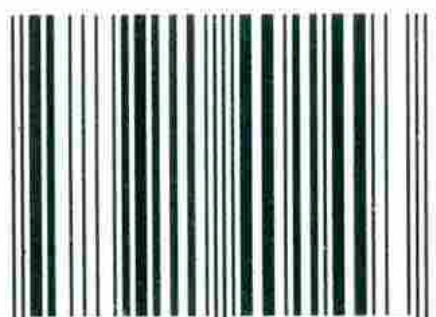


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浙江省高考自主命题始于2004年,但是书店所售的复习迎考模拟题多为应付全国统考之用,少见专门针对浙江高考题型的复习用书。本书主编率资深名师教授,认真总结研究了本省历年真题,探索了高考命题趋势,并据此创制高仿真模拟试题。

精品的产生来自于对历史的细致考究,对趋势的科学把握,对质量的精益求精!只有在细致考究浙江省历年真题的基础上,才能发现命题者的思想脉络,设题重心;只有在逐年分析的基础上,才能把握命题发展的动态趋势,未来走向;只有在斟酌造句反复修正的基础上,才能保证模拟题设计的仿真品质。

在单项选择题部分,本书强调词类的运用,特别是动词及动词短语的运用,如情态动词、非谓语动词、动词句型等;各个时态及其基本用法;各类从句及一些特殊句型,如强调句、倒装句等;以及习惯用语、交际用语的运用,以提高学生语言运用的能力和语言交际能力,学会“用英语做事”。因此,在研究总结浙江省六年命题趋势的基础上,模拟试卷的设题与解析思路是:(1)掌握基础词汇与句法知识;(2)着重训练在具体语境中运用基础知识的能力;(3)重视文化背景知识;(4)解析部分强调各选项之间的区别,加深考生印象。同样,完形填空部分的命题思路也是基于对以往高考题的分析上的。我们认为,完形填空是通过阅读语篇来提高考生的语篇理解能力。因此,挖空设计必须科学合理,以让学生通过逻辑推理来推知未知信息;选项可包含短语、惯用语、及少量语法知识;解析部分须特别突出区分近义词、适用语境、文化内涵等。

通过对历年阅读理解试题的分析,以及对《考试说明》的研读,我们认为阅读理解题的主要考查内容为:(1)理解主旨要义;(2)理解文中具体信息;(3)根据上下文推测生词的词义;(4)作出简单判断和推理;(5)理解文章的基本结构;(6)理解作者的意图和态度。因此,本书的阅读测试题主要涵盖下列:找出作者要传达的主要信息;按要求辨认语言结构、内容、事物发展顺序和程序;辨识内涵的主旨或观念;辨认、辨识、比较事实、证据和观点以及定义和假设等信息;对事实和证据进行评价和判断;根据文中所提供的事实和证据得出结论;进行逻辑推理等。任务型阅读旨在培养学生用所学语言解决实际问题的能力。考生需要掌握良好的阅读微技能,具备一定的阅读速度,具备处理冗余信息、捕捉有效信息和提高综合利用信息的能力,才能在很短的时间内抓住所需的信息。阅读技巧是获取所需信息的重要手段,而阅读速度是在规定时间内获取信息的保证,这是新课程标准倡导的教学理念。因此,我们编写任务型阅读模拟题的命题思路是:(1)强调实用性和信息性;(2)注重知识性和趣味性。

通过对短文改错的考察,我们发现试题的重点是从句法、词法和行文逻辑等三个角度考查考生在语篇中综合运用英语的能力,同时兼顾句型结构、习惯搭配等。因此,我们的短文改错模拟题主要从以下三个角度设题:(1)从句法角度考查,主要涉及:简单句、否定句、疑问、倒装、省略、替代等变化。(2)从词法角度考查,主要涉及:动词的时态、语态、非谓语动词及情态动词的用法等;名词、代词的数、格;形容词、副词的比较等级;主谓语一致和其他的一致关系;连词、关系词的使用等。(3)从行文逻辑角度考查,主要涉及:人物的性别及与之相对应的物主代词、句意的并列与转折、时间的顺序、数量的增减以及因果的倒置等。

写作题的重点是考查学生的多项技能:拼写、书写、用词、结构、句法、连贯、逻辑等等。从高考写作评卷来看,得分率较低,卷面普遍存在的缺点有:文不对题(文体格式不规范),离题太远(抓不到要点,该说的不说,不该说的说的太多),词不达意(有的甚至用汉语标注或留空),病句太多(时态、语态、人称、数等语法),卷面不工整(字迹潦草、随意涂改、箭头添插满篇飞)等。因此,我们的模拟练习除了保持传统考题的特色之外,还需要在解析部分帮助考生克服上述缺点,少犯错误,提高该题的得分率。本书的写作题情景设计新颖、真实,题材内容贴近考生实际生活,使考生有话可说;同时命题采用半开放型,为考生发表自己的观点留出了较大的空间,考生可以根据自己的见解和语言表达能力来叙述自己的观点,体现英语课程标准中强调的“在进一步发展学生综合语言运用能力的基础上,着重提高学生用英语获取信息、处理信息、分析问题和解决问题的能力,特别注重提高学生用英语进行思维和表达的能力。”

本书由浙江工商大学教授陈明瑶(博士)主编,该校资深命题教师参编,中学名师编委指导,书稿设计科学,思路独到,选题严谨,解析精辟。本书的撰写参编人员采取合作—分工—再合作的模式,即共同协商,确定书稿的总体框架,商议解析模式;分工分章编写,明确责任;再次合作串稿,纠正重心偏移,避免话题重复,互质表达失误。上述编写模式确保了每一份试卷命题的科学性。编写者命题思路清晰,试题科学规范,稳中有新,稳中求进,注重与历年试题保持连续性和稳定性,体现适当的难度,保持较好的信度和效度,反映出浙江省英语高考未来走向。模拟考题注重发挥学生素质能力,包括掌握基础知识的能力,把握学科主干核心的能力,解决实际问题的能力,尤其强调对实践能力和创新能力的考查,体现了新课程理念。试题的内容及能力层次、试卷结构完全符合浙江省英语高考说明的要求,有利于纠正教学中普遍存在的随意增加学习内容、提高学习难度等倾向,从而减少了盲目的数量训练。编者们还选择教材中的主干知识、核心知识进行综合考查,注重回归教材,不强求对知识的机械记忆,有效地避免了“繁、难、偏、怪”的试题。模拟试题还在传统的基础上适当增加了难度,强化选拔功能。

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主编:陈明瑶

编著:黄蓓莺 卢彩虹 钟含春 徐玉苏 刘 瑜

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英语模拟试卷一

第Ⅰ卷

第一部分:英语知识运用

第一节:单项填空

- 从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项,并在答题纸上将该选项标号涂黑。
- James, our team will play against the Rockets next Saturday. I'm sure we'll win.
— _____!
A. Congratulations B. Cheers C. Best wishes D. Good luck
 - I heard that a number of people were killed in one of the subway construction sites in Hangzhou.
— Yes, _____ news came as _____ shock to me.
A. the; the B. the; a C. /; / D. /; a
 - I believe you, but there are _____ who wouldn't.
A. others B. people C. the ones D. those
 - I planned to finish the paper before deadline, but things didn't _____ as expected.
A. go on B. carry on C. make out D. turn out
 - Early to bed and early to rise _____ a man healthy, wealthy and wise.
A. make B. makes C. is going to make D. are going to make
 - Since I am quite busy recently, I have just _____ a few chapters of this course book.
A. looked B. seen C. turned D. covered
 - Well, Jack, I have nothing secret to tell you. _____ you want me to say?
A. How is it that B. How it is that C. What is it that D. What it is that
 - Tired _____ she was, there was no hope of her being able to sleep.
A. though B. if C. even if D. unless
 - It seems to me that no reason _____ you gave us for your mistake is sound.
A. what B. why C. which D. that
 - _____ daily necessities, he also brought with him a GPS, which might help him find directions.
A. Other than B. Except for C. In addition D. Apart from
 - The news that thousands of people were infected (感染) by A/H1N1 flu hit the _____ in *China Daily*.
A. results B. efforts C. rewards D. headlines
 - A 3G mobile phone, _____ to be most useful and fashionable, is popular with some youngsters.
A. consider B. considering C. considered D. to be considered
 - The population of this city is _____ larger than that of Hangzhou.
A. one six B. one sixth C. one sixes D. one sixths
 - Thank goodness, you are here! What _____ you?
—Traffic jam.
A. keeps B. is keeping C. had kept D. kept
 - This is one of the most ridiculous favors that _____ asked.
A. have B. has C. have been D. has been
 - Jane, you look down. What happened?
— I have failed in the exam.
— You _____ too much time on cartoon movies.
A. needn't have spent B. mustn't have spent
C. shouldn't have spent D. wouldn't have spent
 - Since now many families are allowed to have only one child, children become more _____ to their parents.
A. precious B. previous C. expensive D. valuable
 - _____ I'm supposed to be working by myself, there are other people who I can interact with.
A. As long as B. As if C. If D. Even though
 - _____ made our school proud was _____ more than 90% of the students had been admitted to key universities.
A. What; because B. That; what C. That; why D. What; that
 - Helen was denied a visa to UK after all. That's too bad.
— I'm sure she would have enjoyed her stay if _____ it.
A. she's got B. she'll got C. she'd got D. she'd get

第二节:完形填空

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从 21—40 各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C、D)中选出最佳选项,并在答题纸上将该选项标号涂黑。

Matt is a man of all trades and 21 many experiences. He never 22 at one job for

more than six months and never leaves the job of his own 23. He is not actually lazy or 24 and his employers (雇主) can not be said to be unreasonable. He is only, according to one of his 25 employers, too eager for the work that his employer hasn't the intention (打算) to 26 him do. One fact about Matt is that he never 27 long to find a new job. Last month, he was 28 again. Mr. King, the owner of a small shop hired him to paint his new house. He readily 29 the job without a word. When 30 Mr. King went to see how things were going on there, he couldn't find Matt. 31 he saw four workmen carefully painting the wall. "What's the matter?" he 32. "Hi, Mr. King!" he heard Matt's voice 33 from behind. "They are working hard, aren't they?" Mr. King turned 34. He saw Matt smiling at him. "What happened, Matt? And why are these workers here?" Mr. King asked. "I've hired them 35 8 dollars for each man." Matt told him 36. "But I will only 37 30 dollars for the 38 work." Mr. King couldn't understand. "I know, Mr. King. But just think. I only need to pay 39 two dollars and then can enjoy the happy feeling of being a boss. Isn't it 40 the money?"

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|
| 21. A. of | B. in | C. for | D. with |
| 22. A. goes | B. stays | C. does | D. holds |
| 23. A. will | B. thoughts | C. thinking | D. willing |
| 24. A. strange | B. stupid | C. bad | D. unfit |
| 25. A. previous | B. before | C. former | D. later |
| 26. A. ask | B. let | C. order | D. allow |
| 27. A. waits | B. stands | C. lives | D. bears |
| 28. A. hired | B. laid | C. fired | D. employed |
| 29. A. received | B. made | C. accepted | D. had |
| 30. A. later | B. late | C. lately | D. recently |
| 31. A. Instead | B. However | C. Because | D. And |
| 32. A. surprised | B. guessed | C. imagined | D. wondered |
| 33. A. call | B. called | C. calls | D. calling |
| 34. A. down | B. back | C. aside | D. away |
| 35. A. for | B. of | C. in | D. at |
| 36. A. unhappily | B. surprisingly | C. happily | D. sadly |
| 37. A. pay | B. cost | C. spend | D. take |
| 38. A. full | B. all | C. whole | D. few |
| 39. A. other | B. another | C. others | D. the other |
| 40. A. worth | B. worthy | C. worthwhile | D. worthy of |

第二部分:阅读理解

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,并在答题纸上将该选项标号涂黑。

A

For thousands of years, in cultures around the world, people have cared for some animals simply because they like them. People like the looks of some creatures, or the sounds they make. They find that some animals are good company and show attachment to people.

Such animals usually are not expected to work for their keep (生计), nor are they eaten. They are considered "pets", a word that appeared in the English language as early as the 1600s.

In America, there are more households with pets than those with children. At least 43 percent of U. S. homes have pets of some sort. Exotic creatures, such as monkeys, snakes and even wolves, find a home with some Americans. More common pets include tropical fish, mice and birds. But the all-time favorites are cats and dogs, even at the White House. The Clintons' cat, Socks, has replaced the Bushes' dog, Millie, as reigning First Pet. Americans sometimes have strong feelings about whether dogs or cats make better pets. "Dog people" and "cat people" often enjoy friendly rivalries.

Leading a dog's life in America isn't such a bad thing. Many grocery stores sell gourmet pet foods to owners eager to please their pets. In Houston, Texas, dogs can have their dinner delivered to their homes, just like pizza. Well-to-do (富裕的) dogs can attend doggy daycare centers while their owners work. Pets can even accompany their owners on vacation. Fancy hotels are beginning to accommodate both man and beast. Furry guests at Four Seasons Hotels can enjoy gourmet meals served on fine china and sleep in soft beds.

41. People like to keep some animals as pets because _____.
A. they like the smells of some animals
B. they want to protect them from being eaten
C. some animals are very cute
D. some animals are greatly attached to people
42. Which of the following statements is wrong according to the passage?
A. A lot of families would rather have pets than babies.
B. Dog people and cat people always fight against each other.
C. Dogs usually lead a good life in America.
D. Dogs can have their pet foods delivered to their homes.
43. The underlined word "exotic" (Paragraph 3) is closest in meaning to "_____".
A. strange B. normal C. rare D. expensive

44. What does the underlined phrase "Furry guests" (Paragraph 4) refer to?

- A. Rich people. B. Beautiful ladies. C. Pets. D. Birds.

B

You're busy filling out the application form for a job you really need; let's say you once actually completed a couple of years of college work or even that you completed your degree. Will you lie just a little to claim on the form that your diploma (文凭) represents a Harvard degree or that you finished an extra couple of years back at State University?

More and more people are turning to utter lies like this to find their job or to move ahead in their careers, for personnel officers, like most Americans, value degrees from famous schools. A job applicant may have a good education anyway, but he or she assumes that chances of being hired are better with a diploma from a well-known university. Registrars at most well-known colleges say they deal with dishonest claims like these at the rate of about one per week.

Personnel officers do check upon degrees listed on application forms. If it turns out that an applicant is lying, most colleges are reluctant to accuse the applicant directly. One Ivy League school calls them "liars"; another refers to them as "special cases". One well-known West Coast school says that these claims are made by "no such people".

To avoid total lies, some job-seekers claim that they "attended" or "were associated with" a college or university. After carefully checking, a personnel officer may discover that "attended" means being dismissed (开除) after one semester. It may be that "being associated with" a college means that the job-seeker visited his younger brother for a football weekend. One school that keeps records of false claims says that the practice dates back at least to the turn of the century — that's when they began keeping records, anyhow.

If you don't want to lie or even stretch the truth, there are companies that will sell you a phony (假的) diploma. One company, with offices in New York and on the West Coast, will put your name on a diploma from any number of nonexistent colleges. The price begins at around twenty dollars for a diploma from "Smoot State University". The prices increase rapidly for a degree from the "University of Purdue". As there is no Smoot State and the real school in Indiana is properly called Purdue University, the prices seem rather high for one sheet of paper.

45. The main idea of this passage is that _____.
A. employers are checking more closely on applicants now
B. lying about college degrees has become a widespread problem
C. college degrees can now be purchased easily
D. employers are no longer interested in college degrees
46. According to the passage, "special cases" refers to cases where _____.
A. students attend a school only part-time
B. students never attended a school they listed on their application
C. students were dismissed from school
D. students attended a famous school
47. We can infer from the passage that _____.
A. performance is a better judge of ability than a college degree
B. experience is the best teacher
C. past work experience influences personnel officers more than degrees do
D. a degree from a famous school enables an applicant to gain advantage over others in job competition
48. As used in the first line of the second paragraph, the underlined word "utter" means _____.
A. stupid B. ultimate C. thorough D. decisive

C

A young boy loved football with all his heart. He never missed practice during his four years at college. But being half the size of the other boys, he got absolutely nowhere. At all the games, this hopeful athlete sat on the bench and hardly ever played.

Even though the son was always on the bench, his father was always standing with cheering. He never missed a game. The father encouraged him but also made it very clear that he did not have to play football if he didn't want to. But the persistent young man decided to hang in there.

It was the end of his last football season, and as he trotted onto the practice field shortly before the big playoff game (双方得分相等时的最后决赛), the coach met him with a telegram. The young man read the telegram and he became deathly silent.

He mumbled to the coach, "My father died this morning. Is it all right if I miss practice today?" The coach put his arm gently around his shoulder and said, "Take the rest of the week off, son. And don't even plan to come back to the game on Saturday."

Saturday arrived, and the game was not going well. In the third quarter, when the team was ten points behind, a silent young man ran onto the sidelines. The coach and his players were astounded to see their faithful teammate back so soon. "Coach, please let me play. I've just got to play today." said the young man. The coach pretended not to hear him.

But the young man persisted, and finally feeling sorry for the kid, the coach gave in. Before long, the coach, the players and everyone in the stands could not believe their eyes. This

little unknown, who had never played before was doing everything right. The opposing team could not stop him. He ran, he passed, blocked like a star.

His team began to triumph. The score was soon tied. In the closing seconds of the game, this kid intercepted a pass and ran all the way for the winning touchdown.

He looked at the coach, with tears in his eyes, and said, “Well, you knew my dad died, but did you know that my dad was blind?” The young man swallowed hard and forced a smile, “Dad came to all my games, but today was the first time he could see me play, and I wanted to show him I could do it!”

49. What is the main idea of this passage?
A. A young boy and his football. B. A young boy and his father.
C. A young boy and his coach. D. A young boy and his dream.
50. From the passage, we can tell that the boy was quite _____.
A. optimistic B. disappointed C. persistent D. miserable
51. What was the telegram about?
A. It informed the boy that his father passed away.
B. It informed the boy that his father had deathly illness.
C. It informed the coach that his father died that morning.
D. It was about the permission for the boy’s leave.
52. What can we learn about the boy’s father?
A. He couldn’t play football well.
B. He never missed a football game because he enjoyed it very much.
C. He finally saw his son play football in the field.
D. He was very supportive of his son’s hobby.

D

California has more than two thousand kinds of plants that are not found anywhere else. The Berkeley study says climate change could severely affect these plants by the end of the century. Many could move northward and toward the Pacific coast in reaction to rising temperatures and changes in rainfall. Others might climb up mountains to find the cooler climates they like.

But David Ackerly at the University of California, Berkeley, says the speed of climate change is greater than during ice ages in the past. He says plants that cannot move fast enough are in danger of getting killed off before they can relocate. Changes in plants could also affect animals that depend on the plants for food.

About forty percent of all native plants in California are endemic, meaning they are found only in that state. The new study says that for two out of three endemic plants, the areas where they are found could shrink by more than eighty percent. That, they say, is the worst possible case.

The researchers point out that there are many things they cannot be sure about. That includes how much warming to expect in the future from releases of heat-trapping greenhouse gases. Also, they cannot be sure what will happen to individual species of plants.

