;时间:120分钟)

第一卷(三部分,共115分)

第一部分:听力(共20小题,每小题1.5分,满分30分)

(A)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。

听第一段对话,回答第1题。

1. What does the woman mean? ()
- A. She went back to New York.
B. She went to see her mother.
C. She went to the airport.

听第二段对话,回答第2题。

2. What time is it now? ()
- A. About five.
B. About half past five.
C. About six.

听第三段对话,回答第3题。

3. When will the train leave? ()
- A. In half an hour.
B. At half past nine.
C. At half past ten.

听第四段对话,回答第4题。

4. What is the man probably going to do next Wednesday afternoon? ()
- A. To take the train.
B. To plant trees.
C. To pick up somebody.

听第五段对话,回答第5题。

5. Which one will the woman probably take? ()

A. The white one.

B. The red one.

C. Both of them.

(B)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。每段对话或独白读一遍。

听第六段对话,回答第6-8题。

6. Who wants to buy a skirt? ()
- A. Helen.
B. Jane.
C. Both Helen and Jane.
7. When Helen asks Jane's opinion of the skirts, what does Jane say? ()
- A. She says she likes the styles but not the prices.
B. She says she likes both the prices and the styles.
C. She says she likes the prices but not the styles.

8. Whom does Jane think the clothes in the store are for? ()
- A. Just for woman of her age.
B. For woman older than she.
C. For woman younger than she.

听第七段对话,回答第9-11题。

9. What advice does the woman give the man? ()
- A. Reading good books.
B. Reading the newspaper every day.
C. Driving to work.
10. How often should the man read a book? ()

- A. Every day.
- B. At weekends.
- C. Several times a week.

11. Why does the woman advise the man to read a book?

()

- A. She wants him to get up early in the morning.
- B. She wants him to be a learned man.
- C. Books can help him see life in a different way.

听第八段对话, 回答第 12 - 14 题。

12. What does the woman want to buy?

()

- A. A bag.
- B. A fur coat.
- C. A hat.

13. Who is it for?

()

- A. For her brother.
- B. For her husband.
- C. For herself.

14. How much does one of those cheaper hats cost? ()

- A. \$ 12.
- B. \$ 12.15.
- C. \$ 12.50.

听第九段独白, 回答第 15 - 17 题。

15. Why does Sally write a letter to Sue?

()

- A. To invite Sue to her home.
- B. To tell Sue how to get to her house.
- C. To tell that she is waiting for her.

16. How will Sue come?

()

- A. By bus.
- B. By sea.
- C. By train.

17. At about what time is Sue expected to arrive? ()

- A. About 12:30.
- B. About 2:30 in the morning.
- C. About 2:30 in the afternoon.

听第十段独白, 回答第 18 - 20 题。

18. How old was Tom when he finished school?

()

- A. 16.
- B. 17.
- C. 18.

19. What did the bank manager give him when he asked for a job? ()

- A. A piece of paper to write on.
- B. A piece of paper with some information about the bank.
- C. A piece of paper with some questions to be answered.

20. What is the right answer to the manager's question "What year?" ()

- A. 18 years old.
- B. Once a year.
- C. In 1968.

第二部分: 英语知识运用 (共两节, 满分 45 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 和 D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

21. Which of the following is not correct? ()

- A. Please come as soon as possible.
- B. Please come as soon as is possible.
- C. Please come as soon as it is possible.
- D. Please come as possible as soon.

22. He must have worked late last night, _____? ()

- A. hasn't he
- B. mustn't he
- C. didn't he
- D. needn't he

23. The English teacher often said in class, "let's _____ in English." ()

- A. talk
- B. say
- C. speak
- D. tell

24. It is _____ work of art that everyone wants to have a look at it. ()

- A. so unusual
- B. such unusual
- C. such a unusual
- D. so unusual a

25. I heard Bob _____ from his journey to Africa; what about visiting him tonight? ()

- A. had been back
- B. coming back
- C. come back
- D. has come back

26. — Would you please offer me a lift home?

— _____.

()

- A. It doesn't matter
- B. It's my pleasure
- C. Go ahead, please
- D. With pleasure

27. — I'm so tired, working all the morning on the farm.

