

高考专题与综合复习质量评估(一)

高一英语 1~4 单元训练题

(说明:该试题测试时间为 100 分钟,满分 150 分)

I. 单项选择(共 20 小题,每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

- ⇒1. It was getting dark and there was no bus. _____, we had to go home on foot.
A. So B. Because C. But D. As a result
- ⇒2. Please don't lose heart. _____ and you're sure to succeed.
A. Go on to try B. Go to try C. Going on D. Go on trying
- ⇒3. In my opinion, it is difficult to _____ where Mr. Smith lives now for he didn't leave his address to anyone when he moved away.
A. find B. find out C. look D. look for
- ⇒4. — _____ do you like better, a black jacket or a red one?
— I prefer a red jacket _____ a black one.
A. Which; to B. Which; than C. What; to D. What; than
- ⇒5. Mary talks _____, doesn't she?
A. much too B. many too C. too much D. too many
- ⇒6. You will catch cold _____ you put on more clothes.
A. before B. if C. unless D. since
- ⇒7. We still remember the first class _____ our chemistry teacher.
A. from B. on C. at D. for
- ⇒8. Mother doesn't _____ me to go out alone at night.
A. hope B. allow C. agree D. let
- ⇒9. Don't touch _____ if he doesn't tell _____.
A. something; you to B. anything; you to
C. nothing; to you D. everything; to you to
- ⇒10. I really don't know _____ to do next.
A. how B. what C. why D. who
- ⇒11. This kind of liquid _____.
A. tastes well B. tastes good
C. is tasted well D. is tasted delicious
- ⇒12. The two brothers look _____, except the age.
A. same B. the same C. like D. the like
- ⇒13. Because of the hard rain, they had great difficulty _____ there on time.
A. to get B. got C. in getting D. for getting
- ⇒14. They were two hours late on such a short journey. I wonder how this _____.
A. came along B. came out C. came about D. came into

- ⇒15. His _____ English is better than his _____ English.
A. writing; speaking B. written; speaking
C. writing; spoken D. written; spoken
- ⇒16. I was just about to start _____ it began to rain.
A. before B. as soon as C. when D. after
- ⇒17. —Are you a visitor here?
—That's true. I _____ round the world and now my dream of coming to China _____ true.
A. am traveling ; has come B. was traveling; had come
C. have traveled; has come D. had traveled; is coming
- ⇒18. _____ we are having !
A. What a wonderful time B. What wonderful time
C. How a wonderful time D. How wonderful time
- ⇒19. My shoes cost me \$20. _____?
A. What are your shoes B. How about you
C. What about yours D. What about you
- ⇒20. — How much money did the sale _____?
— Over £1 000.
A. bring in B. bring down
C. bring up D. bring about

II. 完形填空(共 20 小题,每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

Life in a big city is very different from life on a farm. A city is a place where nightlife is 21, neon lights are bright, and shopping is 22. A farm is a place where 23 are quiet and peaceful, stars at night are bright, and department stores are 24. To me, though, the biggest 25 is the people.

In a city, your 26 is simply someone who lives near you, sometimes only a few meters away. You might not even know his or her 27. In the country, your neighbor might live a few kilometers away, 28 is usually someone you know well, someone you 29, someone you depend on to help when 30 is needed.

As a child, I lived 31, and I remember a time when a neighbor needed help. He had a fire in his cornfield, and 32 was too far away. The 33 of a corn crop would have been a disaster(灾难)for him. However, the people from the other farms in the area saw the 34, and they all 35 what they were doing and ran to help. My father was one who went to help. Using brooms, boots, and

buckets of water, they stopped the fire 36 it did too much damage, and they 37 most of the crop.

38 people are sometimes a little old-fashioned and unsophisticated (质朴无华的). Sometimes they are little trusting of 39 and outsiders. They don't 40 as many people in their lives as city people do, but when they become friends with someone, they are usually friends through thick and thin.

- ⇒21. A. quiet

B. noisy

C. active

D. inactive
- ⇒22. A. expensive

B. cheap

C. difficult

D. convenient
- ⇒23. A. days

B. nights

C. streets

D. houses
- ⇒24. A. near

B. far away

C. big

D. small
- ⇒25. A. difference

B. problem

C. trouble

D. pleasure
- ⇒26. A. friend

B. neighbor

C. workmate

D. boss
- ⇒27. A. address

B. job

C. name

D. telephone number
- ⇒28. A. so

B. and

C. however

D. but
- ⇒29. A. trust

B. like

C. hate

D. expect
- ⇒30. A. he

B. she

C. someone

D. help
- ⇒31. A. in a city

B. on a farm

C. in a factory

D. in a department store
- ⇒32. A. the police station

B. his friend

C. the water

D. the fire department
- ⇒33. A. cost

B. loss

C. supply

D. store
- ⇒34. A. house

B. farm

C. smoke

D. corn crop
- ⇒35. A. continued

B. dropped

C. thought of

D. knew
- ⇒36. A. after

B. as

C. before

D. since
- ⇒37. A. burnt

B. saved

C. damaged

D. sold
- ⇒38. A. Country

B. City

C. Old

D. Young
- ⇒39. A. their neighbors

B. their friends

C. officials

D. strangers
- ⇒40. A. meet

B. hate

C. help

D. like

Ⅲ. 阅读理解(共 20 小题,每小题 2.5 分,满分 50 分)

A

Have you ever heard that on the day of an important test, one shouldn't take a bath or shower? The story that I heard said that if one showers before a test, it might wash away the knowledge needed to do well on the test. Most people probably don't really believe it, but the story exists in some cultures.

Well, I don't want to criticize anyone's cultural beliefs, but I'll offer another perspective. Near the end of my MA program, I took a series of essay-writing exams called Comps ("Comps" is short for comprehensive examinations, meaning that the tests might ask about anything studied in the entire program). Just before beginning the exams, my MA committee chairperson gave me something to read. It was advice on how to prepare oneself for writing, written by a Greek woman almost 3000 years ago. It suggested rising early in the morning and taking a bath—not just a quick shower, but a long, slow, peaceful bath, with scented soap (香皂). The hair should be washed and combed, fingernails and toenails trimmed. In short, one should be perfectly clean and groomed, and dressed entirely in clean, white clothes.

This, the writer said, would put one in the proper frame of mind for good writing.

Personally, I think both systems include a certain amount of superstition (false belief or idea), but I'll admit that I lean toward the Greek advice. I don't think it's necessary to go to such lengths—for me, a quick shower will do, and I don't worry so much about the color of my clothes. But I do like to be clean when I take an important test or work on a writing project. For one thing, I always prefer to be clean, but especially during a test, I want to reduce the confused mind. Being dirty is uncomfortable to me, and the smell of dirty clothes might take some of my attention away from the test. Anyway, it seems to me that the knowledge needed for the test does not exist in the dirt under my fingernails, but in my head. I don't suggest spending the entire morning in the bathtub, but I think it's okay to shower before a test.

- ⇒41. This passage tells us that _____.
A. no one takes a bath or shower before a test in Greece
B. no one takes a bath or shower before a test in Africa
C. some people take a bath or shower before a test in some areas and some don't
D. in fact, all the people in the world take a bath or shower before a test

⇒42. The underlined word "perspective" in the second paragraph means probably means _____.
A. method B. view C. proof D. story

⇒43. The author is for the advice that _____.
A. one should make up before a test
B. one should not take a bath before a test
C. one should take a bath after a test
D. one should take a bath before a test

⇒44. The author believes that _____.
A. it is necessary to make up before a test
B. if one doesn't clean himself before a test, he will not get good scores
C. knowledge needed for the test exists in one's cleaning
D. taking a bath or shower before a test just has a good effect on one's mind

⇒45. The suitable title for this passage might be _____.
A. To bathe or Not Bathe B. To Bathe
C. Not to Bathe D. Something about a Test
- B
- The FBI is warning local police and the U. S. public services, banking and transportation industries of a steady stream of threats mentioning New York, Washington and the anniversary of the Sept. 11 attacks.
- U. S. military bases and diplomatic missions(外交使团)worldwide are also being placed on high alert (警惕)for the week, officials say. The U. S. Embassy in Jakarta was closed Monday because of a specific threat against it.
- The flood of incoming threats picked up by intelligence sources is challenging the FBI to determine which might be believable. But while officials say they have no specific details of a coming attack, the government is taking no chances.
- 1 — 2 •

White House press secretary Ari Fleischer said Monday the threat of new attacks remains a worry to U. S. officials.

