

2006



高考冲刺

河北省高考研究中心 编

文科

模拟试卷

2006年

高考冲刺模拟试卷

文科

编写说明

为了便于2006年参加高考的考生备战高考，有效提升考试成绩，河北省高考研究中心特邀请部分长期从事高考研究的科研人员以及教学一线的特级、高级教师，共同精心编写了《2006年高考冲刺模拟试卷》。本试卷根据最新《考试说明》设计题型，与2006年高考完全接轨；选材新颖，实用性强；试题科学、严密、精练。

本试卷按学科编制，每科三套试卷。文科包括语文、数学、英语、政治、历史、地理6科；理科包括语文、数学、英语、物理、化学、生物6科。附赠参考答案一份。

河北省高考研究中心
2006年1月

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2006 年高考冲刺模拟试卷

英语 (一)

说明:

- 一、本试卷共包括三部分, 总分为 150 分。其中第一部分和第二部分为选择题, 包括 65 个小题, 第三部分为非选择题。
- 二、答题前请仔细阅读答题卡上的“注意事项”, 按照“注意事项”的规定答题。一、二部分题目均需答题卡上作答。在本试卷和草稿上作答无效。
- 三、做选择题时, 如需改动, 请用橡皮将原做题涂擦干净, 再选涂其他答案标号。
- 四、考试结束后, 将本试卷与答题卡一并交回。

第一部分 英语知识运用 (共三节, 满分 50 分)

第一节 语音知识 (共 5 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 5 分)

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 找出其画线部分与所给单词的画线部分读音相同的选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

1. advanced

- A. granny B. plant C. equal D. rank

2. adopt

- A. biology B. prove C. motivation D. wonder

3. courage

- A. count B. tough C. youth D. cough

4. pleasure

- A. expression B. musician C. distinguish D. conclusion

5. anxiety

- A. dance B. conscience C. uncle D. beyond

第二节 语法和词汇知识 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

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

6. — It's reported that 21 students were killed in the accident.

- Yes, _____ news came as _____ shock to me.
 A. the; the B. a; a C. the; a D. a; the
7. —How long _____ in Beijing?
 —Just for the weekend. I'll be back next Monday morning.
 A. have you stayed B. are you staying C. did you stay D. do you stay
8. — She always stops to look up a new word while reading.
 —That's _____ she is wrong. She'll never read fluently if she does so.
 A. where B. what C. when D. because
9. It _____ heavily when he got back home, for he was wet all over.
 A. was raining B. must have been raining
 C. must be raining D. rained
10. You'd better _____ on your opinions. The others seem not to have understood you yet.
 A. throw some lights B. explain C. throw some light D. describe
11. — What made her so frustrated?
 —_____ she failed in the examination again.
 A. Because B. As C. That D. Since
12. Have you worked out the problem now that you have borrowed the book from me?
 —I read it, but it didn't really _____.
 A. work B. help C. run D. affect
13. As is known to us all, air is to us _____ water is to fish.
 A. that B. what C. who D. which
14. — What do you think of what he said?
 — Oh, I'm sorry to say that nothing could be _____ from the truth.
 A. further B. nearer C. wrong D. right
15. _____ these facts, it is unwise of you to go there alone at night.
 A. Given B. Giving C. To given D. Give
16. I'm afraid the money he borrowed from his relatives can not _____ the cost of his fees at college.
 A. pay B. cover C. charge D. spend
17. _____ is often the case, we have carried out the plan successfully.
 A. Which B. When C. What D. As

18. —I need some fresh air, so I am going out for a walk.

—_____.

A. You'd better not B. Have fun C. With pleasure D. I am sure

19. —Who is playing basketball on the playground?

—_____ the boys in class 3.

A. There are B. They are C. That is D. It is

20. —Will you go to the movie with me tonight?

—_____.

A. You're very kind B. It's a pleasure C. More or less D. That depends

第三节 完形填空 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

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

In the dining room of my grandfather's house stood a massive grandfather clock. Meals in that dining room were a 21 for four generations to become one. And always that grandfather clock stood like a trusted old family 22, watching over the laughter and gentle kidding that were a part of our lives.