- Why not take a rest, then?
— _____ ()
- A. Because I can't afford it
B. Maybe I should
C. I don't know
D. Sorry, I can't tell you
28. Books are the most important records we keep _____ man's thoughts, ideas and feelings. ()
- A. up
B. out
C. of
D. on
29. It was about three months ago _____ I started to learn English. ()
- A. that
B. when
C. since
D. until
30. The nurse looked after the patient carefully _____ get well again soon. ()
- A. so that he could
B. so he could
C. so as to
D. enough to
31. — What do you think made Mary so worried?
— _____ her new bicycle. ()
- A. As she lost
B. lost
C. Because of losing
D. Losing
32. I've got a lot of personal affairs to _____ at the present. ()
- A. be dealt with
B. see to
C. be done
D. see
33. — Do you know who invented _____ computer?
— Sorry, but I know it's really _____ useful invention. ()
- A. the; a
B. the; an
C. a; an
D. a; the
34. My brother is very tall. The little bed won't _____ for my brother. ()

- A. prepare
B. fit
C. do
D. care

35. David said the work would be done by October, _____ personally I doubt very much. ()

- A. it
B. that
C. which
D. when

第二节 完型填空 (共 20 小题, 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

阅读下列短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从 36—55 各题所给的四个选项 A、B、C 和 D 中, 选出能填入相应空白处的最佳选项。

The day was set for Kaleb to arrive. The car _____ 36 _____ at our house and I saw Kaleb _____ 37 _____ the car window. The reality of the situation _____ 38 _____ me and I felt my stomach tightened. What were we doing? This child we knew _____ 39 _____ about was coming to live with us. Were we really _____ 40 _____ to take this on? Taking a quick look at my husband, I knew the same _____ 41 _____ were going through his mind.

We went outside to _____ 42 _____ our little guest. But _____ 43 _____ we could even reach the child, I heard a noise from behind me. _____ 44 _____, I saw Corby running down the steps and heading _____ 45 _____ for the little boy. In our _____ 46 _____, we must have forgotten to close the door completely. I gasped (倒抽一口冷气). Corby, in all her excitement, would _____ 47 _____ Kaleb—probably even knocked him down. “Oh, no,” I thought. “What a _____ 48 _____ to start our first meeting! Kaleb will be so _____ 49 _____ that he won't even want to go into the house with us. This whole thing is just not going to _____ 50 _____!”

Corby reached Kaleb before _____ 51 _____ of us could grab (抓住) her. She jumped _____ 52 _____ the boy and immediately began licking (舔) his face with great joy. In _____ 53 _____, this darling little boy threw his arms around the dog's neck and turned _____ 54 _____ us. With great excitement his face was bright. He cried, “_____ 55 _____ this be my dog?”

36. A. pushed B. pulled up
C. brought in D. sped up ()
37. A. through B. at
C. into D. on ()
38. A. made B. stopped
C. hit D. encouraged ()
39. A. well B. something

- C. anything
40. A. ready
C. afraid
41. A. thoughts
C. reason
42. A. ask
C. wait
43. A. until
C. before
44. A. Turning
C. Talking
45. A. against
C. behind
46. A. opinion
C. hurry
47. A. meet
C. destroy
48. A. result
C. way
49. A. strange
C. surprised
50. A. describe
C. work out
51. A. neither
C. all
52. A. into
C. up to
53. A. that case
C. fact
54. A. towards
C. against
55. A. Must
C. May
- D. nothing
B. fond
D. surely
B. situation
D. cause
B. tell
D. meet
B. after
D. as soon as
B. Smiling
D. Waving
B. straight
D. straightly
B. condition
D. way
B. beat
D. frighten
B. pity
D. fun
B. foolish
D. terrified
B. expect
D. depend on
B. either
D. none
B. off
D. down
B. this way
D. return
B. around
D. his back to
B. Can
D. Shall

第三部分: 阅读理解(共 20 小题, 每小题 2 分, 满分 40 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。

(A)

When our family was invited to spend the first day of Chinese New Year with Xiamen officials and business leaders, my sons were excited until they heard there would be speeches. "No way!" they protested. So Susan stayed home with the boys. She regretted it later, for the guest speaker was no other than Zhu Rongji!

Like many Americans, I have little patience for politicians and speeches, but Mr. Zhu came across not as a politician but as a grandfatherly figure, or even a friend, simply sharing his concerns and hopes for China. And he had the audience laughing almost from beginning to end.

He also shared his likes and dislikes. Everyone chuckled(轻笑) when he rolled his eyes and said he hated TV commercials(广告) for VCDs—too many of them. And then he confided(吐露) to us that his favorite programs were talk shows, and that he wished more people would share their frank opinions. That wasn't too surprising, for Mr. Zhu certainly does not beat around the bush about anything.

56. Why did not the boys go with the author? Because _____ ()

- A. the boys were too excited
B. there would be speeches
C. the author didn't allow them to go
D. there was no way

57. What do the underlined words in the third paragraph mean respectively(分别地)? ()

- A. 脱口秀; 转弯抹角
B. 相声; 直言不讳
C. 相声; 旁侧敲击
D. 焦点访谈; 直言不讳

58. Which of the following is not true according to the passage? ()

- A. In the author's opinion, many Americans are not interested in politicians and their speeches.
B. Susan felt it a great pity that she couldn't enjoy the speeches.
C. The author and Mr. Zhu are not only close friends but politicians.
D. Most people were satisfied.