“Anniversaries can be—not necessarily always-can be occasions for heightened terrorist activity,” Fleischer said. “Just given the fact that it is a one-year anniversary, we’re going to be on our toes(**警觉的**).”

Last week, the FBI posted a notice on a Web site and sent a message over a private law enforcement notice system advising a state of alert on Sept. 11.

The police notice was sent Wednesday, according to a law enforcement official who spoke on condition of anonymity.

The Web site notice was posted by the FBI’s National Infrastructure (**基础设施**)Protection Center, which assesses threats and passes warnings to local infrastructure companies, power companies, public service companies and transportation companies are in the network that the FBI communicates with through internet notices.

⇒46. The FBI in this passage probably means _____.

- A. one of the organizations controlled by New York government
- B. the department of the police controlled by the federal government
- C. one of the organizations controlled by the U. N.
- D. a Web site manager

⇒47. Why is the FBI passing a warning to the country ?

- A. Because they have got some information that New York will be attacked on Sept. 11.
- B. They are just joking.
- C. Because they want to safely spend the anniversary of Sept. 11.
- D. Because they are afraid of the threats.

⇒48. The underlined word “it” in the fifth paragraph refers to _____.

- A. Sept. 11
- B. New York
- C. The threat of new attacks
- D. The Web site

⇒49. Which of the following is unlikely to be attacked according to the FBI’s warning ?

- A. power plants
- B. banks
- C. bridges
- D. farms

⇒50. What is Flischer’s attitude to the threat of new attacks ?

- A. He felt frightened.
- B. He was worried.
- C. He was excited.
- D. He was encouraged.

C

Valentine’s Day has been a day for lovers since ancient times. At this time of the year, it is traditional for young people to send cards and presents with red hearts on them to one another. Some relate Valentine’s Day to the Roman feast called LUPERCALIA, when young men and women got their partners for the February feast. Some said a Christian bishop called Valentine was martyred in 270 AD. But it is likely that 14 February has been considered a good time to choose your lover because it is in the mating season of birds !

Many people think the British are unemotional and even a bit shy. They are, in fact, a passionate nation. More than 19 million sentimental Valentine’s cards are

sent every 14 February. They put secret codes on the outside of the envelopes, like SWALK, which means Sealed with a loving kiss; ITALY, I trust and love you; or HOLLAND, Hope our love lasts and never dies. People also place thousands of ads in the classified sections of the main newspapers with messages that only the lover will understand like Kisses from Dumpling to Hot Pants, or Lamb chops, come and light my fire.

⇒51. According to the passage Valentine’s Day at least has a history of _____.

- A. 2000 years
- B. 1000 years
- C. about 1700 years
- D. none of the above

⇒52. The first Valentine’s Day was celebrated perhaps in _____.

- A. Britain
- B. France
- C. China
- D. The passage doesn’t tell us.

⇒53. According to the passage Valentine’s Day came into being mainly because _____.

- A. a bishop was martyred
- B. in February young people would hold a big party
- C. it is a good season for birds to mate
- D. all of the above

⇒54. On Valentine’s Day young people do all the things but _____ according to the above.

- A. send cards and presents
- B. hold a commemoration meeting in the honor of the bishop
- C. place ads
- D. put secret codes on envelopes

⇒55. Messages like Kiss from Dumpling to Hot Pants _____.

- A. is written by a person who like to eat
- B. can only be understood by the lover
- C. can not be read by us
- D. can be read by all young people

D

Sam calls the candidate(**候选人、应聘者**): “Sidney Student.” There sits the man . He’s at a 45 degree angle, his feet are in the aisle, and he’s almost lying down. He’s wearing well-polished brown shoes, a good tasteful pair of brown pants, a light brown shirt, and a good-looking tie. Unfortunately, he tops off his well-coordinated suit with his Joe’s Tavern Class A Softball Championship jacket, which has a big woven emblem(**徽章**) over the heart. If that isn’t bad enough, in his left hand is a cigarette and in his right hand a half eaten apple.

When Sam calls his name, the kid is caught off guard. He drops the cigarette in an ashtray, struggles to his feet, and transfers the apple from the right to the left hand. Apple juice is everywhere, so Sid wipes his hand on the seat of his pants and shakes hands with Sam.

Sam who by now is close to having a stroke, gives me that what-do-I-have-here look and has the young man follow him into the interview room.

The situation deteriorates(**变质**) even further into pure Laurel and Hardy.

The kid is stuck with the half-eaten apple, doesn’t know what to do with it, and obviously is suffering some discomfort. He carries the apple into the interview room with him and places it in the ashtray on the desk- right on top of Sam’s freshly lit cigarette.

The interview lasts five minutes.

⇒56. “Sidney” in the first sentence of the first paragraph means _____

- A. a city in Australia
- B. an emblem
- C. a waiter
- D. a candidate’s name

⇒57. According to the writer ,Sidney wears _____.

- A. good enough for a student
- B. perfectly well
- C. neither fish nor fowl
- D. very, very clean clothes that day

⇒58. “When Sam calls his name, the kid is caught off guard.” Means when Sam calls Sid’s name, he _____.

- A. is waiting for his turn
- B. is eating the apple
- C. is smoking the cigarette
- D. doesn’t expect that his turn comes so soon

⇒59. At last Sydney _____.

- A. gets the job
- B. succeeds
- C. loses the job
- D. knows that failure is the mother of success

⇒60. From the passage we learn _____.

- A. if we want to do something well, we must have a good preparation
- B. Sidney is fit for the job
- C. failure is the mother of success
- D. Sidney is a careless person

IV. 短文改错(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 10 分)

此题要求改正所给文中的错误。对标有题号的每一行做出判断:如无错误,在

该行右边横线上划一个勾(√);如有错误(每行只有一个错误),则按下列情况改正:

该行多一词:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

该行缺一个词: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。

该行错一个词:在错的词下划一横线,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。

My heart sank when I opened the front door after the	61. _____
bell and saw Mrs. Brown. Whenever she called on, she stayed	62. _____
for hours and hours. And at this time, of course, she stayed for	63. _____
several hours till near six o’clock. My husband would be	64. _____
back soon. He couldn’t stand her. So I tried to persuade her	65. _____
to leave without feeling happy. I asked her if her husband	66. _____
had got home from a work, and maybe he was worried about	67. _____
her because it was going to be six o’clock. Instead of leave,	68. _____
she was going to phone her husband come round, too.	69. _____
What an unwelcome visitor ! How tiring and disappointed	70. _____
I was !	

