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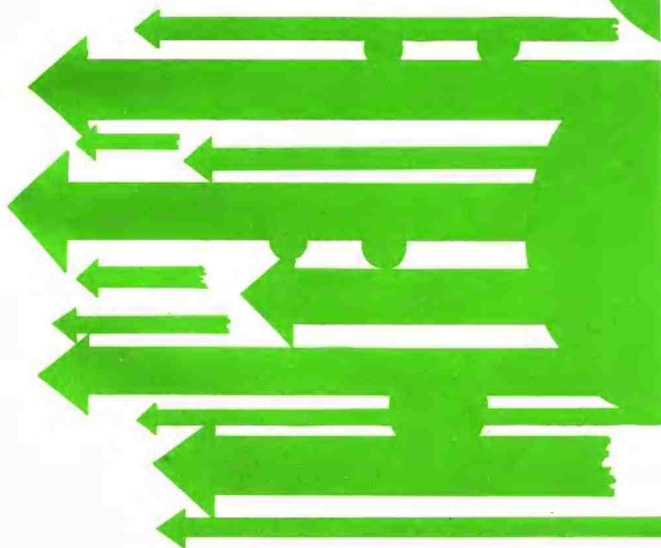
'97 高考英语冲刺

# 英语测试题集

●主审 任惠珍

●主编 雒丽 林岳环 王春民

大连理工大学出版社



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# 英语测试题集

主 审 任惠珍

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## 前 言

根据国家教委考试中心决定,从1996年开始高考题型将有重大变化,这种变化总的特点为:增加主观题的分量,减少客观题的分量。

1997年高考迫在眉睫,为了帮助广大考生适应新的高考英语题型,在考前的有限时间里尽快熟悉和适应高考试题的新变化、新要求,取得高分,我们组织了由多年任教高三英语、教学经验丰富的英语教师组成的编写组,编写了该书。该书紧扣1996年英语高考大纲,并覆盖大纲所有的考点,其题型、题量、难易度均与1996年高考完全一致。此书预见性强,模拟试题标准,中题率高。内容包含三个部分:测试题12套,并附有参考答案及注释。每套题分为客观题与主观题两部分,满分150分,测试时间为120分钟。考生通过完成这12套试题,可以逐渐提高应试能力和解题技巧,增强高考成功的信心。

在本书编写过程中,得到宋金萍同志的帮助,在此表示感谢。

由于时间仓促,书中不当之处在所难免,恳请各位专家学者不吝赐教。

编 者

1996年11月

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# Test 1

## 第 I 卷 (95 分)

### I. 单项填空 (共 25 小题, 计分 25)

A) 从 A, B, C, D 中找出其划线部分与所给单词的划线部分读音相同的选项。

- |              |              |               |            |               |
|--------------|--------------|---------------|------------|---------------|
| 1. practised | A. pushed    | B. planned    | C. planted | D. praised    |
| 2. grand     | A. demand    | B. telegraph  | C. admire  | D. package    |
| 3. honeydew  | A. few       | B. threw      | C. flew    | D. grew       |
| 4. unless    | A. telescope | B. department | C. fever   | D. technology |
| 5. mean      | A. bread     | B. leave      | C. breath  | D. break      |

B) 从 A, B, C, D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的正确答案。

6. These students came here not to study but \_\_\_\_.
- A. enjoy themselves                      B. to enjoy them  
C. enjoying themselves                  D. to enjoy themselves
7. It's important not \_\_\_\_ the bare wires; it's \_\_\_\_.
- A. to touch; dangerous                  B. to touch; in danger  
C. touching; dangerous                  D. touching; in danger
8. I would have bought the TV set, but I \_\_\_\_ enough money.
- A. had no                      B. had had no                      C. had not                      D. had not had
9. If you want to learn English well, you should speak more both in class and out of class, \_\_\_\_.
- A. in my opinions    B. in my opinion    C. to my opinion    D. by my opinion
10. You'll be late for the concert \_\_\_\_ you start right now.
- A. unless                      B. if                      C. until                      D. before
11. The owner \_\_\_\_ a notice 'ON SALE' on the wall. He wanted to get rid of all his old things.
- A. put down                      B. put up                      C. put in                      D. put away
12. —Merry Christmas!  
—Thank you, and \_\_\_\_.
- A. God bless you    B. may you be the same    C. the same to you    D. you same
13. The boy \_\_\_\_ on the ground \_\_\_\_ that he had \_\_\_\_ the money on the desk.
- A. lay; lied; lay    B. lying; lied; lain    C. lies; laid; lain    D. lying; lied; laid
14. For some reason, the sports in Asian Games are \_\_\_\_ those in Olympic Games.
- A. not same like    B. same as    C. all the same like    D. not all the same as
15. —It's so kind of you to give me a ride to the railway station.