As a child, I was 23 with the old clock. I watched and listened to it during meals. I wondered how at 24 times of the day, that clock would chime three times, six times or more, with a wonderful sound that echoed 25 the house. Year after year, the clock chimed as a part of my memories, a part of my heart.

My grandfather would carefully 26 the clock with a special key each day. That key was magic to me. It 27 the clock ticking and chiming. I remember 28 as my grandfather took the key from his pocket and 29 the hidden door in the old clock. He inserted the key and wound, not too much, nor too little. He never let the clock wind 30 and stop. When 31 grandkids got a little older, he showed us how to open the door to the clock and let us each take a turn winding the key.

Then my beloved grandfather died. It was several days 32 the funeral before I remembered the clock!

"Mama! The clock! We've let it wind down."

The tears flowed freely when I entered the 33 room. The clock stood quiet, not quite

密

封

线

as magnificent 34 my grandfather's special touch. I couldn't 35 to look at it.

Years later, my grandmother gave me the clock and the key. The old house was quiet. No bowls clanging, no laughter over the dinner table, no ticking or chiming of the clock 36 was still. The hands on the clock were 37, a reminder of time slipping away, stopped at the precise (精确) 38 when my grandfather had ceased winding it.

I took the key in my shaking hand and opened the clock door. All of a sudden, I was a child again, watching my grandfather with his silver-white 39 and twinkling blue eyes. I stood, lost in the moment for a long time. Then slowly I inserted the key and wound the clock. It sprang to life. Tick-tock, tick-tock, life and chimes were breathed into the dining room, into the house and into my heart. In the movement of the hands of the clock, my grandfather 40 again.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|
| 21. A. day | B. place | C. party | D. time |
| 22. A. member | B. friend | C. cook | D. servant |
| 23. A. fascinated | B. moved | C. terrified | D. satisfied |
| 24. A. early | B. all | C. different | D. same |
| 25. A. throughout | B. out of | C. into | D. from |
| 26. A. move | B. wind | C. stop | D. open |
| 27. A. continued | B. made | C. let | D. kept |
| 28. A. listening | B. watching | C. waiting | D. seeing |
| 29. A. closed | B. reached | C. opened | D. locked |
| 30. A. up | B. down | C. out | D. in |
| 31. A. our | B. we | C. my | D. many |
| 32. A. before | B. until | C. that | D. after |
| 33. A. dining | B. living | C. waiting | D. bed |
| 34. A. with | B. beyond | C. without | D. in spite of |
| 35. A. hope | B. bear | C. stop | D. dare |
| 36. A. it | B. which | C. all | D. that |
| 37. A. frozen | B. freezing | C. moving | D. broken |
| 38. A. place | B. moment | C. number | D. o'clock |
| 39. A. face | B. nose | C. hands | D. hair |
| 40. A. turned | B. lived | C. shouted | D. disappeared |

第二部分 阅读理解 (共 25 小题。第一节每小题 2 分, 第二节每小题 1 分; 满分 45 分)

第一节 阅读下列短文, 从每小题所给的四个选项 (A、B、C 和 D) 中选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Maggie was very glad that James was not a frequent visitor to the house. In the children's opinion, they had something that they couldn't explain or understand about him and that excited their imagination. He stirred (激起) Maggie's anger, however, so that she often said to her husband, "It's a mercy that the brother of yours doesn't come oftener. "

In fact James came once a year, unexpectedly, around eight o'clock in the evening, and stayed for six hours of close discussion with his brother. His arrival was a signal to the children that their bedtime would be delayed. Not that (倒不是) he ever spoke to them or played with them. He took no notice of them, as if he was unable to see children, at least until the time came for him to go. Indeed, after his first greeting and a careless kiss, James took no notice of Maggie either, except to add, "You'll be getting on with the supper, Maggie. " Such was his regard for her.

Maggie paid him back in her own way. She kept the children up, the four of them, to keep her company, she said, but of course they sang, made a noise and broke the endless sound of James' voice. Very late, they dropped off to sleep in their chairs. Then, when James was about to go, Maggie woke them up, and so more or less forced him to part with four shillings before he left. That gave her some satisfaction, for James, though rich, was unwilling to give or share what he had.