V. 书面表达 (满分 30 分)

假如你是王飞,是一个中学生。几天前,你收到在美国的朋友 Mike 的来信和他赠送给你的英文词典和一些其他的英语学习用书。请你用英语给他写一封回信。回信的日期是 2002 年 11 月 30 日。

内容要点如下:

1. 表示感谢;
2. 这些书籍对你学习的帮助;
3. 你的英语学习情况;
4. 你将参加庆祝圣诞节举行的英语朗诵比赛(recitation contest);
5. 请 Mike 介绍一下他的学校生活。

注意:

1. 信中须包括所给内容要点,但不要逐条翻译成英语。
2. 单词数:100 左右。

高考专题与综合复习质量评估(二)

高一英语 5~8 单元训练题

(说明:该试题测试时间为 100 分钟,满分 150 分)

I. 单项选择(共 20 小题,每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

- ⇒1. Do you agree _____ me _____ this points ?
A. with; on B. to; on C. with; at D. to; with
- ⇒2. The young trees need _____ now and then _____ keep them dry.
A. to water; in order to B. watering; in order not to
C. to be watered; so as to D. watering; in order to
- ⇒3. After the terrible illness, all his hopes _____.
A. damaged B. was damaged C. were destroyed D. destroyed
- ⇒4. I hurried _____ I wouldn't be late for class.
A. since B. so that C. as if D. unless
- ⇒5. In the dark street there wasn't a single person _____ she could turn for help.
A. that B. who C. from whom D. to whom
- ⇒6. She drank some water in the bottle. The rest _____ for her mother.
A. are left B. is left C. was left D. were left
- ⇒7. When she goes shopping, she likes _____ that green dress.
A. to put on B. wearing C. putting on D. put on
- ⇒8. He has done quite well for his age. _____ he is only a boy of not more than twelve.
A. After all B. Above all C. When D. First of all
- ⇒9. In Australia, she made a good many friends _____ English well to make herself _____.
A. learn; to understand B. learning; understood
C. to learn; understood D. learning; understand
- ⇒10. If city noises _____ from increasing, people _____ shout to be heard even at table.
A. do not keep; will have to B. are not kept; will have to
C. are not kept; have to D. do not keep; have to
- ⇒11. He is the kind of man to be easy _____.
A. get on B. to get on C. getting on with D. to get on with
- ⇒12. Which country helped _____ England _____ food and other things in World War II ?
A. supply; for B. to supply; to
C. to supply; with D. supplying; with
- ⇒13. She thought I was talking about her daughter, _____, in fact, I was talking about my own daughter.
A. when B. while C. where D. whom
- ⇒14. _____ when everything was ready.
A. His face appeared a smile B. A smile appeared on his face

- C. A smile is on his face D. His smile seemed on the face
- ⇒15. The doctor _____ is leaving for Africa next month.
A. the nurse is talking to him B. whom the nurse is talking
C. the nurse is talking to D. who the nurse is talking
- ⇒16. Jacky _____ in a big city while his twin sister Lily was _____ in a small mountain village.
A. grew up; grown up B. brought up; brought up
C. was grown up; brought up D. grew up; brought up
- ⇒17. They began to think about what use could be _____ such new material.
A. made from B. made up C. made of D. made into
- ⇒18. —We want to sit at the table near the window.
—I'm sorry, but it _____ already.
A. has taken B. has been taken
C. took D. was taken
- ⇒19. Something _____ to prevent factories _____ poisonous gases so as to keep the city _____.
A. can be done; sending out; from polluting
B. must be done; sending out; from being polluted
C. must do; being send out; being polluting
D. must be done; from sending out; from polluting
- ⇒20. —May I help you to some more fish ?
—_____.
A. Yes, you may B. I'm afraid not
C. I'll help myself, thanks D. No, you can't

II. 完形填空(共 20 小题,每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

When it comes to walking off(散步减肥) those millennial exercises, a lengthy hike(步行) once a day will do you far more good than nipping down to(溜烟跑) the shops every couple of hours—even if the short walks 21 the same amount of time, say exercise researchers in Britain. But 22 beat sitting at home 23 your feet up and watching TV, they stress.

Steve Bird and his colleagues in the department of sport and exercise science at Canterbury Christ Church University Colleague in Kent 24 these conclusions after putting 56 cough potatoes(电视迷) through 25 of daily walks.

They found that 26 produce better changes to the composition of blood fats, but walks of any length 27 the fitness of the heart. “It's the sort of things that 28 the heart 10 years younger,” says Bird.

29, Bird divided his normally 30 subjects into three roughly equal groups. The “long walkers” took a hike 31 20 and 40 minutes every day. “Intermediate walkers” had two *bouts*(回合) of between 10 and 15 minutes, and “32”

did three *stints*(**限额**)of to 10 minutes. The controls sat at home, as usual.

At the Start 33 of the 18 weeks, Bird 34 the health and fitness of each group. He found that the long walkers were 35 , as measured by *altered*(**改变了的**) fat profiles in their blood.

At the end, each liter of blood from the long walkers contained 36 0. 05 grains less *apolipoprotein*(**阿朴脂蛋白**) II , a“bad”fat that 37 heart disease. This was more than twice the drop seen in the 38 , and five times that in short walkers. In the controls, the level of this fat stayed 39 . The drop in apolipoprotein II in the long walkers was matched by 40 in the blood level of apolipoprotein I, a“good” fat that is associated with *unclogged arteries*(**输通开的动脉**).

- ⇒21. A. add B. add to C. add up to D. add up
- ⇒22. A. walks of any length B. long walks C. short walks D. intermediate walks
- ⇒23. A. by B. if C. when D. with
- ⇒24. A. came B. reached C. make D. reach
- ⇒25. A. an 18-week course B. a 18-week course C. an 18 weeks course D. an 18-weeks course
- ⇒26. A. shorter walks B. longer walks C. any long walks D. intermediate walk
- ⇒27. A. supply B. develop C. improve D. offer
- ⇒28. A. can improve B. improve C. make D. can make
- ⇒29. A. To find out B. Found out C. Finding out D. Find out
- ⇒30. A. active B. inactive C. capable D. incapable
- ⇒31. A. of among B. of which C. of between D. between
- ⇒32. A. the groups B. long walkers C. short walk D. short walkers
- ⇒33. A. and end B. and walk C. but end D. or end
- ⇒34. A. took B. measured C. made D. worked out
- ⇒35. A. the most active B. healthy C. healthiest D. active
- ⇒36. A. on average B. in average C. at average D. average
- ⇒37. A. is linked with B. was linked with C. is connected D. was joined with
- ⇒38. A. the walkers in the group B. all the walkers C. long walkers D. intermediate walkers
- ⇒39. A. changeable B. the same C. same D. not the same
- ⇒40. A. the same B. an improvement C. a reduce D. a rise

III. 阅读理解 (共 20 小题,每小题 2.5 分,满分 50 分)

A

Fans burst into cheers as China’s 44-year effort to reach the World Cup finals was finally fulfilled on October 7, 2001 in Shenyang with a 1-0 win over Oman in an Asian qualifier(**资格赛**).

Happy fans throughout the world’s most populous country rushed into the night to celebrate the historic victory for which they have waited for decades. Expectations of a Chinese victory against the Oman team were so high that celebrations had been prepared beforehand and started at the stadium immediately following the match.

“Today is the most important day in my life,” said Zhang Jinquan, a 23-year-old man who has recently graduated from university in Beijing.

The response(**反应**) contrasted(**对比**) to May 19,1985, when after hearing that China had failed to get into the World Cup finals, fans went on a rampage(**到处进行暴力**) and started burning cars and causing fires on the streets of Beijing. While in European countries people have always been aware of football’s power to make supporters react in such a strong and passionate(**激情**) way, this was the first time for the Chinese public to see such a response. The May 19 incident had the effort of drawing more fans to the games rather than turning them away.

In recent years more and more people have been drawn to football. Football fan clubs and associations have been set up across the country. In fact, football is becoming such a focus of interest that even football fans are becoming famous. Lu-oxi, known as “China’s No. 1 football fan,” is one of the more prominent(**突出的**) examples of this trend. For him football has filled the mind so continually that he has managed to lose his job and his wife after deciding to give all his attention to watching football.

The reason that football had become so popular was that anyone could be a supporter. You do not have to take exams to be a supporter, you even don’t have to be able to play football.

The competitive nature of the game gives fans a sense that they are part of a special social group. With its fierce competition and mass participation(**参与**) football is unique(**独特的**). It is the world’s No. One sport. The huge size of the field also gives a chance for the players to be creative and for the spectators(**观众**) to look on fearfully. People can express themselves through football. And it’s quite easy to learn and play the sport: you need only a ball.