— \_\_\_\_.

- A. Not at all; it was a pleasure      B. It doesn't matter  
C. Never mind      D. Don't mention

16. Mr. Zhang gave the text-books to all the pupils except \_\_\_\_ who had already taken them.

- A. those      B. ones      C. some      D. the others

17. He lifted the heavy box with his greatest \_\_\_\_ he had ever made.

- A. strength      B. effort      C. power      D. force

18. With flowers and trees \_\_\_\_ everywhere, the city took on a new look.

- A. to be planted      B. being planted      C. planting      D. planted

19. We found that the plane \_\_\_\_ when we got to the airport.

- A. already took off      B. had already taken off  
C. was already taking off      D. was already taken off

20. Could you tell me \_\_\_\_ to fly from Chicago to New York?

- A. it costs how much      B. how much does it cost  
C. how much costs it      D. how much it costs

21. —Will three people be enough?

—Another three \_\_\_\_.

- A. will fine      B. will cover      C. will do      D. will be

22. Every means \_\_\_\_ but without much result.

- A. have been tried      B. has been tried      C. have tried      D. has tried

23. The secretary worked late into night, \_\_\_\_ a long speech for the president.

- A. to prepare      B. preparing      C. prepared      D. was preparing

24. The child was \_\_\_\_ to open the refrigerator door.

- A. hardly tall enough      B. barely enough tall  
C. tall barely enough      D. enough barely tall

25. \_\_\_\_ the water-colour pencil, the boy set out \_\_\_\_ a picture.

- A. Given; painting      B. Giving; to paint  
C. To give; painting      D. Given; to paint

## I. 完形填空 (共 25 题, 计分 25)

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从 26~50 题所给的四个选项中, 选出最佳答案。

"Mr. Johnson tells me 26 you would like to learn about the work of a reporter," the editor said. "Well, a 27 is the eyes and ears of his newspaper. You couldn't have a newspaper 28 reporters. It's the news that reporters write that 29 the columns of the paper. We all have to be 30 to write about anything that may happen; we 31 have to write about what 32 on in the police courts one day and about earthquakes, floods and 33 disasters; 34 we may have 35 meet a famous film star in the morning and a member of the government in the afternoon. 36 we may talk to a big industrialist who has 37 opened a large factory and 38 visit an artist 39 work is being exhibited. The work is 40 the same, yet there's one thing that must always 41 the same. Do you

know what that is? You have to write a 42 and correct 43 of whoever and 44 it is you have seen. It does not 45 what your own political ideas are; for example, I have to report speeches by politicians I may disagree 46, even dislike, yet I must never 47 my feelings to appear 48 what I write about them. It is pleasant and interesting 49. I have done it for thirty years and wouldn't change it for 50.

- |                   |              |               |                 |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 26. A. that       | B. what      | C. whether    | D. which        |
| 27. A. person     | B. reporter  | C. publisher  | D. job          |
| 28. A. from       | B. beyond    | C. without    | D. among        |
| 29. A. builds     | B. attracts  | C. interests  | D. fills        |
| 30. A. prepared   | B. pleased   | C. productive | D. professional |
| 31. A. may        | B. could     | C. must       | D. should       |
| 32. A. holds      | B. goes      | C. keeps      | D. depends      |
| 33. A. important  | B. dead      | C. harmful    | D. natural      |
| 34. A. therefore  | B. otherwise | C. or         | D. for          |
| 35. A. to         | B. for       | C. with       | D. in           |
| 36. A. Then       | B. When      | C. So         | D. Although     |
| 37. A. never      | B. yet       | C. just       | D. ever         |
| 38. A. later      | B. late      | C. recent     | D. before       |
| 39. A. which      | B. whose     | C. whom       | D. that         |
| 40. A. always     | B. never     | C. just       | D. generally    |
| 41. A. appear     | B. operate   | C. remain     | D. function     |
| 42. A. large      | B. long      | C. funny      | D. fair         |
| 43. A. account    | B. answer    | C. way        | D. announce     |
| 44. A. whatever   | B. where     | C. how        | D. whenever     |
| 45. A. show       | B. care      | C. explain    | D. matter       |
| 46. A. to         | B. with      | C. about      | D. on           |
| 47. A. allow      | B. cause     | C. forbid     | D. keep         |
| 48. A. in         | B. on        | C. within     | D. at           |
| 49. A. article    | B. report    | C. work       | D. feeling      |
| 50. A. everything | B. anything  | C. something  | D. nothing      |