Maggie's children secretly stared at their uncle. They could not forget that he had, in their mother's words, "lost two wives and taken a third." They wondered about those two unfortunate lost ladies. They asked each other what their fate had been, and whether neither could ever be found again. James never brought his third wife with him nor ever mentioned her. The children decided that he must be so afraid of losing her that he never allowed her outside the door.

41. What's the relation between James and Maggie?

A. James was her brother.	B. James was a friend of hers.
C. James was her brother-in-law.	D. They were a married couple.
42. In Maggie's opinion, James was _____.

A. kind-hearted	B. cruel to the children
C. humorous	D. mean and rude
43. Maggie felt pleased when _____.

A. she paid James the money that she owed him	
---	--

- B. James gave some money to the children
C. she had to wake James up to catch his train
D. James thanked her for the nice supper
44. The children did not realize that two of James' wives _____.
A. were dead
B. suffered from loss of memory
C. had run away from him
D. might reappear one day

B

Compassion is a desire within us to help others. With effort, we can translate compassion into actions. An experience last weekend showed me this is true. I work part-time in a supermarket across from a building for the elderly. These old people are our main customers, and it's not hard to lose patience over their slowness. But last Sunday one aged gentleman appeared to teach me a valuable lesson. This untidy man walked up to my register (收款机) with a box of biscuits. He said he was out of cash and asked if we could let him have the food on trust. He promised to repay me the next day.

I couldn't help staring at him. I wondered what kind of person he had been ten or twenty years before and what he would be like if luck had gone his way. I had a hurt in my heart for this kind of human soul, all alone in the world. I told him that I was sorry, but store rules didn't allow me to do so. I felt stupid and unkind saying this. But I valued my job.

Just then, another man, standing behind the first, spoke up. He looked more pitiable. "Charge it to me," was all he said.

What I had been feeling was pity. Pity is soft and safe and easy. Compassion, on the other hand, is caring in action. I thanked the second man but told him that was not allowed either. Then I reached into my pocket and paid for the biscuits myself. I reached into my pocket because these two men had reached into my heart and had taught me compassion.

45. The aged gentleman who wanted to buy the biscuits _____.
A. promised to obey the store rules B. forgot to pay for the biscuits
C. hoped to have the food first and pay later D. could not afford anything
46. The writer thinks that the old gentleman was _____.
A. kind and lucky B. poor and lonely
C. friendly and helpful D. hurt and disappointed
47. The writer acted upon the store rules because _____.
A. he wanted to keep his present job
B. he felt no pity for the old gentleman
C. he considered the old man dishonest
D. he expected someone else to pay for the old man
48. What does the writer learn from his experience?

- A. Wealth is the most important in life.
- B. Compassion is easier than pity.
- C. Compassion is more important than pity.
- D. Obeying the rules is the most important.

49. The writer paid for biscuits bought by the old man because _____.

- A. she was asked to
- B. the rules forbade the second man to pay for them
- C. she was angry with the second man
- D. she was moved by what the second man did

C

Life is difficult. But once we truly understand and accept it, life is no longer difficult.

Most people do not fully see this truth. Instead they complain about their problems and difficulties as if life should be easy. It seems to them that their difficulties represent a special kind of suffering especially forced upon them or else upon their families, their class, or even their nation.

What makes life difficult is that the process of facing and solving problems is a painful one. Problems, depending on their nature, cause in us sadness or loneliness or regret or anger or fear. These are uncomfortable feelings, often as painful as any kind of physical pain. And since life causes an endless series of problems, life is always difficult and is full of pain as well as joy.

Yet it is in this whole process of solving problems that life has its meaning. Problems are the serious test that tells success from failure. When we desire to encourage the growth of the human spirit, we encourage the human ability to solve problems, just as in school we set problem for our children to solve. It is through the pain of meeting and working out problems that we learn. As Benjamin-Franklin said, "Those things that hurt, instruct. " It is for this reason that wise people learn not to fear but to welcome the pain of problems.

50. The main idea of paragraph 3 is that _____.

- A. the writer feels life is easy
- B. most people complain about how hard their lives are
- C. most people feel life is easy
- D. the writer likes to complain about his problems

51. The saying from Benjamin Franklin "Those things that hurt, instruct. " suggests that _____.

- A. pain can not be avoided
- B. we do not learn from experience
- C. pain teaches us important lessons
- D. we don't learn when we are in pain

52. According to the passage, which is NOT true?

- A. Life is not easy. B. Life is full of pain and joy.
C. You can learn lessons from difficulties. D. Problems make people feel happy.

