

名师的视野 总比常人看得高远  
一号的脚步 总比他人遥遥领先

# 名师一号



*Famous Teachers No.1*

高考二轮总复习·课标版

GAOKAOERLUNZONGFUXI KEBIAOBAN

丛书策划：梁大鹏

丛书主编：王俊杰



光明日报出版社

二轮总复习·英语

# 名师一号

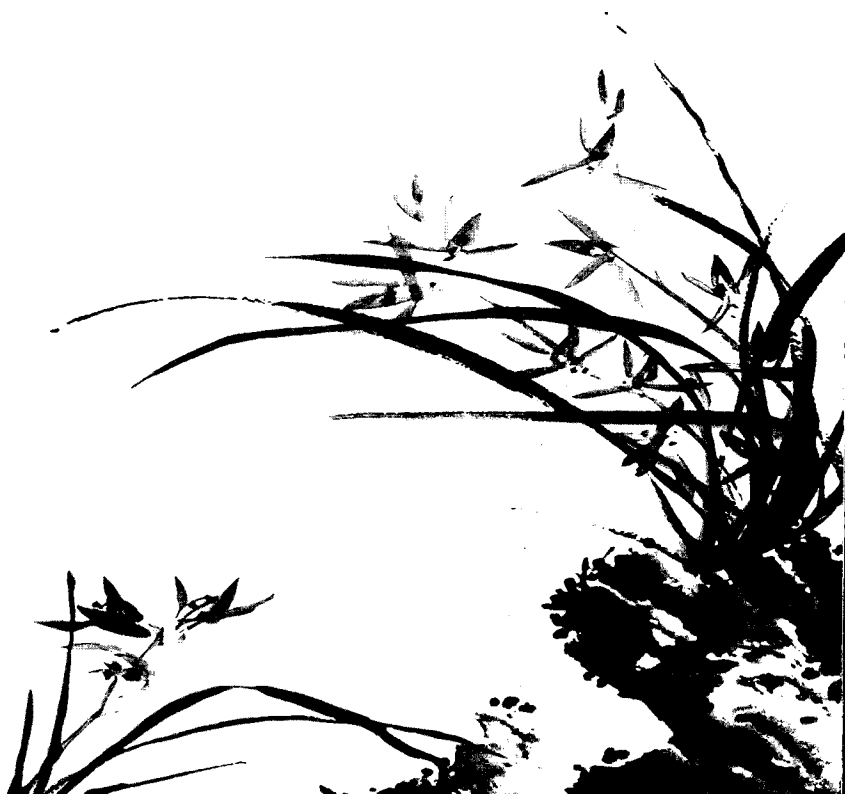


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## 走向远方

### 向着梦想,展翅翱翔

——致高三生

放飞梦想，  
有一种豪气在全身激荡；  
放飞梦想，  
有一幅蓝图在心底珍藏。

青春的花朵，  
在经历过风霜雪雨后会展射光芒；  
青春的历程，  
在不断搏击后才能谱写壮丽篇章！

没有比人更高的山峰，  
我要不断展翅飞翔；  
没有比脚更长的道路，  
我要继续超越梦想。

拼搏，  
是我奋飞的双翅；  
信念，  
是我的五色霓裳！

让生命之树常青，  
将寒冷的冬天阻挡；  
将希望之火点燃，  
让鲜花在心中绽放。

让生命，  
插上强健的翅膀；  
向着梦想，  
展翅翱翔！

TOWARDS THE DISTANT





随着高中新课改的不断完善,高考命题形式走向多样化,可谓百花齐放春满园。高考命题的类型也逐渐从单一科目的知识考查走向综合科目知识的考查。虽说组织形式和命题类型都有所变化,但万变不离其宗,即能力考查是高考永恒的主题。为此,我们精心编写了这套书《名师一号》高考二轮总复习丛书。目的是让考生夯实基础,提升能力。本套丛书设计源于教材,与社会热点、高考重点紧密结合,选材新颖,贴近生活,具有鲜明的时代气息,富有开放性。既注重基础,又注重知识的拓展。整合、应用、探究和创新,有利于学生思维能力和学科素养的提高,具有很强的导向性和实用性。现将丛书特色介绍如下:

一、选题典型,内容合理。精选最新高考题和模拟题,并经过反复验证,多次筛选,题目能力要求力求与高考要求保持一致,旨在培养学生的应试能力,同时既有对专题的考查,又有对综合题的验收,既可供教师作考试之用,又可供学生作自我检测之用。

