

听第 8 段材料,回答第 12~14 题。

12. Where did the conversation most probably take place?
A. In a department. B. In a furniture store. C. In a factory.
13. How much would the new product the man wants to buy cost each?
A. \$ 59. B. \$ 63. C. \$ 65.
14. When would the woman probably come again?
A. Next Thursday. B. Next Friday. C. In two weeks.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 15~17 题。

15. Where did the conversation probably take place?
A. At Mr. French's office. B. At Miss Maggie's house. C. At Mr. Robinson's office.
16. What was the probable relationship between the two speakers?
A. Husband and wife. B. Teacher and student. C. Manager and secretary.
17. Which of the following statements is true according to this conversation?
A. Miss Martin's boyfriend lived near the office where she worked.
B. Mr. French asked Miss Maggie to bring him a cup of coffee.
C. Mr. French's office might be in any country but France.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 18~20 题。

18. What did the man do at about 4 o'clock?
A. He drove to have supper with his daughter.
B. He drove to fetch his daughter.
C. He drove back home with his daughter.
19. What did the man stop off at a shop for?
A. To get something for his car. B. To get some gas. C. To buy some fruits and bread.
20. What happened according to what you hear?
A. His car fell off the bridge.
B. An earthquake happened.
C. There was something wrong with his car.

第二部分 英语知识运用(共两节,满分 45 分)

第一节 单项填空(共 15 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

从 A、B、C、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。

21. It is generally believed that _____ boy must learn to stand on his own legs and fight like _____ man.
A. the;a B. a;/ C. a;a D. the;the
22. —You know,I notice that almost everyone in my class owns a cell phone.
—Please! Cell phones are a necessity nowadays. _____.
A. Get away with it B. Get over it C. Get it D. Get with it
23. After he left college,he was employed in an international company and _____ there ever since.
A. worked B. had worked C. was working D. has worked
24. Oh,boy,why are you killing your time this way? Can't you find something _____ doing?
A. useful B. worthy C. valuable D. worth
25. —Have you finished your essay?
—Half _____ when you come back.
A. has been done B. is done C. be done D. will have been done
26. She has been in _____ doctors describe as a vegetative state for six years.
A. what B. which C. that D. how
27. —I'm green at everything.
—Don't worry. _____ you get older,you will get more experience.
A. When B. Till C. If D. While
28. —My car and my boss' are similar _____ size and design.
—It is stupid _____ you to follow others' footsteps.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 44. A. that | B. who | C. which | D. whose |
| 45. A. applicants | B. competitors | C. fighters | D. workers |
| 46. A. acting | B. taking | C. making | D. playing |
| 47. A. province | B. world | C. country | D. state |
| 48. A. price | B. prize | C. cost | D. need |
| 49. A. extended | B. spread | C. travelled | D. enlarged |
| 50. A. turns | B. works | C. proves | D. is |
| 51. A. specially | B. straightly | C. directly | D. particularly |
| 52. A. pay | B. wages | C. expenses | D. cost |
| 53. A. hand in | B. pay back | C. give in | D. turn back |
| 54. A. fine | B. fire | C. sum | D. punishment |
| 55. A. find | B. get | C. seize | D. ensure |

第三部分 阅读理解(共 20 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 40 分)

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

A

Many people who achieved great things were superstitious(迷信的). For example, do you know that Napoleon, the great French general who won countless battles, was afraid of cats? People tend to believe that superstition is linked to ignorance, but this is not entirely true.

Many brilliant people have been superstitious. Rousseau, a famous French philosopher, believed he had a ghost for a companion. William Blake, an English writer and painter, thought he was a brother to Socrates, who died in 399BC! Sir Walter Scott never went to Melrose Abbey when the full moon shone brightly.

Superstitions usually arise when people try to find reasons for things that are beyond their understanding. Primitive societies created all kinds of fantastic explanations for illness, death, and natural events. People looked and wondered at the sky, then developed wonderful stories to account for the various groups of stars.