■. 阅读理解 (共 25 小题, 计分 45)

A) 阅读下列短文, 并做每篇后面的题目。从四个选项中, 选出能回答所提问题或完成所给句子的最佳答案。(共 20 小题, 计分 40)

Passage 1

We cannot feel speed. But our senses let us know that we are moving. We see things moving past us and feel that we are being shaken.

We can feel acceleration(加快), an increase in speed. But we notice it for only a short time. For instance, we feel it during the take-off of an aeroplane.

We feel the plane's acceleration because our bodies do not gain speed as fast as the plane does. It seems that something is pushing us back against the seat. Actually, our bodies are



trying to stay in the same place while the plane is carrying us forward.

Soon the plane reaches a steady speed. Then, because there is no longer any change in speed, the feeling of forward motion stops.

51. How can we tell that we are moving?

- A. Watching things move past. B. Feeling the speed.  
C. Feeling ourselves being shaken. D. Both A and C.

52. When does the feeling of forward motion stop?

- A. The plane stops climbing. B. The plane lands.  
C. There is no longer a change in speed. D. We begin to feel speed.

53. What is the main idea of this talk?

- A. Speed and Acceleration. B. Speed and Body Motion.  
C. Plane and Its Speed. D. The Relationship Between Speed and Acceleration.

### Passage 2

The world is not only hungry, it is also thirsty for water. This may seem strange to you, since nearly 75 percent of the earth's surface is covered with water. But about 97 percent of this huge amount is sea water, or salt water. Man can only drink and use the other 3 percent—the fresh water that comes from rivers, lakes, underground and other sources. But, unfortunately, some of it has been polluted and is unfit for drinking. However, as things stand today, this small amount of fresh water is still enough for us. But our need for water is increasing rapidly—almost day by day. Only if we take steps to deal with this problem now can we avoid a severe worldwide water shortage later on. So we all have to learn how to stop wasting our precious water.

One of the first steps we should take is to develop ways of reusing water. Today in most large cities water is used only once and then discharged (排出). But it is possible to pipe water that has been used to a purifying (纯净的) plant, and then it can be used again.

But even if every large city purified and reused its water, we still would not have enough. Where could we turn next? Did I hear someone say “to the oceans”? I think that's a possible answer. All we'd have to do is to remove the salt. This way is already in use in many parts of the world.

54. In the first line of the passage “the world” means \_\_\_\_.

- A. people in general B. all living things C. the earth D. the universe

55. All the fresh water \_\_\_\_.

- A. is good enough to be used  
B. can not be used by man, as some of it has been polluted  
C. is polluted and can't be used D. comes from oceans, rivers, and lakes

56. Which of the following statements cannot explain why we are not able to use all of the earth's water?

- A. Only a small percentage of it is fit for drinking. B. Some of it has been polluted.  
C. About 97 percent of it is sea water. D. Fresh water is still enough for us to use.

57. To avoid worldwide water shortage in the future, the writer suggests in this passage that \_\_\_\_.

- A. we invent ways of increasing rainfall
- B. we cut off our amount of water
- C. we develop ways of reusing water and utilizing sea water
- D. we reduce the number of factories requiring the use of large amount of water

### Passage 3

Last time I was at an airport. I was between planes and I had to make an important phone call and I looked around. All the phones that I could see were busy. So I waited in line and waited and waited. I couldn't help listening to the old man's conversation.

It was kind of funny because he was talking to his wife. He was talking about his trip. And he said that he was having a good time and he talked about the weather and he asked about the weather back there. And all the time he was talking, he was eating a sandwich and drinking coffee.

This went on and on, and I really was getting impatient because this phone call I had to make was important. And maybe I waited there for twenty minutes. And finally the guy bung up and turned around because he had seen me standing there and he said, "Well, I'm sorry that I took so long on the phone, but I was having dinner with my wife."

