

天利活页试题(第一辑)

——对接高考同步预练与名校期末试卷(高一)

(英语)

北京天利考试信息网编

西藏人民出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

天利活页试题 . 第一辑/ 北京天利考试信息网编 .
—拉萨: 西藏人民出版社, 2003 .6
ISBN 7 - 223 - 01564 - 0

.天... 北... .基础课—高中—习题 IV .G634

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2003)第 029248 号

“天利”及“天利 38 套”系列图书畅销全国各地，进入“开卷”全国教辅畅销书排行榜前列，因此各地盗版书商和众多学校大量盗印“天利 38 套”及“天利”系列图书，质量低劣，侵害读者利益，读者订阅时请认准  和  标志。

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出 版 西藏人民出版社

社 址 拉萨市林廓北路 20 号 邮政编码 850000

北京发行部:100027 北京 4717 信箱 电话:010 - 64680026、84483652

印 刷 北京市后沙峪印刷厂

经 销 全国新华书店

开 本 16 开(787 × 1092 毫米) 字 数 500 千

印 张 46 .25

版 次 2004 年 6 月第 2 版第 1 次印刷

标准书号 ISBN 7 - 223 - 01564 - 0/ G · 671

定 价 52 .00 元

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编写说明

在高一、高二阶段的学习中,如何将高考考试大纲考核要求纳入进来,让学生提前预练高考试题,形成一定感性认识,以及让学生接触其他学校,特别是全国各地名校的实战考题,是众多教师探讨和期盼的事情。为此,北京天利考试信息网约请了北京、江苏、浙江等各地教学一线的特级、高级教师和高考专家,以高中现教材和高考考试大纲为依据,借鉴各地先进教学方法编写了本书。

本书主要内容包括了两个方面:一是高考考核内容与要求在本阶段的体现,让学生提前练习,提早一步了解高考,提高学生学习兴趣,也让学生从另一角度理解教学内容;二是全国名校的期中期末优秀试卷,让师生有机会了解外界,从更高更大的层面去理解、掌握所学知识。

需要特别说明的是,本书属于大同步类助学读物,适合于上学期各阶段使用。本书所选编的试题均为水平测试卷,因高二英语教材变化较大,高二英语册试题是经过调整的水平测试卷,适合于目前的教学。

参加本书编写的有:范国平、刘志学、曹宁、彭文刚、李战坤、宋惠民、陈同振、刘荣珍、闫晓辉、张淑娟等。在本书编写过程中得到各地专家、教师和教学研究人员的支持和帮助,在此表示深切的感谢。

限于时间和水平,本书错误在所难免,希望读者不吝指教。

编 者

2004 年 6 月

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1. 高一上学期高考专题同步预练一

英 语

班级_____姓名_____学号_____

Unit One Good friends

一、单选

1. (1994 年全国高考) —Is your camera like Bill 's and Ann 's ?
—No, but it 's almost the same as _____. ()
A. her B. yours C. them D. their
2. (1996 年全国高考) —When shall we meet again ?
—Make it _____ day you like; it 's all the same to me . ()
A. one B. any C. another D. some
3. (2002 年上海高考) —You forgot your purse when you went out .
—Good heavens, _____. ()
A. so did I B. so I did C. I did so D. I so did
4. (2002 年上海高考) Don 't use words, expressions, or phrases _____ only to people with specific knowledge . ()
A. being known B. having been known
C. to be known D. known
5. (2002 年北京高考) —It 's been a wonderful evening .Thank you .very much .
— _____. ()
A. My pleasure B. I 'm glad to hear that
C. No, thanks D. It 's OK
6. (2003 年上海高考) I earn 10 dollars _____ hour as _____ supermarket cashier on Saturdays .()
A. a; an B. the ; a C. an ; a D. an ; the
7. (2003 年北京高考) The teacher asked us _____ so much noise . ()
A. don 't make B. not make C. not making D. not to make
8. (2004 年西城模拟) —Which do you enjoy _____ your spare time, playing cards at home or taking a walk in the park ? ()
A. spending B. to spend C. having spent D. to have spent
9. (2004 年南京模拟) I think whoever makes _____ contributions to the company than others should get _____ income . ()
A. greater; the higher B. more greater; a higher
C. greater; the highest D. more greater; the highest
10. (2004 年黄冈二模) —So you have to leave now .
—Yes, I _____.
—How nice it would be if you could stay a bit longer ! ()
A. have to B. ought to C. do D. have