(B)

The famous director of a big and expensive movie planned to film a beautiful sunset over the ocean, so that the audiences could see his hero and heroine in front of it at the end of the film as they said goodbye to each other for ever. He sent his camera crew(摄制组) out one evening to film the sunset for him.

The next morning he said to the men, "Have you provided me with that sunset?"

"No, sir," the men answered.

The director was angry. "Why not?" he asked.

"Well, sir," one of the men answered, "we're on the east coast here, and the sun sets in the west. We can get you a sunrise over the sea, if necessary, but not a sunset."

"But I want a sunset!" the director shouted. "Go to the airport, take the next flight to the west coast, and get one."

But then a young secretary had an idea. "Why don't you photograph a sunrise," she suggested, "and then play it backwards? Then it'll look like a sunset."

"That's a very good idea!" the director said. Then he turned to the camera crew and said, "Tomorrow morning I want you to get me a beautiful sunrise over the sea."

The camera crew went out early the next morning and filmed a bright sunrise over the beach in the middle of a beautiful bay(海湾). Then at nine o'clock they took it to the director. "Here it is, sir," they said, and gave it to him. He was very pleased.

They all went into the studio(摄影棚). "All right," the director explained, "Now our hero and heroine are going to say good-bye. Run the film backwards so that we can see the 'sunset' behind them."

The "sunset" began, but after a quarter of a minute, the director suddenly put his hands and shouted to the camera crew to stop.

The birds in the film were flying backwards, and the waves on the sea were going away from the beach.

59. One evening, the director sent his camera crew out _____ . ()

- A. to watch a beautiful sunset
- B. to find an actor and an actress
- C. to film a scene on the sea
- D. to meet the audience

60. Why did the director want to send his crew to the west coast? ()

- A. Because he changed his mind about getting a sunset.
- B. Because he was angry with his crew.
- C. Because it was his secretary's suggestion.
- D. Because he wanted to get a scene of sunset.

61. Which of the following is NOT true? ()

- A. The crew had to follow the secretary's advice.
- B. If you want to see a sunrise, the east coast is the place to go to.
- C. The camera crew wasn't able to film the scene the first day.
- D. The director ordered his crew to stop filming the "sunset".

62. The director wanted to film a sunset over the ocean because _____. ()

- A. it went well with the separation of the hero and the heroine
- B. when they arrived at the beach, it was already in the evening
- C. it was more moving than a sunrise
- D. the ocean looked more beautiful at sunset

63. After the "sunset" began, the director suddenly put his face in his hands _____. ()

- A. because he was moved to tears
- B. as he saw everything in the film moving backwards
- C. as the sunrise did not look as beautiful as he imagined
- D. because he was disappointed with the performance of the hero and the heroine.

(C)

The most frightening words in the English language are, "Our computer is down." You hear it more and more as you go about trying to do your business.

The other day I was at the airport attempting to buy a ticket to Washington and the attendant(服务员) said, "I'm sorry, I can't sell you a ticket. Our computer is down."

"What do you mean your computer is down? Does it feel sad?"

"No, it can't be pressed down. That's why it's down."

"So if your computer is down, just write me out a ticket."

"I can't write you out a ticket. The computer is the only one allowed to issue ticket on the plane."

I looked down the counter and every passenger agent was just standing there drinking coffee and staring into a blank screen.

"What do all you people do?"

"We give the computer the information about your trip, and then it tells us whether you can fly with us or not."

"So when it goes down, you go down with it."

"That's very good, Sir. I haven't heard it put that way before."

"How long will the computer be down? I wanted to know."

"I have no idea. Sometimes it's down for 10 minutes, sometimes for two hours. There is no way we can find out without asking the computer, and since it's down it won't

answer us."

"Don't you have a backup computer, when the main computer goes down?"

"No, we don't. Do you know what one of these things cost?"

"Let's forget the computer. What about your planes? They are still flying, aren't they?"

"I couldn't tell without asking the computer, and as I told you..."

64. What did I do the other day? ()

- A. I went to the airport.
- B. I tried to buy a ticket.
- C. I attempted to buy a ticket at the airport, but I failed.
- D. I went to the airport and talked with the attendant.

65. "I haven't heard it put that way before." Here it means _____. ()

- A. I haven't heard the computer laid in that way before
- B. I haven't heard people say it before
- C. I haven't heard people talk about this problem in such a way before
- D. I haven't heard it placed that way before

66. "Let's forget the computer." Here it means _____. ()

- A. We should forget the computer
- B. Put the computer away
- C. We had better not mention the computer now
- D. Let's leave the computer alone.

67. Which of the following titles do you think is the best for this passage? ()

- A. Buying a Ticket at the Airport
- B. A Conversation Between the Attendant and Me
- C. Computer Is Used in the Airport
- D. When the Computer Is Down

(D)

In the fall of 1992, when Vicki was ten, she and her father, Jim, just happened to notice an advertisement for a new flight school, her father suggested to her that since she wanted to be an astronaut, she might want to take a flying lesson, just see if she liked it. She was excited.