58. What didn't the old man do on the phone?

- A. He talked about the weather.
- B. He asked about the weather back home.
- C. He talked about his trip.
- D. He asked about his wife's health.

59. Why did the old man talk so long?

- A. He had some important thing to tell his wife.
- B. He didn't realize somebody was waiting.
- C. He was supposed to have dinner with his wife.
- D. He had to repeat what he said on the phone.

60. Which of the following statements is not true?

- A. The speaker was very impatient.
- B. The old man apologized for taking much time.
- C. The old man was eating and drinking when he talked on the phone.
- D. The speaker failed to make a phone call at the airport.

### Passage 4

Daniel Defoe wrote the story of Robinson Crusoe suggested by the experience of Alexander Selkirk, a Scottish sailor who quarreled with his captain and at his own request was set on an island 300 miles off the coast of Chile. There he managed to survive for five years. Rescued (拯救) and brought back to England, he became a nine days' wonder, and Defoe went to Bristol to talk with the man. He thought over the story for seven years. By that time Selkirk, the crude rude sailor, had become the resourceful, courageous Robinson Crusoe. Thousands of imagined details gave the tale the illusion (典故) of reality. Defoe was the first author to use this method and none since has ever used it more masterfully.

61. Daniel Defoe wrote Robinson Crusoe \_\_\_\_.

- A. according to his own experience.      B. out of his imagination  
C. according to the experience of Alexander Selkirk  
D. at the request of Alexander Selkirk
62. By "a nine days' wonder" the author means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a person of wonderful power  
B. a person who arouses great interest for a short time  
C. a person whose interest lasts only for a short time  
D. a person who arouses great interest for a long time
63. Defoe began to write Robinson Crusoe \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. seven years after he had talked with Selkirk      B. when he was seventy years old  
C. as soon as he heard of Selkirk's adventure  
D. on an uninhabited (无人居住的) island
64. Which of the following statements is true according to this passage?  
A. Alexander Selkirk suggested Defoe to write the story of Robinson Crusoe.  
B. Defoe took a great interest in Alexander Selkirk's adventure.  
C. Alexander Selkirk was forced to live on an uninhabited island for a long time.  
D. Alexander Selkirk became a resourceful, courageous sailor after he came back to England.
65. The details of the story of Robinson Crusoe are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. omitted      B. written entirely under the guidance of the sailor  
C. based on Selkirk's real life story      D. written as if they had really happened

#### Passage 5

The market is a concept. If you are growing tomatoes in your backyard for sale you are producing for the market. You might sell some to your neighbor and some to the manager of the local supermarket. But in either case, you are producing for the market. Your efforts are being directed by the market. If people stop buying tomatoes, you will stop producing them.

If you take care of a sick person to earn money, you are producing for the market. If your father is a steelworker or a truck driver or a doctor or a grocer, he is producing goods or service for the market.

When you spend your income, you are buying things from the market. You may spend money in stores, supermarkets, gas stations and restaurants. Still you are buying from the market. When the local grocer hires you to drive the delivery truck, he is buying your labor in the labor market.

The market may seem to be something abstract. But for each person or business who is making and selling something, it's very real. If nobody buys your tomatoes, it won't be long before you get the message. The market is telling you something. It's telling you that you are using energies and resources in doing something the market doesn't want you to do.

66. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?  
 A. Selling and Buying                      B. Everything You Do Is Producing for the Market  
 C. What Is the Market?                      D. What the Market Can Do for You?
67. All of the following acts are producing for the market except \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. working in a bank                      B. attending a night school  
 C. printing a book                      D. growing beans for sale
68. You are buying from the market when you \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. drive to the seaside for a holiday                      B. dine at a restaurant  
 C. borrow a book from the library                      D. look after your children
69. The word "real" in the last paragraph may most probably mean \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. concrete                      B. important                      C. serious                      D. true
70. In what way is the market very real for each person or business who is making and selling something?  
 A. It helps you save money.                      B. It provides you with everything you need.  
 C. It tells you what to produce.                      D. It tells you how to grow tomatoes.
- B) 阅读下面的对话, 掌握其大意, 然后从 A, B, C, D, E, F, G 中, 选出五个答案, 分别填入会话 71~75 的空白处, 使会话意义完整。(共 5 题, 每题计 1 分)
- A: Hello, Old England Restaurant. 71 ?  
 B: Yes, I'd like to book a table for tonight.  
 A: Yes, sir. 72 ?  
 B: Eight o'clock.  
 A: Certainly, sir. 73 ?  
 B: There are ten of us.  
 A: Ten of you! We don't usually accept large parties.  
 B: 74 , but we are regular customers.  
 A: 75 , sir?  
 B: Richard Burton.  
 A: Mr. Burton. That'll be all right. We'll put two tables together.  
 A. What is your name, please                      B. For how many people  
 C. Can I help you                      D. What time                      E. Sure                      F. I know                      G. Ok