11. (2004 年福州模拟) —What are you looking for ?
—I 'm looking for a tool _____. ()
A.and open the box B.to open the box with
C.and opening the box D.with that to open the box
12. (2004 年海淀期末) —These boxes are too heavy for me to move .
—Here, I 'll give you a hand _____them . ()
A. for B. to C. with D. by
13. (2004 年南京二模) A sheep _____on this kind of special grass usually grows much faster than _____on ordinary . ()
A. fed; one B. feeds; the one C. fed; that D. feeding; it
14. (2004 年黄冈模拟) —Hello, Jim .I _____to see you today .Sonia said you _____ ill .
—Oh, I 'm OK . ()
A. don 't expect; were B. haven 't expected; are
C. am not expecting; are D. didn 't expect; were
15. (2004 年三校联考) —Shall I go and buy more fruit for the party ?
—No, I have already bought 3 baskets .That _____be enough . ()
A. can B. ought to C. may D. might

二、完形填空

(1996 年全国高考)

The measure of a man 's real character is what he would do if he knew he would never be found out .

Some thirty years ago, I was studying in a public school in New York .One day, Mrs Nanette O ' Neill gave an arithmetic 16 to our class .When the papers were 17 she discovered that twelve boys had made exactly the 18 mistakes throughout the test .

There is nothing really new about 19 in exams .Perhaps that was why Mrs O ' Neill 20 even say a word about it .She only asked the twelve boys to 21 after class .I was one of the twelve .

Mrs O ' Neill asked 22 questions, and she didn 't 23 us either .Instead, she wrote on the blackboard the 24 words by Thomas Macaulay .She then ordered us to 25 these words into our exercise books one hundred times .

I don 't 26 about the other eleven boys .Speaking for 27 I can say; it was the most important single 28 of my life .Thirty years after being 29 to Macaulay 's words, they 30 seem to me the best yardstick(准绳), because they give us a 31 to measure ourselves rather than others .

32 of us are asked to make 33 decisions about nations going to war or armies going to battle .But all of us are called 34 daily to make a great many personal decisions .35 the wallet, found in the street, be put into a pocket 36 turned over to the policeman ? Should the 37 change received at the store be forgotten or 38 ? Nobody will know except 49 .But you have to live with yourself, and it is always 50 to live with someone you respect .

16. A. test B. problem C. paper D. lesson ()
17. A. examined B. completed C. marked D. answered ()
18. A. easy B. funny C. same D. serious ()
19. A. lying B. cheating C. guessing D. discussing ()
20. A. didn 't B. did C. would D. wouldn 't ()

- | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|------------------|-----|
| 21. A. come | B. leave | C. remain | D. apologize | () |
| 22. A. no | B. certain | C. many | D. more | () |
| 23. A. excuse | B. reject | C. help | D. scold | () |
| 24. A. above | B. common | C. following | D. unusual | () |
| 25. A. repeat | B. get | C. put | D. copy | () |
| 26. A. worry | B. know | C. hear | D. talk | () |
| 27. A. myself | B. ourselves | C. themselves | D. herself | () |
| 28. A. chance | B. incident | C. lesson | D. memory | () |
| 29. A. referred | B. shown | C. brought | D. introduced | () |
| 30. A. even | B. still | C. always | D. almost | () |
| 31. A. way | B. sentence | C. choice | D. reason | () |
| 32. A. All | B. Few | C. Some | D. None | () |
| 33. A. quick | B. wise | C. great | D. personal | () |
| 34. A. out | B. for | C. up | D. upon | () |
| 35. A. Should | B. Must | C. Would | D. Need | () |
| 36. A. and | B. or | C. then | D. but | () |
| 37. A. extra | B. small | C. some | D. necessary | () |
| 38. A. paid | B. remembered | C. shared | D. returned | () |
| 39. A. me | B. you | C. us | D. them | () |
| 40. A. easier | B. more natural | C. better | D. more peaceful | () |

三、阅读理解

(2003 年全国高考)

A

There is one foreign product the Japanese are buying faster than others, and its popularity has caused an uneasy feeling among many Japanese .