Still, they say California’s coastal redwood trees, for example, could move farther north. California oak trees could disappear from the central part of the state. Professor Ackerly says established trees could survive, but seedlings would not grow. Oaks could move to cooler weather in the Klamath Mountains along the border with Oregon.

The study says people who protect or manage natural areas will need to plan for the possible movement of so-called refugee plants. The researchers identified places around California where large numbers of plants hit hardest by climate change are expected to relocate. But they say many of these areas are already under increasing pressure from development. They say it is not too early to prepare for helping plants re-establish themselves in new areas.

53. According to the study, how could the climate change affect the endemic plants in California?
A. Most of these plants could be killed off.
B. They could move northward or to the cooler areas.
C. Some of these plants might move to the south.
D. They will decrease in great numbers.
54. When the plants change their locations, it could then affect _____.
A. the temperature in those areas B. other plants in those areas
C. animals that depend on these plants D. ecological balance in those areas
55. How many plants in California are endemic?
A. About 800. B. More than 2,000. C. About 5,000. D. Not mentioned.
56. The main significance of the Berkeley study is that _____.
A. it could help plants relocate in new areas
B. it mapped the locations of the plants
C. it noticed the effect of climate change on the plants
D. it could arouse people’s awareness of environmental protection

E

Vitamins are important to our health. Different vitamins are found in different foods — grains, vegetables and fruits, fish and meat, eggs and milk products. So which foods should be eaten to get enough of the vitamins our bodies need? Let us look at some important vitamins for

the answer.

Vitamin A helps prevent skin and other tissues from becoming dry. People who do not get enough vitamin A cannot see well in darkness. They may develop a condition that dries the eyes. This can result in infections and lead to blindness. Vitamin A is found in fish liver oil. It also is in the yellow part of eggs. Sweet potatoes, carrots and other darkly colored fruits and vegetables contain substances that the body can change into vitamin A.

Vitamin B₁ is also called thiamine (硫胺). Thiamine changes starchy foods into energy. It also helps the heart and nervous system work smoothly. Without it, we would be weak and would not grow. We also might develop beriberi (脚气病). Thiamine is found not just in whole grains like brown rice, but also in other foods. These include beans and peas, nuts, and meat and fish.

Vitamin C is needed for strong bones and teeth, and for healthy blood passages. It also helps wounds heal quickly. The body stores little vitamin C. So we must get it every day in foods such as citrus fruits, tomatoes and uncooked cabbage.

Vitamin D increases levels of the element calcium (钙) in the blood. Calcium is needed for nerve and muscle cells to work normally. It also is needed to build strong bones. Vitamin D prevents the children’s bone disease rickets (佝偻病). Ultraviolet light from the sun changes a substance in the skin into vitamin D. Fish liver oil also contains vitamin D. In some countries, milk producers add vitamin D to milk so children will get enough.

Vitamin K is needed for healthy blood. It thickens the blood around a cut to stop bleeding. Bacteria in the intestines (肠道) normally produce vitamin K. It can also be found in pork products, liver and in vegetables like cabbage, kale and spinach.

57. Lack of Vitamin A will lead to _____.
A. night blindness B. heart disease C. beriberi D. rickets
58. If you want to keep energetic, you should eat some _____.
A. tomatoes B. fish liver oil C. pork products D. beans and peas
59. Every day we must eat certain foods to get _____.
A. Vitamin A B. Vitamin B₁ C. Vitamin C D. Vitamin D
60. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
A. vitamins are sometimes not necessary to our health
B. it is important to eat a mixture of foods every day
C. one food only contains one vitamin
D. fruits contain more vitamins than vegetables

第二节:Laurie Scott, Kate So, Molly Morris, Patsy Wilcher 和 Joy Perryman 各自打算加入一个志愿者组织。第 61—65 题是他们的个人情况介绍。阅读下面六个志愿者组织的简介(A、B、C、D、E 和 F), 选出符合各人需要的最佳选项。选项中有一项是多余选项。

61. Laurie Scott and her husband have just moved to Las Vegas. They are looking for a way to get connected and involved in the community. Since their son is far away from home in college, they really want a member at their house to fight off the loneliness.
62. Kate So is a teacher of 18 years who also practiced law early in her career. She enjoyed being with children, so she left law and courts behind her and became a teacher. Now she wants to use her special knowledge to protect and help those abused children.
63. As a successful real estate agent, Molly Morris is now looking for a place to get involved with local youth and inspire them to be great citizens. Morris looks for opportunities that not only allow her to help and inspire others in her community, but also ones that encourage her to learn and grow on her own.
64. Being a victim of home violence herself, Patsy Wilcher wants to provide services to those women who suffer from the same misfortune. She wants to use her own experience to tell them how to protect themselves and create their own happiness.
65. As a busy Communications major at Northern Illinois University, it isn’t easy for Joy Perryman to find a volunteer opportunity that would work out. But she is anxious to use her energy and major-related skills to help where she could.

A

Media Volunteer

Media Volunteer is helping hundreds of nonprofit groups get their stories covered in the media through the innovative strategy called “distributed work”. With a commitment of just a few minutes, volunteers can sign up to update Media Volunteer’s Media Contact Database and provide media contact information to help organizations campaign for positive change.

B

American Red Cross of Greater Los Angeles

The American Red Cross is the leading humanitarian organization in the world, providing relief to victims of disaster and helping people prevent and prepare for emergencies. The American Red Cross of Greater Los Angeles is the second largest Red Cross Chapter in the nation and the largest on the West Coast.

C

EF Foundation for Foreign Study

EF Foundation for Foreign Study connects talented, enthusiastic high school students from around the world with caring families across the country. Together, the organization builds friendship and trust that have the power to change the world. Since 1979, EF’s team of dedicated volunteer families, local coordinators, and staff has helped over 100,000 students from nearly 40 countries participate in international exchange programs.

E

Domestic Abuse Helpline for Men and Women

Domestic Abuse Helpline for Men and Women (DAHMW) is dedicated to providing support and services to victims of home violence. The organization works to educate the public at large as well as those who work in the domestic violence field and its goal is to end home violence for all victims so that families can live in peace and safety in their homes.

D

Voices for Children

Voices for Children tries to ensure that abused, neglected and abandoned children who have become dependents of the San Diego County Court will have a safe and permanent home. Through its network of trained and educated volunteer Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASAs), Voices for Children works with key agencies, legal lawyers and community resources to identify and protect the best interests of each child inside and outside of court.

F

Heart House Austin

Heart House is dedicated to raising academic achievement levels for low income and at-risk children in inner cities and to encourage them to become active and contributing members of society. Heart House also has a free summer program in which children participate in fine arts classes, sports, swimming and more. The agency’s main goal is to ensure healthy, happy and confident children.

第 II 卷

第三部分:写作

第一节:短文改错

下面短文中有 10 处语法错误。请在有错误的地方增加、删除或修改某个单词。
增加:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(Λ),并在其下面写上该加的词。
删除:把多余的词用斜线(\)画掉。
修改:在错的词下画一横线,并在该词下面写上修改后的词。
注意:1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;
2. 只允许修改 10 处,多者(从 11 处起)不计分。

Several days ago, my neighbor family eat a bag of fake food from the market. After the meal, they had stomachaches pains and began to feel rather sick as their faces turned palely.

Fortunately, the neighbor passed by only to find the accident and immediately called the ambulance, who carried them quick to hospital. After several hours’ treatment they finally escaped from death. From this we have realized the important of food safety. Some illegal business men are only interested making profits, and they seldom care what happened to consumers. They must be punishing by law. Meanwhile I do hope the whole society shall begin taking actions to protect people’s life safety.

第二节:书面表达

近年来,对于“是否应该禁放烟花爆竹”的争议从未停过。有人觉得应该在春节燃放鞭炮,有人觉得应该禁放鞭炮。请以“Should We Set off Fireworks on the Spring Festival?”为题,按照以下要点写一篇英语短文:
应该燃放鞭炮:保持传统,增加节日气氛;
应该禁放鞭炮:引发火灾,造成人身伤害;
我的看法及理由。
注意:1. 词数:100—120,文章题目和开头已给出(不计入词数);
2. 参考词汇: set off 燃放 atmosphere 气氛。

Should We Set off Fireworks on the Spring Festival?

Recently, whether we should set off fireworks on the Spring Festival has been a major concern in society.

英语模拟试卷二

第 I 卷

第一部分:英语知识运用

第一节:单项填空

- 从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项,并在答题纸上将该选项标号涂黑。
- In China it is still a common _____ for the wife to stay at home looking after kids and preparing dishes for the family.
A. use B. sense C. practice D. idea
 - Shakespeare’s works, most of _____ are still very popular all over the world, were written more than three hundred years ago.
A. which B. those C. that D. whose
 - Do you still want me to stay here with you?
— No, on _____ thoughts, you should go to work in another city and learn to be independent.
A. first B. second C. third D. last
 - My sister eats like a bird, so a cup of milk and a boiled egg will _____ for breakfast.
A. have B. eat C. enough D. do
 - Do you mind if I smoke here?
— No, but _____. There is a baby here.
A. of course not B. better not C. not at all D. take it
 - Who is singing songs in the garden?
— _____ the children.
A. There are B. They are C. It is D. That is
 - Madam, which of the two clothes do you prefer?
— Well, I want _____. Please show me _____.
A. none; another B. all; the other C. neither; the other D. neither; another
 - Before winter comes, some kinds of animals will _____ foods that can last for the whole season.
A. throw away B. put away C. give away D. carry away
 - _____ more countries can share global resources in the future remains to be discussed.
A. Whether B. This C. Who D. If
 - My father was still working on his thesis _____ into the night while I was _____ asleep.
A. late; sound B. lately; wide C. deeply; far D. far; far
 - Almost everyone knows how to operate a computer, but _____ it comes to computer re-pairing, few people know about it.
A. before B. since C. when D. after
 - We made him _____ monitor so as to let him be in _____ charge of the whole class.
A. the; the B. the; / C. /; the D. /; /
 - For nearly four hours we waited for the decision, only _____ to come again the next day.
A. to tell B. telling C. to be told D. being told
 - The thief broke in, trying to open the safe but _____.
A. in no way B. in vain C. without effect D. at a loss
 - Our football team _____ each match so far this month, but we still have two more games to play.
A. wins B. had won C. has won D. is winning
 - Between the two rows of trees _____ the teaching building.
A. stand B. stands C. standing D. are
 - May I speak to the patient now?
— No, you _____. He is still very weak now.
A. needn’t B. may not C. mustn’t D. oughtn’t
 - Had Hilary Clinton received more votes in the election, she _____ president of the United States now.
A. must have been B. would have been C. were D. would be
 - When and where to go for their honeymoon _____ yet.
A. is not decided B. are not decided C. has not decided D. have not decided
 - _____, the girl rushed up to catch the second runner of her team.
A. Stick in hand B. Stick in her hand C. Sticks in hand D. Sticks in hands

第二节:完形填空

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从 21—40 各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C、D)中,选出最佳选项,并在答题纸上将该选项标号涂黑。

We always 21 ourselves that life will be better after we get married, have a baby, then another. Then we are frustrated (沮丧的) that the kids aren’t old 22 and we’ll be more

23 when they are. 24 that we’re frustrated that we have teenagers to deal with. We will 25 be happy when they are out of that stage.

We always tell ourselves that our life will be 26 when our husband or wife gets his or her act together (振作起来); when we get a nice car, and are able to go 27 a nice vocation when we 28. The truth is, there’s 29 better time than right now. If not now, 30 ? Our life will always 31 challenges. It’s best to 32 this to ourselves and decide to be happy anyway.

33 that time waits for no one. So stop waiting until you 34 school, until you go back to school, until you get 35, until you get divorced, until you have kids, until they leave, until 36, until winter, until you die, until you are born again to 37 that there is no better time than right now to be happy.

38 is a journey, not a destination (目的地). So, 39 like you don’t need money, love like you’ve never been hurt, and dance like no one’s 40.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 21. A. contact | B. connect | C. conclude | D. convince |
| 22. A. ever | B. enough | C. though | D. cough |
| 23. A. satisfactory | B. contrary | C. content | D. pleasant |
| 24. A. After | B. Before | C. Like | D. Until |
| 25. A. obviously | B. certainly | C. differently | D. necessarily |
| 26. A. finished | B. competent | C. accomplished | D. complete |
| 27. A. for | B. in | C. on | D. to |
| 28. A. retire | B. employ | C. stop | D. resist |
| 29. A. not | B. less | C. no | D. never |
| 30. A. what | B. how | C. where | D. when |
| 31. A. be filled of | B. be filled with | C. be full with | D. be full in |
| 32. A. know | B. tell | C. inform | D. admit |
| 33. A. Remember | B. Forget | C. Recite | D. Keep |
| 34. A. like | B. build | C. hate | D. finish |
| 35. A. fired | B. married | C. beaten | D. scolded |
| 36. A. spring | B. summer | C. autumn | D. winter |
| 37. A. study | B. remember | C. decide | D. forget |
| 38. A. Bitterness | B. Happiness | C. Hardship | D. Sadness |
| 39. A. wash | B. research | C. walk | D. work |
| 40. A. watching | B. looking | C. following | D. talking |

第二部分:阅读理解

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,并在答题纸上将该选项标号涂黑。

A

The 100th anniversary of the birth of James Langston Hughes is being celebrated in the United States. A major event took place on his birthday, February 1st, in Lawrence, Kansas, where he lived as a child. More than 500 scholars and fans gathered there to remember him in speeches, films, concerts, art shows and poetry readings. Langston Hughes is usually thought of as a poet. But he also wrote novels, plays, short stories, essays, autobiographies, newspaper columns, children’s books, and the words to operas. He also translated into English the works of foreign poets. Hughes was one of the first black writers who could support himself by his writings. He is praised for his ability to say what was important to millions of black people. Hughes produced a huge amount of work during his lifetime. He also has influenced the work of many other writers. He wrote for almost 50 years.

Langston Hughes was famous for his descriptions of black American life. He used his work to praise his people and voice his concerns about race and social injustice. His work is known all around the world and has been translated into many languages.

Hughes’s poetry had serious messages. He often wrote about racial issues, describing his people in a realistic way. Although his story was not often pleasant, he told it with understanding and with hope. Hughes was considered one of the leading voices of the Harlem Renaissance. He was the first poet to use the rhythms of black music. He often wrote about the everyday experiences of black working people. And he helped bring the movement of jazz and the sound of black speech into poetry.

Langston Hughes experimented with his writing. Other Harlem Renaissance writers wrote traditional poems like those of English classic poets, such as William Shakespeare. Hughes broke free with his writing and helped change literature forever. Hughes became firmly established as a successful writer in 1926 with the publication of a collection of jazz poems called *The Weary Blues*.

- A great number of people gathered in Lawrence to _____.
A. celebrate the 100th anniversary of Hughes’s birth
B. enjoy speeches, films, concerts, art shows and so on
C. join a major event
D. take part in Hughes’s birthday party
- Which of the following words can best describe the style of Hughes’s poetry?
A. Romantic. B. Realistic. C. Sarcastic. D. Pessimistic.

- Hughes’s work mainly involves _____.
A. the translation of the works of foreign poets
B. the writing of novels, plays, short stories and so on
C. the creation of jazz music
D. the description of black American life
- Hughes was different from other Harlem Renaissance writers because _____.
A. he only wrote traditional poems
B. he followed the style of William Shakespeare
C. he was the leading voice of the Harlem Renaissance
D. he created a unique way of writing

B

Once upon a time, a man punished his 5-year-old daughter for using up the family’s only roll of expensive gold wrapping paper. Money was tight, and he became even more upset when on Christmas Eve, he saw that the child had pasted the gold paper so as to decorate a shoebox to put under the Christmas tree.

Nevertheless, the next morning the little girl, filled with excitement, brought the gift box to her father and said, “This is for you, Daddy!”

As he opened the box, the father was embarrassed by his earlier overreaction. But when he opened it, he found it was empty and again his anger flared. “Don’t you know, young lady,” he said harshly, “when you give someone a present there’s supposed to be something inside the package!”

The little girl looked up at him with tears rolling from her eyes and said: “Daddy, it’s not empty. I blew kisses into it until it was all full.”

The father was crushed. He fell on his knees and put his arms around his precious little girl. He begged her to forgive him for his unnecessary anger.

An accident took the life of the child only a short time later. It is told that the father kept that little gold box by his bed for all the years of his life. Whenever he was discouraged or faced difficult problems he would open the box, take out an imaginary kiss, and remember the love of this beautiful child who had put it there.

In a very real sense, each of us as human beings have been given an invisible golden box filled with unconditional love and kisses from our children, family, friends and God. There is no more precious possession anyone could hold.

- Why was the father so upset when he found that his daughter used up the wrapping paper?
A. Because it was very expensive.
B. Because it was the last roll of the wrapping paper.
C. Because the daughter was very naughty.
D. Because the family didn’t have much money.
- What Christmas gift did the daughter give to her father?
A. A roll of gold wrapping paper.
B. A box decorated with gold wrapping paper.
C. A box of imaginary kisses.
D. Nothing.
- The underlined word “embarrassed” (Paragraph 3) is closest in meaning to “_____”.
A. uncomfortable B. disappointed C. shy D. unhappy
- What did the passage try to tell its readers?
A. The daughter loved her father very much.
B. The father was very strict with his daughter.
C. The value of gifts lies in the meaning instead of the price.
D. Love from others is the most precious possession we hold.

C

Advertisers tend to think big and perhaps this is why they’re always coming in for criticism. Their critics seem to hate them because they have a talent for self-promotion (促销) and because they have so much money to throw around. They say, “This entirely unproductive industry absorbs millions of pounds each year. It only goes to show how much profit the big companies are making. Why don’t they stop advertising and reduce the price of their goods? After all, it’s the consumer (消费者) who pays ...”

The poor old consumer! He’d have to pay a great deal more if advertising didn’t create mass markets for products. It is precisely because of the heavy advertising that consumer goods are so cheap. But we get the wrong idea if we think the only purpose of advertising is to sell goods. Another equally important function is to inform. A great deal of the knowledge we have about goods comes largely from the advertisements we read. Advertisements introduce us to new products or remind us of the existence of ones we already know about. Supposing you wanted to buy a washing-machine, it is more than likely you would obtain details regarding performance, price, etc., from an advertisement.

Lots of people pretend that they never read advertisements, but this claim may be seriously doubted. It is hardly possible not to read advertisements these days. And what fun they often are, too! Just think what a newspaper would be like without advertisements. Would you like to read only closely-printed columns of news in your daily paper? A cheerful, witty advertisement

- makes such a difference to a newspaper full of the daily sad news.
- We must not forget, either, that advertising makes a positive contribution to our pockets. Newspapers, commercial radio and television companies could not subsist without this source of revenue. The fact that we pay so little for our daily paper, or can enjoy so many broadcast programs is due entirely to the money spent by advertisers. Just think what a newspaper would cost if we had to pay its full price!
49. This passage is mainly about _____.
A. the costs of advertisements B. the criticism of advertisements
C. the advantages of advertisements D. the divisions of advertisements
50. The underlined phrase “this entirely unproductive industry” (Paragraph 1) refers to _____.
A. advertising industry B. business industry
C. advertiser D. advertisement
51. According to the passage, consumer goods are now cheap in that _____.
A. consumers pay all the advertising fees
B. advertising created mass markets for products
C. big companies make a lot of money from advertising
D. the competition between companies is strong
52. If there were no advertisements, people would _____.
A. pay a lot more money for a newspaper B. have more fun in reading a newspaper
C. learn nothing from a newspaper D. not buy a newspaper

D

In many societies, there is often greater acceptance of light skin than dark skin. Light skin may be seen as a mark of beauty, intelligence and success. These beliefs can lead to social pressures even within the same racial or ethnic group, if some members are darker skinned than others.