二、练后升华,点石成金。本书对高考重点难点进行了归纳与概括,以帮助学生从宏观上、整体上理清知识脉络。力图将最基本、最实用的方法与技巧传授给学生,使学生分析、解决问题的能力得到质的提升,真正实现“授之以渔”的目的。

三、提取精华,资料性强。本书选取高考中易考的内容,总结成易记易读的资料。使考生在课堂练习之余,进行知识的补充,这样定能增强信心、增长知识、提高应试能力,从而有助于考生快乐学习、快乐考试,成就学业、成就人生。

四、链接热点,把握考势。强调高考考纲的重点知识整合,打破教材对知识的具体描述,突出答题语言的专业性、规范性,直接抓住踩分点。对相关热点进行提示,进行准确阐述,并对知识和能力提出要求,指明学生复习的重点和方向,并启示学生发散思维。

五、追踪模拟,巩固突破。通过专题训练,又加上一些综合练习,提供反映2010年高考要求和发展方向的习题让学生身临其境,进行自测、自查、自省,全面提高解题能力。

当你手头备有这本书时,就会感到有一批经验丰富的老师在关心你,呵护你,在暗暗为你加油鼓励,你就会增加动力,增添信心,增强实力,金榜题名非你莫属,选择了《名师一号》,你就选择了通往成功的路。

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## 考前适应性训练卷(一)

### I、单项填空

- (2009·合肥质检) If I were in \_\_\_\_\_ position of the mayor, I wouldn't allow \_\_\_\_\_ factory like this standing in the center of the town.  
A. a; the                      B. the ; /  
C. the ; a                      D. / ; the
- (2009·江南十校素质测试)— Can you see what is written on that board?  
— Yes. It \_\_\_\_\_ "CAUTION; WET FLOOR".  
A. reads                      B. is read  
C. writes                      D. is written
- (2009·北京海淀区期中) The Amazon valley is very important to the natural balance of the earth. Forty percent of the world's oxygen \_\_\_\_\_ there.  
A. produces                      B. has produced  
C. is produced                      D. has been produced
- (2009·安庆二模)—Do you think the weather is good enough for a picnic?  
—Yes. You can't hope for \_\_\_\_\_ day at this time of the year.  
A. a nice                      B. a nicer  
C. the nicer                      D. the nicest
- (2009·宁德质检) We all like to make friends with those who have such \_\_\_\_\_ as kindness, honesty and generosity.  
A. skills                      B. virtues  
C. deeds                      D. behaviors
- (2009·湖南十二校)—Hadn't your sheep gone much farther \_\_\_\_\_ you caught up with them?  
—No, and we found \_\_\_\_\_ only two of them that were frozen to death.  
A. when; it were                      B. until; it were  
C. before; it was                      D. as; there was
- (2009·北京崇文区练习(一)) I can't stand living in a busy city where people are always in a rush and \_\_\_\_\_ to move to another place.  
A. intended                      B. intending  
C. to intend                      D. intend
- (2009·南充模拟) This small seaside village is a perfect place for holidays so that visitors never leave it \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. felt disappointing  
B. feeling disappointed  
C. feeling disappointing  
D. felt disappointed
- (2009·常德测试)—Has anything new been discussed on that problem so far?  
— \_\_\_\_\_, and more will follow, I think.  
A. Little                      B. Much  
C. Few                      D. All
- (2009·皖南八校联考) \_\_\_\_\_ about the economical crisis that he decided to look for more information about it.  
A. So curious he was  
B. So curious was he  
C. Such curious he was  
D. Such curious was he
- (2009·北京西城区抽样测试) Just like a voyage at sea, our life journey, \_\_\_\_\_ days are limited, is full of difficulties.  
A. which                      B. that  
C. its                      D. whose
- (2009·江苏姜堰中学)—You see, you seem to have done too badly in practising playing basketball.  
—Yeah, but \_\_\_\_\_, so I think it doesn't matter at all.  
A. he that climbs high falls heavily  
B. he who does not advance loses ground  
C. he who makes no mistakes makes nothing  
D. he knows most who speaks least
- (2009·玉林、南宁联考) There is a remarkable difference between the short poems that were written in English around the year 1,500 and \_\_\_\_\_ written around 1,600.  
A. that                      B. one  
C. ones                      D. those
- (2009·湖北八校联考) Since most Antarctic rocks are dark in colour, they \_\_\_\_\_ against the white background and are easy to identify.