D

One of the best-known sayings must be "Early to bed, early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise." The promises of health, wealth, and wisdom to those who join the teams of the early retirers and risers must be particularly pleasing to many people in our modern society. There is no doubt that one of the greatest concerns of modern man is his health. It is said that in the United States \$200 billion is spent on health care each year. The medical field has grown into such a big business that it employs 4.8 million people and it appears that in many places, more experts are needed to meet the demands of the people who are concerned about their physical well-being.

Much more interest has been shown in preventive medicine in recent years. This is probably due in part to the increasing costs of medical treatment, but the writings of such people as Dr. Kenneth Cooper have also played an important role. In his book AEROBICS, Dr. Cooper communicated his message of the important exercise so effectively that many other authors have followed him, and millions of readers have put on their sports and taken to the highways and by ways of America. A recent study showed that over 17 million people are jogging. Many of them are so serious that they have trained themselves to run the 26 miles and 385 yards of the hard and tiring marathons that are held all over the country. The last time I was in Honolulu, I was amazed to see hundreds of people, young and old, running for their lives, and I discovered many of them had run in the Hawaiian Marathon.

Exercise has also become a major part of conversation. At a dinner party recently, the president of a bank asked me, "You look like a runner. How far do you run each day?" A few days later when I appeared on a national television show, the host suddenly asked me if I was a regular runner. On both occasions the conversation turned to the subject of exercise and I found, as I have found whenever I have traveled recently, that this is a subject on many people's minds. Of course, there are still many people who are less than active about exercise. They appreciate the opinion of Robert M. Hutchins who said, "Whenever the thought of exercise occurs to me, I lie down till it passes."

53. The underlined word "retirers" in paragraph 1 here refer to _____.
A. people who give up their work B. people who have a lot of free time
C. people who go to bed D. people who live in a quiet place
54. Many people take part in marathons because they _____.
A. want to keep fit B. want to be good sportsmen
C. find the marathons very exciting D. love traveling all over the country
55. The two conversations in the last paragraph are used _____.

- A. to show the writer's love for travel
- B. to show people's interest in exercise
- C. to prove that the writer was a good runner
- D. to prove that people are tired of old conversation topics

56. The last paragraph shows that _____.

- A. Robert is by no means a hard-working man
- B. people like to talk about exercise and weather
- C. not everyone enjoys or understands the popular idea of exercise
- D. exercise is so popular that all the people talk about it all the time

E

When Andrew was in his first job several years ago, he thought a lot of difficulties tripped (绊倒) him up.

But he soon discovered that the more he explained how he planned to go on with a project, the less his boss micromanage (控制) him. He was given an increasing amount of independence once he showed that he could be trusted to continue the way he thought he should.

"By producing good work, plus really communicating with the people I was working with, I was able to step away from the big brother, dad thing," said Andrew, who is a summer away from starting Stanford's MBA program. "It helped...both me and them."

Workers do want their independence. In choosing a new job, 95 per cent of Americans say they want independence in how they do their jobs. British Salkowski can easily give a few examples of some little freedom he has given his workers as mid-Atlantic director of Ajilon Office. There was the woman who needs to work from home several days a week because of family issues, and one who comes in later and leaves later -- who needs the schedule flexibility (弹性).

And, he finds, the more willing he is to be a coach rather than a ruler, the happier his workers are; the more productive they are and, thus, the happier he is.

"You can create a more interesting workplace and environment. When people feel they have ownership or independence, they tend to be happier," Salkowski said.

57. Which of the following can best express the main idea of the whole passage?

- A. People long for workplace freedom.
- B. People prefer to work in a place with more independence.
- C. Workplace freedom can make people more productive.
- D. Workplace freedom has both advantages and disadvantages.