The result is that skin lightening has become a common activity across Africa, Asia and other areas of the world. More and more people with dark skin are using skin-lightening products, even if it means they may face health risks. They believe that having whiter skin will improve their lives. Many people think they will have a better chance of getting a job or marrying into a better family. Or they want to look like what their society generally considers beautiful.

Some beauty care products and soaps contain chemicals that make skin lighter. This process is also called bleaching. But some of the chemicals are extremely dangerous. One of the most dangerous is hydroquinone (对苯二酚). Hydroquinone has been banned in several countries. This chemical has been linked to kidney damage and some kinds of cancer. It also causes low birth weight in babies when mothers use it during pregnancy. At first, bleaching products make the skin color lighter. But after long-term use they can cause problems. They could even make some skin darker. The chemicals in the products block and break down the natural process that gives color to skin. The skin loses its natural barrier to protect against sunlight. Then the skin can become thick and discolored. Usually the person will use more of the product in an effort to correct the problem, but this only makes it worse.

Fatimata Ly treats skin conditions in the Senegalese capital, Dakar. Doctor Ly says skin bleaching has become a problem throughout Senegal. She says the chemicals are now more dangerous because they are stronger. Some cases have resulted in blackened fingernails, infections and permanent skin damage. And these are not the only risks. Experts say some people who change their skin color suffer emotional damage. They feel regret and sadness. They feel that instead of risking their health, they should have learned to love and accept their skin color as it was.

53. What is the main idea of the passage?
A. The advantages of light skin. B. The introduction of skin-lighting products.
C. The harmfulness of hydroquinone. D. The health risks of bleaching.

54. What does the underlined word “bleaching” (Paragraph 3) mean?
A. The process of removing the color. B. The process of making the skin color lighter.
C. The chemicals that make things white. D. The chemicals that protect skin against sunlight.

55. Skin bleaching can cause all the following problems EXCEPT _____.
A. low birth rate in women B. kidney disease
C. skin damage D. emotional problems

56. The author’s attitude towards skin lighting is _____.
A. positive B. negative C. mixed D. neutral

Unlike physical energy, which is finite and diminishes with age, emotional (情感的) energy is unlimited and has nothing to do with genes or upbringing. So how do you get it? Here are four practical strategies that work.

Put yourself in the fun zone

High-energy people have the same day-to-day work as the rest of us, but they manage to find something enjoyable in every situation. A real estate broker I know keeps herself amused on the job by mentally redecorating the houses she shows to clients. It’s a challenge and the least desirable properties are usually the most fun. We all define fun differently, of course, but I can guarantee this: If you put just a bit of it into your day, your energy will increase quickly.

Bid farewell to guilt and regret

Everyone’s past is filled with regrets that still cause pain. But from an emotional energy point of view, they are dead weights that keep us from moving forward. While they can’t merely be thrown away, I do recommend you remind yourself that whatever happened is in the past, and nothing can change that. Holding on to the memory only allows the damage to continue into the present.

Make up your mind

Say you’ve been thinking about cutting your hair short. Will it look stylish or too extreme? You endlessly think it over. Having the decision hanging over your head is a huge energy drain. Every time you can’t decide, you burden yourself with alternatives. Quit thinking that you have to make the center decision; instead, make a choice and don’t look back.

Give to get

Emotional energy has a kind of magical quality: The more you give, the more you get back. This is the difference between emotional and physical energy. With the latter, you have to get it to be able to give it. With the former, however, you get it by giving it. Start by asking everyone you meet, “How are you?” as if you really want to know, then listen to the reply. Be the one who hears. Most of us also need to smile more often. Finally, help another person and make the help real, concrete. Give a massage (按摩) to someone you love, or cook her dinner.

57. What is the subject of this passage?
A. How to solve the energy crisis. B. How to improve physical energy.
C. How to improve emotional energy. D. How to get rid of the past.
58. Emotional energy is in a way different from physical energy in that _____.
A. it is finite
B. it diminishes with age
C. it is inherited and genetically determined
D. the more you give, the more you get back
59. Which of the following statements is wrong according to the passage?
A. The real-estate broker the author knows is talented in home redecoration.
B. Even small fun people put in their lives can help increase their emotional energy.
C. People holding on to sad memories of the past will find it difficult to move forward.
D. When it comes to decision-making, one should make a quick choice without hesitation.
60. How do you give to get?
A. You should be honest to everyone. B. You should make fun of people around you.
C. You should be ready to help people. D. You should learn to hold your anger.

第二节: Mike, Shaik, Anna, Ian 和 Joseph 正在中国旅游,想各自品尝一下符合自己口味的特色中国菜肴。第 61 至 65 题是他们的个人情况介绍。阅读下面六种菜肴的简介(A、B、C、D、E 和 F),选出符合各人需要的最佳选项。选项中有一项是多余选项。

61. Mike travels a lot and is a big fan of Chinese culture. He is especially interested in the mysterious life of the ancient Chinese emperors. He hopes one day he can have a personal taste of that life style.

62. Shaik is an Indian guy. As a traditional local person there, he likes the spicy food as most Indians do. Having had a lot of KFC these days in China, he is desperate for some food with strong flavors.

63. Anna takes great care of how she looks and tries her best to keep in shape. In order to look slender, she only eats fruits, vegetable and dishes with a light flavor. Of course dishes with pleasant colors and pretty shapes are always her favorite.

64. Ian was born in a small seaside village. Although he has lived in New York for more than 15 years, he still has a special feeling for the sea and the seafood. He hopes one day after he retires he can move back into his small and quiet hometown with his family.

65. Joseph is a successful young businessman. He travels widely and enjoys adventures and challenges. As being told before he came to China that people here eat strange animals, he is quite excited to have an adventure for his stomach.

A

Chaozhou cuisine

Chaozhou is renowned for its seafood cooking. Prawns (对虾), oysters (牡蛎), crabs and eel are often combined with an array of different pickles (泡菜). Shark fins and edible bird’s nests (haiyan) are cooked in a unique way with special seasoning sauce. Famous dishes include salt-baked goose with vinegar, and fried rice with bean sauce. A tea ceremony is held while the dishes are being served. The tea is to help digest the food.

B

Beijing cuisine

Beijing cuisine is famous for its great variety of the ingredients. With old Dynasty fame, there are lots of dishes which were served for the imperial family in the old time. If you want to be served as an Emperor, then Beihai Fangshan Restaurant will be the best choice. Please find Quanjude Roast Duck Restaurant and have your dinner here, you will find that it will not be a complete trip to Beijng without Peking Duck.

C

Sichuan cuisine

Sichuan dishes are famous in China and abroad for their spicy-hot taste and the flavor of Chinese prickly ash (花椒). Sichuan cooks select their ingredients with great care, and cook each dish differently. Thus Sichuan dishes are known as a hundred dishes with a hundred tastes. Most common flavors include hot and spicy, five fragrances, mixed spices, and sweet and sour.

D

Shandong cuisine

This cuisine uses a wide and fine selection of ingredients. The plentiful dishes are cooked in many ways. Shandong soups are most famous, and green onion is commonly used as sea cucumber (海参) braised with green onion, braised snake-head egg, crab eggs with shark’s fin, Dezhou roast chicken.

E

Guangdong cuisine

Guangdong cuisine uses a great variety of ingredients such as birds, freshwater fish, snakes, and saltwater fish. It emphasizes freshness and tenderness. Representative dishes of the Guangdong cuisine are three snake dragon tiger meeting, dragon tiger phoenix snake soup.

F

Huaiyang cuisine

Huaiyang cuisine focuses on the freshness of ingredients. Huaiyang dishes have a light flavor, retaining the original taste of the ingredients. They also have pleasant colors and pretty shapes. Famous dishes include beggar’s chicken, sweet and sour mandarin fish.

第Ⅱ卷

第三部分:写作

第一节:短文改错

下面短文中有 10 处语法错误。请在有错误的地方增加、删除或修改某个单词。
增加:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(∧),并在其下面写上该加的词。
删除:把多余的词用斜线(\)画掉。
修改:在错的词下画一横线,并在该词下面写上修改后的词。
注意:1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;
2. 只允许修改 10 处,多者(从 11 处起)不计分。

Attention, please!

This is our plan for the come Sunday. We’ll first go to the museum hall to see an exhibition of Man and Nature. When you’re in the exhibition hall you should keep silently and make careful note because we’re going to have a discussion after we come back. After that we plan to visiting the botanical garden on the Quanshan Hill and had a picnic on the top of it. So please bring lunch and some drink water with you.

Our school bus will take us there. They will leave at 7:20. Please gather at our school gate at 7:00 a.m.. Those want to take part in the activity should signal up for it at the Students’ Union before Thursday.

第二节:书面表达

你觉得重点中学应该取消还是保留? 某英语报纸就此话题邀请中学生发表看法。请你围绕 “Should Key Schools be Abolished?”为题,参考所给要点,选择一种观点,写一篇英语短文。

观点一:重点中学应该取消 理由一:教育机会不均等 理由二:家长、学生面临择校竞争	观点二:重点中学应该保留 理由一:老师敬业,教学质量高 理由二:学生勤奋,学习氛围好
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注意:1. 词数:100—120,短文开头已给出(不计词数);
2. 参考词汇:abolish 取消 facility 设备。

Should Key Schools be Abolished?

Nowadays, there is a growing concern for the education in key schools.

英语模拟试卷三

第 I 卷

第一部分:英语知识运用

第一节:单项填空

- 从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项,并在答题纸上将该选项标号涂黑。
1. Birds of _____ same feather flock together, and people of _____ kind fall into _____ same group.
A. the; the; the B. a; the; a C. a; /; a D. the; a; the
2. In most countries, either paper or things made from metal _____ recycled for further use.
A. is B. has been C. will be D. are
3. Until then did I realize that their marriage was _____ because they had little in common.
A. put off B. given up C. broken down D. called off
4. To be frank, Peter is _____ of an artist.
A. anyone B. someone C. anything D. something
5. In time of social reform, people's state of mind tends to keep _____ with the rapid changes of society.
A. step B. touch C. progress D. pace
6. — He should have been warned of the risks.
— _____, but he wouldn't listen to me.
A. Yes, he should B. So he was C. So was he D. So it was with him
7. Premier Wen Jiabao went to Sichuan Province _____ the earthquake broke out there.
A. hurriedly B. quickly C. shortly D. instantly
8. In the summer of 2006, the city of Chongqing was badly _____ by a drought (干旱).
A. burnt B. attacked C. hit D. occurred
9. Since the oil price is so _____, a lot of car owners choose to less drive their cars to save money.
A. cheap B. high C. expensive D. dear
10. It was such a serious traffic accident, _____ caused by the driver's excessive drinking.
A. which I think was B. which I think it was
C. I think which was D. I think which it was
11. My mastery of computer is not _____ yours.
A. as half as B. so half good as C. good as half as D. half so good as
12. If people keep polluting the rivers, no fish will survive _____.
A. at all costs B. for a long while C. in the long run D. by no means
13. You have not yet answered my question _____. I can join in the party tonight.
A. whether B. if C. which D. that
14. — I'll come to see your performance at 9:30 tomorrow evening.
— I'm sorry, but then my performance _____ and I _____ reporters in the meeting room.
A. will end; will meet B. will have ended; will be meeting
C. will be ended; am going to meet D. is to end; will meet
15. — _____, John? You look pale.
— I fell off my bike and hurt my legs.
A. What about you B. What's up C. What did you do D. What have you done
16. I've decided to take the job and I _____ change my mind.
A. mustn't B. can't C. won't D. may not
17. If he _____ out a little earlier, he would have been able to see his foreign guests off at the airport.
A. start B. started C. had started D. had been started
18. _____ from the top, the chief stadium of 2008 Beijing Olympic Games looks like a bird nest.
A. Seeing B. Seen C. To see D. To be seen
19. The volunteers are busy working on the railroad, _____ a red waistcoat.
A. each wears B. they each have C. each of them has D. each wearing
20. _____ he tried to help us, but he made it even worse.
A. Now that B. After all C. No doubt D. Ever since

第二节:完形填空

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从 21—40 各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C、D)中,选出最佳选项,并在答题纸上将该选项标号涂黑。

I was tired and hungry after a long day of work. When I walked into the living-room, my 12-year-old son looked 21 at me and said, "I love you." I didn't know what to say. For several seconds all I could do was to stand there and 22 down at him. My first thought was he must need help while doing his homework 23 he was trying to prepare me for some 24 . Finally, I asked, "What was that all about?" "25 . " He said, "My teacher said we should tell our parents that we love them and see what they say. It's an experiment." The next day I called his teacher at my office to find out more about this "26 " and how the other

parents had responded (反应). "27 , most of the fathers had the same reaction as you did." The teacher said, "When I first 28 we try this, I asked the children what they thought their parents would say. Some of them thought their parents would have heart trouble. The 29 is," the teacher explained, "feeling 30 is an important part of 31 . It's something all human beings 32 . What I'm trying to tell the children is that it's too bad that we don't express those feelings. A boy should be 33 to tell his dad that he loves him. " The teacher, a middle-aged man, understands how difficult it is for some of us to say the things that would be good for us to say. When my son came to me 34 , I held on to him for an extra second. And just 35 he pulled away, I said in my deepest, most manly 36 , "Hey, I love you. " I didn't know if saying that would make 37 of us healthier. but we did feel pretty 38 . Maybe 39 time when one of my children says "I love you", it would not take me a whole 40 to think of the right answer.

21. A. down B. away C. out D. up
22. A. glare B. get C. stare D. knock
23. A. or B. but C. when D. while
24. A. money B. news C. test D. explanation
25. A. Anything B. Nothing C. Important D. Interesting
26. A. trick B. exercise C. notice D. experiment
27. A. Basically B. Fortunately C. Usually D. Frequently
28. A. allowed B. agreed C. suggested D. planned
29. A. cause B. point C. way D. problem
30. A. loved B. helpful C. interested D. trusted
31. A. body B. work C. study D. health
32. A. agree B. understand C. know D. require
33. A. happy B. afraid C. pleased D. able
34. A. that day B. that moment C. that evening D. that morning
35. A. before B. after C. because D. as
36. A. sound B. voice C. whisper D. courage
37. A. neither B. either C. most D. few
38. A. terrible B. disappointed C. bad D. good
39. A. next B. last C. each D. every
40. A. afternoon B. morning C. day D. week

第二部分:阅读理解

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,并在答题纸上将该选项标号涂黑。

A

A new study has linked heart problems in some Americans to how they felt after the terrorist attacks against the United States in 2001. Researchers say the study shows the physical effects of mental and emotional tension — a condition known as stress. Americans who said they became worried and experienced stress after the attacks had higher rates of heart disease. Results of the study were published this month in the Archives of General Psychiatry.

On September 11th, 2001, terrorists hijacked four American passenger airplanes. The hijackers flew two of the planes into New York City's World Trade Center. A third hit the headquarters of the American Defense Department, near Washington, D.C. The fourth plane crashed in a field in the state of Pennsylvania. In all, about 3000 people from 90 countries were killed in the September 11th attacks.

The new study involved almost 2000 adult Americans from across the country. Most of them had answered questions about their health on the Internet before the attacks. They answered more questions online from 9 to 14 days after the attacks. They answered additional questions for the study every year until late 2004. Many of those questioned had seen television reports about the terrorist attacks. But they had no direct connection to what happened.

The study found that about 22% of the people said they had a heart problem before September 11th. Three years after the attacks, about 31% reported having heart problems. Researchers said those who suffered stress because of the attacks had a 53% increased risk of heart disease.

The lead researcher was Alison Holman of the University of California at Irvine. She said people who reported high levels of stress were more than two times as likely to have high blood pressure one year after the attacks. Miz Holman said they also were more than three times as likely to have heart problems two years after the attacks. The results did not change, even when her team considered other things that can cause heart problems, like cigarette smoking and being overweight. Other researchers questioned the findings. Some noted that people are more likely to develop heart problems as they grow older.

41. The study discussed in the passage aimed to find out _____.
A. the effect of the Sep. 11th terrorist attacks on the victims
B. how the American people felt about the Sep. 11th terrorist attacks
C. whether adult Americans experienced stress after the Sep. 11th terrorist attacks
D. the physical effects of the stress caused by the Sep. 11th terrorist attacks
42. The research objects of the study are _____.
A. adult Americans involved in the terrorist attacks
B. adult Americans randomly selected across the country
C. adult Americans questioned about their health before the terrorist attacks

- D. adult Americans under good health conditions
43. Which of the following statements is wrong according to the study?
A. Americans who suffered stress after the attacks would probably die sooner.
B. More Americans who suffered stress after the attacks had heart problems.
C. Americans who suffered stress after the attacks had a higher risk of heart disease.
D. Americans who suffered high levels of stress after the attacks were more likely to have high blood pressure.
44. The author's attitude towards the study is _____.
A. positive B. negative C. neutral D. satiric

B

Two men, both seriously ill, occupied the same hospital room. One man was allowed to sit up in his bed for an hour each afternoon to help drain the fluid from his lungs. His bed was next to the room's only window. The other man had to spend all his time flat on his back. The men talked for hours on end.

They spoke of their wives and families, their homes, their jobs, their involvement in the military service. And every afternoon when the man in the bed by the window could sit up, he would pass the time by describing to his roommate all the things he could see outside the window. The man in the other bed began to live for those one-hour periods where his world would be broadened and enlivened by all the activity and color of the world outside.

The window overlooked a park with a lovely lake. Ducks and swans played on the water while children sailed their model boats. Young lovers walked arm in arm amidst flowers of every color of the rainbow. As the man by the window described all this in exquisite detail, the man on the other side of the room would close his eyes and imagine the picturesque scene.

One warm afternoon the man by the window described a parade passing by. Although the other man couldn't hear the band, he could see it in his mind's eye as the gentleman by the window portrayed it with descriptive words.

Days and weeks passed. One morning, the day nurse arrived to bring water for their baths only to find the lifeless body of the man by the window, who had died peacefully in his sleep. She was saddened and called the hospital attendants to take the body away.

As soon as it seemed appropriate, the other man asked if he could be moved next to the window. The nurse was happy to make the switch, and after making sure he was comfortable, she left him alone. Slowly and painfully, he propped himself up on one elbow to take his first look at the world outside. Finally, he would have the joy of seeing it for himself. He strained to slowly turn to look out the window beside the bed. It faced a blank wall.

The man asked the nurse what could have compelled his deceased roommate who had described such wonderful things outside this window. The nurse responded that the man was blind and could not even see the wall. She said, "Perhaps he just wanted to encourage you."