- A. stand up                      B. stand out  
C. make out                      D. make up

15. (2009·福建质检)—If you don't bring a birthday present to Lucy, you may \_\_\_\_\_.

—Thank you for reminding me. Surely I'll buy her one this evening.

- A. leave her alone              B. let her down  
C. hold her back                D. cheer her up

## II、完形填空

(2009·北京海淀区)

It was 4 o'clock in the morning, when I received the phone call.

"This is the emergency room calling and your son was just 16 in with severe burns on his face, neck and arms. We have called for a(n) 17 and are going to fly him to the burn unit in Seattle." Seattle was 350 miles from his college, so we knew immediately this was 18.

The doctor described the 19, which caused the burns. At 6 am, our son and his friends decided to barbecue hamburgers in the courtyard of their apartment. When they 20 the charcoal (木炭), it burst into flames because they had sprayed too much gasoline (petrol). The flames 21 my son's shirt tail and shot from his waist to well over his head.

22, one of the boys was quick-minded, grasped my son, and 23 him on the grass. While it saved his life, it was not in 24 to save him from severe burns and the terrible scars (伤疤).

After he 25 from the treatments, the doctors told him they would not do plastic surgery (整容) for 6 months 26 it takes that long for the skin to stop shrinking and wrinkling. So, he had to return to college with scars typical of severe burns.

When I was a child, my mother told my sister, who had a 10-inch very 27 scar on her arm, "Nancy, if you ignore the scar, other people will ignore it. It does not mean they will not 28 it, but it means it will not matter to them if it doesn't matter to you."

I 29 this wisdom on to my son. He took my advice to 30 and returned to school with his head held high—glad he was alive.

By the end of the six-month waiting period, he decided that the scars did not 31. So he made the 32 to give up any plastic surgery.

We all have "scars" that we believe 33 people to keep away from us. And we spend a lot of time thinking that if only we looked differently, or dressed differently,

people would like us better.

But you see, people will only judge you by your looks, or your clothes, if you are judging yourself by these same 34 standards. Put your imperfections out of your mind and concentrate on what you value 35 yourself, and your beauty will shine through.

- |                    |                 |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 16. A. brought     | B. given        |
| C. turned          | D. showed       |
| 17. A. doctor      | B. hospital     |
| C. aircraft        | D. ambulance    |
| 18. A. serious     | B. terrible     |
| C. dangerous       | D. important    |
| 19. A. event       | B. process      |
| C. reason          | D. accident     |
| 20. A. got         | B. lit          |
| C. burned          | D. moved        |
| 21. A. took        | B. held         |
| C. caught          | D. attracted    |
| 22. A. Fortunately | B. Surprisingly |
| C. Happily         | D. Slowly       |
| 23. A. pushed      | B. threw        |
| C. dropped         | D. rolled       |
| 24. A. shape       | B. place        |
| C. fact            | D. time         |
| 25. A. benefited   | B. recovered    |
| C. suffered        | D. relaxed      |
| 26. A. if          | B. while        |
| C. because         | D. although     |
| 27. A. normal      | B. violent      |
| C. obvious         | D. popular      |
| 28. A. mention     | B. notice       |
| C. laugh           | D. hide         |
| 29. A. sent        | B. kept         |
| C. handed          | D. passed       |
| 30. A. heart       | B. life         |
| C. practice        | D. considerate  |
| 31. A. grow        | B. matter       |
| C. exist           | D. appear       |
| 32. A. mistake     | B. effort       |
| C. decision        | D. request      |
| 33. A. invite      | B. cause        |
| C. allow           | D. remind       |
| 34. A. false       | B. strict       |
| C. moral           | D. general      |
| 35. A. by          | B. over         |
| C. beyond          | D. within       |

### III、阅读理解

#### A

(2009 · 福建质检)

For a song to become popular, people need to hear it. In order for people to hear it, the program directors at radio stations have to play it on the air. A song's popularity is directly related to how often it is played. That is a big responsibility for program directors. How do they decide what gets played and what doesn't?