That product is foreign words .

Gairaigowords that come from outside have been part of the Japanese language for centuries .Mostly borrowed from English and Chinese , these terms are often changed into forms no longer understood by native speakers .

But in the last few years the trickle(涓涓细流) of foreign words has become a flood, and people fear the increasing use of foreign words is making it hard for the Japanese to understand each other and could lead to many people forgetting the good qualities of traditional(传统的) Japanese .

“ The popularity of foreign words is part of the Japanese interest in anything new, ”says university lecturer and writer Takashi Saito “ By using a foreign word you can make a subject seem new, which makes it easier for the media(媒体) to pick up .”

“ Experts(专家) often study abroad and use English terms when they speak with people in their own fields .Those terms are then included in government white papers, ”said Muturo Kai, president of the National Language Research Institute “ Foreign words find their way easily into announcements made to the general public, when they should really be explained in Japanese .”

Against the flow of new words, many Japanese are turning back to the study of their own language . Saito 's *Japanese to Be Read Aloud* is one of many language books that are now flying off booksellers ' shelves .

“ We were expecting to sell the books to young people, ”said the writer,“ but it turns out they are

more popular with the older generation, who seem uneasy about the future of Japanese .”

41. What advantages do foreign words have over traditional Japanese terms ? ()
A. The ideas expressed in foreign words sound new .
B. Foreign words are best suited for announcements .
C. Foreign words make new subjects easier to understand .
D. The use of foreign words makes the media more popular .
42. In the opinion of Takashi Saito, Japanese people _____ . ()
A. are good at learning foreign languages B. are willing to learn about new things
C. trust the media D. respect experts
43. Which of the following plays an important part in the spread of foreign words ? ()
A. The media and government papers . B. Best-selling Japanese textbooks .
C. The interest of young Japanese . D. Foreign products and experts .
44. The book *Japanese to Be Read Aloud* _____ . ()
A. sells very well in Japan
B. is supported by the government
C. is questioned by the old generation
D. causes misunderstanding among the readers

(2000 年全国高考)

B

Excused from recycling(回收利用) because you live in a high rise with a rubbish chute(垃圾道) ? You won 't be for long . Miami 's Mark Shantzis has made it simple for those living in tall buildings to use the chute and recycle too .

In Shantzis ' Hi_Rise Recycling System, a chute leads to a pie-shaped container with six boxes that can turn around when operated .The system, which fits in the same space as the chute and container now in use, enables glass, plastic, paper, metal, and other rubbish to go into separate boxes .

The system is controlled from a board fixed next to the chute door .The board has a button for each class of recycling materials(as well as for unrecyclables) .At the press of a button, a microcomputer locks all other floors ' chute doors and sets the recycling container turning until the right box comes under the chute .The computer also counts the loads and gives a signal by phone when the box is full .And a particular piece of equipment breaks up the nonrecyclables .

Sorting(分类) recyclables before they are collected saves the use of expensive materials recovery equipment which otherwise has to do the sorting .Such equipment often makes recycled materials very expensive, so expensive that tons of recyclables remain wasted .Shantzis believes his system could help recycled materials become more cost-effective .

45. The purpose in writing this text is _____ . ()
A. to encourage people to recycle their rubbish
B. to introduce a recycling system for high rises
C. to describe the use of computer technology in recycling
D. to explain the need for rubbish collection in high rises
46. When he says“ You won 't be for long ”the writer means that _____ . ()
A. you 'll soon be living in a cleaner building
B. rubbish chutes will become out of date before long
C. you won 't wait long for your turn to recycle rubbish

- D. it won't be long before you'll have to recycle your rubbish
47. Before dropping rubbish into the chute you have to _____. ()
- A. lock the other floors' chute doors B. check if the container is full
- C. press the correct button D. break up the rubbish
48. The biggest advantage of this new system is that _____. ()
- A. it reduces the cost of recycling
- B. it save time and space
- C. it saves money for people living in high rises
- D. it makes better use of the existing recovery equipment

(2002年北京高考)

C

One of the greatest killers in the Western world is heart disease. The death rate(率) from the disease has been increasing at an alarming speed for the past thirty years. Today in Britain, for example, about four hundred people a day die of heart disease. Medical experts know that people can reduce their chances of getting heart disease by exercising regularly, by not smoking, by changing their diets, and by paying more attention to reducing stress(压力) in their work.