58. The case of Andrew Axelrod shows that _____.

- A. workplace freedom does good to both the workers and the bosses
- B. workplace freedom is only good for workers

- C. workers and bosses usually have different viewpoints
 D. workers should struggle for freedom at work properly
59. The underlined part in Paragraph 3 probably refers to _____.
 A. a kind-hearted person B. a boss who is hard on his employees
 C. a serious father D. a clerk who is big and strong
60. What Salkowski said suggests that _____.
 A. he is successful as a ruler
 B. he himself has much independence and freedom
 C. he gives his workers too much freedom
 D. he'd like to give his workers independence and freedom

第二节 根据对话内容,从对话后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。选项中有两项为多余选项。

- Is there anywhere you'd like to go this weekend?
 -- 61 Do you have anything in mind?
 -- Well, John and I are going up north. Would you like to join us? We're going to stay at Mary White's.
 -- 62
 -- Sure. There is plenty of room.
 -- In that case, I'd love to. 63
 -- We'll start tomorrow. How's that?
 I am starting to feel excited about going. 64
 -- Bring warm clothes.
 -- 65
 -- Not really. Maybe a camera if you're interested in taking some photos.
- A. Is there enough room for everybody?
 B. I'd rather stay home.
 C. Nowhere in particular.
 D. What should we wear?
 E. See you later.
 F. Thank you very much for the invitation, Bob.
 G. Anything else?

第三部分 写作 (共三节, 满分 55 分)

第一节 单词拼写 (共 10 题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

根据下列句子及所给汉语注释, 在答题卡上相应题号的横线上写出空缺处各单词的正确形式 (每空只写一词)。

66. Soon he became _____ (上瘾) to surfing on the Internet.
67. When you study abroad, it is very important to find an _____ (合适的) course for you.
68. _____ (青少年) are young people who are between 13 and 19 years old.
69. The manager won't see you unless you have made an _____ (预约) with him.
70. The naughty boy spoke in a very low voice, _____ (承认) he had broken the glass.
71. Jerry is a little nervous today because he is going for a job _____ (面试).
72. The two _____ (官方的) languages in Canada are French and English.
73. I want to go with you to visit Grandma. I promise I will _____ (举止得当) myself.
74. It is a Spanish _____ (风俗) to stand very close and look into the eyes when talking to people.
75. She worked _____ (秘密) as a spy in Germany during the Second World War.

第二节 短文改错 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

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

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

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

该行错一个词: 在错的词下画一横线, 在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

注意: 原行没有错的不要改。

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| In the later August, 2001, I served as a volunteer | 76. _____ |
| for the twenty-one Universiade. I worked for 7 | 77. _____ |
| hours one day in the supply office in the villages. My | 78. _____ |
| job was to prepare and deliver daily supplies, such as | 79. _____ |
| towels, soaps, toothbrushes paper, pencils and so on, | 80. _____ |
| to the rooms of the officials and athletes all over the world. | 81. _____ |
| Hard although the job was, it was quite necessary. | 82. _____ |
| I completed my job successful. Now I feel very proud | 83. _____ |
| of it and had decided to work as a volunteer again when | 84. _____ |
| Beijing holds on the 2008 Olympic games. | 85. _____ |

第三节 书面表达 (满分 30 分)

假设你是李华, 应国内一家考试研究机构之约, 最近对高考英语是否应取消听力测试的

2006 年高考冲刺模拟试卷

英语 (二)

说明:

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- 四、考试结束后, 将本试卷与答题卡一并交回。

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1. perhaps
A. refer B. barber C. nurse D. person
2. select
A. develop B. even C. engineer D. evening
3. breathless
A. theory B. altogether C. breathe D. northern
4. female
A. danger B. branch C. marry D. latter
5. fishes
A. grades B. bridges C. bikes D. figures

第二节 语法和词汇知识 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

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

6. The mother didn't know _____ to blame for the broken glass as it happened while she was out.
A. who B. when C. how D. what
7. Don't use words, expressions, or phrases _____ only to people with specific knowledge.
A. being known B. having been known C. to be known D. known
8. My grandfather is as _____ as a young man and hates sitting around doing nothing all day.