In the past, disc jockeys (音乐节目主持人) decided what music was played on the radio. These DJs had an ear for music and an understanding of what their audience wanted to hear. Today, that is all changing. Most major radio stations are owned by a few large national businesses. The decision of what gets played on the radio is made by executives (主管) who have little or no interest in music. They do, however, know how to run a business, and they know what sells. So, the music industry designs and creates pop entertainers, and executives in the radio industry make sure that their music is played on the radio. This explains why you do not often hear anything new and fresh on the radio. The executives do not want to give air time to music that has not been tested on the market. It is too risky. They prefer to go with music that they already know will sell. They know it will sell because it sold last week, last month and last year. They just have to change it a little.

One of the most criticized (批评) practices in the music industry is the practice of "payola". This is when record companies pay radio stations to play the music of a given artist. This practice makes many people lose trust in the music industry and is therefore against the law. A radio station can accept money in exchange for air time of a song, but they have to make it clear that the song is being played because its air time was paid for. They cannot present the song as if it were part of the normal play schedule (时刻表).

Payola affects both artists and audiences. The artists who work with small record companies that cannot pay a lot of money to radio stations have a much harder time getting exposure. It creates an unfair playing field. Music lovers suffer because they are not able to hear all the music that is available.

36. According to the passage, most major radio stations belong to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. national businesses      B. program directors  
C. pop entertainers      D. record companies

37. "Payola" is the practice of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. artists paying radio stations to play their songs  
B. record companies buying air time for certain music  
C. radio stations paying record companies for new songs  
D. program directors deciding what music gets played

38. Who can make the largest profits from "payola"?

- A. Disc Jockeys.      B. The given artists.  
C. Business executives.      D. Program directors.

39. It can be concluded from the passage that the author \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. has a positive attitude towards the practice of "payola"  
B. is dissatisfied with the present situation in music industry  
C. is calling for a change in the normal play schedule  
D. thinks that radio stations are doing the right thing

#### B

(2009 · 济南统考)

A new generation addiction is quickly spreading all over the world. Weboholism, a twentieth century disease, affects people from different ages. They surf the net, use e-mail and speak in chat rooms. They spend many hours on the computer, and it becomes a compulsive habit. They cannot stop, and it affects their lives.

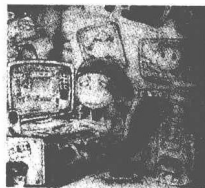
Ten years ago, no one thought that using computers could become compulsive behavior that could affect the social and physical life of computer users. This obsessional behavior has affected teenagers and college students. They are likely to log on computers and spend long hours at different websites.

They become hooked on computers and gradually their social and school life is affected by this situation. They spend all free time surfing and don't concentrate on homework, so this addiction influences their grades and

success at school. Because they can find everything on websites, they hang out there. Moreover, this addiction to websites influences their social life.

They spend more time in front of computers than with their friends. The relation with their friends changes. The virtual life becomes more important than their real life. They have a new language that they speak in chat rooms and it causes cultural changes in society.

Because of the change in their behavior, they begin to isolate themselves from society and live with their virtual friends. They share their emotions and feelings with





friends who they have never met in their life. Although they feel confident on the computer, they are not confident with real live friends they have known all their life. It is a problem for the future. This addictive behavior is beginning to affect all the world.

40. The main idea of the passage is about \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. the cause of weboholism  
 B. the advantage of weboholism  
 C. the popularity of weboholism  
 D. the influence of weboholism
41. The underlined word "obsessional" in the second paragraph most probably means "\_\_\_\_\_".  
 A. attractive                      B. addictive  
 C. professional                  D. potential
42. We can infer from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. weboholism has the greatest effect on teenagers  
 B. students can hardly balance real and virtual life  
 C. people are addicted to games on the Internet  
 D. virtual life is more vivid and attractive anyway
43. Which of the following is NOT true of weboholism?  
 A. It contributes to the development of the web.  
 B. The chat room language may change social culture.  
 C. The problem will be getting more and more serious later.  
 D. People addicted to the web often become inactive in real life.
44. The author's attitude towards weboholism is that of being \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. optimistic                      B. positive  
 C. oppositive                      D. acceptable

C

(2009·苏锡常镇四市联考)

You can never be too sure these days in the United States of your neighbors or even your customers! Try to keep a low profile (姿态) in your neighborhood. Don't announce to everyone that you are running a home business with thousands of dollars worth of equipment. As much as possible, do not invite clients (客户) or visitors to your home. In fact, I know of some home-based entrepreneurs (企业家) who would rather meet their clients in a neutral ground, e. g. the client's office or even Starbucks.