45. What did the two patients talk about everyday?
A. Their wives and families, their homes, their jobs and so on.
B. The scenery of the park outside their window.
C. The parade that one of them has ever attended.
D. Everything the patient by the window could see outside their room.
46. What could actually be seen outside the window?
A. A blank wall. B. A park with a lovely lake.
B. Young lovers walking arm in arm. D. Children sailing their model boats.
47. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?
A. The man in the other bed died earlier than the man by the window.
B. The man in the other bed was always discouraged by all the things outside the window.
C. The man who described wonderful things outside the window turned out to be blind.
D. The man by the window finally told the other man the truth.
48. We can infer from the passage that _____.
A. the man by the window was in a better health condition than the other man
B. the man in the other bed was a pessimistic person
C. people can use their mind's eyes to discover the beauty of the world
D. friendship can help people to overcome their illness

C

42 of the 50 American states offered some kind of public online learning this past school year. One state, Michigan, now requires all students to have an online learning experience before they finish high school.

Even the idea of a school has changed since the rise of the Internet in the 1990s. A new report from the Center for Evaluation and Education Policy at Indiana University says 18 states have full-time virtual schools. There are no buildings. All classes are online. Online learners might work at different times. But there might be set times for class discussions — by text, voice or video — and virtual office hours for teachers.

Florida started the first statewide public virtual school in the United States in 1997. Today, the Florida Virtual School offers more than 90 courses. 56000 students were enrolled as of December. Almost 60% were female. The school's Web site says each student was enrolled in an average of two classes. Two thirds were also enrolled in public or charter schools. Charter schools are privately operated with public money. Other students are home-schooled or in private school.

Florida Virtual School has now opened the Florida Virtual Global School. Students in other countries pay for classes. Janet Heiking teaches an English class. She lives in Indianapolis, Indiana. Her students live as far away as Africa and Japan. She says they are taking her

Advanced Placement class to prepare for attending an American college. They can earn college credits by passing the A. P. test.

So how good are virtual schools? Studies have shown mixed results, as that new report from Indiana University notes. For example, students at Florida Virtual School earned higher grades than those taking the same courses the traditional way. And they scored higher on a statewide test.

But virtual school students in Kansas and Colorado had lower test scores or performed at a lower level than traditional learners. Studies also find that virtual schools may not save much in operating costs.

Education experts say the mixed results suggest the need for more research to find the best ways to teach in virtual schools. Also, they say schools of education need to train more teachers to work in both physical and virtual classrooms.

49. What is the subject of this passage?
- A. Public online learning. B. Virtual schools.
C. American educational system. D. Famous American universities.
50. Which of the following is not the feature of virtual schools?
- A. Set study time. B. Online courses.
C. Virtual office hours. D. Fixed class discussions.
51. Florida Virtual School _____.
A. offers free courses for international students
B. enrolled more male students than female
C. is the first nationwide public virtual school
D. received good result in its education
52. The results of the virtual schools showed that _____.
A. they could save a lot of money
B. students performed better than traditional learners
C. they needed a better way to teach
D. more teachers were needed to work in virtual classrooms

D

What did we use to do before there was television? We used to enjoy civilized pleasures. For instance, we used to have hobbies, we used to entertain our friends and be entertained by them, and we used to go outside for our amusements to theatres, cinemas, restaurants and sporting events. We even used to read books and listen to music and broadcast talks occasionally. All that belongs to the past. Now all our free time is regulated by the goggle box. We rush home or gulp down our meals to be in time for this or that program. We have even given up sitting at table and having a leisurely evening meal, exchanging the news of the day. A sandwich and a glass of beer will do — anything, providing it doesn't interfere with the program.

Whole generations are growing up addicted to the television. Food is left uneaten, homework undone and sleep is lost. It is now standard practice for mother to keep the children quiet by putting them in the living-room and turning on the set. It doesn't matter that the children will watch rubbishy commercials or spectacles of sadism and violence — so long as they are quiet.

Television encourages passive enjoyment. We become content with second-hand experiences. It is so easy to sit in our armchairs watching others working. Little by little, television cuts us off from the real world. We get so lazy; we choose to spend a fine day in semi-darkness, glued to our sets, rather than go out into the world itself. Television may be a splendid medium of communication, but it prevents us from communicating with each other. We only become aware how totally irrelevant television is to real living when we spend a holiday by the sea or in the mountains, far away from civilization. In quiet, natural surroundings, we quickly discover how little we miss the hypnotic (催眠的) tyranny (专制) of King Telly.

53. The main idea of the first paragraph is that _____.
A. we become addicted to TV B. we tend to miss the past
C. what we used to do is different from now D. we used to enjoy civilized pleasures
54. What does a mother usually do to keep her children quiet?
A. Put them in the living room. B. Let them watch the set.
C. Shut their mouth up. D. Let them alone.
55. We can forget about TV when we _____.
A. are in the mountains B. have a lot of business to deal with
C. go to the sea D. are in quiet natural surroundings
56. TV will cause all the following problems EXCEPT that _____.
A. it prevents people from communicating with the real world
B. it makes people passive
C. it influences people's intelligence
D. it harms family relationship

E

Tips to make your interview successful

1. Research.
- Find out a little bit about the company you want to work for. Visit the location in person if it is a store or building open to the general public. Visit the company's website and talk to anyone you might know who works there. What kinds of products or services does the company make or sell? What types of people work there? What are some of the day-to-day tasks that job involves?

2. Practice.
- It sounds funny — and it looks even funnier — but practicing out loud for your interview will help you sound better and less nervous in the actual interview. List a few key things you want the employer to know about you, and review common interview questions. Give answers to those questions and answer them out loud while looking at yourself in the mirror.
3. Dress to Make a Good First Impression.
- The best way to ensure a good first impression is to dress smart. If you are interviewing for a job in an office, it is usually best to wear a dark-colored, conservative suit (for both men and women). If you are interviewing for a job where the dress code is more casual, nice slacks (宽松长裤) for men and a nice dress or blouse and slacks or skirt for women are usually appropriate. If you are unsure what to wear, you should always go with the most conservative, professional option. Most experts agree it is better to be overdressed than dressed too casually. What you are wearing tells employers a lot about how serious you are about getting the job.
4. Be Conscious of Good Interview Etiquette.
- Be on time for your interview. This is, perhaps, the most important. Be aware of your body language. When shaking hands, make sure your grip is firm and confident. Have good posture, but avoid appearing like you're as stiff as a cardboard cutout (纸板模型人). Maintain eye contact with your interviewer to show your confidence. When speaking, be polite and professional. The more confident and polished you appear the more likely you are to leave the interviewer with a positive impression of you.
5. Follow up with a Thank-You Note.
- Make sure you let the interviewer know how pleased you were to have the chance to interview with him or her. Immediately after the interview, send the interviewer a thank-you note, thanking him or her for taking time to interview you. This is not only a proper manner and a common display of appreciation, but it also allows you to restate one or two key points of the interview. It also lets the interviewer know how interested you are in working for the company.
57. To make a successful interview, the first step is to _____.
A. know the location of the company B. know the interviewer
C. visit the company's website D. find out the information about the company
58. By practice, the author means that _____.
A. you write down the interview questions
B. you look at yourself in the mirror
C. you prepare for the questions and answers out loud
D. you list the things the employer may like
59. If you are uncertain about what to wear, you can go with _____.
A. jacket and jeans B. T-shirt and slacks
C. dark-colored suit and tie D. your favorite dress
60. A thank-you note can show your _____.
A. appreciation B. interest C. politeness D. all of the above
- 第二节:某大学学生 Joseph, Elvis, Sue, Jennifer 和 Eric 各自打算加入学校的一个俱乐部。阅读第 61—65 题中的个人情况说明和 A 到 F 六个俱乐部介绍,选出符合个人个性特长的最佳选项。选项中有一项是多余选项。
61. Coming from a small village, Joseph was so depressed to find that his classmates were all computer experts while he knew nothing about it. Determined to catch up, he dreams of becoming as rich as Bill Gates one day.
62. Elvis likes Tom & Jerry, Bugs Bunny. He likes animated movies too, like Ice Age, Shark Tale, the Polar Express, etc. Maybe he still has a child side. These films are easy to understand. Moreover, they can teach us something that we had neglected during our growing up.
63. Sue is now looking for a place where she can get involved with some charity work. She said, "Giving my time up to a worthy cause is something I really want to do because I want to make my free time count."
64. Smart and pretty, Jennifer is very popular among her friends. She takes great care of how she looks and has great interest in beauty art and fashion. In her eyes, there are no ugly girls, but lazy ones.
65. English has always been the greatest headache for Eric. But he won't give up because it is becoming more and more important. So he decided to join some English club to find himself a good language environment. Maybe in this way he will find the learning less painful.

A

Dancing Club

Dancing Club was founded in 2007 and currently has more than one hundred student members. Our club has organized many great activities, and offers training lessons about national standard dancing and Hip-pop dancing weekly. We also cooperate with other student clubs to hold inter-club activities and have been appreciated by teachers and students.

C

Lemei Charity Club

Lemei Charity Club was founded in October 2007 and consists of three departments, including organizing, accounting and planning. We hold the belief of "Loving creates life" and have organized many charitable activities. Every member of our club has a giving heart and is ready to offer help to ones who need it.

E

Eclosion Club

It was founded in September 2007. Our club focuses on the sense of beauty with a global view. We introduce knowledge regarding to cosmetics, clothing, etiquette and dancing. We have taken charge of making up work during many university student activities.

B

Electronics & IT Club

It was established by a group of talented students aiming to solve problems in computer science and technology. They have participated the training practice and competitions three times. Also they have taken the responsibility of maintaining the University Forum on the Dushu Lake website as well as constructing the forum on our own website.

D

Theatre Workshop

It was established in January 2008, has nearly one hundred members and is supported by the English Language Centre. The only work language is English, every member is required to use English for communicating. The main plan of our club is to put classic English opera onto our stage.

F

Cartoon Club

It aims to foster students' creativity, imagination and communication skills. The Club shows cartoons or animation films every Wednesday night and is planning to organize "cosplays" when students will dress up as cartoon characters.

第 II 卷

第三部分:写作

第一节:短文改错

- 下面短文中有 10 处语法错误。请在有错误的地方增加、删除或修改某个单词。
增加:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(Λ),并在其下面写上该加的词。
删除:把多余的词用斜线(\)画掉。
修改:在错的词下画一横线,并在该词下面写上修改后的词。
注意:1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;
2. 只允许修改 10 处,多者(从 11 处起)不计分。

21st Century is my favor newspaper. It is an English language newspaper which is publishing in Beijing each week. It has sections of different kinds, includes News of the week,

the World Today, Language Class, Sports and Music and Students Report. There is plenty of beautiful pictures or interesting articles in it. I enjoy reading the paper. I read to improve my

English. I had learnt a lot of new words and useful expresses. Besides, I can get information about different things coming from politics to sports and music. 21st Century is very unpopular with

students and English learners. I do love it.

第二节:书面表达

在填报专业时你是先考虑自己感兴趣的专业还是先考虑今后社会需求大的专业。某英语杂志就此话题邀请中学生发表看法。请你围绕“What Comes First When You Are Choosing a Major, Personal Interest or Social Need?”这个问题,参考所给要点,选择一种观点,写一篇英语短文。

观点一:首先考虑个人兴趣
优点:有兴趣……
缺点:可能不好找工作……
结论:……

观点二:首先考虑社会需求
优点:好找工作……
缺点:可能没有学习兴趣……
结论:……

注意:词数:100—120,短文开头已给出(不计词数)。
What Comes First When You Are Choosing a Major, Personal Interest or Social Need?
When choosing a major, I prefer considering ...

英语模拟试卷四

第 I 卷

第一部分:英语知识运用

第一节:单项填空

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项,并在答题纸上将该选项标号涂黑。

- Judy likes _____ music so much that I think it is right to buy her _____ MP3 as _____ birthday present.
A. the; an; a B. /; an; the C. /; an; a D. the; a; a
- _____ is often the case, nobody came up with the right answer except George.
A. Which B. When C. What D. As
- _____ is no doubt that he is the most qualified one for this job.
A. It B. He C. There D. Nothing
- Being lazy and bad-tempered _____ Sam his marriage with Catherine.
A. lost B. cost C. took D. made
- A survey of the opinions of students _____ that they also admit several hours of sitting in front of the computer a week _____ harmful for one's health.
A. show; are B. shows; is C. show; is D. shows; are
- With our great effort, our new policy finally _____.
A. pays off B. shows off C. sets off D. puts off
- _____ and out of breath, we reached the riverside and stopped _____ the beautiful scenery.
A. Tiring; to enjoy B. Being tired; enjoying C. Tired; to enjoy D. Tired; enjoying
- He explained for quite a long time, but still failed to throw any _____ on the main point.
A. excuse B. light C. doubt D. detail
- You don't look good. You _____ too tired for working for such a long time.
A. must have been B. must be C. would be D. should have been
- It's believed that some words, such as "sandwich" and "hamburger", were _____ the names of people or even towns.
A. normally B. originally C. obviously D. relatively
- You forgot your purse when you got off the taxi.
— Good heavens, _____.
A. so did I B. so I did C. I did so D. I so did
- How lucky I am! My room is _____ as large as yours.
A. three times B. three time C. three-time D. third times
- During the exam, we are supposed to stay in our seats, keep our eyes on our paper, _____ to anyone.
A. and not speak B. instead of speaking C. rather than speak D. but do not talk
- Were it not for their assistance, we _____ in serious difficulty.
A. would be B. would have been C. had been D. were
- Bill, there are a lot of chairs over there. Go and fetch _____ for me.
— Why _____? Daniel is sitting there doing nothing.
A. that; not him B. that; me C. one; not him D. one; me
- I believe _____ you've done your best and _____ things will improve.
— Thank you.
A. that; / B. /; / C. what; that D. /; that
- I _____ a program on wild animals when my uncle came home and started shouting at the top of his voice.
A. have watched B. watched C. was watching D. had watched
- Excuse me, I want to have my watch fixed, but I can't find a repair shop.
— I know one nearby. _____ I'll show you.
A. I'm sorry. B. Come on. C. Congratulations! D. What can I do for you?
- _____ the thief saw the policeman, he ran away as fast as he could.
A. While B. The second C. Suddenly D. Once
- Do you like cooking, Mary?
— _____. Luckily, my husband does the cooking for the family.
A. Not really B. Probably not C. Not bad D. Suppose not

第二节:完形填空

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从 21—40 各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C、D)中,选出最佳选项,并在答题纸上将该选项标号涂黑。

It is natural for young people to be critical of their parents at times and to 21 them for most of the 22 between them. They have 23 complained, more or less justly, that

their 24 are out of touch with modern ways; that they are possessive (占有欲强的) and dominant; that they do not 25 their children to deal with crisis; that they talk too much about certain problems and 26 they have no sense of humor, 27 in parent-child relationships.

I think it is 28 that parents often underestimate (低估) their teenage children and also 29 how they themselves felt when 30.

Young people often irritate (惹恼,使恼怒) their parents with their 31 in clothes and hairstyles, in 32 and music. This is not their motive. They feel cut off from the adult world 33 they have not been 34 accepted. So they create a 35 and society of their own. Then, if it 36 out that their music or entertainments or clothes or hairstyles 37 irritate their parents, this 38 them additional enjoyment. They feel they are 39, at least in a small way, and that they are leaders in style and 40.

- A. blame B. complain C. question D. recommend
- A. understandings B. misfortunes C. concepts D. misunderstandings
- A. never B. seldom C. always D. ever
- A. parents B. mothers C. grandparents D. relatives
- A. believe B. doubt C. depend D. trust
- A. which B. so C. that D. thus
- A. at most B. at less C. least D. at least
- A. correct B. real C. true D. practical
- A. recall B. forget C. remind D. forgive
- A. young B. old C. small D. born
- A. choices B. decisions C. ideas D. options
- A. habits B. entertainments C. favorite D. dance
- A. with which B. by which C. into which D. by that
- A. already B. ever C. never D. yet
- A. culture B. country C. world D. house
- A. proves B. becomes C. turns D. appears
- A. have B. does C. do D. has
- A. makes B. gives C. helps D. takes
- A. superior B. inferior C. super D. higher
- A. life B. hobby C. study D. taste

第二部分:阅读理解

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,并在答题纸上将该选项标号涂黑。

A

Barbara Cooney was the creator of many popular children's books. Her name appears on 110 books in all. The last book was published six months before her death. It is called *Basket Moon*. It was written by Mary Lyn Ray. It tells the story of a boy who lived a century ago with his family in the mountains in New York State. His family makes baskets that are sold in town. One magazine describes Barbara Cooney's paintings in *Basket Moon* as quiet and beautiful. It says they tie together "the basket maker's natural world and the work of his craft".

Barbara Cooney was known for her carefully detailed work. One example is in her artwork for the book *Eleanor*. It is about Eleanor Roosevelt, who became the wife of President Franklin Roosevelt. Miss Cooney made sure that a dress worn by Eleanor as a baby was historically correct down to the smallest details. Another example of her detailed work is in her retelling of *Chanticleer and the Fox*. She took the story from the *Canterbury Tales* by English poet Geoffrey Chaucer. Barbara Cooney once said that every flower and grass in her pictures grew in Chaucer's time in 14th century England.

Barbara Cooney wondered at times if her concern about details was worth the effort. "How many children will know or care?" she said. "Maybe not a single one. Still I keep piling it on. Detail after detail. Whom am I pleasing — besides myself? I don't know. Yet if I put enough in my pictures, there may be something for everyone. Not all will be understood, but some will be understood now and maybe more later." Miss Cooney gave that speech as she accepted the 1959 Caldecott Medal for *Chanticleer and the Fox*. The American Library Association gives the award each year to the artist of a picture book for children.

- According to the passage, Barbara Cooney was a _____.
A. writer of children's books B. painter
C. creator of picture books D. story teller
- How many Barbara Cooney's books are mentioned in the passage?
A. Two. B. Three. C. Four. D. Five.
- The main feature of Barbara Cooney's books is that _____.
A. they are quiet and beautiful B. they are quite detailed
C. they are very popular D. they are difficult to understand
- The speech mentioned in the last paragraph implied that _____.
A. Barbara Cooney was doubtful about the value of her work

- Barbara Cooney felt sorry that children didn't understand her work
- Barbara Cooney was happy about receiving the 1959 Caldecott Medal
- Barbara Cooney felt the effort she paid to detail was worthwhile

B

When one looks back upon the 1500 years that are the life span (寿命) of the English language, he should be able to notice a number of important truths. The history of our language has always been a history of constant change — at times a slow, slight change, at other times a violent collision (碰撞) between two languages. Our language has never been still. Another significant truth that emerges from such a study is that language at all times has been the possession not of one class or group but of many. At one extreme it has been the property of the common folk, who have used it in the daily business of their living, much as they have used their animals or the kitchen pots and pans. At the other extreme it has been the treasure of those who have respected it as an instrument and a sign of civilization, and who have struggled by writing it down to give it some order, dignity, and beauty.