- ⇒41. China’s football team tried to win the Asian qualifier first in _____.
A. 1944 B. 1957 C. 1985 D. 2001
- ⇒42. After hearing that China had failed to get into the World’s Cup finals in 1985, fans in Beijingseemed to be _____.
A. shocked B. excited C. mad D. sad
- ⇒43. Luoxi, known as China’s No 1 football fan, _____.
A. cares more for football than for anything else
B. has been out of work for a long time
C. went to watch football no matter where it was held
D. has lost his job for his wife
- ⇒44. Football has been so popular, mainly because _____.
A. it is quite easy to learn and play the sport
B. anyone can be a supporter
C. people can express themselves through football
D. its competition is very fierce

B

Let us consider what we can do for the food problem.
The simple way to increase food production, one might suppose, is to bring more land into farmland and put more people to work on it.

But it is proved in some developing countries that this will bring some problems. It will quickly make the soil poorer there and destroy forest growth. Furthermore, the people there will always find they need more people to work on this land to produce more food.

During the past twenty years, some developed countries have increased a lot more farmland in their countries, but their populations have in the meantime growth faster; therefore they are farther behind than before. And their food increase has been gained at the cost of using up the rich lands. Many of the lands have become poor lands and are producing less food now.

Meanwhile, farming in the developed countries has produced much more food through improved technology. Since 1940, farmland has been reduced 7 percent in the United States but cereal(谷物) production has jumped 60 percent. The increase in the corn output, thanks to hybrid corn(杂交玉米), has been even greater.

The “secret” of these improvements can be summed up in a few words; chemicals, mechanization(机械化), breeding(杂交) and feeding(施肥), in scientific ways, of course. And compared to the developing countries, the populations in developed countries have increased just a little larger than twenty years ago.

On the whole, world population today is increasing at the speed higher than never before. Every year the population is two percent larger, so that the 6 000 000 000 people on the earth today will present another 120 000 000 mouths to be fed by the time next year. It is a fearsome thought that this time tomorrow there will be added to this world population some 360 000 persons. What can we do about the increase of population, or the lack of food to feed such a large, increasing population? That's a very important problem before everyone on the earth, young or old, men or women.

⇒45. In the author's opinion, _____ seems to be the most serious problem today.

- A. pollution
B. lack of food
C. poor farmland
D. the increase of the world population

⇒46. From the agriculture history in the US, we can conclude that .

- A. the more population there is, the less food there is
B. the richer a country is, the richer it will become
C. science will be helpful in feeding the world population
D. developing countries can not settle their food problem

⇒ 47. The author seems to suggest that the food problem can not be settled unless _____.

- A. we stop getting more land into farmland
B. everyone realizes how serious the problem is
C. pollution is stopped
D. there is no more room for no more people

⇒48. What can we do about the fast increase of the world population?

- A. We should make the poor land rich.
B. We must let more people work on land.
C. We must develop farming science and technology.
D. We should fasten increase of food production.

C

There are two types of twins; identical and non-identical twins. Identical twins are formed from a single egg in the mother's body which divides to form two separate babies. Identical twins look the same and are often dressed by their parents in clothes of the same colors. It is often difficult to tell identical twins from each other, even when they are standing side by side. Non-identical twins come into being when the mother produces two separate eggs at the same time, both of which grow to form babies. In this case the twins look like normal brothers and sisters and are

He warned Maureen Harkavy, “Put that cigarette out, or I’ll land the plane and have you arrested.”

Maureen, 47, was so shocked that she wrote to the airline's chairman. But his reply was even ruder.

“You seem to think you have a God—given right to pollute your neighbors’ atmosphere,” wrote John Ferriday of Paramount Airways.

(a) Said Maureen, “I only found out about it when I was checking in. I’m a nervous flyer, so I lit cigarette during the flight. A stewardess(空姐) asked me to put it out, but I said I wanted to carry on as there was no rule against smoking on the plane.” She was just finishing her cigarette when the pilot arrived.

(b) I've never seen such an unpleasant letter. She said, "I don't think I'll ever fly again." But there was a funny side. Maureen explained, "We were offered duty-free(免税) cigarette from the stewardess on the plane!"

(c) Mr. Ferriday went on, "Believe me, you haven't especially when you

travel on my plane.”

Maureen and her husband Michael were moved to Paramount flight just before they left Portugal. But they were not told the company’s non-smoking policy.

(d) “He was loud and rude,” said Maureen. “He said if I lit another cigarette he would land the plane at Bordeaux and hand me to the French police.”

Later, from her home in Mosely, Birmingham, Maureen wrote to the company and received the rude reply.

⇒53. The second half of the story isn’t in right order. (Parts a～b) Choose the re-arranged order which you think is right.

A. c, a, b, d B. c, a, d, b C. a, c, b, d D. d, a, b, c

⇒54. What did Maureen Harkavy do on the plane when she was asked not to smoke ?

A. She agreed to the warning.

B. She refused to do what she was told to.

C. She was sorry for that.

D. She was so shocked that she wrote to the company.

⇒55. In the answer letter to Maureen Harkavy, the airline’s chairman _____.

A. made sure that he would look into the matter

B. made an apology to her for his worker’s not politeness

C. expressed that he agreed with what his pilot said

D. said that she had no right to smoke on his plane because the right isn’t given by God

⇒56. From the passage, we can draw a conclusion that the writer probably takes the side of _____.

A. the airline’s chairman B. the stewardess

C. the pilot D. Maureen Harkavy

E

Here are three advertisements(广告) on a newspaper. Now read them and choose the correct answer.

Driver Wanted

1) Clean driving license(执照).

2) Must be of smart(帅气的) appearance.

3) Aged over 25.

Apply to(申请): Town Taxi, 106 Garden Road, Boston

Air Hostesses for International(国际航班空姐) wanted.

1) Applicants(申请者) must be between 18～30 years old.

2) Height 160cm to 176cm.

3) Education to GCSE standard(标准).

4) Two languages. Must be able to swim.

Apply to: Recruitment(招聘) office, Southern Airlines, Heathrow Airport West

Teachers Needed

For private language school. Teaching experience unnecessary.

Apply to: the Director of Studies, Instant Languages Ltd, 279 Canal Street, Boston

⇒57. Jack, aged 23, like swimming and driving, has just graduated(毕业) from a university. Which job might he get ?

A. Driving for Town Taxis. B. Teaching at Instant Languages Ltd.

C. Working for Southern Airlines. D. None of the three.

⇒58. What will stop you, an experienced taxi driver, working for Town taxis ?

A. Unable to speak two languages.

B. Not having college education.

C. Punished for speeding and wrong parking.

D. fond of beer and wine.

⇒59. Why can’t Lucy, aged 25, 170cm, become an air hostess ?

A. She was once punished for breaking a traffic law.

B. She can’t speak French very well.

C. She feels sick while flying on board.

D. She has never worked as an air hostess before

⇒60. Which of the following is not talked about in the advertisements ?

A. Male or female. B. Working experience.

C. Education. D. Marriage.

IV. 短文改错 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

此题要求改正所给文中的错误。对标有题号的每一行做出判断: 如无错误, 在该行右边横线上划一个勾(✓); 如有错误(每行只有一个错误), 则按下列情况改正:

该行多一词: 把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

该行缺一个词: 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。

该行错一个词: 在错的词下划一横线, 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。

Mrs. Williams is very proud of her cleaning house. But 61. _____

one day, while sweeping the room, she saw little mouse 62. _____

running across her dining-room floor. She had been 63. _____

told others that mice were found only in dirty houses, 64. _____

so she was terribly ashamed(羞愧)that she saw a mouse 65. _____

in her own house. She quietly called her daughter but 66. _____

talked to her, “A terrible thing has happened !I saw a 67. _____

mouse in our dining-room a few minutes before. We must 68. _____

catch it at once !Go down to the shop and to buy a 69. _____

mouse-trap(鼠夹), but don’t tell anyone what is for ! 70. _____

V. 书面表达 (满分 30 分)

假设你是魏东, 你的美国朋友 John 听说你校学生正在开展研究性学习, 来信询问有关情况。请你根据下表提供的信息, 写一封回信, 谈谈开展研究性学习前后, 你们学习情况的变化。