There are other ways to keep burglars away from your house.

- Keep lights on around your house in the evenings. Light is a natural fright for burglars.
- Invest in a security alarm, particularly if your

house is located at a remote spot. Security systems can often bring down the cost of your homeowner's premium (保险费).

- Make sure that all windows and doors are locked and the security alarm turned on before you sleep at night or go out of the house. Avoid keeping house keys in obvious places, such as under the lamp or on top of the doorframe.
  - Adding an additional lock will provide extra security when you are home. The dead-lock, sometimes called an "exit only deadbolt" is a deadbolt that does not have an external (外部的) key. It is clearly visible on the door from the outside, but cannot be broken into without destroying the door, frame or lock itself. While this security won't help directly when you aren't home, the visibility may discourage an intruder from trying the door.
  - Your door itself should be made of strong materials, such as one-inch thick solid hardwood or heavy metal.
45. The advice given by the writer in the passage focuses on \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. how to make your house safe from burglars  
 B. what to do when your house is broken into  
 C. how to improve social security in the United States  
 D. how to run a home business
46. Some home-based entrepreneurs do not invite clients to their home \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. to enjoy convenience outside their home  
 B. for the safety of their property  
 C. not to let others know about their business  
 D. in order to avoid being seen by burglars
47. All the following are part of the writer's advice except that the homeowner \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. buy a security alarm and turn it on in the evening  
 B. fix an extra lock on the door from inside  
 C. have the doors made of solid hardwood or heavy metal  
 D. keep lights on in all rooms to threaten burglars
48. What does the underlined word "intruder" most probably mean in the passage?  
 A. Someone who is invited for a visit.  
 B. Someone who illegally enters the home.  
 C. Someone who pays regular visits to the home.  
 D. Someone who tries to destroy the lock.

## 考前适应性训练卷(二)

### I、单项填空

- (2009 · 江西八校联考) Premier Wen Jiabao delivered \_\_\_\_\_ Annual Report at the opening meeting of \_\_\_\_\_ National People's Congress on March 5th, 2009.  
A. /; the; the                      B. The; the; the  
C. The; /; the                      D. /; /; the
- (2009 · 锦州期末) I haven't seen \_\_\_\_\_ of her films, but judging from the one I have seen recently I think she is a promising actress.  
A. either                      B. any  
C. both                      D. none
- (2009 · 南京调研) —I wonder why he has been acting so strangely these days.  
—Recent pressure at work may \_\_\_\_\_ his behavior.  
A. account for                      B. make for  
C. change for                      D. stand for
- (2009 · 海南中学) —Jennifer, would you take a picture for us?  
—Sorry, \_\_\_\_\_ I take pictures, they usually come out dull.  
A. before                      B. until  
C. when                      D. since
- (2009 · 东北三校联考) Why \_\_\_\_\_ it rain on Sunday? We can't go camping as planned. What a pity!  
A. should                      B. can  
C. must                      D. may
- (2009 · 重庆调研) Shella forgot all about the dog and the TV set, \_\_\_\_\_ in the new magazine that had come in the mail.  
A. deeply lost                      B. deeply losing  
C. was deeply lost                      D. and deeply lost
- (2009 · 滨州模拟) —Why are you making so much noise?  
—I just can't help \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. so                      B. that  
C. this                      D. it
- (2009 · 苏中四市联考) Our goal is to build a harmonious society \_\_\_\_\_ all people are well educated, workers well paid, patients well treated, elders well tended, and families well accommodated.  
A. which                      B. that  
C. in which                      D. in that
- (2009 · 潍坊评估) The description was pretty \_\_\_\_\_, so the police couldn't figure out the portrait of the criminal.  
A. vague                      B. accurate  
C. particular                      D. vain
- (2009 · 豫南八校联考) In his victory speech, \_\_\_\_\_ before a huge crowd of his supporters, Obama declared that change has come to America.  
A. having delivered                      B. to be delivered  
C. delivering                      D. delivered
- (2009 · 景德镇模拟) —What courses are you going to take next semester if you want to receive enough credits to get your degree?  
—I don't know. But it's about time \_\_\_\_\_ on something.  
A. I'd decide                      B. I decided  
C. I decide                      D. I'm deciding
- (2009 · 大连测试) Nowadays for many people a winter vacation simply doesn't count \_\_\_\_\_ it includes several days on the ski run.  
A. unless                      B. until  
C. once                      D. though
- (2009 · 昆明质检) —Remember the first time we met on the campus, Sharon?  
—Of course, I do. You \_\_\_\_\_ a lecture to the freshmen.  
A. would give                      B. were giving  
C. gave                      D. are giving
- (2009 · 长春调研) —The fishermen should have been warned of the bad weather.  
—\_\_\_\_\_, but they didn't listen to it.  
A. So were they                      B. Yes, they were  
C. So should they                      D. Yes, they should
- (2009 · 青岛期中) —Is Tom still smoking?  
—No. By next Saturday he \_\_\_\_\_ for a whole