## 第 II 卷 (55 分)

### IV. 单词拼写 (共 10 小题, 计分 10)

阅读下列各句, 掌握其大意, 然后根据上下文的意义, 在空白处填上适当的单词。

76. I had a slight        on the way to work this morning.  
 77. Father was so tired that he fell        shortly after he lay on the couch.  
 78. Time is too limited for everyone to have a        to speak at the meeting.

79. One of our oldest \_\_\_\_\_ (报社) had to go out of business because of low sales.
80. It has been a \_\_\_\_\_ that Mr. Green and Miss White will be married in May.
81. We should learn from his spirit of utter (无条件的) d \_\_\_\_\_ to others without any thought of self.
82. In our o \_\_\_\_\_ it is necessary to spend all this money on the new computer.
83. You can't a \_\_\_\_\_ English poetry unless you understand its rhythm (韵律).
84. The religious people have b \_\_\_\_\_ in God and they keep the beliefs of the Christian church.
85. After his g \_\_\_\_\_ from Oxford University, he went to the front to serve in the army.

V. 短文改错 (共 10 小题, 计 15)

此题要求对一段文章改错。先对每一行作出判断是对还是错。如果是对的, 在该行右边的横线上划一个勾(✓); 如果有错误(每行不会多于一个错误), 则按情况改错如下:

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

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

此行错一个词: 在错词下划一横线, 在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

A good memory is great help in learning a language. Everybndy 86. \_\_\_\_\_  
learns his own language by remembering that he hears when he 87. \_\_\_\_\_  
is a small child. Some children as boys and girls don't live 88. \_\_\_\_\_  
in their own country, and they seem to learn two languages 89. \_\_\_\_\_  
almost as easy as one. In school it is not so easy to learn a 90. \_\_\_\_\_  
foreign language because of students have so little time for it 91. \_\_\_\_\_  
and then they are busy with their lessons as well. 92. \_\_\_\_\_

A man's mind is rather like a camera hut it takes photos  
not only on what we see in our everyday life but also of 93. \_\_\_\_\_  
what that we feel, hear, smell and taste. When we take a real 94. \_\_\_\_\_  
photo by a camera, we can keep a picture forever in our minds. 95. \_\_\_\_\_

VI. 书面表达 (计 30)

在国庆节期间, 你校团委组织高二同学到北京去游玩。假如你是班长, 请根据下面的内容拟一份口头通知稿。

1. 时间: 9月28日下午2时在大连港集合, 3点坐船到天津, 从天津坐火车到北京, 10月3日坐火车返回。

2. 参观内容: 北京历史博物馆, 万里长城。

3. 欢迎大家踊跃参加, 去的学生, 请于今晚5点前到教师办公室报名。

4. 北京是一个古老的城市, 大家一定玩的愉快。

注: 1. 通知用英语写, 约80~120个词左右, 意思、语句要连贯。

2. 通知只需把要点讲清楚, 不要把说明部分逐条译成英语。

3. 发通知时间是1995年9月26日。

## Test 2

### 第 I 卷 (95 分)

#### I. 单项填空 (共 25 小题, 计分 25)

A) 从 A, B, C, D 中找出其划线部分与所给单词划线部分读音相同的选项。

1. violin      A. biology      B. noise      C. diary      D. idiom
2. cause      A. cecertainly      B. carriage      C. celebrate      D. century
3. throat      A. coat      B. broad      C. loose      D. cloud
4. stomach      A. chemical      B. Chinese      C. chair      D. cheerful
5. first      A. virtue      B. hire      C. wire      D. fire