However, Western health_care systems are still not paying enough attention to the prevention of the disease. There is a need for more programs to educate the public about the causes and prevention of heart disease. Instead of supporting such programs, however, the U.S. health_care system is spending large sums of money on the surgical(外科) treatment of the disease after it develops. This emphasis(强调) on treatment clearly has something to do with the technological advances that have taken place in the past ten to fifteen years. In this time, modern technology has enabled doctors to develop new surgical techniques. Many operations that were considered impossible or too risky(有风险的) a few years ago are now performed every day in U.S. hospitals. The result has been a huge increase in heart surgery.

Although there is no doubt that heart surgery can help a large number of people, some people point out that the emphasis on the surgical treatment of the disease has three clear disadvantages. First, it attracts interest and money away from the question of prevention. Second, it causes the costs of general hospital care to rise. After hospitals buy the expensive equipment that is necessary for modern heart surgery, they must try to recover the money they have spent. To do this, they raise costs for all their patients, not just those patients whose treatment requires the equipment. The third disadvantage is that doctors are encouraged to perform surgery—even on patients for whom an operation is unnecessary—because the equipment and expert skills are there. A government office recently stated that major heart surgery was often performed even though its chances of success were low. In one type of heart surgery, for example, only 15 percent of patients improved their conditions after the surgery. However, more than 100,000 of these operations are performed in the United States every year.

49. What effect has modern technology had on medicine? ()
- A. It has reduced the costs of medical treatment.
- B. It has helped save the lives of most patients.
- C. It has encouraged doctors to do more heart surgeries.
- D. It has helped educate people about the prevention of heart disease.
50. "To do this" (in Paragraph 3) means _____. ()
- A. to help patients recover
- B. to increase the number of heart surgeries

- C.to get back the money spent on the equipment
D.to buy new equipment for the treatment of heart disease
51. The author would agree that _____ . ()
A.more money should be spent on the prevention of heart disease
B.heart surgery has helped most patients improve their conditions
C.modern technology has made heart surgery more risky than before
D.the public have known a great deal about the causes of heart disease
52. What would be the best title for the passage ? ()
A.The Greatest Killer in the West
B.Heart Disease: Treat or Prevent
C.Modern Technology and Heart Surgery
D.Heart Surgery: Advantages and Disadvantages

四、改错

(2001 年春季高考)

I used to love science class—all of them— 53. _____
biology, chemistry, geography, physics I think I 54. _____
liked those classes because I felt that it helped me 55. _____
understand what the world works .For example, when 56. _____
I was a child, the rain was a mystery(奥秘) .In one 57. _____
class, I learned it rained I think science classes 58. _____
clear up mysteries .But then there is always more 59. _____
mysteries look into .What was my least favourite class ? 60. _____
That was maths .After learn the basics of the subject, 61. _____
nothing else seemed very practically to me I never 62. _____
saw how I could use it in my daily life .

五、作文

(2003 年东北四市联考)

以“ Keep The Pace With E_times ”为题, 参照下表, 写一篇短文, 列举事实谈感想。(字数 100 - 200)

in the past	at present
read books, magazines	on the net
write letters	
go shopping	
play outside	