	过去	现在
课堂	老师讲解知识, 学生听讲做笔记	老师提出问题, 学生互相讨论或学生自己提出问题, 自己讨论解决。
课后	完成大量的作业	丰富多彩的课外活动, 如读自己感兴趣的书籍, 去图书馆或上网查资料。

注意: 1. 注意书信格式。

2. 词数 100 左右。

3. 生词: 研究性学习 exploring study

上网 surf the Internet

高考专题与综合复习质量评估(三)

高一英语 9~14 单元训练题

(说明:该试题测试时间为 100 分钟,满分 150 分)

I . 单项选择(共 20 小题,每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

- ⇒1. She didn't mind _____ home but her sister preferred _____ a bus.
A. walking; to take B. to walk; get
C. walking; taking D. walk; getting
- ⇒2. Her deeds were _____ in that forest fire.
A. well thinking of B. well thought of
C. highly thinking of D. highly though about
- ⇒3. She is the only one of the students _____ the north.
A. who are from B. who comes from
C. who come from D. that are from
- ⇒4. Is _____ possible to fly to the moon in a spaceship one day ?
A. now B. which C. that D. it
- ⇒5. _____ was foolish _____ him to go into that valley alone.
A. That; of B. That; for C. It; of D. It; for
- ⇒6. He didn't _____ so that he lost the chance.
A. take my advice B. follow the advices
C. give an advice D. ask for advice
- ⇒7. That is the very place _____ I happened to meet her ten years ago.
A. where B. from which C. which D. that
- ⇒8. —Would you mind my going with you ?
—_____.
A. No, you can't B. Yes, please
C. Yes, not a little D. No, not in the least
- ⇒9. Our school is really much more beautiful than _____ two years ago.
A. it used to be B. it were C. it used to D. what used to
- ⇒10. It was _____ he finished doing his experiment.
A. until last Sunday that B. not until last Sunday that
C. until last Sunday when D. not until last Sunday when
- ⇒11. —How long haven't you seen each other, Ms Wu ?
—Oh, we _____ each other for about three years, but I _____ her in the park last week. And we had a long talk.
A. have not seen; happened to meet
B. didn't see; happened meeting
C. hadn't seen; happened to meet

- D. had known; saw
- ⇒12. Five years ago _____ I was twelve, my family lived in a small mountain vil-
lage, _____ I spent most of the days happily with my little sister _____ is
separately living in a city _____ is a big and modern one, but I will never
forget the time _____ we spent together.
A. that; where; that; where; that B. when; where; who; which; that
C. when; where; who; that; when D. since; which; who; where; when
- ⇒13. —I can't see the words clearly on the blackboard.
—Perhaps you need _____.
A. to examine your eyes B. to have your eyes examined
C. to have examined your eyes D. to be examined your eyes
- ⇒14. Far away from the village, there wasn't _____ person _____ she could turn
for help.
A. a single; to whom B. any; that
C. a single; from whom D. single a; which
- ⇒15. Fortunately someone who happened to be passing by called the fire depart-
ment _____ the fire broke out.
A. quickly B. shortly C. a moment D. immediately
- ⇒16. —Did you enjoy yourself at the party last night ?
—Sorry to say I really didn't. It was _____ a meeting _____ a party.
A. any more; than B. no less; like
C. rather like; than D. no more; while
- ⇒17. Important tasks _____ a lot of hard word and take a long time to complete.
A. call for B. call in C. call at D. call on
- ⇒18. Not all the boys like playing football.
The followings have the same meaning as the above sentence except _____.
A. None of the boys like playing football.
B. All the boys don't like playing football.
C. Some boys like playing football; some don't.
D. Every boy does not like playing football.
- ⇒19. It will be quite a long time _____ she comes back again, so don't be cross
_____ her.
A. that; with B. since; to C. before; with D. because; for
- ⇒20. —Will it rain tomorrow afternoon ?
—_____. Otherwise, we can't have a football match.

- A. Let’s hope not

B. Let’s hope not to
- C. Not hope so

D. Don’t hope so

II . 完形填空 (共 20 小题, 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

Miss Wenter was watching TV when the program suddenly stopped. “Sorry to 21 the program. Now we are requested to 22 an important notice from the police station. At about nine this evening, a lady named Mrs Humney was 23 and killed. Anyone who can supply any clue(线索) is requested to report to the 24 . Thank you.” The terrible news made the lonely girl 25 with fear. She couldn’t help looking around, but she didn’t notice that man was already 26 behind the door to the veranda(阳台).

All of a 27 the man appeared before Miss Wenter. The girl really didn’t know what to do. “Don’t ask for 28 , just put your jewellery on the table; then think over whether I shall be safe to stay up here for the night,” said the robber. That made Miss Wenter even more 29 , but she tried to 30 herself.

Just then came the whistle of a police car, in a little while, someone rang the 31 . The robber said with a gun 32 the girl’s back, “Go to the door and say that you’ve gone to bed. Never let him in.”

In a flash, the girl had an idea, “Oh, who are you?” she said.
“I’m Sergeant Bull, Miss Wenter. Is there anything 33 here?”
“No, there isn’t.” Immediately she added loudly, “ 34 , my elder brother extends his 35 greetings(问候) to you.”

“Thank you. Good night,” Bull replied in the 36 .
A few minutes later, the sound of the police car going 37 could be heard. “It’s well 38 ,” the robber said with a smile. Then he 39 to the girl. Almost at the same time the glass on the window was broken. The policemen hummed into the room from the veranda. They quickly put handcuffs(手铐) on the robber.

“Miss Wenter, your greetings were so good that it made us take 40 right away.” said Sergeant bull, “because we’ve already known that your elder brother was killed in a robbery half a year ago.”

- ⇒21. A. stop

B. share

C. interrupt

D. control
- ⇒22. A. obey

B. make

C. introduce

D. broadcast
- ⇒23. A. robbed

B. hurt

C. wounded

D. stolen
- ⇒24. A. public

B. police

C. hospital

D. family
- ⇒25. A. cry

B. shake

C. fall

D. tremble
- ⇒26. A. hidden

B. sitting

C. away

D. staying
- ⇒27. A. while

B. time

C. period

D. sudden
- ⇒28. A. anything

B. trouble

C. another

D. police
- ⇒29. A. careful

B. anxious

C. strange

D. terrified
- ⇒30. A. protect

B. help

C. calm

D. express
- ⇒31. A. call

B. phone

C. window

D. doorbell
- ⇒32. A. at

B. against

C. behind

D. beyond
- ⇒33. A. new

B. important

C. unusual

D. upset
- ⇒34. A. Instead

B. However

C. Otherwise

D. Besides
- ⇒35. A. hearty

B. deeply

C. own

D. real

- ⇒36. A. sound

B. manner

C. speech

D. voice
- ⇒37. A. out

B. on

C. along

D. away
- ⇒38. A. enough

B. now

C. done

D. said
- ⇒39. A. referred

B. listened

C. talked

D. rushed
- ⇒40. A. him

B. action

C. photos

D. something

III . 阅读理解 (共 20 小题, 每小题 2.5 分, 满分 50 分)

A
During a discussion of “The World We Want” at the New York Herald Tribune Youth Forum, Johnny B. Antillon, 18-year-old delegate from the Philippines, made the following contribution:

“Usually, When I discuss with people the kind of world we want, they astonish me by describing a Utopia(乌托邦) without cares. As for me, I like this world we have. I like living in this century——so full of strivings and plans that I feel part of a wonderful and exciting experiment. I like the suspense(悬而不决) which gives to life its only true zest(兴趣). Let me have this world, with dreams for me to dream and problems for me to solve.

“If I had lived before the A-and-H-bombs I might be less optimistic(乐观的) of the future. But today I have great hope that we shall enjoy peace, for I feel deeply that no nation will start a war which none can possibly survive.

I believe that this world we have deserves(值得) a vote of confidence. With its dirt and cleanness, its ups and downs and its total unexpectedness, it has given, through variety, more pleasure than pain. Whatever else it may be, this particular century is still the broadest, the most exciting, the most promising of all.