Even the age of science has not destroyed people's belief in irrational things. The following story is a good example. A panic shook Europe when Halley's comet(彗星) was expected to appear in 1910. It seemed that whenever this comet appeared, devastating(破坏性的) events would take place. In 66 AD, for example, its appearance coincided(同时发生) with the fall of Jerusalem. So the people of the twentieth century feared another disaster. They were so frightened that they even bought anti-comet pills and masked to protect themselves from deadly fumes(烟尘).

56. Which of the following is the best title of the passage?
- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| A. Fear of black cats. | B. The story of Napoleon. |
| C. Who is superstitious. | D. Panic in Europe. |
57. William Blake was _____.
- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| A. Napoleon's friend | B. a French philosopher |
| C. an English writer | D. a brother of Socrates |
58. This passage suggests that _____.
- | |
|---|
| A. superstitious people are not always ignorant |
| B. anti-comet pills are effective |
| C. people become panic too easily |
| D. Socrates was a brilliant Greek philosopher |
59. As used in this passage, the word "irrational" means _____.
- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------|----------------|------------|
| A. not reasonable | B. silly | C. unimportant | D. general |
|-------------------|----------|----------------|------------|

B

Catherine Destivelle is a rock star. She loves rock, but she can't sing or play the guitar! She is a rock climber and a big star in France and Italy. She is the most famous woman climber in the world because she climbs without ropes. She climbs in many countries but most often in the French Alps near Chamonix, where she lives. She started climbing near her home in Paris when she was five. Then, at fourteen, she joined the French Alpine Club to learn more, but immediately she climbed better and more quickly than the older members of the club. She won her first competition in Italy in 1995.

Three years ago she found a new route up the Dru Mountain near Chamonix. The climb took eleven days and for

64. According to the information, taking part in a foreign exchange program can cost _____.
 A. from \$ 6000 to \$ 8000
 B. from \$ 3500 to \$ 8000
 C. anything from \$ 3500
 D. no more than \$ 7000
65. Most of the students had their trips organized by _____.
 A. EF Foundation
 B. AFS
 C. Rotary International
 D. SCCE
66. If a student wanted to take part in a foreign exchange program, but had not enough money, then the best place would be _____.
 A. Iceland and Germany
 B. Thailand and France
 C. Germany and France
 D. Germany and Thailand

D

The greatest recent changes have been in the lives of women. During the twentieth century there was an unusual shortening of the time of a woman's life spent in caring for children. A woman marrying at the end of the 19th century would probably have been in her middle twenties, and would be likely to have seven or eight children, of whom four or five lived till they were five years old. By the time the youngest was fifteen, the mother would have been in her early fifties and would expect to live a further twenty years, during which custom, chance and health made it unusual for her to get paid work. Today women marry younger and have fewer children. Usually a woman's youngest child will be fifteen when she is forty-five and is likely to take paid work until retirement at sixty. Even while she has the care of children, her work is lightened by household appliances(家用电器) and convenience foods.

This important change in women's way of life has only recently begun to have its full effect on women's economic position. Even a few years ago most girls left school at the first opportunity and most of them took a full-time job. However, when they married, they usually left work at once and never returned to it. Today the school-leaving age is sixteen, many girls stay at school after that age, and though women tend to marry younger, more married women stay at work at least until shortly before their first child is born. Very many more after having a baby, return to full or part-time work. Such changes have led to a new relationship in marriage, with both husband and wife accepting a greater share of the duties and satisfaction of family life, and with both husband and wife sharing more equally in providing the money and running the home, according to the abilities and interest of each of them.