英 语

班级_____ 姓名_____ 学号_____

Unit Two English around the world

一、单选

1. (2001 年全国高考) —Good morning, Grand Hotel .
—Hello, I 'd like to book a room for the nights of the 18th and 19th .
— _____ ()
A. What can I do for you ? B. Just a minute, please .
C. What 's the matter ? D. At your service .
2. (1996 年全国高考) Many people agree that _____ knowledge of English is a must in _____ in-
ternational trade today . ()
A. a; 不填 B. the; an C. the; the D. 不填; the
3. (1999 年全国高考) Few pleasures can equal _____ of a cool drink on a hot day . ()
A. some B. any C. that D. those
4. (1996 年全国高考) —Can I help you, sir ?
—Yes, I bought this radio here yesterday, but it _____ . ()
A. didn 't work B. won 't work C. can 't work D. doesn 't work
5. (1996 年全国高考) We decided not to climb the mountains because it was raining _____. ()
A. badly B. hardly C. strongly D. heavily
6. (2001 年全国高考) A computer can only do _____ you have instructed it to do . ()
A. how B. after C. what D. when
7. (2001 年春季高考) _____ late in the morning, Bob turned off the alarm . ()
A. To sleep B. Sleeping C. Sleep D. Having slept
8. (1996 年全国高考) After living in Paris for fifty years he returned to the small town _____ he grew
up as a child . ()
A. which B. where C. that D. when
9. (1994 年全国高考) —Do you remember _____ he came ?
—Yes, I do .He came by car . ()
A. how B. when C. that D. if
10. (1996 年全国高考) _____ we can 't get seems better than _____ we have . ()
A. What; what B. What; that C. That; that D. That; what
11. (1997 年全国高考) The Olympic Games, _____ in 776 B .C ., did not included women players
until 1912 . ()
A. first playing B. to be first played C. first played D. to be first playing
12. (1994 年全国高考) The first textbook _____ for teaching English as a foreign language came out
in the 16th century . ()
A. having written B. to be written C. being written D. written
13. (1998 年全国高考) European football is played in 80 countries, _____ it the most popular sport
in the world . ()
A. making B. makes C. made D. to make

14. (1994 年全国高考) The visiting minister expressed his satisfaction with the talks, _____ that he had enjoyed his stay here . ()
A. having added B. to add C. adding D. added
15. (2002 年全国高考) The taxi driver often reminds passengers to _____ their belongings when they leave the car . ()
A. keep B. catch C. hold D. take

二、完型填空

(2003 年上海高考)

A

The British love to think of themselves as polite, and everyone knows how fond they are of their "pleases" and "thank you". Even the simplest business such as buying a train ticket requires 16 seven or eight of these. Another 17 of our good manners is the queue. New comers to Britain could be forgiven for thinking that queuing rather than football was the 18 national sport. Finally, of course, motorists generally stop at crossings. But does all this mean that the British should consider themselves more polite than their European neighbours? I think not.

Take forms of *address* (称呼) for example. The average English person—19 he happens to work in a hotel or department store—would rather die than call a stranger "Sir" or "Madam". Yet in some European countries this is the most basic of common address. Our 20 "you" for everyone may appear more democratic, but it means that we are forced to seek out complicated ways to express 21. I am all for returning to the use of "thee" and "thou" (*Thee* and *thou* are old-fashioned poetic words for "you"); "you" would be 22 for strangers and professional relationships.

And of course, the English find touching and other shows of friendship truly terrifying. Have you noticed how the British 23 ever touch? Personally, I find the Latin habit of shaking hands or a friendly kiss quite charming. Try kissing the average English person, and they will either take two steps backwards in horror; or, if their escape is 24, you will find your lips touching the back of their head. Now what could be 25 than that?

- | | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------------|-----|
| 16. A. at least | B. at most | C. less than | D. not more than | () |
| 17. A. signal | B. scene | C. sign | D. sight | () |
| 18. A. true | B. original | C. superior | D. advanced | () |
| 19. A. if | B. whether | C. when | D. unless | () |
| 20. A. universal | B. unique | C. regular | D. normal | () |
| 21. A. politeness | B. gratitude | C. democracy | D. consideration | () |
| 22. A. ordered | B. reserved | C. offered | D. stocked | () |
| 23. A. highly | B. mostly | C. hardly | D. nearly | () |
| 24. A. confirmed | B. assured | C. jammed | D. blocked | () |
| 25. A. better | B. ruder | C. more polite | D. more frightening | () |

(2003 年上海高考)

B

Farmers, as we all know, have been having a hard time of it lately, and have turned to new ways of earning income from their land. This involves not only planting new kinds of crops, but some 26 ways of making money, the most unusual of which has got to be sheep racing. Yes, you heard me 27 ! A farmer now holds sheep races on a regular basis, and during the past year over 100,000 people have 28 to watch the race. "I was passing the farm on my way to the sea for a holiday," one *punter* (赛马经纪人) told me, "and I thought I'd have a look. I didn't believe it was serious, to tell you the truth." According to a regular visitor, betting on sheep is more interesting than betting on horses. "At proper horse races everyone has already studied the form of the horse 29, and there are clear favourites. 30 nobody has heard anything about these 31 ! Most people find it difficult to tell one from another in any case." I stayed to watch the races, and I must admit that I found it quite 32