Vicki continued with her flying lessons. She was so brave and devoted that she impressed her teacher and soon passed ground school with straight A's. She would have passed her pilot's exam, too, if she had been old enough. Instead, she'll have to wait until she is 16 to get her pilot's

license.

Vicki made her first record-breaking flight in September 1993, at the age of 11. She flew a small plane across the United States, from Augusta to California. Although by law she had to have a licensed pilot at her side, he never touched the controls or helped her in any way. She was the youngest woman pilot to fly across the United States and the youngest pilot ever to fly across the U. S. from East to West. That direction is considered the more difficult flight because it means flying against the wind. And in fact on part of the flight she had to fight her way through strong headwinds. Because she was flying a small plane and FAA(联邦航空局) rules limited her to flying no more than eight hours each day, the trip took several days with eight stops. Her parents followed on commercial flights, meeting her at each stop.

68. After Vicki and her father read the advertisement, _____. ()

- A. Jim advised her daughter to take a flying lesson
- B. Vicki asked her father to send her to the flight school
- C. She told her father she wanted to be an astronaut
- D. Jim knew that her daughter was eager to attend the flight school

69. In the flight school _____. ()

- A. Vicki admired her teacher very much
- B. Vicki failed in the pilot's exam
- C. Vicki got her pilot's license
- D. Vicki did well in her flying lessons

70. What made Vicki's first record-breaking flight difficult? _____. ()

- A. The strong winds
- B. Her age
- C. Her plane
- D. Her experience

71. Which of the following is NOT true? _____. ()

- A. The licensed pilot gave Vicki much help
- B. Vicki flew no more than eight hours each day because of some limits
- C. Vicki was looked after by her parents at each stop
- D. Vicki had no pilot's license

(E)

Our surroundings are being polluted faster than ever and it seems that people cannot prevent it. Time is bringing us more people, and more people will bring us more industry, more cars, large cities, and the growing use of man-made

materials.

What can explain and settle this problem? The fact is that pollution is caused by man by his desire for a modern way of life. We make "increasing industrialization" our first aim. So we can be often ready to offer everything: clean air, pure water, good food, our health, and the future of our children. There is a constant(不断的) flow of people from the countryside into the cities, eager for the achievements of our modern society. But as our technological achievements have grown in the last twenty years, pollution has become a serious problem.

Isn't it time we stopped to ask ourselves where we are going and why? It makes one think of the story about the pilot who told his passengers over the loudspeaker, "I've some good news and some bad news. The good news is that we're making rapid progress at 530 miles per hour. The bad news is that we are lost and don't know where we're going." The sad fact is that this becomes a true story when speaking of our modern society.

72. Man cannot prevent the world from being polluted because _____ ()
- A. people use too many man-made materials
B. the population of the world is increasing faster

C. we are producing more cars, trucks and buses

D. we have more and more industry

73. According to the passage, what does man care most among the following? ()

A. Industry.

B. Health.

C. Clean air.

D. The future of the children.

74. The story about the pilot tells us that _____. ()

A. man can do little about the problem of pollution

B. man knows where the society is going

C. people don't welcome the rapid development of modern society

D. the speaker is worried about the future of our society

75. What does the writer really want to say in the passage? ()

A. We should control the speed of the development to stop pollution.

B. It's time we do something to reduce pollution.

C. As industry is growing fast, pollution is the natural result.

D. With the development of technology, pollution has become a serious problem.

第二卷(共 35 分)

第四部分:写(共两节,满分 35 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做出判断: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,并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),并在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

此行错一个词:在错的词下面划一横线,并在该行右边的横线上写出改正后的词。

注意:原行没有错误的不要改。

I have been in England since three months.

76. _____

There have been such many places to see that I have

77. _____

not had many time for writing letters. I shall start

78. _____

my studies at a college. There are a plenty of pictures

79. _____

you can look and there are many books that you can

80. _____

read them. I have made some friends and have

81. _____

been used to live in England. The weather here

82. _____

is neither cold or hot. People here do not shake

83. _____

hands as we do. People don't put out their hands

84. _____

when they meet each other. Men rise their hats to

85. _____

women but not to each other.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

提示:你校学生会将为来访的德国朋友举办一个晚会,要在学校广播中宣布此事,并欢迎大家参加。为使德国朋友听懂,请你用英语写一篇广播通知。要点如下:

宗旨:欢迎来访的德国朋友

组织者:学生会

时间:8月15日(星期六)晚7:30

地点:主楼屋顶花园

活动内容:音乐、跳舞、唱歌、游戏、交换小礼品(请包装好、签名并在包装外面写上几个祝

愿词)

注意:

①广播稿约100词。

②应包括以上要点,但不要逐字翻译,要组织成一篇通顺连贯的短文。

③开头语已为你写好。

生词:交换礼品—to exchange gifts

学生会—the Student Union

May I have your attention, please? I have an announcement to make.