67. According to the passage, around the year 1890 most women married _____.
 A. at about twenty-five
 B. in their early fifties
 C. as soon as possible after they were fifteen
 D. at any age from fifteen to forty-five.
68. We are told that in an average family at about 1890 _____.
 A. many children died before they were five
 B. the youngest child would be fifteen
 C. seven or eight children lived to be more than five
 D. four or five children died when they were five
69. When she was over fifty, the late 19th century the mother _____.
 A. would expect to work until she died
 B. was usually expected to take up paid employment
 C. would be healthy enough to take up paid employment
 D. was unlikely to find a job even if she is now likely
70. Many girls, the passage says, are now likely to _____.
 A. marry so that they can get a job
 B. leave school as soon as they can
 C. give up their jobs for good after they are married
 D. continue working until they are going to have a baby

E

Recognized as the largest desert in the world, the Sahara Desert runs across North Africa, covering over 3 million square miles from the Atlantic Coast to the Nile River Valley. Except for an occasional oasis(绿洲), this vast land is

mainly made up of sand, stones, and worn out mountains. The burning sun causes daytime temperatures to rise to nearly 70 degrees in the shade, and days without rain commonly last for years.

Paintings found on the walls of caves in the Sahara Desert suggest that a few thousand years ago, large quantities of plants grew there and covered the desert floor. Many curious and unusual insects, birds and animals got enough food that allowed them to grow and reproduce. At that time, huge river systems and many oases supported growing communities(社团, 社区) where a large number of people lived.

Research scientists believe that the land became a desert for several reasons. For centuries people there have wandered from place to place in search of food, water, and grazing(吃草) land for their animals. These people have always considered the number of animals they have as a sign of wealth. It is considered more important to have 100 sick and starving animals than 15 healthy ones. The large herds(群) have been allowed to go freely and graze on desert plants and grass. Over time, large sections of land have been left uncovered. In addition to allowing overgrazing, these people cut down whatever trees they could find and used them for firewood. The sand was unable to hold on to the great heat of the day, so nighttime temperatures often drop below freezing and nothing was left to hold the soil together.

Scientists have been studying different ways to bring back the green desert. Through research and experiments, they hope to be able to produce plants that will once again support the life there. Huge holes filled with much water lie under the desert surface. Scientists believe this rainwater simply flew down through the sand over hundreds of years and collected in the big, rocky holding tanks. By making use of the sun's power, scientists in the Sahara have made experiments in which they got huge amount of electricity. This electricity was then used to operate drilling machines and pumps to pull the rainwater from the underground tanks. By drilling the hole one mile deep into the floor of the desert, one machine was able to recover more than 80 gallons of ice-cold water each second, or 288 000 gallons per hour.

Scientists have had some success turning this wasteland into useful farmland. Today the desert is dotted with huge wheat fields watered by a system of pipes that carry water from the underground tanks. Farmers have also learnt that plants grow better if seeds are planted next to stones. Studies show that stones provide protection from the sun, allowing seeds to grow in a shady and cool environment. In addition to that, greenhouses have been built to protect plants from the sunshine so that less water is needed. Another idea is to grow plants that can live on a diet of salt water, since the ocean is so near to the desert.

71. What will probably happen if the local people continue their customs and traditions?
- A. The desert will continue to be enlarged.
 - B. Tourists will begin travelling to North Africa.
 - C. More oases will begin to appear across the desert.
 - D. The number of healthy animals will become larger.
72. Which of the following statements is a fact presented in the passage?
- A. The desert is rich in beautiful color and scenery.
 - B. Camels can go for days without drinking any water.
 - C. The Sahara will one day become a beautiful garden.
 - D. Large river systems once supported many communities.
73. The author of the passage provides evidences(证据) that scientists are _____.
- A. pleased by the progress but do not have the money to continue
 - B. discouraged by the poor results of their experiments
 - C. hopeful about the chances of life coming back to the desert
 - D. troubled by the lack of water found underground
74. What is the main idea of the fourth and fifth paragraphs?
- A. Animals have learnt to survive in the desert by lying next to rocks for shade.
 - B. Through experiments, a desert may become a food-producing land.
 - C. Water supply will dry up before it can be used to grow crops.
 - D. Saltwater seeds will grow in the desert sand.
75. Which of the following is the best summary of this passage?
- A. Drilling machines help to water the desert floor and make plants and animals alive.
 - B. Scientists have been able to turn this large wasteland into a successful farming community.
 - C. So much soil has become sand that the desert will never be able to support life as it once did.
 - D. The desert no longer supports plenty of life, but researchers hope to change it with new scientific techniques.