As we consider our changing language, we should note here two developments that are of special and importance to us. One is that since the time of the Anglo-Saxons there has been a big change in the way to show the relationship of words in a sentence. Anglo-Saxon (old English) was a language of many inflections. Modern English has few inflections. We must now depend largely on word order and function words (功能词) to convey the meanings, while the older language did so by means of changes in the forms of words. Function words, you should understand, are words such as prepositions, conjunctions, and a few others that are used primarily to show relationships among other words. The second fact we must consider is that as language itself changes, our attitudes toward language forms also change. The 18th century, for example, produced a tendency to fix the language into patterns not always grew. At the present time there is a strong tendency to restudy and re-evaluate language practices in terms of the ways in which people speak and write.

- Which of the following statements is not right according to the first paragraph?
A. It is generally believed that the year 1500 can be set as the beginning of the modern English language.
B. Some other languages had great influence on the English language at some stages of its development.
C. The English language has been constantly changing throughout its history.
D. Many classes or groups have influenced the development of the English language.
- The underlined word "inflections" (Paragraph 2) refers to _____.
A. changes in the forms of words B. changes in sentence structures
C. changes in spelling rules D. words that have similar meanings
- In contrast to the earlier linguists, modern linguists tend to _____.
A. attempt to continue the standardization of the language
B. evaluate language practices in terms of current speech rather than standards patterns
C. be more concerned about the improvement of the language than its analysis or history
D. be more aware of the rules of the language usage
- Which of the following can be best used as the title of the passage?
A. The history of the English language.
B. Our changing attitude towards the English language.
C. Our changing language.
D. Some characteristics of modern English.

C

A farmer had some puppies he needed to sell. He painted a sign advertising the puppies and set about nailing it to a post on the edge of his yard. As he was driving the last nail into the post, he felt a tug on his overalls. He looked down into the eyes of a little boy.

"Mister," he said, "I want to buy one of your puppies."

"Well," said the farmer, as he rubbed the sweat off the back of his neck, "these puppies come from fine parents and cost a good deal of money."

The boy dropped his head for a moment. Then reaching deep into his pocket, he pulled out a handful of change and held it up to the farmer. "I've got thirty-nine cents. Is that enough to take a look?"

"Sure," said the farmer.

And with that he let out a whistle, "Here, Dolly!" he called.

Out from the doghouse and down the ramp ran Dolly followed by four little balls of fur. The little boy pressed his face against the chain link fence. His eyes danced with delight.

As the dogs made their way to the fence, the little boy noticed something else stirring inside the doghouse. Slowly another little ball appeared; this one noticeably smaller. Down the ramp it slid. Then in a somewhat awkward manner the little puppy began hobbling (蹒跚) toward the others, doing its best to catch up.

"I want that one," the little boy said, pointing to the last puppy.

The farmer knelt down at the boy's side and said, "Son, you don't want that puppy. He will never be able to run and play with you like these other dogs would."

With that the little boy stepped back from the fence, reached down, and began rolling up

- one leg of his trousers. In doing so he revealed a steel brace running down both sides of his leg attaching itself to a specially made shoe. Looking back up at the farmer, he said, “You see, sir, I don’t run too well myself, and he will need someone who understands.”
49. What does “puppy” mean in the passage?
A. Little cat. B. Little dog. C. Little ball. D. Little pig.
50. How many dogs did the farmer own?
A. Four. B. Five. C. Six. D. Seven.
51. Why did the boy select the last dog?
A. Because it was really cute. B. Because the boy didn’t have enough money.
C. Because it ran fast. D. Because the boy felt sorry for the dog.
52. What can we learn about the boy?
A. He was poor. B. He was stupid. C. He loved dogs. D. He lost one leg.

D

Common sense would tell us that physically active children may be more likely to become active and healthy adults. In the United States, elementary and middle schools are advised to give students two and a half hours of physical activity a week. That is what the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the American Heart Association suggest. They say high schools should provide about four hours of physical activity each week. Yet many schools across the country have reduced their physical education programs. Criticism of the cuts has led in some places to efforts to give students more time for exercise, not less.

The future health of Americans may depend on it. Just this week, a study reported that life expectancy (寿命) has fallen or is no longer increasing in some parts of the United States. The situation is worst among poor people in the southern states, and especially women. Public health researchers say it is largely the result of increases in obesity (肥胖), smoking and high blood pressure. They also blame differences in health services around the country.

In 2006, a study found that only four percent of elementary schools provided daily physical education all year for all grades. This was true of eight percent of middle schools and two percent of high schools. The study also found that twenty two percent of all schools did not require students to take any P.E..

Charlene Burgeson is the executive director of the National Association for Sport and Physical Education. She says one problem for P.E. teachers is that schools are under pressure to put more time into academic subjects. Also, parents may agree that children need exercise in school. Yet many parents today still have bad memories of being chosen last for teams because teachers favored the good athletes in class.

But experts say P.E. classes have changed. They say the goal has moved away from competition and toward personal performance, as a way to build a lifetime of activity. These days, teachers often lead activities like weight training and yoga. Some parents like the idea of avoiding competitive sports in P.E. class. Yet others surely dislike that idea. In the end, schools may find themselves in a no-win situation.

53. Why are schools recommended to give students certain time for sports?
A. Because different schools set up different physical education programs.
B. Because the physical activity of children will influence their health in adulthood.
C. Because nowadays children spend too much time on their studies.
D. Because only four percent of elementary schools provided daily physical education.
54. All the following factors caused fallen life expectancy in some parts of the United States EXCEPT that _____.
A. more and more people are getting fat
B. an increasing number of people smoke
C. some places don’t provide adequate health services
D. a lot of people don’t take regular exercise
55. Today the goal of P.E. classes is to _____.
A. help all the students exercise B. create competition among students
C. produce good athletes D. avoid competitive sports
56. We can infer from the passage that _____.
A. parents all agree with the idea of avoiding competitive sports
B. parents enjoyed their P.E. classes when they were students
C. a lot of attention is paid to students’ academic subjects
D. a lot of schools don’t have enough P.E. teachers

E

● **Falling**

You’re falling, falling, falling ... and then you wake up. This is a very common dream and is said to symbolize insecurities and anxiety. Something in your life is essentially out of control and there is nothing you can do to stop it. Another interpretation is that you have a sense of failure about something. Maybe you’re not doing well in school or at work and are afraid you’re going to be fired or expelled. Again, you feel that you can’t control the situation.

● **Being chased**

The ever-popular chase dream can be extremely frightening. What it usually symbolizes is that you’re running away from your problems. What that problem is depends on who is chasing you. It may be a problem at work, or it may be something about yourself that you know is destructive (破坏性的). For example, you may be drinking too much, and your dream may be telling you that your drinking is becoming a real problem.

● **Taking an exam (or forgetting that you have one)**

This is another very common dream. You suddenly realize you are supposed to be taking an exam at that very moment. You might be running through the hallways and can’t find the classroom. This type of dream can have several variations that have similar meanings. (Maybe your pen won’t write, so you can’t finish writing your answers.) What experts say this may mean that you’re being scrutinized about something or feel you’re being tested — maybe you’re facing a challenge you don’t think you’re up to. You don’t feel prepared or able to hold up to the scrutiny. It may also mean there is something you’ve neglected that you know needs your attention.

● **Flying**

Many flying dreams are the result of lucid dreaming (清醒梦). Not all flying dreams are, however. Typically, dreaming that you are flying means you are on top of things. You are in control of the things that matter to you. Or, maybe you’ve just gained a new perspective on things. It may also mean you are strong willed and feel like no one and nothing can defeat you. If you are having problems maintaining your flight, someone or something may be standing in the way of you having control. If you are afraid while flying, you may have challenges that you don’t feel up to.

57. This passage is mainly about _____.
A. different theories about why we have dreams at night
B. common dream themes and their interpretations
C. the function of some dreams
D. the influence of dreams
58. If you dream of falling, it probably means that _____.
A. you’ll be fired in reality
B. you are not doing well at work
C. you are afraid of the coming test
D. you feel you can’t control the situation
59. When you want to escape from your problems, you will probably dream of _____.
A. falling B. being chased
C. taking an exam D. flying
60. We can infer from the passage that _____.
A. dreams can help us solve our problems
B. people always have the same dreams
C. dreams are actually reflection of our real worlds
D. our dreams sometimes don’t make any sense.

第二节: 在第 61—65 题中, 有五种不同类型要在苏格兰度假的游客打算找旅馆。阅读下面六个旅馆的介绍(A、B、C、D、E 和 F), 选出符合各人需求的最佳选项。选项中有一项是多余选项。

61. Two women friends want to do several all-day hikes in the mountains during the spring. They like a place with traditional decorations and super views.
62. A woman with two children aged six and ten will spend July in Scotland. The children are interested in animals and plants and the mother enjoys fashions.
63. A handicapped lawyer must use a wheelchair and drive her own car. She enjoys concerts, museums, fine architecture and swimming. She will spend the first two weeks of October in Scotland.
64. A writer, a teacher and their one-year-old daughter want to be in a quiet place during August. They enjoy good food, and like to take long walks (the baby rides in a back-pack).
65. An old couple, aged 65 and 68, love mountain scenery and still take easy walks by the lake-side when they can. They hope to enjoy fresh air and some relaxing activities.

A

Edinburgh. Post House

A popular base for visitors to Edinburgh, this fine hotel stands next to the zoological Gardens within easy reach of the many famous sights, shops and entertainments of one of Europe’s most elegant capitals.

B

Gatehouse of Fleet. Cally Hotel

This impressive hotel, well-known for its good Scottish cooking, is an ideal choice for a relaxing family holiday. Set in 100 acres of private grounds, the Cally, a former stately home, has something for everyone including its own fishing lake, outdoor heated swimming pools, green lawn, tennis court, children’s playground and sauna baths.

C

Glenborrodale. Glenborrodale Castle Hotel

There can be few better places for a refreshing holiday than this picturesque hotel set in its own 120 acres of beautiful countryside by charming Lake Sunart on the Ardnamurchan Peninsular (半岛). Boating and fishing are both available.

D

Inverness. Royal Hotel

A unique feature of the Royal is its fine collection of antique furniture, china and glass. This friendly comfortable hotel, a favorite meeting place for the town people, is an excellent base for getting to know the Highlands. Lake Ness, Great Gien and Culloden Moor are all within easy reach.

E

Peebles. Tontine Hotel

The Tontine had a fascinating beginning — it was built in 1808. This homely hotel has been extended to make it a really comfortable base for exploring the Tweed Valley and the attractive Lowland country.

F

North Berwick. Marine Hotel

This fine hotel overlooks the famous West Links golf course and is close to several sandy beaches. The Marine has its own open-air swimming pool as well as tennis courts, squash courts and saunas. Edinburgh, well-known for its art festivals, is only some 24 miles away.

第 II 卷

第三部分: 写作

第一节: 短文改错

下面短文中有 10 处语法错误。请在有错误的地方增加、删除或修改某个单词。
增加: 在缺词处加一个漏字符号(Λ), 并在其下面写上该加的词。
删除: 把多余的词用斜线(\)画掉。
修改: 在错的词下画一横线, 并在该词下面写上修改后的词。
注意: 1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;
2. 只允许修改 10 处, 多者(从 11 处起)不计分。

What should you do at the university as a freshman? First, arrange your time proper. You'd better make a timetable that you will know what to do and how to do and took advantage of every minute. Lived in the university, sometimes you will face some problems that you can't work out by yourself. The help of others will make anything easier for you. So get along well with all the people around you. Always be open-minded and warmly-hearted. Don't talk about others at his behind. At last, take an active part in school socials, which will not only provide you more chances to make friends, but hardly make your school life rich and colorful as well.

第二节: 书面表达

字典是学习语言必不可少的工具。有人选择使用电子字典, 有人则喜欢使用传统字典。请你以“Electronic Dictionary or Paper Dictionary, Which Do You Prefer?”为题, 按照下列要点写一篇英语短文。
电子字典: 携带方便, 模拟发音;
纸质字典: 解释详尽, 实例丰富;
我的看法及理由。
注意: 1. 词数: 100—120, 文章题目和开头已给出(不计入词数);
2. 参考词汇: entry 词条 imitate 模仿。

Electronic Dictionary or Paper Dictionary, Which Do You Prefer?

Some of us think that it is better to use the electronic dictionary. _____

英语模拟试卷五

第 I 卷

第一部分:英语知识运用

第一节:单项填空

- 从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项,并在答题纸上将该选项标号涂黑。
1. _____ of the land in that area _____ covered with trees and grass.
A. Four fifth; is B. Four fifth; are C. Four fifths; is D. Four fifths; are
2. Jimmy bought a second-hand car recently but _____ will need a lot of work before he can drive it away.
A. he B. it C. one D. which
3. He’s bad-tempered, selfish, and _____ an unpleasant man.
A. somehow B. altogether C. otherwise D. anyway
4. It’s the third time _____ late this month.
A. that you arrived B. when you arrived
C. that you have arrived D. when you have arrived
5. — What did you say?
— So you _____ to me.
A. didn’t listen B. weren’t listening C. won’t listen D. doesn’t listen
6. In many big cities, the supply of electricity will usually _____ short in summer.
A. run B. flow C. do D. move
7. Although I refused him, he still kept calling me and wanted me to know that he still _____ me.
A. cared for B. called for C. dropped in on D. stuck to
8. Was it in 1998, when he was still at middle school, _____ this boy became expert at programming?
A. which B. where C. when D. that
9. — Guess what! I came across an old friend in that club last night.
— _____. I’m sure you were very happy to see each other again.
A. Sounds good B. How nice C. Very well D. All right
10. Is it right to apply for several universities _____?
A. from time to time B. at the same time C. all the time D. at times
11. If you want further information, you’d better have a _____ with Professor Liu who is in charge of the project.
A. message B. word C. chat D. speech
12. The sign reads: “In case of _____ fire, break the glass and push _____ red button”.
A. the; the B. the; / C. /; the D. /; /
13. Wealthy _____ he is, the quality of his life is by no means satisfactory.
A. although B. as C. even if D. while
14. A policeman shouted to the criminal, “Put up your hands and stand still _____ the law.”
A. in the name of B. at the mercy of C. by the name of D. regardless of
15. — We haven’t seen each other for a long time. How is everything going on?
— _____ be better.
A. Mustn’t B. Couldn’t C. Shouldn’t D. Needn’t
16. The increase of the job opportunities, and of the need to realize their dreams, _____ more women to be in search of jobs after marriage.
A. allow B. allowing C. allows D. have allowed
17. With everything she needed _____, she went out of the shop, with her hands full of shopping bags.
A. bought B. to buy C. buying D. buy
18. Hardly _____ typing the article in the computer, when there was a power failure.
A. had he finished B. did he finish C. he had finished D. he finished
19. After the earthquake, the old city is no longer _____.
A. what it is B. that it used to be C. which it was D. what it used to be
20. _____ and the problem might be solved.
A. Making one more effort B. If you make one more effort
C. One more effort D. To make one more effort

第二节:完形填空

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从 21—40 各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C、D)中,选出最佳选项,并在答题纸上将该选项标号涂黑。

As she walked round the large shop, Catherine realized how 21 it was to choose a suitable Christmas gift for her father. She 22 that he were as easy to 23 as her mother, who was 24 satisfied with perfume (香水). 25 , shopping at this time of the year was a most 26 job. People 27 on your feet, pushed you with their 28 and almost 29 you over in their hurry in order to find something cheap ahead of you. Partly to have a rest,

Catherine paused in front of a counter, where some beautiful ties were on 30 . “They are 31 silk,” the shop assistant told her with a smile trying to persuade her to buy one. But Catherine knew from past experience that her choice of ties 32 ever pleased her father. She moved on slowly and then, quite by chance, stopped where a small crowd of 33 had gathered round a counter. She found some fine pipes on sale and the 34 were very reasonable. Catherine did not hesitate for long; although her father 35 smoked a pipe once in a while, she knew this was 36 to please him. When she got home, with her small but 37 present hidden in her handbag, it was time for supper and her parents were already 38 table. Her mother was in great excitement. “Your father has at last 39 to stop smoking.” she told her daughter happily. Catherine was so 40 that she could not say a single word.

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|--------------|---------------|
| 21. A. difficult | B. pleasant | C. easy | D. long |
| 22. A. believed | B. wished | C. hoped | D. supposed |
| 23. A. excite | B. deal with | C. please | D. persuade |
| 24. A. never | B. seldom | C. always | D. sometimes |
| 25. A. However | B. Unfortunately | C. Besides | D. Finally |
| 26. A. unhappy | B. careful | C. exciting | D. tiring |
| 27. A. walked | B. stepped | C. ran | D. pressed |
| 28. A. shoulders | B. heads | C. feet | D. sticks |
| 29. A. turned | B. hit | C. brought | D. knocked |
| 30. A. time | B. show | C. board | D. duty |
| 31. A. real | B. cheap | C. true | D. exact |
| 32. A. always | B. hardly | C. once | D. even |
| 33. A. girls | B. boys | C. men | D. women |
| 34. A. prices | B. colors | C. shapes | D. goods |
| 35. A. always | B. nearly | C. only | D. never |
| 36. A. hardly | B. impossibly | C. possibly | D. certainly |
| 37. A. cheap | B. well-chosen | C. expensive | D. ready-made |
| 38. A. on | B. by | C. beside | D. at |
| 39. A. agreed | B. decided | C. wanted | D. tried |
| 40. A. excited | B. happy | C. surprised | D. puzzled |

第二部分:阅读理解

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,并在答题纸上将该选项标号涂黑。

A

Michael is the kind of guy you love to hate. He is always in a good mood and always has something positive to say. When someone would ask him how he was doing, he would reply, “If I were any better, I’d be twins!”

If an employee was having a bad day, Michael was there telling the employee how to look on the positive side of the situation. One day I went up to Michael and asked him, “You can’t be positive all the time. How do you do it?”

Michael replied, “Each morning I wake up and say to myself ‘Mike, you have two choices today. You can choose to be in a good mood or you can choose to be in a bad mood’. I choose to be in a good mood. Each time something bad happens, I can choose to be a victim or choose to learn from it. I choose to learn from it.”

“Yeah, right. It isn’t that easy.” I protested.

Soon thereafter, I left the big enterprise to start my own business. Several years later, I heard Michael was involved in a serious accident, falling off 60 feet from a communications tower. After 18 hours of surgery, and weeks of intensive care, Michael was released from the hospital with rods placed in his back.

I saw Michael about six months after the accident. When I asked him how he was, he replied, “If I were any better, I’d be twins.” I asked him what had gone through his mind as the accident took place.

“The first thing that went through my mind was the well being of my soon-to-be-born daughter,” Michael replied. “Then, as I lay on the ground, I remembered I had two choices; I could choose to live or I could choose to die. I chose to live.” Michael continued, “But when I was wheeled into the operation room and I saw the expressions on the faces of the doctors and nurses, I got really scared. In their eyes, I read ‘He’s a dead man’. I knew I needed to take action.” “What did you do?” I asked. “Well, there was a big nurse shouting questions at me.” said Michael. “She asked me if I was allergic (过敏的) to anything. ‘Yes,’ I said. The doctors and nurses stopped working as they waited for my reply. I took a deep breath and yelled ‘Gravity’ (万有引力). Over their laughter, I told them, ‘I’m choosing to live. Operate on me as if I am alive, not dead’.”