高三总复习模拟试卷(二)

英语试题

学校_____ 班级_____ 姓名_____ 总分_____

(分值:150分;时间:120分钟)

第一卷(三部分,共115分)

第一部分:听力(共20小题,每小题1.5分,满分30分)

(A)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。

听第一段对话,回答第1题。

1. Why couldn't the man come earlier? ()
- A. Because he didn't catch the school bus.
B. Because he couldn't get on a public bus.
C. Because he had to wait twenty minutes for the second bus.

听第二段对话,回答第2题。

2. What did the man think he should do first? ()
- A. Go to the party.
B. Go to the party.
C. Take some medicine.

听第三段对话,回答第3题。

3. Which language is the woman not able to speak? ()
- A. Spanish. B. French.
C. Italian.

听第四段对话,回答第4题。

4. Where are they talking? ()
- A. In a post office.
B. Through the line.
C. In Mary's home.

听第五段对话,回答第5题。

5. What is the man asking the woman to do? ()

- A. To tell him Jane's telephone number.
B. To get Jane on the phone for him.
C. To tell him Jane's address.

(B)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。

听第六段对话,回答第6-7题。

6. At what time does the flight from New York arrive in Beijing? ()
- A. 15:22. B. 22:35.
C. 12:35.

7. For how long does the flight stop over at Shanghai? ()

- A. Fifty-five minutes.
B. Forty-six minutes.
C. One hour and five minutes.

听第七段对话,回答第8-11题。

8. Where did Simon get to know Jo? ()
- A. In a cinema.
B. In a supermarket.
C. In a party.
9. Why will Jo not go to downtown with Simon this time? ()
- A. Because she has to go to a party.
B. Because her mother is coming.

C. Because she does not like to see a film.

10. When will Jo and Simon meet? ()

A. More than a week later.

B. 2 o'clock this Saturday.

C. Next Sunday.

11. What's Jo's telephone number? ()

A. 2265. B. 6521.

C. 5621.

听第八段对话, 回答第 12-14 题。

12. When will they go to Xi'an? ()

A. About June 16th.

B. About July 16th.

C. About August 16th.

13. For how long will they stay in Xi'an? ()

A. Less than one week.

B. More than two weeks.

C. Just one week.

14. Why is Monica going to Harbin again? ()

A. Because her parents live there.

B. Because she does not like Xi'an.

C. Because she wants to visit her friends.

听第九段独白, 回答第 15-18 题。

15. For what do the children in school learn their own language? ()

A. So that they can work for the society.

B. So that they can benefit from what people in other countries have written and said.

C. So that they can tell others clearly what they want and what they know.

16. Why do the children learn geography in school? ()

A. To be able to measure and count things in their daily life.

B. To know something about the world around them.

C. To understand what others tell them.

17. According to the speaker, what is the most important aim of going to school? ()

A. To learn how to learn.

B. To learn facts.

C. To learn to do something new.

18. What's the best title for this talk? ()

A. The Purpose of Schools.

B. School and Education.

C. The Importance to School.

听第十段独白, 回答第 19-20 题。

19. How many wavelengths does the speaker's radio have? ()

A. One.

B. Two.

C. Three.

20. Which of the following does the speaker tune to if he wants to listen to German? ()

A. Austria.

B. Spain.

C. Italy.

第二部分: 英语知识运用 (共两节, 满分 45 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 和 D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

21. He arrived in Beijing in 1997, _____ he became a manager some years later. ()

A. where

B. when

C. which

D. that

22. It was not until he got to the office _____ he remembered _____ the key at home. ()

A. when; to leave

B. that; to leave

C. when; leaving

D. that; leaving

23. — Where is Kate?

— How _____ I know? ()

A. would

B. should

C. might

D. may

24. Heat the porridge _____. ()

A. until it's boiled

B. until it's boiling

C. as it's boiled

D. when it's boiling

25. — Tom often has bread for breakfast, _____ he?

— Yes, he _____. ()

A. doesn't; has

B. didn't; did

C. hasn't; has

D. doesn't; does

26. He lived in London for 3 months, during _____ time he picked up some English. ()

A. this

B. which

C. that

D. whose

27. No sooner had the robbers disappeared into a side street _____ ()

- A. when the police arrived
B. and the police arrived
C. as the police arrived
D. than the police arrived
28. — Peter is very clever and he studies hard as well.
— No _____ he always wins first in the examinations. ()
A. doubt B. wonder
C. question D. problem
29. — What can I do for you?
— Well, I'm afraid the box is _____ heavy for you,
but thank you all the same. ()
A. so B. much
C. very D. too
30. Call for me at any time that _____ you. ()
A. fits B. satisfies
C. suits D. meets
31. Do you remember _____ we paid a visit to the factory? ()
A. the day which
B. on which day
C. what day
D. the day in which
32. — I began to work at No. 1 Middle School after graduation.
— Oh, I see. You have taught nowhere else _____. ()
A. since B. before
C. ago D. already
33. She was the first woman _____ to such a post. ()
A. being elected
B. electing
C. to have elected
D. to have been elected
34. — Is the blue one or the yellow one OK? ()
— I don't think _____ is all right.
A. either B. each
C. neither D. any
35. — How can I mend it? ()
— Well, look at the _____, please.
A. explanations
B. expressions
C. instructions
D. introductions