month without smoking a single cigarette.

- A. will go                      B. will have gone  
C. goes                         D. has been going

## II、完形填空

(2009·常德检测)

Jerry was always in a good mood and always had something positive to say.

One day, I heard that Jerry did something you are 16 supposed to do in a restaurant; he 17 the back door open one morning and was held up at gunpoint by three armed robbers. While trying to open the 18, his hand, shaking from 19, he forgot the combination (密码). The robbers panicked and 20 him.

21, Jerry was found relatively quickly and 22 to the local hospital. After 18 hours of surgery and weeks of intensive care, Jerry was 23 from the hospital with fragments of the bullets still in his body.

I saw Jerry 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 24 his mind as the robbery took place.

"The first thing that went through my mind was that I 25 have locked the back door," Jerry replied. "Then, as I lay on the floor, I remembered that I had two 26: I could choose to live, 27 choose to die. I chose to live. The paramedics (护理人员) were great. They 28 telling me I was going to be fine. But 29 they wheeled me into the emergency room and I saw the expressions on their faces, I got really scared. In their eyes, I 30, 'He's a dead man.' I knew I needed to 31."

"What did you do?" I asked.

"Well, a nurse shouted questions at me," said Jerry.

"She asked if I was allergic (过敏) to 32. 'Yes,' I replied. The doctors and nurses stopped working as they waited for my reply. I took a deep breath and yelled, '33!'"

Over their laughter, I told them, "I am choosing to 34. Operate on me as if I am alive, not dead."

Jerry lived 35 the skill of his doctors, but also because of his amazing attitude. I learned from him that every day we have the choice to live fully.

Attitude, after all, is everything.

16. A. always                      B. occasionally  
C. seldom                        D. never  
17. A. kept                        B. let  
C. left                            D. made  
18. A. safe                         B. box  
C. door                           D. restaurant

19. A. worry                      B. excitement  
C. delight                       D. nervousness  
20. A. beat                        B. shot  
C. hit                             D. struck  
21. A. Hurriedly                 B. Luckily  
C. Unfortunately               D. Surprisingly  
22. A. rushed                     B. taken  
C. carried                       D. sent  
23. A. left                         B. released  
C. gone                          D. moved  
24. A. gone across               B. gone over  
C. got through                  D. gone through  
25. A. may                        B. must  
C. should                        D. can't  
26. A. chances                    B. ways  
C. choices                       D. opportunities  
27. A. but                         B. and  
C. then                          D. or  
28. A. kept                        B. stopped  
C. began                        D. wanted  
29. A. while                      B. when  
C. after                         D. until  
30. A. found                      B. heard  
C. read                         D. knew  
31. A. take action                B. take care  
C. take notice                  D. take charge  
32. A. everything                B. something  
C. anything                    D. nothing  
33. A. Bullets                    B. Penicillin  
C. Alcohol                      D. Vitamine  
34. A. die                         B. live  
C. operate                      D. escape  
35. A. resulting in               B. because of  
C. not only                      D. thanks to

## III、阅读理解

A

(2009·南京调研)

You and your friends are packing up for some car camping in the great outdoors. In addition to a couple of tents and multiple sleeping bags, you've packed a cooler full of burgers and hot dogs, peanut-butter and lots of chocolate. One thing's for sure, the eating's going to be great on this trip—that is, unless one of Mother Nature's most frightening and powerful creatures decides it wants to share the wealth.

Whether you're car camping like these folks or backpacking deep into the woods, you need to take preventative steps to avoid meeting a bear. A bear's sense



of smell is very strong. It uses this acute sense to shop for a mate, detect threats and, most importantly, locate food. If a bear smells your hot dogs, it might decide to pop in for a visit.