Michael lived, thanks to the skill of his doctors, but also because of his amazing attitude. I learned from him that every day we have a choice to live fully.

41. By saying “If I were any better, I’d be twins!” (Paragraph 1) Michael meant _____.
A. he really wanted a twin brother B. he couldn’t feel any better
C. he was making a joke D. he thought he was too fat

42. What was Michael really allergic to?

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------|--------------|-------------|
| A. Gravity. | B. Fear. | C. Laughter. | D. Nothing. |
|-------------|----------|--------------|-------------|
43. According to the passage, we can tell that Michael _____.
A. knew he was going to die after the accident
B. liked to make fun of people
C. was saved because of the skill of his doctors
D. motivated people through his positive attitude
44. We can learn from the passage that _____.
A. Michael was a smart person B. life is always full of choices
C. attitude is everything D. words have great power

B

Dyspraxia (运动障碍) is a movement disorder. The World Health Organization says about six percent of children show some sign of it. The majority are male. The National Center for Learning Disabilities says people with dyspraxia have trouble planning and completing fine motor (肌肉运动的) tasks. The brain has trouble sending messages to the body to do what the person wants. Something as simple as waving goodbye may be difficult.

There are different levels of severity, and the effects can change over time. Babies may not try to crawl or roll over. They may have difficulty moving just their eyes instead of their heads. As they get older, children may have trouble walking or holding a cup, riding a bicycle or throwing a ball. Trouble with letter formation or slow writing can interfere with school work. People with dyspraxia may even have trouble speaking. So imagine the difficulty in learning a sport. Adults can have problems driving a car, cleaning the house, or washing and dressing themselves. Social skills are another issue. People with dyspraxia can have trouble making friends.

Like other learning disabilities, it cannot be cured. Children might be laughed at by other children. Teachers might think they are slow. The problem is not with intelligence but with motor skill development. Yet experts say the result of these reactions can be depression and other emotional problems.

This is one reason why early intervention (干预) is important. Children might feel a lot better about themselves if they understand why it takes longer for them to learn to do things. Experts say it is important for parents to provide help and support to dyspraxic children from an early age. Helping them learn easy physical activities that develop coordination can build their trust in themselves. And simple activities can progress toward more complex tasks. Working with occupational, speech and physical therapists can lead to further improvements.

45. According to the passage, dyspraxia is caused by problems in _____.
A. intelligence B. abilities
C. motor skill development D. understanding
46. People with dyspraxia have difficulty in _____.
A. moving their eyes B. playing basketball
C. understanding others D. controlling their emotions
47. The underlined word “this” (Paragraph 4) refers to the fact that children with dyspraxia _____.
A. meet a lot of problems in their life B. have trouble in their school work
C. often have emotional problems D. are often laughed at by other children
48. To help dyspraxic children, parents should _____.
A. treat them as normal children
B. try to teach them complex tasks
C. help them learn physical activities step by step
D. protect them from being hurt

C

Whenever you see an old film, even one made as little as ten years ago, you cannot help being surprised by the appearance of the women taking part. Their hair-styles and make-up look dated; their skirts look either too long or too short; their general appearance is, in fact, slightly ludicrous (滑稽的). The men taking part in the film, on the other hand, are clearly recognizable. There is nothing about their appearance to suggest that they belong to an entirely different age.

This illusion is created by changing fashions. Over the years, the great majority of men have successfully resisted (抵制) all attempts to make them change their style of dress. The same cannot be said for women. Each year a few so-called top designers in Paris or London lay down the law and women the whole world over rush to obey. This year, they decide in their changeable fashion, skirts will be short and waists will be high; zips are in and buttons are out. Next year the law is reversed and no one is even mildly surprised.

If women are exploited year after year, they have only themselves to blame. Because they shiver at the thought of being seen in public in clothes that are out of fashion. They are annually black-mailed by the designers and the big stores. Clothes which have been worn only a few times have to be thrown away because they are dated. When you come to think of it, only a women is capable of standing in front of a wardrobe packed full of clothes and announcing sadly that she has nothing to wear.

No one can claim that the fashion industry contributes anything really important to socie-

- ty. Fashion designers are rarely concerned with important things like warmth, comfort and durability. They are only interested in outward appearance and they take advantage of the fact that women will put up with any amount of discomfort, providing they look right. There can hardly be a man who hasn't at some time in his life smiled at the sight of a woman shivering in a flimsy dress on a winter day.
- When comparing men and women in the matter of fashion, the conclusions to be drawn are obvious. Do the changing fashions of women's clothes reflect basic qualities of instability? Men are too sensible to let themselves be bullied (欺负) by fashion designers. Do their unchanging styles of dress reflect basic qualities of stability and reliability? That is for you to decide.
49. The main idea of this passage is _____.
A. New fashions in clothes reflect the qualities of women
B. New fashions in clothing are created solely for commercial exploitation of women
C. The top designers seem to have the right to creating new fashion
D. Men have the basic quality of reliability
50. Why does the general appearance of the actresses in the old films look ludicrous?
A. Because they want their appearance in the fashion.
B. Because the appearance of the actors is clearly recognizable.
C. Because the woman's fashion is constantly changing.
D. Because their skirts look either too long or too short.
51. Why are women exploited by the fashion designers?
A. They love new fashion.
B. They love new clothes.
C. They want to look beautiful.
D. They are too vain.
52. What are fashion designers interested in?
A. Outward appearance.
B. Comfort.
C. Beauty.
D. Durability.
- D**
- Dogs may be able to understand far more words than a typical owner teaches them during obedience training. Scientists experimenting with a nine-and-a half-year-old Border collie (英国种的博德牧羊犬) in Germany have discovered that the dog knows more than 200 words (in German, yet) for different objects and can learn a new word after being shown an unfamiliar item just once.
- Rico, the Border collie, was taught to find and return different objects by his owners, who placed various balls and toys around their apartment and asked Rico to fetch specific ones. Rico gradually increased his vocabulary to about 200 words that he could match with objects.
- To make sure Rico's owners weren't in some way giving him cues that helped him find the right item, Julia Fischer and her colleagues at the Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology in Leipzig, Germany, tested Rico's knowledge in a lab, where he retrieved 37 out of 40 items correctly.
- "Rico's 'vocabulary size' is comparable to that of language-trained apes, dolphins, sea lions, and parrots." the authors wrote in their report, published in the June 11, 2004, issue of Science magazine.
- The team then tested Rico's ability to employ fast mapping, a neurological process that toddlers (初学走路的孩子) use to quickly guess the meaning of new words. The researchers put an unfamiliar object in a room with other things he did know, and without teaching Rico the name of the specific item, asked him to get it. Seven times out of ten he returned with the correct object. Four weeks later, the scientists tested Rico's ability to recall what he had learned. The objects that he had seen only once during the previous experiment were placed among eight other things, some familiar and some completely new. In this trial, Rico retrieved the correct item three out of six times, a feat of learning never before seen in a dog.
- Rico's powers of comprehension, they say, show that the processes the brain uses to discern words are not the same as those used to produce speech. Says Fischer: "You don't have to be able to talk to understand a lot."
53. Julia Fischer and her colleagues experimented with Rico in order to _____.
A. find out the vocabulary size of the dog
B. study the brain of the smart dog
C. prove the truth of the dog's language ability
D. teach the dog more words
54. From the experiments, scientists found out that _____.
A. Rico could retrieve all the 40 items correctly
B. Rico could correctly recall all that he had learned
C. Rico could learn a new word after being shown the item only once
D. Rico had vocabulary more than that of language-trained apes
55. What does the underlined word "mapping" (Paragraph 5) mean?
A. It is a process Rico uses to match instructions with items.
B. It is a method children employ to guess the meaning of words.
C. It is the act or process of making a map.
D. Both A and B.
56. Rico's ability to learn new words shows that _____.
A. word recognition is independent of speech
B. dogs are as smart as toddlers

C. Rico is exceptionally well-trained	D. Rico is exceptionally smart
E	
The following conversation is between Susan Russell Robinson from the US Geological (地质学的) Survey and Barbara Reynolds from <i>USA Today</i> .	
Q: Why, after 600 years of no activity, did Mount Pinatubo in Philippines erupt (喷发) in 1991?	
A: Volcanoes (火山) each have their own eruption styles. This volcano probably has a rule which makes it erupt in the order of every 500 to 1,000 years, but a volcano in Hawaii seems to erupt every year, and some of the Alaskan volcanoes might erupt every 10 or 20 years.	
Q: So nothing caused it?	
A: There's nothing out of the ordinary. If you were to take an ordinary calendar year, 50 to 75 or 80 volcanoes erupt around the world every year. There are 20 to 30 volcanoes every month that show signs of unrest. That might be a full-blown eruption or a whole host of activities like that.	
Q: What is "the ring of fire"?	
A: If you look at where active volcanoes are placed around the world, there are somewhere between 500 and 600 of them. There is what appears to be almost a necklace that goes around the Pacific Ocean. It makes a ring where 60% of the world's volcanoes lie.	
Q: Why such a concentration (集中) there?	
A: That's based on a theory that the oceans and the continents are like separate pieces. When they move, one might ride up over the other one. In this case, the Pacific Ocean goes under the continents and when that happens it seems to produce magma (熔岩) at depth and then you have volcanoes in the same ring.	
57. What kind of writing do you think this passage is? A. A text taken from a geography book. B. An interview published in the press. C. A conversation carried out in a film. D. An oral test recorded as an example.	
58. Which of the following statements can correctly explain why we have so many volcanoes around the Pacific Ocean? A. The movement of the surface of the earth makes it possible. B. The Pacific Ocean produces magma and presses it everywhere. C. The oceans and the continents are separated from each other. D. The earth's surface around the Pacific is thinner than any other part.	
59. Barbara Reynolds' main purpose here is _____. A. to show how dangerous volcanoes are to the world B. to learn what signs a volcano gives us before its eruption C. to warn the world of the existence of "the ring of fire" D. to introduce some general idea of volcanoes to the public	
60. Which of the following can be considered as the best conclusion of the conversation? A. There are so many volcanoes in the world and we are always in danger. B. Volcanoes have erupted more frequently than ever before. C. Volcanoes are waiting to be better known. D. Something must be done to protect the people near the ring of fire.	
第二节:五位老外 Stephen, Mark, Oscar, Charles 和 Carol 要在北京寻找各自所需要的活动场所。阅读第 61 至第 65 题中的个人情况说明和 A 到 F 六个不同场所的信息,选出符合个人需求的最佳选项。选项中有一项是多余选项。	
61. Stephen studies art in Beijing University. He shows great interest in paintings and he is especially interested in those oil paintings that reflect the variety of life.	
62. Mark has just come to China and he is very interested in Chinese culture. He has been waiting for a long time to have a chance to see a wonderful Chinese acrobatic (杂技的) performance in China.	
63. Oscar is a student from Yangzhou University, visiting his friends who share the same interest in music. They are planning to find someplace to enjoy rock and roll and pop songs.	
64. Charles works in Philips Company, Shanghai Branch. He is going to Beijing on business in mid-September. He will be free in the evening, so he wants to go to someplace to enjoy some music performed by foreign bands.	
65. Carol studies Chinese in Beijing. She is free recently during the day time, so she would like to find someplace where she can attend some kind of activity so that she can learn some details about Chinese modern literature.	
A	B
Capital Theatre To celebrate its 50th anniversary, the China Acrobatic Troupe will present "The Soul of China", where the seemingly impossible is made real. Chills (寒战) will run down your spine (脊柱) as performers take their art and the bodies to the edge. Time: 7:30 p. m. , September 13—19	Huangshicheng Gallery A group ink painting exhibition is running. About 50 works by 25 young artists including Ge Yun and Yu Yang are on display. Time: 9 a. m.—5 p. m. until September 10

C	D
The Wangfung Art Gallery A joint show of oil paintings by 10 young and middle-aged artists will be hosted by the gallery. On display are more than 30 of their latest works, which capture the wonderful variety of life in unique styles. Time: 9 a. m.—5 p. m. until September 30	Anyuan Museum The National Museum of Modern Chinese Literature offers an indepth study of the evolution of Chinese contemporary literature from 1919 to 1949. Time: 9 a. m.—4 p. m. , daily
E	F
The Olympic Center “The Fashion Night of Chinese Rock” is set to bring back fans out by the thousands next month. Nine Chinese rock bands will perform at the concert, including older generation bands, middle generation bands, and some recent arrivals. The audience will be given a chance to decide what songs they want to hear, which is sure to bring a storm. Time: September 16	Grand Theater of the Cultural Palace of Nationalities La Petite Band, the Baroque Orchestra of Belgium, will perform as part of activities across the world to commemorate (纪念) the 250th anniversary of Bach's death. Time: 7:30 p. m. September 11—14

第Ⅱ卷

第三部分:写作

第一节:短文改错

下面短文中有 10 处语法错误。请在有错误的地方增加、删除或修改某个单词。
增加:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(Λ),并在其下面写上该加的词。
删除:把多余的词用斜线(\)画掉。
修改:在错的词下画一横线,并在该词下面写上修改后的词。
注意:1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;
2. 只允许修改 10 处,多者(从 11 处起)不计分。

Some students who study late into the night chose to miss breakfast such that they can have a few extra minutes in bed. Others are giving money to buy their breakfast on the way to school because their parents are too busy to prepare for them. In an addition, a few school girls want to stay slim and often go to school without having breakfast.

In fact, the morning meal play an important part. It can provide 30 percent of the whole day's energetic. It's reported that people who always ignorance breakfast might have problems with their stomachs. For a creative mind and better judge, school kids should start their days with a regulation breakfast.

第二节:书面表达

很多同学考试前都会出现一些焦虑症状。请你以“How to Overcome Anxiety before Exams?”为题,按照以下要点写一篇英语短文。
一、焦虑症状:头晕、乏力、睡眠不好、食欲不振等。
二、建议:
1. 考试期间睡眠充足,正常作息;
2. 考前到室外走走,放松自己。
注意:1. 词数:100—120,短文题目和开头已给出(不计词数);
2. 参考词汇:symptom 症状 dizzy 眩晕的 sleep disorder 失眠。

How to Overcome Anxiety before Exams?

Many students will feel anxious before exams.

英语模拟试卷六

第 I 卷

第一部分:英语知识运用

第一节:单项填空

- 从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项,并在答题纸上将该选项标号涂黑。
1. What a small world! This is the last place where I _____ to meet you.
A. expect B. except C. accept D. attempt
2. It is _____ Colin often plays online games _____ makes his parents worried.
A. /; that B. what; that C. that; that D. what; that
3. I could just see a figure in the distance, but I couldn't _____ whether it was my father or not.
A. look out B. make out C. point out D. work out
4. Though they failed many times, _____ they never lost their confidence and courage.
A. so B. yet C. and D. but
5. — Mom, I just can't fall asleep thinking of the examination tomorrow.
— _____ You are sure to make it.
A. No way. B. Take it easy. C. Why not? D. What's up?
6. Every possible means _____ used to prevent the air pollution, but the sky is still not clear.
A. is B. are C. has been D. had been
7. The managing director took the _____ for the accident, although it was not really his fault.
A. crime B. charge C. blame D. fault
8. Next week will be the second time I _____ to America.
A. will go B. go C. have gone D. am going
9. The twins look so much _____ that it is quite difficult to _____ one from the other.
A. familiar; separate B. familiar; tell C. alike; differ D. alike; distinguish
10. Maybe you have been to many places, but nowhere else _____ such a beautiful castle.
A. can you find B. you could find C. you can find D. could you find
11. — What does the model plane look like?
— Well, the wings of the plane are _____ of its body.
A. more than the length twice B. twice more than the length
C. more than twice the length D. more twice than the length
12. Old people in Beijing prefer living in Siheyuan, under _____ roof lives a large family of three generations.
A. whose B. that C. its D. which
13. — Eric, there's _____ Mr. Simpson on _____ phone for you.
— I'm coming.
A. a; the B. the; a C. a; / D. the; /
14. May 12th is a special day, _____, I think, that will be remembered by Chinese people forever.
A. what B. it C. which D. one
15. He is very talented and has a gift in music _____.
A. by chance B. by mistake C. by nature D. by accident
16. I _____ a dinner party to welcome you back from Canada, but I was too busy at that time.
A. would like to prepare B. liked to have prepared
C. would have liked to prepare D. like to prepare
17. On _____ side of the street there are many trees. How nice it is to walk in the shade in summer!
A. none B. either C. both D. neither
18. — Ida looks rather optimistic and has the kind of happy-to-be-alive attitude.
— But in fact she is pessimistic and sensitive. You _____ believe it!
A. shouldn't B. wouldn't C. mustn't D. needn't
19. It is well known that Emperor Qin Shi Huang had all the walls _____.
A. joining up B. to join up C. join up D. joined up
20. —Did you catch the early bus this morning?
—No. It had left the stop _____ I arrived there.
A. as soon as B. as the time C. by the time D. during the time

第二节:完形填空

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从 21—40 各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C、D)中,选出最佳选项,并在答题纸上将该选项标号涂黑。

All immigrants (移民) must become permanent residents of the United States before they can 21 citizenship. People who are residents 22 them a small card called an Alien Registration Receipt Card. This card is now 23 referred to as a “green card”, 24 it is rarely green in color anymore.

The forms that must be filled out 25 for you to become a permanent resident 26 the type of immigrant you are. Besides filling out the 27 forms, most candidates for permanent

residency must submit 28, fingerprints, a birth certificate, a police report from their country, and a health report by a physician 29 is recognized by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (移民局). Candidates must also be 30 by the Immigration Office.

It is important to be aware of the 31 that the process of becoming a permanent resident is often frustrating and sometimes humiliating (侮辱人的). 32, applications get lost. At other times they seem to be 33. The process usually takes longer than it 34. Sometimes, during an interview, immigrants are treated 35 and with suspicion. Some waiting rooms are dark and dirty. The physicians you 36 see often do not have adequate facilities. The best 37 we can give you is to remember that the Immigration and Naturalization Service must be responsible for 38 those dangerous criminals and drug addicts. If your papers are taking too long to be processed, it is sometimes 39 to contact the local office of an elected official. He or she might be willing to call the Immigration Office on your behalf and possibly help to 40 the process.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 21. A. ask for | B. appeal to | C. apply for | D. seek |
| 22. A. carry on | B. take on | C. fetch with | D. carry with |
| 23. A. positively | B. ordinarily | C. regularly | D. commonly |
| 24. A. despite | B. although | C. as | D. in spite of |
| 25. A. in order to | B. in order | C. in order that | D. so that |
| 26. A. differ at | B. differ with | C. differ in | D. differ from |
| 27. A. appropriate | B. practical | C. wonderful | D. interesting |
| 28. A. cards | B. photos | C. images | D. forms |
| 29. A. whom | B. which | C. who | D. by whom |
| 30. A. asked | B. talked | C. questioned | D. interviewed |
| 31. A. point | B. fact | C. view | D. opinion |
| 32. A. Immediately | B. Sometimes | C. Very often | D. Suddenly |
| 33. A. dealt with | B. discussed about | C. ignored | D. destroyed |
| 34. A. should | B. could | C. would | D. might |
| 35. A. politely | B. seriously | C. roughly | D. rudely |
| 36. A. are required for | B. are required to | C. are wanted for | D. are invited to |
| 37. A. thought | B. opinion | C. advice | D. concept |
| 38. A. discovering | B. recognizing | C. looking for | D. showing |
| 39. A. helpful | B. useless | C. plenty | D. helped |
| 40. A. improve | B. help | C. assist | D. speed up |

第二部分:阅读理解

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,并在答题纸上将该选项标号涂黑。

A

Some people fear they do not get enough vitamins from the foods they eat. So they take products with large amounts of vitamins. They think these products or vitamin supplements will improve their health and protect against disease.