___ .In a usual sheep race, half a dozen sheep race down hill over a course of about half a mile .Food is waiting for them at the other end of the 33 just to give them some encouragement, I ought to add ! The sheep run surprisingly fast, 34 they have probably not eaten for a while .Anyway, the crowd around me were obviously enjoying their day out at the races, 35 by their happy faces and the sense of excitement .

- | | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------|-----|
| 26. A. common | B. strange | C. swift | D. illegal | () |
| 27. A. honestly | B. surprisingly | C. completely | D. correctly | () |
| 28. A. showed off | B. brought up | C. turned up | D. looked forward | () |
| 29. A. behind time | B. in progress | C. in advance | D. in time | () |
| 30. A. But | B. Therefore | C. Moreover | D. Otherwise | () |
| 31. A. horses | B. sheep | C. races | D. stories | () |
| 32. A. exciting | B. dangerous | C. boring | D. peculiar | () |
| 33. A. race | B. hill | C. track | D. field | () |
| 34. A. if | B. so | C. yet | D. although | () |
| 35. A. observing | B. judging | C. considering | D. inferring | () |

三、阅读理解

(2003 年北京高考)

A

Native Tongue

At first Kate thought the Romanian girl could not speak and understand English .Nadia would not reply to anything Kate said .Kate was in charge of showing Nadia around on her first day at Buckminster Grade School .Kate could not figure out why the school had put Nadia in a class where she could not understand what people were saying .

“ Why did they do this ?”Kate wondered aloud “ I mean, you can ’t learn if you can ’t understand the teacher .”

Nadia ’s voice was a whisper “ I understand English . I will learn .”Nadia ’s English was perfect .

Kate was perplexed .She couldn ’t understand why Nadia did not like to speak .Then she realized that moving to a new country probably wasn ’t the easiest thing to do .There were hundreds of unfamiliar and unusual things to learn—all at the same time .

“ There ’re a lot of new things to learn, huh ?”said Kate .

Nadia nodded rapidly .In a quiet voice she replied,“ Many things people say, I do not understand . I have been speaking English and Romanian all my life, but I do not know what some children are saying .For example, yesterday a boy asked if I could help him find the USB port on a thin black box he was carrying .Isn ’t a port a place for ships ? It made no sense to me .”

“ Don ’t worry, ”said Kate “ You ’ll figure everything out in time .You see, that thin black box was a computer .A USB port is a place where you can connect other machines to a computer .”

Nadia and Kate were quiet after that .They took notes while the teacher gave a maths lesson .To Kate ’s surprise, Nadia put up her hand and offered to answer questions at the blackboard .

Nadia handled every question the teacher gave her .Some of the questions were really difficult, and no one understood what was going on except Nadia and the teacher .When the teacher said that Nadia answered everything correctly, the whole class clapped their hands .

Nadia was smiling when she sat back down next to Kate “ Some things, ”she said in a normal voice,“ are the same all over the world .”

36. At the beginning of Nadia ’s first day at school, she was _____ . ()
- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|-----------|--------|
| A. disappointed | B. helpful | C. lively | D. shy |
|-----------------|------------|-----------|--------|
37. The underlined word ‘perplexed’ probably means ()
- | | | | |
|------------|----------|------------|------------|
| A. puzzled | B. angry | C. shocked | D. serious |
|------------|----------|------------|------------|
38. We can infer from the passage that _____ . ()

A.Nadia did not like Kate

B.Nadia had lived by the sea before

C.Nadia had never seen a computer before

D.Nadia spoke in a soft voice out of politeness

39. Which of the following statements is true ?

()

A.Nadia was better at maths than other students .

B.Nadia found some of the maths questions difficult .

C.Nadia was encouraged to answer questions in class .

D.Nadia understood the maths teacher better than other teacher .

40. What is the message of the story ?

()

A.Talking about something familiar gives you confidence in communication .