“May this world always be as challenging as it is. May it always have something to be solved, patched or mended. But above all, may this world never be a soft place for soft people with soft heads. For I want a world where a man, by facing his troubles, can prove his manhood. With a word of such challenge and scope, our lives will never be complacent, but they will certainly be worth living.”

- ⇒41. What kind of world does Antillon want?

A. A world of pleasure and pain.

B. A world of peace.

C. A world of challenge.

D. A Utopia without cares.
- ⇒42. When did the New York Herald Tribune Youth Forum happen?

A. Sometime during World War II .

B. It isn’t stated in the above passage.

C. Sometime before World War II .

D. Sometime after World War II .
- ⇒43. Why does Antillon like this world?

A. It deserves a vote of confidence.

B. It has given more pleasure than pain.

C. It is challenging.

D. He can enjoy peace.
- ⇒44. What does the underlined part “soft people with soft heads” mean?

A. Persons who are kind and soft.

B. Persons who can’t face up to the tough world.

C. Persons who can keep their bodies soft.

D. Persons who have gentle and clever minds.

B
Dear MSN(微软提供网络在线服务),

I live in San Diego. I’m single and would like to meet people near me. Can I do this the Internet ?

Searching in San Diego

Dear Searching,

On the Internet, you could easily go looking for love in all wrong places, but there are lots of great ways to meet singles near you.

The Web is a good place to start. MSN has a San Diego site, and local sites for many main US cities.

For our worldly readers, MSN also has international sites for Europe, Asia, America and South America.

There are several California-based MSN Web communities where you can meet like-minded people near you as well as city-specific chat room for real-time interaction(交往). Hope for some intellectual stimulation(知识趣味的刺激) ? Jump into “The Fray on Slate” and make some clever friends. Want a little more excitement in your online interactions ? Try the “Gaming Zone” !

I also tried MSN Search, looked under the “Personal” heading and found “Relationships”, Clicked on that, then found “Ads & Personals” by “Region” and found San Diego—specific personal from there. Try it !

Also, give “IRC”(Internet Relay Chat) and “Usenet Newsgroups” a shot. Many a net romance has started and then developed in these off-the-Web communities. If you’d rather make friends FTF(fact to face), the Web has some helpful dating and relating tips.

⇒45. Searching has written this letter with the purpose of _____.

- A. meeting single people online
- B. winning the heart of a lover from the web
- C. getting help from MSN with his computer
- D. looking for love in all the wrong places

⇒46. How many ways does MSN provide Searching to meet his need ?

- A. 5
- B. 4
- C. 6
- D. 7

⇒47. According to the second letter, which is the advantage that MSN has ?

- A. Shooting IRC and Usenet Newsgroups.
- B. Giving you time and places to chat with others.
- C. Satisfying you with whatever kind of help you want.
- D. Supplying you with many methods to make friends.

⇒48. From the second letter we can conclude that MSN treats an ordinary reader so kindly and warmly because _____.

- A. it needs to attract as many readers as possible so as to make greater benefit(利益)
- B. it is its duty to help those who have trouble with their computers
- C. it likes to see more net romances and shares their happiness
- D. all people need it and it needs all people

C

Our boat floated on between walls of forest. It was too thick to allow us a view

of the land we were passing through, though we knew from the map that our river must from time to time be passing through chains of hills which crossed the jungle plains. Nowhere did we find a place where we could have landed; where the jungle did not actually spread right down into the river, banks of soft mud prevented us from going ashore. In any case, what we have gained by landing ? The country was full of snakes, and others dangerous creatures and jungle was so thick that one would be able to advance slowly, cutting one’s way with knives the whole way. So we stayed in the boat, hoping that when we reached the sea, a friendly fisherman would pick us up and take us to civilization.

As for water, there was a choice. We could drink the muddy river water, or die of thirst. We drank the water. Men who have just escaped from what appeared to be certain death lost all worries about such small things as diseases caused by dirty water. In fact, none of us suffered from any illness as a result.

One day we passed another village, but fortunately nobody saw us. We did not wish to risk being taken prisoners a second time; we might not be so lucky as to escape in a stolen boat again.

⇒49. It can be inferred from the passage that the only thing they could see in a boat was _____.

- A. walls
- B. chains of hills
- C. tall trees
- D. vast land

⇒50. From the passage, we can learn that _____.

- A. the country was a civilized society
- B. the country was a tropical jungle country
- C. they found a place where they could land
- D. they were on a journey home

⇒51. The passage told us that they had _____ the boat.

- A. stolen
- B. bought
- C. self-made
- D. borrowed

⇒52. The best title for this passage might be _____.

- A. The problem of Landing
- B. Walls of Forest
- C. An Entirely New Experience
- D. Escape

D

How to Fend Off Computer Viruses

Washington—Considering the serious warnings lately about Internet viruses, users may be tempted to unplug their machines just to keep them safe. In reality, common sense and a few basic tips can keep Internet surfers secure.

Antivirus software is a must, and it should be updated(更新) at least once a week to recognize newly released(释放的) viruses.

People with broadband Internet connections should also have a firewall. These protect the computer from attacks by hackers.

Then it is time to think about computer habits. Unlike old viruses, which spread only through shared diskettes, the Internet brings viruses straight to the e-mailbox. If an e-mail with attachment comes from an unknown sender, or unexpectedly from a known sender, it should not be opened.

On receipt of an unexpected attachment from a friend, experts suggest a tele-

phone call to make sure of the mail’s source before opening.

⇒53. Why should Antivirus software be updated at least once a week? Because _____.
A. the newly published antivirus software is more expensive
B. the previous antivirus software cannot work any longer
C. the inventors of viruses have suggested this idea
D. computer viruses are always developing

⇒54. The underlined word “firewall” in Paragraph 3 is probably _____.
A. a kind of wall to keep others away
B. a kind of wall to fight against a fire
C. software for the safety of computer
D. a kind of virus made by hackers

⇒55. Which of the following is suggested by computer experts?
A. Do not rush to open any e-mail attachment.
B. Never open any e-mail attachment.
C. It is always safe to open an e-mail attachment from a friend.
D. Whenever you receive an e-mail, you should make a call to ensure its source.

⇒56. Which of the following is NOT right according to the passage?
A. We can do something to keep our computers’ safe.
B. Antivirus software made in 1995 is hard to protect today’s computers.
C. We should unplug our computers to fend off viruses.
D. Even an e-mail attachment coming from a friend may not be safe to open.

E
Cities overflowing with sea water, coastal areas washed away, fertile farmlands turned into barren dustbowls, storms and hurricanes common even in Britain.
It sounds like a horror film but it’s what the world could be like in less than fifty years from now, because we are misusing our planet, we are making it hotter, through what is called the greenhouse effect.
As the world gets hotter, there will be more droughts(旱灾) in Africa and America, leading to food shortage. A slight rise in the yearly average temperature means the polar(极地的) icecaps will begin to melt. That will raise sea-level, causing flooding in low-lying countries like Bangladesh. All over the world, the weather will be more violent, with an increase in typhoon, hurricanes and storms.
There is no doubt about the causes of the climatic changes. It’s up to us to do what can to stop them.