In 2006, medical experts gathered near Washington, D. C., to discuss the latest research on vitamin supplements. The experts found little evidence that most supplements do anything to protect or improve health. But they noted that some do help to prevent disease.

The experts said women who wish to become mothers should take folic acid (叶酸) to prevent problems in their babies. And, they said vitamin D supplements and calcium (钙) can protect the bones of older women.

The medical experts agreed with doctors who say that people who know they lack a vitamin should take vitamin supplements. Some older adults, for example, may not have enough vitamin B₁₂. That is because, as people get older, the body loses its ability to take it from foods.

The experts also noted that taking too much of some vitamins can be harmful. They said people should be sure to discuss what vitamins they take with their doctors. This is because some vitamins can cause harmful effects when mixed with medicines.

Researchers in Denmark reported last year that people who take antioxidant (抗氧化) vitamin supplements may be harming themselves. Antioxidants balance the effects of free radicals by preventing them from forming. Free radicals are cell-damaging molecules. They are produced in the body when too much oxygen is present. The researchers examined the results of 68 studies. They found that those taking vitamin A, vitamin E or beta carotene (β-胡萝卜素) supplements had an increased risk of dying at an early age. They also found that vitamin C supplements did little to harm or improve a person's health.

41. What is the main function of Vitamin D supplements?
A. To improve health. B. To prevent problems in babies.
C. To protect the bones of older women. D. To protect against disease.
42. What did medical experts find about vitamin supplements in 2006?
A. The latest development of vitamin supplements.
B. Vitamin supplements can protect or improve health.
C. Calcium can protect the bones of older women.
D. Antioxidant vitamin supplements may harm people who take them.
43. What is the writer's attitude toward vitamin supplements?

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| A. Positive. | B. Negative. | C. Neutral. | D. Satiric. |
|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
44. What is the subject of the passage?
A. Health and disease. B. Vitamin supplements.
C. Harm of vitamin. D. Vitamin research.

B

Once, when I was a teenager, my father and I were standing in line to buy tickets for the circus. Finally, there was only one family between us and the ticket counter.

This family made a big impression on me. There were eight children, all probably under the age of 12. You could tell they didn't have a lot of money. Their clothes were not expensive, but they were clean. The children were well-behaved, all of them standing in line, two-by-two behind their parents, holding hands. They were excitedly talking about the clowns, elephants, and other acts they would see that night.

One could sense they had never been to the circus before. It promised to be a highlight of their young lives. The father and mother were at the head of the pack, standing proud as could be. The mother was holding her husband's hand, looking up at him as if to say, “You're my knight in shining armor”. He was smiling in pride, looking back at her as if to reply, “You got that right.”

The ticket lady asked the father how many tickets he wanted. He proudly responded, “Please let me buy eight children's tickets and two adult tickets so I can take my family to the circus.”

The ticket lady quoted the price. The man's wife let go of his hand, her head dropped, and his lip began to quiver. The father leaned a little closer and asked, “How much did you say?”

The ticket lady again quoted the price. The man didn't have enough money. How was he supposed to turn and tell his eight kids that he didn't have enough money to take them to the circus? Seeing what was going on, my dad put his hand in his pocket, pulled out a \$ 20 bill and dropped it on the ground. (We were not wealthy in any sense of the word!) My father reached down, picked up the bill, tapped the man on the shoulder and said, “Excuse me, sir, this fell out of your pocket.”

The man knew what was going on. He wasn't begging for a help but certainly appreciated the help in a desperate, heartbreaking, embarrassing situation. He looked straight into my dad's eyes, took my dad's hand in both of his, squeezed tightly onto the \$ 20 bill, and with his lip quivering and a tear running down his cheek, he replied, “Thank you, thank you, sir. This really means a lot to me and my family.”

My father and I went back to our car and drove home. We didn't go to the circus that night, but we didn't go without.

45. From the passage, we can conclude that “circus” is a place where _____.
A. people can watch a variety of performances by clowns and trained animals
B. people can enjoy the music show
C. people can sit down and watch a match
D. children can play a variety of games
46. What can we infer from the underlined sentence “You're my knight in shining armor” (Paragraph 3)?
A. The mother was very happy to be with her family.
B. The mother was very proud of her husband.
C. The mother was very excited about circus.
D. The mother loved her husband very much.
47. The mother was very _____ when she heard the price for the tickets.
A. embarrassed B. excited C. disappointed D. surprised
48. We can learn from the passage that _____.
A. there were eight members in the big family
B. the writer's father finally helped the couple buy the tickets
C. the writer felt regretful for not going to the circus
D. the children were disappointed at not going to the circus

How to be Prepared

Electricity, water, gas and telephones may not be working after an earthquake. The police and fire departments are likely to be tied up. You should be prepared to take care of yourself for at least three days, preferably for a week.

This list can also be applied to other disasters, such as floods or wildfires.

1. food and water (a gallon a day per person);
2. a first aid kit (急救箱);
3. a fire extinguisher suitable for all types of fires;
4. flashlights, a portable radio, extra batteries;
5. blankets, clothes, shoes and money (ATMs may not work);
6. baby and pet food.

It's also a good idea to decide beforehand how and where your family will reunite if separated during a quake and to conduct in-home practice drills. You might choose an out-of-the-area friend or relative that family members can call to check on you.

During an Earthquake
If you're indoors, stay there. Get under and hold onto a desk or table, or stand against an interior (内部的) wall. Stay away from exterior walls, glass, heavy furniture, and appliances. The kitchen is a particularly dangerous spot. If you're in an office building, stay away from windows and outside walls and do not use the elevator. If you're outside, get into the open. Stay away from buildings, power lines or anything else that could fall on you. If you're driving, move the car out of traffic and stop. Avoid parking under or on bridges or overpasses (天桥). Try to get clear of trees, light posts, signs and power lines. If you're in a crowded public place, avoid panicking and do not rush for the exit. Stay low and cover your head and neck with your hands and arms.

After an Earthquake
If the phone is working, only use it in case of emergency. Likewise, avoid driving if possible to keep the streets clear for emergency vehicles. Be aware that items may fall out of cupboards or closets when the door is opened, and also that chimneys can be weakened and fall with a touch. Check for cracks and damage to the roof and foundation of your home. Listen to the radio for important information and instructions. Remember that <u>after-shocks</u> , sometimes large enough to cause damage in their own right, generally follow large quakes. If you leave home, leave a message telling friends and family your location.

49. Which of the following items is unnecessary to prepare before an earthquake?
A. Batteries. B. Cash. C. Medicine. D. Credit card.
50. When an earthquake comes, you should _____.
A. hide yourself in the kitchen B. rush for the exit immediately
C. stay away from heavy objects D. call the police right away
51. When an earthquake is over, you should _____.
A. drive car to take your family to the safe place
B. check the security of your home
C. call your relatives to tell them you are safe
D. clear up the mess as soon as possible
52. What does the underlined word “aftershock” mean?
A. A less serious quake following a large earthquake in the same area.
B. A further reaction following the shock of a deeply disturbing thing.
C. A mess one has to deal with after a terrible thing.
D. An instruction the government gives to solve problems.

D

As regards social conventions, we must say a word about the well-known English class system. This is an embarrassing (尴尬的) subject for English people, and one they tend to be ashamed of, though during the present century class-consciousness has grown less and less. But it still exists below the surface. Broadly speaking, it means there are two classes, the “middle class” and the “working class”. The middle class is chiefly made up of rich businessmen and professional people of all kinds. The working class consists chiefly of manual and unskilled workers.

The most obvious difference between them is in their accent. Middle-class people use slightly varying kinds of “received pronunciation” which is the kind of English spoken by BBC announcers and taught to overseas pupils. Typical working-class people speak in many different local accents which are generally felt to be rather ugly and uneducated. One of the biggest barriers of social equality in England is the two-class education system. To have been to a so-called “public school” immediately marks you out as one of the middle class. The middle classes tend to live a more formal life than working-class people, and are usually more cultured. Their mid-day meal is “lunch” and they have a rather formal evening meal called “dinner”, whereas the working man’s dinner, if his working hours permit, is at midday, and his smaller, late-evening meal is called supper.

As we have said, however, the class system is much less rigid than it was, and for a long time it has been government policy to reduce class distinctions (区分). Working-class students very commonly receive a university education and enter the professions, and working-class incomes have grown so much recently that the distinctions between the two classes are becoming less and less clear. However, regardless of one’s social status, certain standards of politeness are expected of everybody, and a well-bred person is polite to everyone he meets, and treats a labourer with the same respect he gives an important businessman. Servility (卑屈) inspires both embarrassment and dislike. Even the word “sir”, except in school and in certain occupations (e.g. commerce, the army, etc.) sounds too servile to be commonly used.

53. The middle class mainly refers to people _____.
A. who were born as aristocrat
B. who have the right to sit in the House of Lords
C. who speak in many different local accents

- D. who are rich businessmen or who work in some professions
54. The most obvious difference between the working class and the middle class is their _____.
A. dress B. work C. accent D. meal
55. Why isn’t the word “sir” commonly used in Britain?
A. Because it sounds too servile and is likely to cause embarrassment.
B. Because it can only be used in some certain occupations.
C. Because it is an impolite word.
D. Because it shows that the speaker is not a well-bred person.
56. Which of the following is not true about the English class system?
A. It is an embarrassing subject for English people.
B. Working-class students cannot receive a university education.
C. The class system is much less rigid than it was.
D. The class system still exists below the surface.

E

In recent years many countries of the world have been faced with the problem of how to make their workers more productive. Some experts claim the answer is to make jobs more varied. But do more various jobs lead to greater productivity? There is evidence to suggest that while variety certainly makes the worker’s life more enjoyable, it does not actually make him work harder. As far as increasing productivity is concerned, then variety is not an important factor.

Other experts feel that giving the worker freedom to do his job in his own way is important, and there is no doubt that this is true. The problem is that this kind of freedom cannot easily be given in the modern factory with its complicated machinery which must be used in a fixed way. Thus while freedom of choice may be important, there is usually very little that can be done to create it.

Another very important consideration is how each worker contributes to the product he is making. In most factories the worker sees only one part of the product. Some car factories are now experimenting with having many small production lines rather than one large one, so that each worker contributes more to the production of the cars on his line. It would seem that not only is degree of the worker contribution an important factor, therefore, but it is also one we can do something about.

To what extent does more money lead to greater productivity? The workers themselves certainly think this is important. But perhaps they want more money only because the work they do is boring. Money just lets them enjoy their spare time more. A similar argument may explain demands for shorter working hours. Perhaps if we succeed in making their jobs more interesting, they will neither want more money, nor will shorter working hours be so important to them.

57. Which of the following is the best way to make workers work harder according to the author?
A. Increasing their pay.
B. Giving them more spare time.
C. Making the work itself meaningful.
D. Replacing large production lines with small ones.

58. For a worker on an assembly line in a car factory, the job is not enjoyable because _____.
A. he can only make a part of a car
B. he does not know what he is doing
C. his life in spare time is more interesting
D. the importance of his job is not clear to him

59. In the article, the underlined word “productivity” (Paragraph 1) means _____.
A. the activity of producing something
B. the production volume in a time unit
C. the plan and the method of production
D. both the quantity and quality of a product
60. The best title for this passage may be _____.
A. Problems of Modern Workers B. Making Jobs More Interesting
C. Pushing Workers to Produce More D. How to Improve Labor Conditions

第二节:下面是一篇有关颜色偏好和性格的关系及如何根据员工性格而促进工作效率的方法。请阅读下列应用文和相关信息,并按照要求匹配信息。

首先,请阅读下列有关颜色偏好和性格关系的应用文:

- a. GOLD According to the True Colors system people who choose GOLD as their primary color tend to be reliable. They enjoy serving others. Things like tradition and home are very important to them. They need order and structure. They don’t like waste or change.
- b. ORANGE People who choose ORANGE as their primary color need a lot of variety and freedom. They take pride in being highly skilled. They enjoy “hand-on” work and are often good in a crisis. They are risk taker, seeking challenges.
- c. YELLOW People who choose YELLOW as their primary color are curious about every-

- thing, they are confident and knowledgeable. They love sports very much and they work high efficiently.
- d. GREEN People who choose GREEN as their primary color are capable and want to control the realities of life. They are analytical and enjoy solving problems and developing systems. They love intelligence and logic. They are often critical of themselves and others.
- e. BLUE People who choose BLUE as their primary color enjoy close relationships. Harmony (融洽) and honesty are very important. These people are often very creative or they enjoy the creative work of others.
- f. RED People who choose RED as their primary color are always full of energy and they tend to be confident all the time. It seems like they are ready to do anything and they will be successful. And they have a strong desire of power.

请阅读以下根据员工性格而提高工作效率的方法的信息,然后匹配上面的信息。其中有一项颜色是多余的。

61. _____ Create a warm and personal working atmosphere; establish a peaceful working environment and try to avoid conflict (冲突); allow them the freedom to express their felling; praise their creative approach to the job; praise them with their good jobs.
62. _____ Assign work which needs detailed planning; define the tasks in clear terms; provide a stable work environment and avoid sudden change; give standard rules and regulations and set good examples; praise them with their good jobs.
63. _____ Assign work which needs analytical thinking and problem-solving; encourage them to think independently and taking their ideas to the next step; praise them with their good jobs.
64. _____ Assign work which is action-packed; provide opportunities to be skillful and adventurous; allow them the freedom to do the job in their own ways; praise them with their good jobs.
65. _____ Assign work which needs full energy; provide opportunities for job competition; if he does well, let him know he is very likely to get promotion; praise them with their good jobs.

第Ⅱ卷

第三部分:写作

第一节:短文改错

下面短文中有 10 处语法错误。请在有错误的地方增加、删除或修改某个单词。
增加:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(Λ),并在其下面写上该加的词。
删除:把多余的词用斜线(\)画掉。
修改:在错的词下画一横线,并在该词下面写上修改后的词。
注意:1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;
2. 只允许修改 10 处,多者(从 11 处起)不计分。

Dear friends,

How should we deal with the pocket money give to us by our parent or we earned from our work? I think there are three ways we could employ to cope with it.

First of all, we should learn to save money by put it away in a bank and take it out after we need it most. Then we can use the money to buying the books we want. In this way, we can enrich us with knowledge. Besides, we can spend the money on going to the concerts, watching sports games or collecting car models or something to make our life colorful and meaning.

In a word, we take good care of the pocket money we have and not waste it on useless things.

第二节:书面表达

快节奏的现代生活所带来的巨大压力容易引发心理疾病。请以“How to Keep a Healthy Mind?”为题,按照以下要点写一篇短文。

- 一、心理问题产生的原因:如工作、学习压力过大,缺乏人际交流等。
二、如何保持心理健康:
1. 与朋友或父母多交流;
2. 通过体育运动减压;
3. 通过做喜欢的事情减压。
注意:1. 词数:100—120,短文题目和开头已给出(不计词数);
2. 参考词汇:depression 抑郁。

How to Keep a Healthy Mind?
Nowadays, mental health has become a major concern in the modern society.

英语模拟试卷七

第 I 卷

第一部分:英语知识运用

第一节:单项填空

- 从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项,并在答题纸上将该选项标号涂黑。
- If you can not attend the meeting, please let us know in advance so we can _____ your hotel booking.
A. delay B. cannel C. cancel D. destroy
 - I heard you are getting a new car this year?
— _____ I can't afford to pay my bills, let alone buy a new car.
A. Not at all. B. You must be joking. C. Are you sure? D. Good idea!
 - Do you have anything in mind _____ you'd like for breakfast?
— Well, _____ is okay.
A. that; anything B. which; everything
C. what; whatever D. where; something
 - I have to move to a new department because the noise is coming to the point where we can't _____ it.
A. put up with B. look forward to C. catch up with D. get along with
 - Under such economic situation, many college graduates face a great _____ of finding a good job.
A. demand B. condition C. challenge D. opportunity
 - Fifty _____ of the department store _____ burned down in the fire.
A. percents; was B. percent; was
C. percent; were D. percent; have been
 - When it comes to American novels, Earnest Hemingway is _____ of our research.
A. worthy B. proud C. popular D. sure
 - Why don't you trust and use old Tom? He is still as strong as _____ in the team.
A. nobody B. anybody else C. everybody D. somebody else
 - Carl felt that it was time for him to start _____ business of his own, so he left _____ bank.
A. a; the B. a; / C. /; the D. the; the
 - Either you or he _____ interested in playing chess. _____ you or he fond of music at present?
A. are; Are B. is; Are C. are; Is D. is; Is
 - The science fiction, _____, is wonderful; there are many interesting characters in it.
A. out of the question B. on the whole
C. out of question D. under no condition
 - Twenty dollars, please!
— How terrible! I _____ to bring my wallet with me.
A. was forgetting B. had forgotten C. forgot D. am forgetting
 - _____, there are still some serious grammar mistakes in her speech.
A. As she speaks fluently B. Speaks fluently as she
C. She speaks fluently as she D. Fluently as she speaks
 - Look at the floor, Frank! _____ you watch TV while having a meal?
A. Should B. Could C. Would D. Must
 - Given more time and technical support, the work _____.
A. had been better done B. will be done better
C. was better done D. could have been better done
 - _____, everything has come out as we have expected.
A. Ever since B. As a matter of fact C. After all D. Now and then
 - "Skype" is a widely used software package _____ long distance online conversation.
A. supporting B. supported C. to support D. supports
 - The municipal (市政的) government ordered that parking _____ on main streets during the peak hours.
A. be forbidding B. is forbidden C. was forbidden D. be forbidden
 - We can't figure out _____ quite a number of insects, birds and animals are dying out.
A. that B. as C. why D. when
 - Nothing wrong with my laptop, _____?
— No. Your operating system is quite different. Therefore, this software cannot be installed.
A. is it B. has it C. are they D. is there

第二节:完形填空

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从 21—40 各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C、D)中,选出最佳选项,并在答题纸上将该选项标号涂黑。

Learning experiences happen to us throughout our lives. Not long ago, I had one that I would like to 21 . I was going to Marblehead with my sailboat team. The team was racing down the highway at 85mph 22 we realized we were 23 . Luckily, we saw a rest area ahead. Days ago I got a brand-new \$ 20 bill. Then I was so 24 because I had never had that kind of cash before. But spending it on 25 seemed like throwing it away. We all rushed into the pizza line. 26 I got a pizza and a drink, and walked to my table. About

halfway through the meal, I 27 I had not actually handed any money to the cashier. I had just 28 out, and nobody had noticed. I felt terrible. My conscience (良心) opened its mouth and swallowed me in one big bite. I couldn't 29 over it. I just couldn't go back to the cashier and 30 for my stolen pizza. I was so upset that I 31 to give myself the pleasure of an ice cream in 32 that someone would say, "Hey, Jeff why don't you use the change 33 the pizza instead of that nice, new \$ 20 bill?" I was not so 34 of my cash now. For the next two years, whenever I was 35 of the "pizza incident", I would say to myself, "Don't think about it." I have learned two things from this 36 . Maybe I was a fool for 37 in to my conscience, and being too stupid to appreciate a 38 pizza. But the real lesson is that even if you get away from what you have done, your conscience will 39 up with you. This reflects the saying, "A coward (懦夫) dies a thousand deaths, a hero never dies". I was a coward and have felt terrible about that incident at least a thousand times. If I had been a "40 " and gone back to pay for the pizza, I would have felt a little uncomfortable about it only once, or maybe twice.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 21. A. say | B. talk | C. share | D. explain |
| 22. A. as | B. while | C. then | D. when |
| 23. A. lost | B. tired | C. hungry | D. anxious |
| 24. A. excited | B. eager | C. satisfied | D. encouraged |
| 25. A. rest | B. food | C. travel | D. drink |
| 26. A. Luckily | B. Finally | C. Immediately | D. Actually |
| 27. A. thought | B. recognized | C. noticed | D. realized |
| 28. A. walked | B. left | C. worked | D. found |
| 29. A. look | B. get | C. turn | D. think |
| 30. A. ask | B. pay | C. apologize | D. send |
| 31. A. refused | B. wanted | C. hoped | D. meant |
| 32. A. hope | B. surprise | C. anger | D. fear |
| 33. A. into | B. with | C. for | D. from |
| 34. A. sure | B. upset | C. proud | D. pleased |
| 35. A. warned | B. reminded | C. thought | D. told |
| 36. A. experience | B. experiment | C. story | D. mistake |
| 37. A. turning | B. taking | C. handing | D. giving |
| 38. A. free | B. cheap | C. plain | D. delicious |
| 39. A. make | B. wake | C. catch | D. put |
| 40. A. coward | B. fool | C. loser | D. hero |

第二部分:阅读理解

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,并在答题纸上将该选项标号涂黑。

A

It is not easy to become a doctor in the United States. The first step is getting into a medical college. More than 120 American schools offer study programs for people seeking to become a doctor.