第二节完型填空(共20小题,每小题1.5分,满分30分)

阅读下列短文,掌握其大意,然后从36-55各题所给的四个选项A、B、C和D中,选出能填入相应空白处的最佳选项。

"Yes, I'll be ready at nine. Goodbye, dear, and thanks again." Mrs. Robinson replaced the receiver and _____ 36 _____ the hall into the living-room. It had not been an easy telephone call for her to make. Her daughter had been very _____ 37 _____, therefore and immediately agreed to pick her _____ 38 _____, but Mrs. Robinson _____ 39 _____ to admit that she needed help. _____ 40 _____ her husband died ten years ago, she had prided herself on her independence. She had _____ 41 _____ to live in their house _____ 42 _____ and had refused to go and live with her _____ 43 _____.

But this evening, she was standing at her living-room window, _____ 44 _____ out at the "SOLD" notice in the small front garden. Her feelings were _____ 45 _____. Naturally she was _____ 46 _____ at the thought of leaving the _____ 47 _____, as it was full of so many memories. But at the same time she was looking forward to spending her last _____ 48 _____ near the sea, back in the little seaside town where she had been born. _____ 49 _____ the money from the sale of the house, she had _____ 50 _____ a little flat there, which was quite different from the old one.

Her husband had always been very _____ 51 _____ this house. She hadn't been _____ 52 _____ here, but it didn't mean as much to _____ 53 _____ as it had to him. _____ 54 _____ most of the people who lived in the street had moved away, and it was this that made her _____ 55 _____ to sell the house.

The next morning Mrs. Robinson left the house for the station in her daughter's car.

36. A. crossed B. passed
C. left D. entered ()
37. A. cruel B. strange
C. kind D. clever ()
38. A. up B. down
C. out D. off ()
39. A. hated B. liked
C. thought D. wanted ()
40. A. When B. After
C. Before D. Since ()
41. A. hoped B. wished
C. refused D. continued ()
42. A. comfortably B. uneasily
C. lonely D. alone ()

43. A. friend B. son
C. daughter D. parents ()
44. A. taking B. glaring
C. staring D. observing ()
45. A. content B. mixed
C. painful D. angry ()
46. A. disappointed B. sad
C. pleased D. satisfied ()
47. A. house B. hometown
C. street D. neighbors ()
48. A. times B. life
C. years D. days ()
49. A. Without B. By
C. For D. With ()
50. A. repaired B. bought
C. kept D. lent ()
51. A. fond of B. busy in
C. worried about D. afraid of ()
52. A. happy B. unhappy
C. busy D. frightened ()
53. A. him B. her
C. them D. us ()
54. A. Once B. Sometimes
C. Recently D. In future ()
55. A. plan B. wish
C. agree D. decide ()

第三部分: 阅读理解 (共 20 小题, 每小题 2 分, 满分 40 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。

(A)

Paracutin was born in Mexico in February, 1943. At the end of one week Paracutin was 500 feet high, and it is now over 9,000 feet high. Today Paracutin is asleep.

What is Paracutin? It was the first volcano in the world which was seen from its birth right up to the present day. On February 20, 1943, a peasant and his wife set out to work in their corn fields, from the Mexican village of Paracutin. They were surprised to find the earth warm under their feet. Suddenly they heard noises deep in the earth and a small hole appeared in their field. In the afternoon there was a sudden loud noise and stones were thrown high in the air. The peasants ran from the field, and turned to watch. They

saw the birth of a volcano.

Large quantities of stone and lava(熔岩) broke out and a little hill began to form. By evening this hill was 100 feet high and hot ashes were falling over the village. At night the strong light of the hot lava lit up the countryside. The trees near the village were killed and the villagers had to leave houses. When the village was destroyed, its name was given to the volcano.

The news quickly reached Mexico City, far to the east, many people came to watch the scene. The volcano grew for ten years and hundreds of square miles of forest were destroyed. Then Paracutin went to sleep.

56. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE?

()

- A. Paracutin is not active any more.
B. It took Paracutin 10 years to grow to its present size.
C. Paracutin did not exist until the early 1940s.
D. Paracutin is the first volcano in the world.