B.Answering questions in class makes you better understood by classmates .

C.Language plays an important role in communication between cultures .

D.Mathematics helps to improve communication between cultures .

(2001 年全国高考)

B

If you ask people to name the one person who had the greatest effect on the English language ,you will get answers like“ Shakespeare, “ Samuel Johnson ”and“ Webster ”, but none of these men had any effect at all compared to a man who didn 't even speak English—William the Conqueror .

Before 1066, in the land we now call Great Britain lived peoples belonging to two major language groups .In the west_central region lived the Welsh, who spoke a Celtic language , and in the north lived the Scots, whose language , though not the same as Welsh, was also Celtic .In the rest of the country lived the Saxons, actually a mixture of Anglos, Saxons, and other Germanic and Nordic peoples, who spoke what we now all Anglo_Saxon(or Old English), a Germanic language .If this state of affairs had lasted, English today would be close to German .

But this state of affairs did not last .In 1066 the Normans led by William defeated the Saxons and began their rule over England .For about a century, French became the official language of England while Old English became the language of peasants .As a result .English words of politics and the law come from French rather than German .In some cases, modern English even shows a distinction(区别) between upper_class French and lower_class Anglo Saxon in its words .We even have different words for some food, meat in particular, depending on whether it is still out in the fields or at home ready to be cooked, which shows the fact that the Saxon peasants were doing the farming, while the upper_class Normans were doing most of the eating .

When Americans visit Europe for the first time , they usually find Germany more“ foreign ”than France because the German they see on signs and advertisements seems much more different from English than French does .Few realize that the English language is actually Germanic in its beginning and that the French influences are all the result of one man 's ambition .

41. The two major languages spoken in what is now called Great Britain before 1066 were _____. ()

A.Welsh and Scottish

B.Nordic and Germanic

C.Celtic and Old English

D.Anglo_Saxon and Germanic

42. Which of the following groups of words are, by inference, rooted in French ?

()

A.president, lawyer, beef

B.president, bread, water

C.bread, field, sheep

D.folk, field, cow

43. Why does France appear less foreign than Germany to Americans on their first visit to Europe ?

()

A.Most advertisements in France appear in English .

B.They know little of the history of the English language .

C.Many French words are similar to English ones .

D.They know French better than German .

44. What is the subject discussed in the text ?

()

A. The history of Great Britain .

B. The similarity between English and French .

C. The rule of England by William the Conqueror . D. The French influences on the English language .

(2002 年北京高考)

C

The tower of Big Ben, London's most famous building, has always leaned(倾斜) slightly, but construction work on a new line for the London Underground seemed likely to give the tower a real lean. Engineers have had to prop up(支撑) its base to prevent it from damaging the rest of the Houses of Parliament .

To control the tower's movement, engineers pumped grout(水泥浆) into the soil under the tower . The tower now leans an extra few centimetres, but the lean can only be seen by the most sharp-eyed observer .

Between 1995 and 1997, to lengthen the Jubilee line of the Underground, builders dug a 40-metre-deep hole just 31 metres north of the clock tower. And the new tube(underground) tunnels were even nearer to the tower. John Burland, who recently helped stop the increasing lean in the Leaning Tower of Pisa and was an adviser to the Jubilee line project, believed the work would affect the tower. In his opinion, no further lean should go beyond a safety limit of 27.5 millimetres over the existing lean of 220 millimetres .

To keep the lean within this limit, Burland told the British Association about the new method of pumping grout immediately under the base of the tower. More than 300 tons of grout were pumped in during construction. The tower's additional lean went between 10 and 25 millimetres, but never passed 27.5 millimetres .

After the construction work was completed in late 1997, a review of movements in nearby walls showed that the building was in better shape than had been thought before and the safety limit was raised to 35 millimetres before any action needs to be taken .

Since 1997, the tower has continued to lean, Burland told *Modern Construction*. The latest measurements, taken this year, suggest that the tower's lean had just reached 35 millimetres. But following regular re-examinations of the tower, experts are sure that the tower has stabilised(稳定). A spokesman for London Underground says: "We understand the tower has stabilised and returned to its normal movement cycle ."

From *Modern Construction*, 16 September 2000 .