People can get advice about medical schools from many resources. One of these is the Princeton Review. The publication provides information about colleges, study programs and jobs.

The Princeton Review says competition to enter medical schools is strong. It says about 35000 people compete for 16000 openings in American medical schools each year. Many of those seeking to be admitted are women.

Most people seeking admission contact more than one medical school. Some applicants contact many. An important part of the application usually is the Medical College Admission Test, or MCAT. The Association of American Medical Colleges provides the test by computer. It is offered in the United States and in other countries around the world.

The applicant is rated on reasoning, physical and biological sciences and an example of writing. Applicants for medical school need to do well on the MCAT. They also need a good record in their college studies.

People who want to become doctors often study large amounts of biology, chemistry or other science. Some students work for a year or two in a medical or research job before they attempt to enter medical school.

A direct meeting, or interview, also is usually required for entrance to medical schools. This means talking with a school representative (代表). The interviewer wants to know what the applicant is like. Does the person understand the demands of life as a medical student and doctor in training? What are the person's goals for a life in medicine?

A medical education can be very costly. One year at a private medical college can cost 40000 dollars or more. The average at a public medical school is more than 15000 dollars. Most students need loans to pay for medical school. Many finish their education heavily in debt.

- How many schools provide medical study programs in the United States?
A. More than 120. B. More than 16000.
C. More than 35000. D. More than 15000.
- What is needed to enter a medical college in the United States?
A. Good scores in MCAT. B. A good record in college studies.
C. A meeting or an interview. D. All of the above.
- What is MCAT?
A. The Association of American Medical Colleges.
B. A medical study program.
C. Advice about medical schools.
D. A test for medical school application.

- Which of the following statements is false according to the passage?
A. Americans need to enter a medical college to become a doctor.
B. Princeton Review covers all the advice for medical schools.
C. Some students work in a medical or research job before applying for medical schools.
D. A medical education in the United States is very expensive.

B

Early humans hunted animals and gathered wild plants. They moved in groups or tribes from place to place in search of food. Then, people learned to plant seeds and grow crops. They learned to use animals to help them work, and for food. As hunters, people did not need a way to measure time. As farmers, however, they had to plant crops in time to harvest them before winter. They had to know when the seasons would change. So, they developed calendars. No one knows when the first calendar was developed. But it seems possible that it was based on moons, or lunar months.

The divisions of time we use today were developed in ancient Babylonia 4000 years ago. Babylonian astronomers believed the sun moved around the Earth every 365 days. They divided the trip into 12 equal parts, or months. Each month was 30 days. Then, they divided each day into 24 equal parts, or hours. They divided each hour into 60 minutes, and each minute into 60 seconds. Humans have used many devices to measure time. The sundial (日晷) was one of the earliest and simplest. A sundial measures the movement of the sun across the sky each day. It has a stick or other object that rises above a flat surface. The stick, blocking sunlight, creates a shadow. As the sun moves, so does the shadow of the stick across the flat surface. Marks on the surface show the passing of hours, and perhaps, minutes.

The sundial works well only when the sun is shining. So, other ways were invented to measure the passing of time. One device is the hourglass (沙漏). It uses a thin stream of falling sand to measure time. The hourglass is shaped like the number eight — wide at the top and bottom, but very thin in the middle. In a true "hour" glass, it takes exactly one hour for all the sand to drop from the top to the bottom through a very small opening in the middle. When the hourglass is turned with the upside down, it begins to mark the passing of another hour. By the eighteenth century, people had developed mechanical clocks and watches. And today, many of our clocks and watches are electronic.

- Early humans invented calendars to _____.
A. hunt animals and gather wild plants B. find the right time to grow crops
C. move place to place to search food D. teach animals to work for them
- How does the sundial measure time?
A. It measures the movement of shadow to measure time.
B. It observes the movement of the sun to measure time.
C. It uses the falling sand to measure time.
D. It creates a stick to measure time.
- Hourglass can be used to measure exactly _____.
A. half an hour B. one hour C. two hours D. one day
- How many time-measuring devices are mentioned in the passage?
A. 2. B. 3. C. 4. D. 5.

C

Myth No. 1: Drink Eight Glasses Each Day

Scientists say there's no clear health benefit to drinking or even sipping water all day. So where does the standard advice of drinking eight glasses each day come from? "Nobody really knows," says a kidney expert at the University of Pennsylvania.

Myth No. 2: Drinking Lots of Water Helps Clear Out Toxins (毒素)

The kidneys filter toxins from our bloodstreams. Then the toxins clear through the urine. The question is, does drinking extra water each day improve the function of the kidneys? Experts said, in fact, drinking large amounts of water surprisingly tends to reduce the kidney's ability to function as a filter. It's a subtle decline, but definite.

Myth No. 3: Lots of Water Equals Healthier Skin

The body is already 60 percent water. So, if you take a 200-pound man, he's 120 pounds of water. Adding a few extra glasses of water each day has limited effect. It's such a tiny part of what's in the body. One study published in 2007 on the cosmetic benefit of drinking water suggests that 500 ml of water increases capillary blood flow in the skin. "But it's unclear whether these changes are clinically significant."

Myth No. 4: Drinking Extra Water Leads to Weight Loss

A more accurate statement may be: Drinking water is a helpful tool for dieters. Water is a great strategy for dieters because it has no calories, so you can keep your mouth busy without food and get the sense of satisfaction. But water is not magical. Other zero-calorie options such as diet sodas are fine, too.

Myth No. 5: It's Easy to Get Dehydrated (脱水) during an Exercise

Dehydration sets in when a person has lost 2 percent of his or her body weight. So for a 200-pound man, this means losing 4 pounds of water. Marathon runners, bikers and hikers all need to recognize the signs of dehydration. It is also obvious that individuals in hot, dry climates have increased need for water. The American College of Sports Medicine recommends that athletes drink 16 ounces of fluids a couple of hours before starting sports practice. But for a stroll in the park, no water bottle is necessary.

Expert's advice: Just drink when you're thirsty.

- According to the passage, drinking large amounts of water can _____.
A. help to filter toxins from our bloodstreams B. make our skin look healthier
C. help people to lose weight D. reduce the function of kidney as filter

50. According to the context, the underlined word “dieters” refers to _____.
A. drinks which contain low or no calories B. those heavy people who have a lot of fat
C. those people who want to lose weight D. the senses of satisfaction of mouth
51. For a marathon runner, he should _____.
A. drink eight glasses of water each day
B. drink lots of water to improve the function of kidney
C. not lose 4 pounds of water during the running
D. drink 16 ounces of fluids a few hours before running
52. What is the main idea of this passage?
A. The principles of drinking water. B. The misconceptions of drinking water.
C. The benefits of drinking water. D. The harm of drinking water.

D

Old people are always saying that the young are not what they were. The same comment is made from generation to generation and it is always true. It has never been truer than it is today. The young are better educated. They have a lot more money to spend and enjoy more freedom. They grow up more quickly and are not so dependent on their parents. They think more for themselves and do not blindly accept the ideals of their elders. Events which the older generation remembers vividly are only past history. This is as it should be. Every new generation is different from the one that preceded it.

The old always assume that they know best for the simple reason that they have been around a bit longer. They don't like to feel that their values are being questioned or threatened. And this is precisely what the young are doing. They are questioning the ideas of their elders and disturbing their complacency (自满). Office hours, for instance, are nothing more than enforced slavery. Wouldn't people work best if they were given complete freedom and responsibility? And what about clothing? Who said that all the men in the world should wear drab grey suits? Why have the older generation so often used violence to solve their problems? Why are they so unhappy and guilt-ridden in their personal lives? Why do they have strong desire to gather more and more material possessions? Haven't the old lost touch with all that is important in life?

These are not questions the older generation can ignore. Their record over the past forty years or so hasn't been exactly spotless (没有污点的). Traditionally, the young have turned to their elders for guidance. Today, the situation might be different. The old — if they are prepared to admit it — could learn a thing or two from their children. One of the biggest lessons they could learn is that enjoyment is not “sinful” (有罪的). Enjoyment is a principle one could apply to all aspects of life. It is surely not wrong to enjoy your work and enjoy your leisure. It is surely not wrong to live in the present rather than in the past or future. This emphasis on the present is only to be expected because the young have grown up under the shadow of the bomb. This is their glorious heritage.

53. Which of the following features in the young is NOT mentioned?
A. Better educated. B. More money and freedom.
C. Independence. D. Hard work.
54. What do the young dislike most?
A. Values. B. The assumption of the elders.
C. Obedience. D. Conventional ideas.
55. Why do the young stress on the present?
A. They have grown up under the shadow of the bomb.
B. They dislike the past.
C. They think the present world is the best.
D. They are afraid of destruction.
56. What can the old learn from the young generation?
A. Enjoyment is not sinful. B. People should have more leisure time.
C. Men might enjoy life. D. One should enjoy one's work.

E

A few days ago I asked my sons' governess (女家庭教师) Julia to come into my study. “Be seated, Julia,” I said, “Let's settle our accounts. I guess you most likely need some money, but maybe you're too polite to mention it. Now then, we agreed on thirty dollars a month ...”
“Forty.”
“No, thirty. I made a note of it. I always pay our governess thirty. Well, um, you've been here two months, so ...”
“Two months and five days.”
“Exactly two months. I made a special note of it. That means you have sixty dollars coming to you. Take off nine Sundays ... you know you didn't work with Tom on Sundays, you only took walks. And three holidays ...” Julia was biting her finger nail nervously, her face red, but not a word.

“Three holidays, therefore take off twelve dollars. Four days Tom was sick and there were no lessons, as you were occupied only with Dick. Three days you had a toothache and my wife gave you permission not to work after lunch. Twelve and seven — nineteen. Take nineteen off ... that leaves ... hmm ... forty one dollars. Correct?”

Julia's left eye reddened with tears welling up. Her chin trembled; she coughed nervously and blew her nose, but still not a word.

“Around New Year's Day you broke a teacup and a saucer; take off two dollars. The cup cost more, it was a treasure of the family, but forget it. When didn't I take a loss! Then, due to your neglect (疏忽), Tom climbed a tree and tore his jacket; take away ten. Also due to your carelessness the maid stole Dick's shoes. You ought to watch everything! You get paid for

it. So, that means five more dollars off. The tenth of January I gave ten dollars.”
“You didn't,” sobbed Julia.
“But I made a note of it.”
“Well ... if you say so.”
“Take twenty seven from forty one — that leaves fourteen.”
Both her eyes were filled with tears. Beads of sweat stood on the thin pretty little nose. Poor girl!
“Only once was I given any money,” she whispered, her voice trembling, “and that was by your wife. Three dollars, nothing more.”

“Really? You see now, and I didn't know that! Take three from fourteen, leaves eleven. Here's your money, my dear. Three, three, three, one and one. Here it is!”
I handed her eleven dollars. She took them and pocketed them.
“Merci (法语:谢谢).” she whispered.
I jumped to my feet and started pacing the room. I was overcome with anger. “For what, this ‘merci’?” I asked.
“For the money.”
“But you know I've cheated you, robbed you! I have actually stolen from you! Why this ‘merci’?”

“In my other places they didn't give me anything at all.”
“They didn't give you anything? No wonder! I played a little joke on you, a cruel lesson, just to teach you. I'm going to give you all the eighty dollars! Here they are in the envelope all ready for you ... Is it really possible to be so spineless (懦弱)? Why didn't you protest? Why were you silent? Is it possible in this world to be without teeth and claws — to be such a fool?”
Embarrassed, she smiled. And I could read her expression. “It is possible.”
I asked her pardon for the cruel lesson and, to her great surprise, gave her the eighty dollars. She murmured her little “merci” several times and went out. I looked after her and thought, “How easy it is to crush the weak in this world!”

57. While talking to Julia, the writer expected from her _____.
A. a protest B. gratitude C. obedience D. an explanation
58. What shocked the writer was Julia's _____.
A. nervousness in front of her boss B. acceptance of injustice
C. shyness when talking about money D. reluctance to express herself
59. The writer said, “Is it possible in this world to be without teeth and claws?” He was actually telling the governess _____.
A. to be more aggressive B. to be more careful in her work
C. to protect her right D. to live independently
60. At the end of the story, the writer said “How easy it is to crush the weak in this world!” to show _____.
A. his understanding of Julia's anxiety
B. his worry about Julia's future
C. his concern on the living condition of working-class people
D. his sympathy for the mental state of those exploited

第二节: Hu Yue, Ruan Peifeng, Green, Pan Fei 和 John 各自打算找一份实习工作。阅读第 61—65 题中的个人情况说明和 A 到 F 六个公司的实习岗位介绍, 选出符合个人需要的最佳选项。选项中有一项是多余选项。

61. Hu Yue, a senior student in Beijing Technology and Business University, majors in mechanical engineering. She is very fluent in English, and her second foreign language is German. Besides she is also proficient in MS office software. She is now seeking internship (实习) relevant to engineering field.
62. Having studied Business Economics in Australia for almost two years, Ruan Peifeng has a good command of English. He once managed the international trade relationship between a Chinese transformer producer and a German buyer, and is quite skillful at dealing with personal relationships.
63. Green, a native German, is now pursuing his master's degree in Wuppertal University. He is a hard worker, team player, and fast learner. He has excellent organizational skills and is especially good at working with people with diverse background.
64. Pan Fei, an English major in Beijing Foreign Languages University, is excellent in his studies. He has spent all of his time learning and refining his English, hoping he can reach the level of native English speakers. Now he wants to find an internship in a translation agency to put his studies into practice.
65. John, a native English speaker, is now studying marketing in China. Having lived in Beijing for more than three years, he already speaks very good Chinese and totally merges into Chinese culture. He would like to obtain an internship in an international company of the marketing sector.

A

EuroSinoSourcing Ltd.

- Work as Management Assistant in China
- Support the management developing operating strategies and measures to optimize processes
- Project-oriented market researches
- Attend fairs (展览会), quality controls and inspections of factories

B

SIEMENS Ltd. China PTD M

- Support our Marketing team
- Excellent English and intercultural communication skills
- Strong motivation
- Confident with Microsoft Office
- Ability to work flexibly on a tight schedule

C

SML (Shanghai) Translation & Consulting Co., Ltd.

- Bachelor's degree or above
- Excellent English in both spoken and written form, preferably native English speaker
- Very high attention to detail
- Able to work under very high pressure and deliver quality results
- Experience with the media industry is a plus (优势)

E

Volkswagen Group China

- Engineering related studies
- Basic skills in VBA and MS-Office
- Excellent command of both spoken and written English and German (native Chinese Speaker is preferred)
- Self-driven, entrepreneurial (进取的, 有事业心的) spirit, good health
- Strong ability to work independently and highly reliably
- Working/internship experience in automotive (汽车) companies would be a plus

D

German Industry and Commerce Guangzhou (AHK Guangzhou)

- Be fluent in English
- Be a current student or recent graduate of a business, economics and/or political science degree
- Have good knowledge of Microsoft Office and some experience with editing software
- Be able to multitask, work to strict deadlines and effectively communicate with both external and internal clients

F

German Industry and Commerce (Taicang) Co. Ltd. Shanghai Branch

- Bachelor's degree or above
- Native German or English speaker
- Good inter-personal communication skills
- A strong interest in China and its economy
- Very good organisational skills
- Ability to work in a team and to blend in an international environment
- Some form of experience with the publishing industry is a plus

第 II 卷

第三部分: 写作

第一节: 短文改错

下面短文中有 10 处语法错误, 请在有错误的地方增加、删除或修改某个单词。

增加: 在缺词处加一个漏字符号 (A), 并在其下面写上该加的词。

删除: 把多余的词用斜线 (\) 画掉。

修改: 在错的词下画一横线, 并在该词下面写上修改后的词。

注意: 1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改 10 处, 多者 (从 11 处起) 不计分。

A new countryside will appearance in China. There will be more new farmers with the basic

knowledge in science and technology, laws and management. Much farming techniques will have

been modernized. With the help of scientists, farmers would use the later technologies to increase

agricultural product without harm the environment. As a result, the yearly income of the farmers

will increased and their housing conditions will be improved like well. People there will enjoy a

clean, tidy and their orderly environment. Besides, the government will provide free compulsory

educated for rural kids and also perfect medical care system for farmers.

第二节: 书面表达

目前, 不少人在写作与交流中喜欢使用网络语言, 如 3Q、PK 等。有人对网络语言的使用持肯定观点, 有人则持否定观点。请以 “Net Language, a Curse or a Blessing?” 为题, 按照以下要点写一篇英语短文。

1. 支持使用网络语言: 生动形象、简洁幽默;
2. 反对使用网络语言: 令人费解、语言混乱;
3. 我的看法及理由。

注意: 1. 词数: 100—120, 短文开头已给出 (不计词数);

2. 参考词汇: ridiculous 荒诞的。

Net Language, a Curse or a Blessing?

Net language is very popular among the youth.