57. What was destroyed in the growing up of the volcano?

()

- A. The little hill of stone.
B. The villagers living close by.
C. The forests and fields round Paracutin.
D. The Mexican peasant and his wife.

58. In this passage the writer is trying to _____. ()

- A. tell us an interesting happening
B. explain a scientific theory
C. make us believe something
D. make up an interesting story

59. What can we learn about volcanoes from this passage?

()

- A. New volcanoes may appear in places where people don't expect them to be.
B. Volcanoes are always growing.
C. Volcanoes are active from time to time.
D. New volcanoes are active for only ten years.

(B)

When we walk through the city, we all experience a kind of information overload but we pay attention only to those that are important to us. We don't stop, we keep our faces expressionless and eyes straight ahead, and in doing so, we are not just protecting ourselves but are avoiding overloading other people as well.

We make use of stereotypes(陈腔滥调, 老套) as convenient ways to make quick judgments about situations and people around us. They may not always be accurate, and they can often be dangerously wrong, but they are used regularly.

The problem with the stereotypes is that they restrict (限制, 约束) experience. By using limited clues(线索) to provide us with a rapid opinion of other people or places we may choose to limit our communication. We may decide not to go to certain places because we believe they will not offer something we enjoy.

In the city, styles of dress are particularly important with regard to self-presentation. Different groups often use clearly identifiable(可以确认的) styles of clothes so that they can be easily recognized. It is becoming increasingly common for brand names to be placed on the outside of clothes, and this labeling(标签) makes it easy to send out information about fashion and price instantly, and lets others tell at a distance whether an individual(个人) has similar tastes and is a suitable person to associate(交往, 结交) with.

In England, where social grouping or class continues to make social *distinctions* (区分), clothes, hairstyles, people's pronunciation and the manner of speaking are all clues to our social group. Class distinctions tend to be relatively fixed, although in the city where greater variety is permitted, they are more likely to be secondary determining factors (因素) of friendship and association.

60. People walking in cities ignore(不理睬, 忽视) the surroundings because _____. ()

- A. they do not wish to talk to other people
- B. everyone else is expressionless
- C. the environment is already familiar to them
- D. there is too much information to take in

61. According to the passage, the main disadvantage of using stereotypes is that they _____. ()

- A. are likely to lead us into dangerous situations
- B. may make us miss some pleasant experience
- C. can rarely be relied on
- D. make us mentally lazy

62. From the passage we may conclude that _____. ()

- A. stereotypes can help to understand people fully
- B. people are becoming more interested in fashion

C. dressing can send messages about individuals

D. stereotypes can do more harm than good to people

63. It would appear that in England, a person's class _____. ()

- A. might be less important in making friends in a city
- B. is mainly determined by his pronunciation
- C. plays less of a role than it did in the past
- D. is something than can be changed easily

(C)

Olaf Stapledon wrote a book called *First and Last Men*, in which he looked millions of years ahead. He told of different men and of strange civilizations(文明), broken up by long 'dark ages' in between. In his view, what is called the present time is no more than a moment in human history and we are just the First Men. In 2,000 million years from now there will be the Eighteenth or Last Men.

However, most of our ideas about the future are really very short-sighted. Perhaps we can see some possibilities for the next fifty years. But the next hundred? The next thousand? The next million? That's much more difficult.

When men and women lived by hunting 50,000 years ago, how could they even begin to picture modern life? Yet to men of 50,000 years from now, we may seem as primitive (原始的) in our ideas as the Stone-Age hunters do to us. Perhaps they will spend their days *gollocking* to make new *spundels*, or struggling with their *ballalators* through the *cribe*. These words, which I have just made up, have to stand for things and ideas that we simply can't think of.

So why bother even to try imagining life far in the future? Here are two reasons. First, unless we remember how short our own lives are compared with the whole human history, we are likely to think our own interests are much more important than they really are. If we make the earth a poor place to live on because we are careless or greedy(贪婪) or quarrelsome, our grandchildren will not bother to think of excuses for us.

Second, by trying to escape from present interests and imagine life far in the future, we may arrive at quite fresh ideas that we can use ourselves. For example, if we imagine that in the future men may give up farming, we can think of trying it now. So set your imagination free when you think about the future.

64. A particular mention made of Stapledon's book in the

opening paragraph _____. ()

- A. serves as a description of human history
- B. serves as an introduction to the discussion
- C. shows a disagreement of views
- D. shows the popularity of the book

65. The text discusses men and women 50,000 years ago and 50,000 years from now in order to show that _____. ()

- A. human history is extremely long
- B. life has changed a great deal
- C. it is useless to plan for the next 50 years
- D. it is difficult to tell what will happen in the future

66. *Spundels* and *ballalators* are used in the text to refer to _____. ()

- A. tools used in farming
- B. ideas about modern life
- C. unknown things in the future
- D. hunting skills in the Stone Age

67. According to the writer of the text, imagining the future will _____. ()

- A. serve the interests of the present and future generations
- B. enable us to better understand human history
- C. help us to improve farming
- D. make life worth living

(D)

Mrs. Matthews lived in a small town where there was one jeweler's shop. It also took in watch repairs, although it had to send them off to London for the work to be done, as there was not enough business to keep an expert watch repairer occupied.