45. Which of the following drawings correctly shows how the propping up construction was carried out ?



46. What does the word 'review' (in Paragraph 5) mean ?

A. Observation .

B. Description .

C. Discussion .

D. Re-examination .

47. What was the existing lean of the tower at the time when the article was written ?

A. 220 millimetres .

B. 255 millimetres .

C. 35 millimetres .

D. 27.5 millimetres .

48. We can infer from the article that _____ .

A. the tower of Big Ben will damage the Houses of Parliament

B. the Jubilee line should be stopped in Burland's opinion

C. the writer is blaming Burland for making a mistake

D. the propping up work has proved to be successful

四、短文改错

(2003 年全国高考)

When I first learned to write in English, I ran into many difficulties. The main problem was in that I always thought in Chinese and tried to translate anything into English .

49. _____

50. _____

51. _____

My teacher advised me to keep my diary .I followed her advice and should put down 100 words or so each day .
 Soon I began to enjoy talk to myself on paper as I was learning to express me in simple English .One day I wrote a little story an showed to my teacher .She liked it very much and reads it to the class .All said the story was a good one .Their word were a great encouragement to me .

52. _____
 53. _____
 54. _____
 55. _____
 56. _____
 57. _____
 58. _____

五、写作

(1998 年全国高考)

5 月 3 日,你参观了一个农场。请根据下列图画用英语写一篇日记。



注意:

1. 日记须包括所有图画的内容,可以适当增加细节,使日记连贯。

2. 词数 100 左右。

3. 内容要点: 集合/出发 到达 参观 野炊 娱乐 告别

英 语

班级_____姓名_____学号_____

Unit Three Going places

一、单选

1. (2004 年成都模拟) More and more people in China prefer to choose _____ cheap wireless phone service known as _____ " Little Smart ". ()
A. a; the B. a; 不填 C. the; the D. the; 不填
2. (2004 年成都模拟) Some audience complain that it usually _____ too long to watch the ads during the TV series . ()
A. costs B. spends C. takes D. spares
3. (2004 年成都模拟) Beck is an honest businessman .Our company and his have had a lot of _____ in the past five years . ()
A. deals B. agreements C. rewards D. sales
4. (2004 年成都模拟) —Hurry up, Michael ! It 's ten to three .
—Goodness me ! The class _____ I 'll be late again . ()
A. must begin B. may begin C. should have begun D. must have begun
5. (2004 年成都模拟) The humans are destroying nature day by day, _____ of course , will cause severe punishment from it sooner or later . ()
A. who B. when C. on which D. which
6. (2004 年成都模拟) Miss Stewards kept telling her son not to get online too frequently, but _____ didn 't help . ()
A. she B. he C. it D. which
7. (1997 年全国高考) —Have you seen _____ pen ? I left it here this morning .
—Is it _____ black one ? I think I saw it somewhere . ()
A. a: the B. the; the C. the; a D. a ; a
8. (1998 年全国高考) If I had _____ , I 'd visit Europe, stopping at all the small interesting places . ()
A. a long enough holiday B. an enough long holiday
C. a holiday enough long D. a long holiday enough
9. (1995 年全国高考) I don 't think Jim saw me; he _____ into space . ()
A. just stared B. was just staring C. has just stared D. had just stared
10. (1998 年全国高考) —You haven 't been to Beijing, have you ?
—_____ .How I wish to go there ! ()
A. Yes, I have B. Yes, I haven 't C. No, I have D. No, I haven 't
11. (1995 年全国高考) The boy wanted to ride his bicycle in the street, but his mother told him _____ . ()
A. not to B. not to do C. not do it D. do not to
12. (2003 年上海高考) Those who change mobile phones frequently will pay a heavy price for being _____ . ()
A. graceful B. fashionable C. particular D. feasible
13. (2003 年全国高考) —I think you should phone Jenny and say sorry to her .
—_____ .It was her fault . ()
A. No way B. Not possible C. No chance D. Not at all
14. (2003 年全国高考) The old couple have been married for 40 years and never once _____ with each other . ()
A. they had quarreled B. they have quarreled
C. have they quarreled D. had they quarreled
15. (1995 年全国高考) It 's nearly seven o 'clock Jack _____ be here at any moment . ()