B) 从 A, B, C, D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的正确答案。

6. Not until the early years of the 19th century \_\_\_\_\_ what heat is.  
A. didn't I realize      B. did I realize      C. I didn't realize      D. I realized
7. Those tickets will be given to \_\_\_\_\_ comes first.  
A. anyone      B. who      C. whoever      D. whatever
8. They asked me to have a drink with them. I said that it was at least ten years since I \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
A. enjoyed      B. have enjoyed      C. was enjoying      D. have been enjoying
9. If either of you \_\_\_\_\_ a vacation now, we will not be able to finish the work.  
A. take      B. takes      C. will take      D. would take
10. The final victory \_\_\_\_\_ to us.  
A. belongs      B. is belonged      C. is belonging      D. should be belonged
11. His job is to keep the machines \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to repair      B. in repair      C. repair      D. in repairing
12. Weather \_\_\_\_\_, the picnic will be held as scheduled.  
A. should permit      B. permits      C. permitting      D. will permit
13. There were a lot of things \_\_\_\_\_ to ask you, but I was too busy then.  
A. I'd like      B. I should have liked  
C. I would have liked      D. I must have liked
14. We must settle the problem at once, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. How about having a meeting      B. What about to have a meeting  
C. Shall we have the meeting      D. will you have a meeting
15. John suggested \_\_\_\_\_ anything about it until they found out more facts.  
A. not to say      B. not say      C. to say not      D. not saying
16. Anna said in her letter that she'd appreciate \_\_\_\_\_ from you.

- A. to hear      B. having heard      C. hearing      D. to hearing
17. \_\_\_\_\_ the room when the bell rang loudly enough to wake the dead.  
A. Hardly had I entered      B. Hardly I had entered  
C. Hardly did I enter      D. I hardly entered
18. The good opportunity given by the change was only too good \_\_\_\_\_ by anyone.  
A. not to grab      B. to grab      C. not to be grabbed      D. to be grabbed
19. \_\_\_\_\_, the students stood up and left the room.  
A. Complete the test      B. The test now completing  
C. Before the bell rang      D. Having completed the test
20. We feel certain \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. that he is capable (有能力的), he will succeed and that you will be proud of him  
B. that he is capable, he will succeed and you will be proud of him  
C. he is capable, that he will succeed and that you will be proud of him  
D. that he is capable, that he will succeed, and that you will be proud of him
21. On his way back home, he found his wallet \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to miss      B. missing      C. miss      D. missed
22. Yesterday afternoon there was a football match between our two classes. The score was 3-4; we were only \_\_\_\_\_ beaten.  
A. slightly      B. nearly      C. narrowly      D. closely
23. He stood in front of the judge, \_\_\_\_\_ his head.  
A. hung      B. being hung      C. hanging      D. hang
24. Staying in a hotel costs \_\_\_\_\_ renting a room in a dormitory for a week.  
A. twice more than      B. as much twice as  
C. twice as much as      D. as much twice
25. I would rather you \_\_\_\_\_ me a new one instead of having the old one repaired as you did.  
A. gave      B. should give      C. had given      D. give

# II. 完形填空 (共 25 题, 计分 25)

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从 26~50 题所给的四个选项中, 选出最佳答案。

During the whole of a dark, cloudy day near the end of the year I had been 26 my horse along the country roads 27 little life or beauty. 28 evening fell, I found myself within view of the house of Usher. I do not know why, but my first sight of it 29 my heart heavy. I stopped my horse 30 the edge of the black and quiet lake 31 lay beside the building. 32 down into the water, I saw a reflection of the dark old house and the dying trees 33 it. There was something in that reflection that 34 fear to my heart, though I could not tell what 35.

I looked up at the old house itself, which was made 36 stone. None of the walls had fallen, but many stones 37 to be loose. These 38 to be a break in the front of the building, 39 down the wall from the top until it 40 lost in the dark waters of the lake.

I had come 41 visit a childhood friend, Roderick Usher. I 42 him for many

years, and I knew very little about him. But he had written me a letter, 43 me to come. He was sick in body 44 in mind, and he wanted to see me, his best and oldest friend. I could not refuse. But now, something about the house frightened me. The room 45 my friend met me 46 almost dark, but I could see that he had changed very much since our last meeting many years 47. He looked ill, and there was a wild look in his eyes. He was nervous... he would be active for a few moments and then suddenly he would be very quiet. He told me that he had a family illness 48 could not be cured.

The worst part was his fear of everything. The light hurt his eyes, and even a small noise filled him 49 fear. Most of all he was afraid 50 dying. Fear had become part of his life.