A bear may lumber into your campsite for attractants like food and rubbish, and even your lip balm. How to manage odors to promote bear-free camping quarters? For one, don't attempt to mask the smell of rubbish with air fresheners. The smell of moth balls (驱虫剂) may not seem pleasant to you, but it will double the curiosity for a bear. You might also think it's a good idea to throw your trash into the campfire. But bears like the smell of burning trash even, more than the smell of regular rubbish.

Instead, put your garbage in airtight plastic bags and string those between two trees, at least 10 to 15 feet above ground and at least 4 feet away from any tree or post. The airtight bags should reduce the smell.

You can also store trash in bear-resistant food containers, which are usually available for rent at most bear country campsites. Be sure to latch the box completely. At night, place the container on the ground at least 100 feet or more from your campsite. That way, if a bear decides to bat the container around for a while, he'll be nowhere near your tent.

Lastly, remember that bears can detect human scent for 14 hours after people leave a campsite, so clean up for you and for your fellow camper.

36. What does the underlined word "it" in Paragraph 1 refer to?

- A. The camping. B. The food.  
C. The trip. D. The bear.

37. What doesn't a bear use its nose for?

- A. Shopping for a mate. B. Detecting threats.  
C. Locating food. D. Feeling ways.

38. What can we infer from the passage?

- A. Camping is a dangerous outdoor activity.  
B. Camping with bears around is great.  
C. Camping involves more knowledge than just equipment, food and packing.  
D. Camping is an activity for hunters.

**B**

(2009 · 潍坊质检)

The past ages of man have all been carefully labeled by anthropologists (人类学家). Descriptions like "Paleolithic Man", "Neolithic Man", etc., nearly sum up whole periods. When the time comes for anthropologists to turn their attention to the twentieth century, they will surely choose the label "Legless Man". Histories of the time will

go something like this, "In the twentieth century, people forgot how to use their legs. Men and women moved about in cars, buses and trains from a very early age. There were lifts in all large buildings to prevent people from walking. And the surprising thing is that they didn't use their legs even when they went on holiday."

The future history books might also record that we were deprived (剥夺) of the use of our eyes. In our hurry to get from one place to another, we failed to see anything on the way. Air travel gives you a bird's eye view of the world. When you travel by car or train, an unclear picture of the countryside constantly smears the windows. Car drivers, especially, are mixed with the urge to go on and on; they never want to stop. The typical twentieth-century traveler is the man who always says "I've been there." You mention the re-test, and someone is bound to say "I've been there" — meaning, "I drove through it at 100 miles an hour on the way to somewhere else."

When you travel at high speeds, the present means nothing, you live mainly in the future because you spend most of your time looking forward to arriving at some other place. But actual arrival, when it is achieved, is meaningless. You want to move on again. By traveling like this, you suspend all experience. The traveler on foot, on the other hand, lives constantly in the present. For him traveling and arriving are one and the same thing. He arrives somewhere with every step he makes. He experiences the present moment with his eyes, his ears and the whole of his body. At the end of his journey, he feels a delicious physical tiredness. He knows that sound, satisfying sleep will be his; the just reward of all true travelers.

39. What's the best title of the passage?

- A. The advantages of travel  
B. The best way to travel  
C. The reward of true travel  
D. Possible ways to travel

40. Anthropologists label man nowadays "Legless" because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. people forget how to use their legs  
B. lifts prevent people from walking  
C. modern vehicles have replaced walking  
D. people prefer cars, buses and trains

41. While traveling at high speeds, \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. people can get more pleasure from it  
B. people always focus on next destination  
C. people can enjoy the view of the destination  
D. people care much about the arrangement of the

journey

42. The author says "we are deprived of the use of our eyes" because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. people can't get a clear picture of the view along  
 B. eyes become useless in traveling at high speed  
 C. people want to sleep during traveling  
 D. people won't use their eyes
43. What does the author intend to tell us?  
 A. Legs become weaker.  
 B. There is no need to use legs or eyes.  
 C. Modern means of transportation make the world a small place.  
 D. We should experience the present heart and soul while traveling.