⇒57. We learn from the passage that nowadays Britain _____.
A. often experiences storms and hurricanes
B. seldom experiences storms and hurricanes
C. suffers from many droughts
D. suffers from many floods

⇒58. The passage mainly tells us that _____.
A. there might be an increase in temperature every year
B. there might be a fall in temperature in fifty years
C. there might be a lot more typhoon, hurricanes and storms
D. there might be a terrible change in weather throughout the world

⇒59. According to the passage, _____.
A. we have no idea about the causes of the climatic changes
B. we know what will result in the climatic changes
C. we have done a lot to stop that from happening
D. there is nothing we can do to stop from happening

⇒60. The pictures described in the passage are really _____.
A. disappointing
B. delighting
C. frightening
D. impossible to happen

IV. 短文改错 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)
此题要求改正所给文中的错误。对标有题号的每一行做出判断, 如无错误, 在该行右边横线上划一个勾(✓); 如有错误(每行只有一个错误), 则按下列情况改正: 该行多一词, 把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。 该行缺一个词, 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。 该行错一个词, 在错的词下划一横线, 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。

To meet the needs for more English speakers communicate	61. _____
with native English speakers, Beijingers are playing an active part	62. _____
in learning English before Beijing has been awarded the 2008 Olympic	63. _____
Games. Eight years before, when Mr Smith, a Canadian, came	64. _____
to Beijing for first time, Beijingers, most of whom spoke	65. _____
only Chinese, couldn’t understand him when he spoke English.	66. _____
Now, he finds, many Bejingers, included taxi drivers, shop	67. _____
assistants and even police, can speak very good English.	68. _____
Many people are attending with English classes in their spare time.	69. _____
Mr Smith is very glad to see this and he is sure that Beijing can	
succeed to hosting the 2008 Olympic Games can be held in Beijing.	70. _____

V. 书面表达 (满分 30 分)
根据下所提供的材料写一篇日记。要求在 100 词左右。
10 月 27 日, 星期天, 天气晴朗。晚饭后, 你外出看杂技(acrobatics), 路上遇到一位年轻的加拿大人 David, 他想逛逛夜市, 选几件瓷器带回国。你放弃了看杂技的机会, 领他去买瓷器。一路上, 你用英语向 David 介绍了近几年当地发生的变化, David 同你谈了一些加拿大的情况。买到瓷器后, 他再三感谢你, 并表示很愿意和你交朋友。他说他回加拿大后会写信给你。
你虽然没有看到杂技, 但心里很高兴, 因为你帮助 David 解决了困难, 并因此交了一位外国朋友, 并且练习了英语口语。

高考专题与综合复习质量评估(四)

高一英语 15~20 单元训练题

(说明:该试题测试时间为 100 分钟,满分 150 分)

I. 单项选择(共 20 小题,每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

- ⇒1. _____ for a long time, but he tried his best to catch up with his classmates.
A. Being sick B. Having been ill C. He was ill D. Though he was ill
- ⇒2. We doubt _____ they could complete that much work in time _____ the bad weather.
A. that; because of B. if; because
C. whether; because of D. whether; because
- ⇒3. _____ no need for us to discuss the problem again since it has already been settled.
A. It has B. There has C. It is D. There is
- ⇒4. His parents wouldn't let him marry anyone _____ family was poor.
A. of whom B. whom C. of whose D. whose
- ⇒5. _____ we'll go camping tomorrow depends on the weather.
A. If B. Whether C. That D. Where
- ⇒6. _____ leaves the classroom last should turn off the lights.
A. The person B. Who C. Whoever D. The people who
- ⇒7. —How about going out for a walk ?
— _____.
A. What a pleasure !
B. Walking is a kind of exercise
C. That's not a bad idea
D. It will take several minutes to have a walk
- ⇒8. —Look at this ! I _____ some old pictures and _____ this baby picture.
—Is it a picture of yours ? It's so lovely.
A. was going through; found B. am going through; found
C. went through; had found D. was going through; had found
- ⇒9. —Don't leave the windows _____ all the time.
—Oh, sorry. I forgot _____ them.
A. open; to shut B. opened; shutting
C. open; shutting D. opened; to shut
- ⇒10. —How about Alice ?
— _____.
A. She had married for two years B. She married well
C. She married with a rich man D. She is going to marry to Wang Gang

- ⇒11. Rather than _____ on a crowded bus, he always prefers _____ a bike.
A. riding; ride B. ride; riding C. ride; to ride D. to ride; riding
- ⇒12. He remembers _____ to Beijing when he was only six years old.
A. to be taken B. taking
C. having been taken D. being taken
- ⇒13. The forest _____ fire a week ago and now _____ fire still.
A. caught; is on B. was caught; is on
C. was on; caught D. was set; was caught
- ⇒14. —You look tired. Why not spare a day to go for an outing with us ?
— _____. Work presses.
A. It is thoughtful of you to say so
B. Perhaps I should
C. I can't afford even a minute, I'm afraid
D. Please don't say that
- ⇒15. —Could you come this afternoon ?
—Sorry, I won't be free then. _____ ?
A. How is this evening B. Why not just this evening
C. How about this evening D. Are you free this evening
- ⇒16. —Why don't we come in and have a cup of tea ?
— _____.
A. Yes, of course B. No, you can't
C. That's a good idea D. I'm thirsty. Let's do
- ⇒17. The ill man was about to _____ the police came over and caught him.
A. set the house on fire suddenly B. setting fire to the house when
C. set fire to the house that D. set fire to the house when
- ⇒18. —Oh, it's you ! I _____ you.
—I've just had my hair cut, and I _____ new dark glasses.
A. hadn't recognized; am wearing B. didn't recognize; am wearing
C. haven't recognized; wear D. didn't recognize; wear
- ⇒19. They finally climbed to the top of the mountain _____ top is always covered with snow.
A. which B. of which C. whose D. its
- ⇒20. The broadcasting tower now _____ on top of the hill is _____ very soon.
A. to be put up; completed B. being put up; being completed
C. to be put up; being completed D. being put up; to be completed

4 — 2

firemen examined the ground carefully, but were not able to find any broken glass. They were also quite sure that a cigarette end did not start the fire. This morning, however, a fireman accidentally discovered the cause. He noticed the remains of a snake which was wound round the electric wires of a 16 000-volt(伏特)power line. In this way, he was able to solve the mystery(迷). The explanation was simple but very unusual. A bird had snatched up the snake from the ground and then dropped it onto the wires. The snake then wound itself round the wires. When it did so, it sent sparks(火花) down to the ground and these immediately started a fire.

- ⇒45. Since the big forest fire was put, the firemen _____.
A. have been busy with the accident
B. have been more and more careful of forest fires
C. have been solving the problems caused by fire
D. have been trying to discover its cause
- ⇒46. There was not any evidence(证据) to show the big fire was started by _____.
A. broken glass B. a cigarette end C. electricity D. either A or B
- ⇒47. At last the fireman _____.
A. noticed the remains of a snake
B. discovered a snake wound the electric wires
C. found out the cause
D. saw the snake sending down to the ground
- ⇒48. The cause of the fire was considered _____.
A. simple B. ordinary C. uncommon D. obvious
- C

Lecture for English Language Teaching (ELT)Teachers.
Topic: Learning a Language Through Texts of “New Concept English”.
Co-organizers: the Foreign Language Teaching and Research Press, Longman and 21st Century.
Date: November 4, 2000(Wednesday)
Time: 3:00 pm
Speaker: Alexander, the author of New Concept English
Place: Beijing Foreign Studies University
(This lecture is open to all ELT teachers, especially New Concept English teachers of middle schools and part-time vocational training schools. 21st Century has offered 300 seats for English teachers among its readers.)

Workshop(讲座) for New Concept English
Date: November 5, 2000(Thursday)
Time: 2:30pm
Speaker: Alexander, the author of New Concept English
Place: Beijing Foreign Studies University
(This workshop is open to New Concept English teachers of middle schools and spare-time vocational training schools only. Seating offered for 21st Century readers is 20, but a further 30 sittings(座位) are allowed.)

- ⇒49. According to the text we can infer that 21st Century is _____.
A. a kind of newspaper in Chinese B. a kind of newspaper in English
C. a name of a middle school D. a name of a press
- ⇒50. From the text we know _____ in China use New Concept English as their English textbooks.
A. some middle schools
B. all the middle schools
C. none of the middle schools
D. some middle schools and spare-time vocational training schools
- ⇒51. The tickets of the lecture that 21st Century offered will be given to those who are _____.
A. ELT teachers
B. the 21st Century readers
C. middle school teachers
D. ELT teachers at the same time the 21st Century readers
- ⇒52. The person who are allowed to attend the workshop are _____.
A. New Concept English teachers of middle schools and part-time vocational training schools only.
B. only the 21st Century readers.
C. all ELT teachers.
D. the students who are learning New Concept English.