- A. enthusiastic B. energetic C. talkative D. sensitive
9. —_____ for the glass!
—It's OK. I am wearing shoes.
- A. Look out B. Walk out C. Go out D. Set out
10. On December 26, 2004, a terrible tsunami (海啸) happened in Southeast Asia, _____ over 16,5000 people.
- A. killing B. had killed C. killed D. having killed
11. _____ on-going division between English-speaking Canadians and French-speaking Canadians is _____ major concern of the country.
- A. The; / B. The; a C. An; the D. An; /
12. — It's getting late. I'm afraid I must be going now.
—OK. _____.
- A. Take it easy B. Go slowly C. Stay longer D. See you
13. He looked around and caught a man _____ his hand into the pocket of a passenger.
- A. put B. to be putting C. to put D. putting
14. —How often do you refer to the dictionary when you are reading an English novel?
—Well, _____. I look the word up only if it affects my understanding.
- A. seldom B. very often C. it depends D. if possible
15. He accidentally _____ he had stolen something from a shop and had been punished by the guards.
- A. let out B. took care C. made sure D. made out
16. Word comes that some free souvenirs will be given to _____ comes first.
- A. no matter who B. whomever C. no matter who D. whoever
17. He was a man of strong feelings, _____ normally lay hidden deep inside him.
- A. it B. that C. which D. those
18. —Hello! Will you please put me through to Room 302?
—Hold on please...Oh, the guest in Room 302 _____ two hours ago.
- A. checked in B. checked out C. checked up D. checked away
19. The manager _____ one of the hotel servants of stealing money.
- A. caught B. accused C. charged D. criticized
20. It is _____ of you to take his advice, or else, you would be in great trouble now.
- A. sensitive B. sensible C. suitable D. incredible

第三节 完形填空 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

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

The Deaf Composer

Although Beethoven could sit down and make up music easily, his really great compositions did not come easily at all. They _____ 21 _____ him a great deal of hard work. We know how of-

ten he rewrote and 22 his work because his notebooks are still 23 in museums and libraries. He always found it hard to 24 himself.

When he was 28, the worst difficulty of all came to him. He began to 25 a strange humming (嗡嗡声) in his ears. At first he 26 little attention; but it grew worse, and at last he went to the 27. They gave him the worst news any 28 can hear; he was 29 going deaf. Beethoven was in despair (绝望); he was 30 that he was going to die.

He went away to the country, from where he wrote a long letter saying 31 to his brothers. In this he told them how depressed and lonely his deafness had made him. He longed to die, and said to 32, "Come when you will, I shall meet you bravely."

In fact, Beethoven did something braver than 33. He gathered his 34 and went on writing music, 35 he could hear what he wrote only more and more faintly (微弱地). He wrote his best music, the music we remember him 36, after he became deaf. The music he wrote was very different from any that had been 37 before. Instead of the stately (堂皇的) music that 38 musicians had written for their wealthy listeners, Beethoven wrote stormy, exciting, 39 music, which reminds us of his 40 but courageous life. Because of his courage and determination to overcome his terrible disaster, his music has given joy and inspiration to millions of people.

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|----------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 21. A. spent | B. cost | C. saved | D. took |
| 22. A. changed | B. threw | C. corrected | D. tore |
| 23. A. kept | B. studied | C. exhibited | D. placed |
| 24. A. praise | B. overcome | C. pass | D. satisfy |
| 25. A. hate | B. notice | C. discover | D. find |
| 26. A. gave | B. fixed | C. paid | D. showed |
| 27. A. conductors | B. lawyers | C. advisers | D. doctors |
| 28. A. person | B. singer | C. musician | D. pianist |
| 29. A. suddenly | B. gradually | C. immediately | D. unluckily |
| 30. A. sure | B. doubtful | C. angry | D. frightened |
| 31. A. welcome | B. hello | C. goodbye | D. safety |
| 32. A. God | B. his brothers | C. his friends | D. death |
| 33. A. crying | B. dying | C. hiding | D. leaving |
| 34. A. strength | B. energy | C. courage | D. power |
| 35. A. as | B. as if | C. before | D. though |
| 36. A. for | B. with | C. after | D. about |
| 37. A. played | B. performed | C. composed | D. sung |
| 38. A. earlier | B. foolish | C. older | D. young |
| 39. A. revolutionary | B. traditional | C. crazy | D. popular |
| 40. A. rich | B. unhappy | C. troubled | D. successful |