C

(2009·福建质检)

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44. According to the ads, the two companies are both expert at \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. making windows and doors that suit the look of your home  
 B. persuading people to want what have already been built  
 C. building windows that help save your energy costs  
 D. building your doors completely to your taste
45. The two ads are most probably about \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. managing money matters  
 B. environmental protection  
 C. architecture styles  
 D. home improvement & design
46. If you prefer comfort as well as energy efficiency, you can \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. call (403) 982-1107 or (403) 720-8055  
 B. call (403) 720-8055 or visit [www.allweatherwindows.com](http://www.allweatherwindows.com)  
 C. call at All Weather Windows or Award Windows & Doors  
 D. visit Renovations Showroom or Award Windows & Doors

#### IV. 书面表达

(2009·合肥质检)

日前,教育部就“关于高中取消文理科的必要性和可能性”面向社会征集意见。调查结果表明有55%的人支持取消文理分科,但也有近40%的被调查者持反对态度。假如你叫李华,是某校高三年级的一名学生,请你给某英语报社写封信,简单介绍调查情况并表明自己的看法。信的开头已给出,不计入总词数。

要求:1. 词数100左右;

2. 参考词汇:文科 liberal arts;理科 science;分科 classification

Dear sir,

As is known to all, the Ministry of Education has recently made a draft of a long-term plan on educational reform, and one of the heated-discussed questions is whether high schools should remove the classification of liberal arts and science.

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- C. must have gone through  
D. ought to have gone through
15. (2009 · 福州质检) There are altogether fifty-six students in our class, \_\_\_\_\_ is a new comer from a faraway mountain village.
- A. the most hard-working of who  
B. of whom the most hard-working  
C. the most hard-working of them  
D. but the most hard-working of whom

## II、完形填空

(2009 · 莱芜联考)

Once upon a time, a well-known painter was finishing his painting. It's an incredibly beautiful painting to be 16 during Princess Diana's marriage.

The painter was consumed by and excited with his own painting that he 17 took a few steps backward while 18 the  $2 \times 8 \text{ m}^2$  painting. He didn't look back when he walked backward. He kept on walking backward 19 it was simply a step away from the edge of the 20 building. Just one more step backward and he could get himself 21.

A man saw what the painter was doing and was 22 to shout at him to warn him when he realized that his shout might have 23 the painter and thus made him incidentally took one step backward and 24 down. The man then took a brush and paint and began to paint on the beautiful painting until it was completely 25. Upon realizing what's happened to his painting the painter got very 26 and moved forward to hit the man. However, some other people who were also 27 at the vicinity (附近) held him and showed him his last 28 which almost made him fall.

Sometimes we have 29 our future with such beauty and dreamed of beautiful days we will 30 with our loved one. But then God seemed to 31 our beautiful painting when he sees what 32 lies ahead of us.

Sometimes we are angry and 33 by what God has done to us, or we get angry to our superior in our workplace. 34 one thing we have to keep in our mind: God 35 only the best for us, his children.

16. A. awarded B. shown  
C. rewarded D. sold
17. A. eagerly B. unfortunately  
C. unconsciously D. hopefully
18. A. designing B. marking  
C. admiring D. describing

19. A. before B. though  
C. when D. until
20. A. tall B. large  
C. farm D. old
21. A. stuck B. killed  
C. caught D. disturbed
22. A. anxious B. due  
C. about D. desperate
23. A. embarrassed B. interrupted  
C. discouraged D. surprised
24. A. broke B. fell  
C. looked D. put
25. A. damaged B. gone  
C. lost D. painted
26. A. confused B. angry  
C. depressed D. puzzled
27. A. excited B. frightened  
C. regretful D. present
28. A. chance B. danger  
C. position D. step
29. A. painted B. decided  
C. appreciated D. thought
30. A. stay B. spend  
C. play D. live
31. A. possess B. envy  
C. enjoy D. destroy
32. A. danger B. success  
C. pleasure D. future
33. A. hateful B. hopeless  
C. annoyed D. tired
34. A. And B. But  
C. So D. For
35. A. owns B. wishes  
C. stores D. provides

## III、阅读理解

A

(2009 · 杭州质检)

Long long ago, when the world was new and the animals could talk, clams (蚌) were the most talkative of all. And no wonder, for their mouths stretched the full length of their bodies. The clams not only loved to talk, they told stories as well. Some of the stories were true and some were not.

It wasn't long before all the animals were quarreling with each other, and all due to the stories that the clams were spreading. Raven finally got so tired of all the