D

In many countries today, laws protect wildlife. In India the need for such protection was realized centuries ago.

About 300 B. C. an Indian writer described forests that were somewhat like national parks today. The killing of game beasts was carefully watched and directed. Some animals were fully protected. Within the forest, nobody was allowed to cut timber(木材), burn wood for charcoal(炭), to trap(设陷阱捕获)animals for their furs. Animals that became dangerous to human visitors were trapped or killed outside the park, so that other animals would not become uneasy.

The need for wildlife protection is greater now than ever before. About a thousand species(=sorts) of animals are in danger of extinction(灭绝), and the rate at which they are being destroyed has increased. With mammals(哺乳动物), for example, the rate of extinction is now about one kind every year; from A. D. 1 to 1800, the rate was about one species every fifty years. Everywhere, men are trying to solve the problem of protecting wildlife while caring for the world’s growing population.

- ⇒53. Cutting timber in these forests was _____.
A. allowed to nobles only B. not allowed
C. limited to a certain kind of trees D. considered as a crime
- ⇒54. Caring for animals in these forests included _____.
A. taking dangerous animals out of the park before killing them
B. to employ men to take care of injured animals
C. to permit the hunters to take away ill animals

- D. to raise the dangerous animals
- ⇒55. According to the last sentence, men trying to preserve wildlife are thinking about _____.
A. much more national parks B. stricter laws against hunting
C. the needs of herdsmen D. the needs of people
- ⇒56. What can you conclude from this passage ?
A. The rate of extinction of mammals is lower now than it was from A. D. 1 to 1800.
B. About a thousand species of animals are in danger of extinction.
C. The growth of the world's population has meant greater danger to wild-life.
D. Hunters who kill species are severely punished by law.
- E
- We made decisions all the time, but we can never be certain whether we are right or wrong. The work you choose to do maybe suitable for you or it may not. The person you marry might be a very good match or might be the worst possible choice. Maybe you have saved money for the future. You could invest it wisely so that it grows in value or you could lose the money in a foolish moment. You think you have a healthy diet, but the food you eat might be very bad for you and might be the cause of terrible illness. Perhaps you travel a lot by plane. All the flights you make are safe, but one of them could be your last. Decisions ! Decisions ! But we don't learn from experience. Experience is the thing that allows us to go on making the same mistakes with more confidence !
- ⇒57. The sentence “but one of them could be your last” in the passage means _____.
A. you could die in one of them
B. one of them could be the last time you take a plane
C. one of them make you last for a long time
D. one of them give you a long memory
- ⇒58. If you invest your money, you _____.
A. have saved it for the future B. may lose it in a foolish moment
C. use it wisely D. grow it in value
- ⇒59. When you marry a woman she _____.
A. might satisfy you B. may not want to choose you
C. may have a match with you D. must be very good woman
- ⇒60. The writer wants to say that people _____.
A. always make wrong decisions
B. are not sure of themselves
C. shouldn't only depend on their old experience
D. should go on making the same mistakes with more confidence

IV. 短文改错 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

此题要求改正所给文中的错误。对标有题号的每一行做出判断: 如无错误, 在该行右边横线上划一个勾(✓); 如有错误(每行只有一个错误), 则按下列情况改正: 该行多一词: 把多余的词用斜线(\) 划掉。

该行缺一个词: 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。

该行错一个词: 在错的词下划一横线, 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。

Li Hua,

I'm afraid I can't go together with you to visit my teacher Dr Smith, because I've got a very important appointment tomorrow.

Last night I called up Dr. Smith or told him all about your visit. 61. _____
You can surely go by yourself with me. Dr. Smith has a round face 62. _____
and a bald head with a pair of bright large eyes and a very big 63. _____
nose. His eye-brows and moustache is long thick. You'd never 64. _____
fail to recognize him the moment you will see him. 65. _____
Please take the Third Avenue go eastward. When you arrive 66. _____
the second crossing, turn right and go along the Ninth street 67. _____
till you reach the Fourth Avenue, which, to the south-east, you will 68. _____
see many high buildings, Dr. Smith lives in 124 in the 12th floor of 69. _____
Building One. Don't forget to give my regards to your teacher. 70. _____

Love
Wang Bing

V. 书面表达 (满分 30 分)

你是 Jack, 五年后再次来到这个城市, 发现它变化很大(如图所示), 你给朋友 Mary 发电子邮件, 告诉她这里的变化。开头已为你写好。
注意: 1. 字数: 约 100 字。 2. 生词: 立交桥 overpass; 私家车 private car



Dear Mary,

This city has changed a lot in the past 5 years.

高考专题与综合复习质量评估(五)

高一英语 21~26 单元训练题

(说明:该试题测试时间为 100 分钟,满分 150 分)

I. 单项选择(共 20 小题,每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

- ⇒1. Sally _____ a book on this subject last year but I don't know whether she has completed it.
A. had written B. has written C. wrote D. was writing
- ⇒2. The woman hurried out of the station _____ a big bag _____ her back. Which of the following is not suitable for the blank.
A. carrying; on B. with; on C. and carried; on D. carried; on
- ⇒3. The letters CFA _____ China Football Association.
A. stands for B. means C. stand for D. take the place of
- ⇒4. I thought you _____ like something to read, so I have brought you some books.
A. may B. might C. could D. must
- ⇒5. These years the price of the products _____ about 16%.
A. was raised by B. has been risen to
C. has risen by D. has raised to
- ⇒6. It is the first time that she has been in our school, _____.
A. isn't it B. isn't she C. hasn't she D. hasn't it
- ⇒7. Her book was published, _____ made her _____ the whole country.
A. it; known to B. which; known of
C. it known by D. which; known to
- ⇒8. Johnny, you _____ play with the knife; you _____ hurt yourself.
A. won't; can't B. mustn't; may
C. shouldn't; must D. can't ; shouldn't
- ⇒9. You'd better _____ the good apples _____ the bad ones and then _____ the good ones _____ the children who were divided _____ three groups.
A. separate; by; separate; among; in
B. separate; from; divide; among; into
C. divide; into; separate; into; by
D. divide; from; share; among; into
- ⇒10. That dinner was the most expensive meal we _____.
A. would B. have had C. had never had D. had ever had
- ⇒11. I can still remember the sitting-room, _____ my mother and I used to sit in the evening.
A. what B. which C. that D. where

- ⇒12. — Why didn't you finish writing your composition?
—I _____, but I was ill yesterday.
A. could have B. may have C. might have D. must have
- ⇒13. This kind of beautiful silk can _____ wonderful cloth, _____ many kinds of new clothes are made.
A. get used to weaving; of which B. be use to weaving; which
C. used to weave; from which D. be used to weave; of which
- ⇒14. The murderer was brought into the court, _____ behind his back.
A. as his hands tied B. his hands tying
C. with his hands tied D. while his hands tied
- ⇒15. The teacher warned that anyone who was caught _____ at school would be punished.
A. being smoked B. to smoke C. smoking D. to be smoking
- ⇒16. _____ they climbed up to the top of the mountain?
A. It was when that B. When was it which
C. Was it when that D. when was it that
- ⇒17. He arrived half an hour late, _____ made us unhappy.
A. that B. as C. when D. what
- ⇒18. My sister _____ while she _____ her bicycle and hurt herself.
A. fell; rode B. fell; was riding
C. had fallen; was riding D. was falling; was riding
- ⇒19. My brother met her at a theater in town yesterday morning, so she _____ your lecture.
A. couldn't have attended B. mustn't have attended
C. shouldn't have attended D. needn't have attended
- ⇒20. —I stayed at a hotel while in New York.
—Oh, did you? You _____ with Barbara.
A. could have stayed B. could stay
C. would stay D. must have stayed

II. 完形填空(共 20 小题,每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

Besides electricity, a lion fears water the most, and a 21 with thunder and lightning brings both. For that reason I always have a written 22 that frees me from performing when it is raining.

For two days it was raining without stopping. By the 23 night, it wasn't raining at all. I gave the sign to the announcer, and the band began 24 my music.