高中全程复习优化设计·高考英语热点预研卷(二)

本试卷分第 I 卷(选择题)和第 II 卷(非选择题)两部分。考试结束,将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

第 I 卷

注意事项:

1. 答题前,考生在答题卡上务必用黑色签字笔将自己的姓名、准考证号填写清楚。
2. 每小题选出答案后,用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑,如需改动,用橡皮擦干净后,再选涂其他答案标号,在试题卷上作答无效。

第一部分 听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

做题时,先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后,你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

第一节(共 5 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后,你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. Why did the woman call the man?
 - A. She didn't know how to use the new refrigerator.
 - B. She wanted her washing machine to be fixed.
 - C. There was something wrong with the refrigerator.
2. How is the woman going to the railway station?
 - A. By taxi.
 - B. By bus.
 - C. By train.
3. What had they planned to do before they heard the storm warning?
 - A. Go sailing.
 - B. Play tennis.
 - C. Go bicycling.
4. What is the relationship between the two speakers?
 - A. Husband and wife.
 - B. Doctor and patient.
 - C. Salesman and customer.
5. How much money do they have between them?
 - A. \$ 46.
 - B. \$ 86.
 - C. \$ 56.

第二节(共 15 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题 5 秒钟;听完后,各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6~8 题。

6. What are they talking about?
 - A. A football match.
 - B. The girl's silence.
 - C. An exam.
7. What do you learn from the dialogue?
 - A. The girl doesn't do well in the exam.
 - B. The boy likes football better than the girl.
 - C. The boy is very good at science.
8. What do you know about the girl?
 - A. She isn't as good at football as at science.
 - B. She doesn't like to watch TV.
 - C. She is interested in football.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 9~11 题。

9. Where does this conversation probably take place?
 - A. In a bookstore.
 - B. In a department store.
 - C. In a ticket office.
10. Does the man find what he wants?
 - A. Yes.
 - B. No.
 - C. He's still looking for it.

11. Which of the following is not true of the thing that the man wants ?
 A. It is sold out.
 B. The man can come back for it after some days.
 C. They don't sell this here.
- 听第 8 段材料 ,回答第 12~15 题。
12. Who is the woman ?
 A. A teacher. B. A friend. C. Mother.
13. Where did the man live three months ago ?
 A. In a student's house. B. With a family. C. In his own house.
14. What is the man's problem in studying ?
 A. The student's house is too noisy.
 B. The computer room is busy.
 C. The course is too difficult.
15. What can we know about the woman from the conversation ?
 A. Curious. B. Talkative. C. Helpful.

听第 9 段材料 ,回答第 16~17 题。

16. What did the young man try to do ?
 A. Get the old man's bag. B. Help the old man up. C. Collect his money.
17. Who is the woman speaking to ?
 A. A manager. B. A customer. C. A policeman.

听第 10 段材料 ,回答第 18~20 题。

18. Why was the speaker one of the TV fans in the past ?
 A. Because he could stay with his favorite stars the whole evening.
 B. Because he could travel the world without going out.
 C. Because he could get the news which couldn't be found on newspapers.
19. What feelings may ads bring to the viewers when inserted frequently, according to the speaker ?
 A. Unpleasant. B. Disappointed. C. Anxious.
20. Which statement is not true according to the passage ?
 A. Ads take up too much viewers' time when they watch TV.
 B. Ads cause the viewers quite a lot of trouble.
 C. Ads present the viewers much information about the best products.