- |                    |                  |                 |                        |
|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| 26. A. rode        | B. ridden        | C. riding       | D. ride                |
| 27. A. with        | B. to            | C. by           | D. for                 |
| 28. A. On the      | B. When          | C. In the       | D. Towards             |
| 29. A. got         | B. made          | C. put          | D. let                 |
| 30. A. with        | B. at            | C. over         | D. under               |
| 31. A. who         | B. in which      | C. by whom      | D. that                |
| 32. A. Looked      | B. Looking       | C. Seeing       | D. Saw                 |
| 33. A. on          | B. around        | C. for          | D. in                  |
| 34. A. brought     | B. caused        | C. produced     | D. formed              |
| 35. A. was it      | B. it used to be | C. it was       | D. should it have been |
| 36. A. with        | B. of            | C. for          | D. by                  |
| 37. A. had been    | B. saw           | C. appeared     | D. were supposed       |
| 38. A. should be   | B. seemed        | C. looking      | D. ought               |
| 39. A. going       | B. went          | C. gone         | D. goes                |
| 40. A. became      | B. was going     | C. was to be    | D. had                 |
| 41. A. to          | B. for           | C. by           | D. at                  |
| 42. A. did not see | B. have not seen | C. had not seen | D. had not been seeing |
| 43. A. asked       | B. to have asked | C. asking       | D. being asked         |
| 44. A. and         | B. or            | C. but          | D. for                 |
| 45. A. that        | B. in that       | C. by which     | D. in which            |
| 46. A. was         | B. were          | C. is           | D. are                 |
| 47. A. up to now   | B. ago           | C. before       | D. past                |
| 48. A. which       | B. what          | C. whichever    | D. it                  |
| 49. A. with        | B. of            | C. for          | D. in                  |
| 50. A. from        | B. to            | C. of           | D. with                |

### III. 阅读理解 (共 25 小题, 计分 45)

A) 阅读下列短文, 并做每篇后面的题目。从四个选项中, 选出能回答所提问题或完成所给句子的最佳答案。(共 20 小题, 计分 40)



### Passage 1

Modern ideas are beginning to influence the Eskimos(爱斯基摩人), but not enough to make much difference to their way of life. They still spend the winter in igloos(圆顶冰屋), the round huts that are built of snow frozen hard. They still travel on sleds that are pulled by dogs. The winter is too cold for hunting, so during that season they live on the stores of seal meat that they have killed in the summer. But seal meat is not the only kind of food that they eat. In summer they hunt bears and reindeer, a type of deer with long branching horns that is used for its milk, meat and skin. They also fish all the year round. The Eskimos who are hunters in summer are fishermen in winter. In winter they make holes in the ice and catch their fish through the holes that they have made. The Eskimos are adaptable. That is why they are able to live in Arctic regions.

51. Which is the main topic of this passage?
- A. Eskimos' way of life has not changed very much.  
B. The Eskimos are adaptable.  
C. Modern ideas are beginning to influence the Eskimo.  
D. Why are the Eskimos able to live in Arctic regions?
52. In winter the Eskimos \_\_\_\_.
- A. shut themselves up in igloos      B. fish by making holes in the ice  
C. hunt seals on ice      D. raise reindeer for its milk
53. The Eskimos are able to live in Arctic regions because \_\_\_\_.
- A. food is abundant there      B. they can endure severe living conditions  
C. they are strong and energetic      D. they have ways to protect themselves from cold

### Passage 2

One day, Mckoy, a famous boxer, was having a drink with a lady friend. A man came up and began to talk to her. He was not a nice man. Mckoy wanted no trouble, so he asked the man to leave. He told the man that he was Kid Mckoy. He thought his name was so well known that there was no need to say more, but the man told him that if he was Kid Mckoy, he was George Washington, the first president of the country. And then he continued to speak in an unpleasant way to the lady. Mckoy hit the man gently, not hard. It was only a light touch, but the man fell to the ground unconscious. Ten minutes later, when he came back to his sense, he called out "That is the real Mckoy", and ran out as quickly as he could.

54. Mckoy asked the man to leave because \_\_\_\_.
- A. the man wanted to have a drink with the lady  
B. he hated the way the man talked to the lady  
C. he knew the man very well      D. he didn't want to talk to anyone else
55. Mckoy told the man that he was the famous boxer, because \_\_\_\_.
- A. he wanted to teach him a good lesson      B. he was very angry with the man's words