When Mrs. Matthews's old father died, she inherited his gold watch, which belonged to his father and grandfather before him. It was big and heavy and worth a lot of money, but it was broken, too, so Mrs. Matthews took it to be repaired.

The man in the jeweler's shop was very interested to see such an unusual watch, and when he had examined its insides, he said he could certainly have it repaired for her. "It'll last a long time once that's been done," he said. He wrote out a ticket and gave it to Mrs. Matthews, saying, "Please bring this when you come to pick up the watch. But it might take a bit of time, because it isn't a modern

watch."

But Mrs. Matthews had a lot of things to think about after her father died. She had to arrange to deal with the various affairs after her father's death.

The result was that she completely forgot about the watch that she had taken in for repair, and about the ticket for it, which she had put away in a drawer to keep it safe.

Then, while she was looking through some old drawers one day, she found the ticket for the watch repair.

She thought back, suddenly she remembered. "My father's gold watch! Didn't I pick it up? When did I take it in?" She looked at the ticket.

"How old is this ticket?" she said to herself. It was five years old.

Mrs. Matthews had heard that shops could sell things that people had left with them if they didn't pick them up and pay for them before a certain time. "But the watch might still be there," she thought. "I'll go and see if I can get it back. It might have been sold, but I hope not."

She took the ticket to the jeweler's and the shopkeeper looked at it and then went back to look for the watch without saying a word.

"That's good," Mrs. Matthews thought. "He didn't seem to mind about the date."

The man came back after a few minutes and said, "It won't be ready until Friday."

68. Who was the watch repairer according to the text? ()

- A. Mrs. Matthews.
- B. One jeweler's shop.
- C. The hired expert watch repairer.
- D. Some watch repairer in London.

69. In the sentence "She inherited his gold watch", the underlined word "inherited" is closest in meaning to "_____". ()

- A. bought
- B. received
- C. discovered
- D. broke

70. In the shop owner's opinion, if the watch has been repaired, what will happen to it? ()

- A. It can keep its time for long.
- B. It is an old watch that can't go fast.
- C. It can last five years.

D. The passage doesn't tell us.

71. Five years later, _____. ()

- A. the gold watch was sold
- B. Mrs. Matthews decided to find the ticket in the drawer
- C. The jeweler couldn't see the date on the ticket clearly
- D. The gold watch was not yet repaired

72. Which title would best fit in with the present passage? ()

- A. Mrs. Matthews' Death Affairs
- B. Such "Fast Work"
- C. The Story of Mrs. Matthews
- D. The History of the Gold Watch

(E)

- Never give out identifying information such as Name, Home, Address, School Name, or Telephone Number in a public message such as at a chat room or on bulletin boards. Never send a person a picture of you without first checking with your parents.
- Never reply to message or bulletin board items that are: *Suggestive/ Obscene* (下流的) / *Ready to fight/ Express intention to hurt/ Make you feel uncomfortable*.
- Be careful when someone offers something for nothing, such as gifts and money. Be very careful about any offers that get you to meet or have someone visit your house.
- Tell your parents right away if you come across any information that makes you feel uncomfortable.
- Never arrange a face-to-face meeting without tell-

ing your parents. If your parents agree to the meeting, make sure that you meet in a public place and have a parent with you.

- Remember that people online may not be who they seem. Because you can't see or even hear the person, it would be easy for someone to misrepresent himself/herself. Thus someone says that "she is a 12-year-old girl" could really be an old man.
- Be sure that you are dealing with someone that you and your parents know and trust before giving out any personal information about yourself through E-mail.
- Get to know your "online friend" just as you get to know all of your friends.

73. The best title for the passage is _____. ()

- A. Warnings against making online friends
- B. Messages one can get on the Internet
- C. How to make friends on the Internet
- D. Safety tips for kids on the Internet

74. The underlined word "misrepresent" in the passage means _____. ()

- A. making a wrong judgment about
- B. understanding somebody wrongly
- C. giving a wrong description of
- D. forming a wrong opinion about

75. In the last four paragraphs, the writer suggests that one should _____. ()

- A. believe nobody on the net
- B. be careful about the online friend
- C. not be honest on the net
- D. make friends with those you believe in

第二卷(共 35 分)

第四部分:写(共两节,满分 35 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做出判断: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),并在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

此行错一个词:在错的词下面划一横线,并在该行右边的横线上写出改正后的词。

注意:原行没有错误的不要改。

The day before the speech contest(比赛) English teacher

76. _____