第二部分 英语知识运用(共两节,满分 45 分)

第一节 单项填空(共 15 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

从 A、B、C、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。

21. In Canada, Thanksgiving Day _____ on the second Monday of October.
 A. in which B. for which C. to which D. at which
22. A potluck dinner is a meal for a large group, _____ participants bring food to be shared.
 A. in which B. for which C. to which D. at which
23. What do you mean I'm as stubborn as a mule? _____ it comes to being stubborn, you take the cake.
 A. As B. While C. Where D. When
24. —We've been in the traffic for an hour now.
 —I know. We'll never _____ to the wedding.
 A. get it B. make it C. have it D. do it
25. —Which share is meant for me ?
 —You can take _____ half. They're exactly the same.
 A. this B. any C. each D. either
26. —I hear Warren _____ in a middle school.
 —What ? I can't imagine him _____ as a teacher.
 A. teach; to work B. teaches; working C. teaches; to work D. teach; working
27. —My sister's in hospital.

- _____.
- A. My sister's a teacher B. Sorry to hear that C. With best wishes D. That's a good job
28. —Fiona never fails to grasp any chance of promotion.
—She's a woman of _____.
- A. ambition B. attention C. expectation D. reputation
29. —Do remember to give my regards to your parents.
—Yes, I _____. Thank you.
- A. do B. remember C. will D. give
30. —_____ he come to see you as he promised?
—Of course, please, and I'd rather he _____ me the truth.
- A. Will; informed B. Shall; told C. Should; will tell D. Can; tells
31. On Teachers' Day, we all went to the school _____ to see our teachers.
- A. especially B. specially C. particularly D. attentively
32. Little George Bush was elected _____ President of the United States for the second time in _____ year 2004.
- A. the; the B. 不填; a C. a; the D. 不填; the
33. —What is your uncle's address?
—He lives _____ 108 Beijing Street.
- A. on B. at C. in D. to
34. A love marriage, however, does not necessarily _____ much sharing of interest and responsibilities.
- A. take over B. result in C. hold on D. set about
35. —Can I help you?
—Well, I'd like to buy a _____ handbag.
- A. black small shiny silk B. small shiny black silk
C. silk black shiny small D. shiny black small silk

第二节 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。

I went to Beijing this National holiday, and it was an interesting experience of my life.

My friends told us that taking the “hard 36” to Beijing would be really terrible. So we didn't know what to 37. But we were pleasantly surprised when we finally boarded the 38, which was relatively modern and 39. During the 14-hour ride we ate peanuts and talked. It was not 40 at all.

It was morning when we arrived. We stepped out of the railway station, having sat in hard seats and not getting much 41. However, we had energy. First we tried to get return tickets to Shanghai, but the tickets seller 42 us that tickets would not be on 43 for another two days. We were a little worried about getting 44, but we made up our minds to 45 for the hotel to put our bags down. After fighting our way 46 the “gypsy” taxi drivers that tried to 47 us one hundred *yuan* for the ride, we found a taxi and it 48 cost us thirty *yuan* to get 49 we had planned to go. When we reached the hotel, there was a window for airplane and train tickets. 50 the man behind the counter could get tickets that day, which we 51. The most important lesson about China I ever 52, is to get someone to do your work for you, and it seems to work out much 53. We were not able to get tickets, but the 54 agents could.

While in Beijing we saw a lot of places of interest, most of which were very 55. It was fun to be with thousands of people in one place. There aren't any words to describe it.

36. A. chair B. bed C. seat D. bench
37. A. provide B. expect C. happen D. think
38. A. plane B. bus C. ship D. train
39. A. quick B. clean C. simple D. long
40. A. bad B. good C. easy D. hard
41. A. trouble B. food C. sleep D. help
42. A. promised B. informed C. advised D. persuaded
43. A. time B. show C. duty D. sale
44. A. behind B. out C. through D. back

- B. women can do anything they want
- C. it is good to experience difficult conditions
- D. the Arctic conditions are very severe

E

The high noise of modern life may affect speech and language development in the very young, according to a study that found the auditory(听觉的) parts of the brains of young mice are slower to organize properly in the presence of continuous sounds.

Researchers at the University of California, San Francisco, reared a group of rats in an environment of continuous background noise and found that their brain circuits that receive and interpret(解释) sound did not develop at the same rate as animals that were raised in a quieter environment.

Edward F. Chang and Michael Merzenich, co-authors of the study appearing in the journal *Science*, said that the continuous noise delayed the organization of auditory neurons(神经细胞) during a critical two-to-three-week period after the rat pups were born.

For rats not exposed to the noise, the auditory cortex(皮层) neurons during this period gathered into a smaller area and began developing a selective response to sounds.

But for the noise-exposed rats, this organization was slowed, causing a delay in the development of the ability to discriminate(辨别) specific sound tones. The researchers said it took three or four times longer for the rats raised in a noisy environment to reach the basic benchmarks(基准) of auditory development seen in the rat pups not exposed to noises.

Although the rat is not a perfect model for what happens in humans, the authors note, the study does suggest that high levels of noise might possibly affect some language learning in babies.

“These findings suggest that environmental noise, which is commonly present in contemporary child-rearing environments, can potentially contribute to auditory and language-related development delays,” the authors wrote in *Science*.

The authors noted that although the brain development was delayed in rats exposed to the noise, their brains did eventually mature(成熟的) normally.

72. The scientists at California University studied rats _____.
 A. of different age groups
 B. with different habits
 C. in different environments
 D. from different areas
73. The rats exposed to noise, compared to those not exposed, _____.
 A. were more sensitive
 B. were duller
 C. grew up more slowly
 D. gathered together more quickly
74. The result of the research mainly tells us that noise _____.
 A. delays brain development
 B. stops baby growth
 C. affects speech and language
 D. destroys brains
75. The findings of the research are said to have special connections with _____.
 A. causes of noises
 B. medical science
 C. their living things
 D. human babies

第 II 卷

注意事项:

1. 答题前,考生在答题卡上用黑色签字笔将自己的姓名、准考证号填写清楚。
2. 请用黑色签字笔在答题卡上各题的答题区域内作答,在试题卷上作答无效。

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 35 分)

第一节 短文改错(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 10 分)

此题要求改正所给短文中的错误。对标有题号的每一行作出判断;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:

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(∧),在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

此行错一个词:在错的词下画一横线,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。

One day,I put some money in my pocket and go out by bike. On the way,a man rode his bike closely to me and gestured with a finger pointed to my pocket. Lowering my head,I found the money was falling.

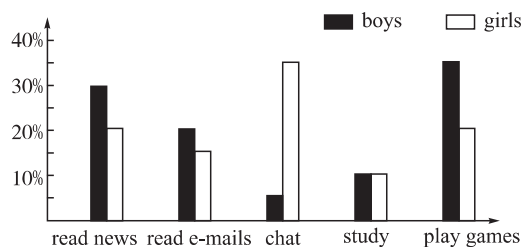
I stopped and said “Thank you” to him. He picked up a 10-*yuan* note for me. When I started to leave off,he said, “Wait. There is some money.”He rode back to the roadside and came with some note in his hand,about 30 *yuan*.

It was not a big event,and it gave me a warm feeling that good-hearted people do exist somewhere.

- 76. _____
- 77. _____
- 78. _____
- 79. _____
- 80. _____
- 81. _____
- 82. _____
- 83. _____
- 84. _____
- 85. _____

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假设你是 Jim Lee,在最近的研究性学习当中,应《21 世纪中学生英语报》(*The 21st Century*)之邀。你对你所在班 60 名同学(男女各半)进行了上网目的的调查。现将调查结果(如下表所示)用英语给报社的编辑写一封信,报告此事,以引起舆论的关注。



- 注意:1. 报告应包括图表所示全部内容;
2. 叙述调查结果时要避免重复使用百分比;
3. 叙述过程要适当添加评语;
4. 词数 100 左右。

提示词:作调查 make a survey

志 鸿 优 化 志 存 高 远

题 答 要 不 内 线 封 密

