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不清而影响
绩责任自负

考证号
名

试地点

场号

属区县

密封线内不要答题

高考英语模拟试卷(一)

(满分:150分 考试时间:120分钟)

题号	一	二	三	四	总分	统分人签字
得分						

第一部分 听力(共两节,满分30分)

得分	评卷人

第一节 (共5小题;每小题1.5分,满分7.5分)

听下面五段对话。每段对话后有一小题,从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后,你都有10秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

- How did the two speakers find the book?
A. Hard to understand.
B. Interesting and exciting.
C. Not worth reading twice.
- What kind of person is the woman?
A. Indifferent (平庸的).
B. Independent.
C. Kind.
- Where do you think this conversation most probably takes place?
A. At the hotel.
B. At the railway station.
C. At the airport.
- Whose watch are the two speakers talking about?
A. Sarah's.
B. Mary's.
C. Carol's.
- What is the man probably talking about?
A. A package tour.
B. An international conference.
C. A terrible experience.

得分	评卷人

第二节 (共15小题;每小题1.5分,满分22.5分)

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

- 听第6段材料,回答第6~7题。
- Where does the man probably work?
A. In a hotel.
B. In a hospital.
C. In a drugstore.
 - How does the man feel about his work?
A. Delighted.
B. Nervous.
C. Curious.
- 听第7段材料,回答第8~10题。
- Where did the woman find the advertisement of the man's company?
A. On the Internet.
B. On a magazine.
C. In a newspaper.
 - What kind of job does the woman want to get?
A. Manager.
B. Secretary.
C. Air hostess.
 - When can the woman have an interview in the company?
A. From next Monday.
B. From next Tuesday.
C. From next Wednesday.
- 听第8段材料,回答第11~13题。
- Who is the man waiting for?
A. Joe.
B. Bob.
C. Frank.
 - Why is Bob going to China?

- To visit a friend.
B. To study.
C. To go sightseeing.
 - What will the woman do tonight?
A. Play football.
B. Go out for dinner.
C. Stay at home.
- 听第9段材料,回答第14~16题。
- Which cannot be used to describe the British people?
A. Always keeping things to themselves.
B. Unwilling to mix with others.
C. Thinking themselves better than others.
 - Which of the following is not the reason for the English character?
A. The special location of Britain.
B. The unique condition of climate.
C. The distinct (截然不同的) development of its history.
 - Why was it once said that the sun never sets on British soil?
A. Greenwich means time was always noon.
B. The British Empire is in the East and the sun sets in the West.
C. The Empire's colonial rule reached countries all around the world.
- 听第10段材料,回答第17~20题。
- Where does the speaker come from?
A. Britain.
B. The US.
C. Australia.
 - What is the speaker?
A. A shopkeeper.
B. A teacher.
C. A manager.
 - What experience is the speaker telling us?
A. Teaching.
B. Traveling.
C. Bargaining.
 - What did the speaker buy for his mother?
A. A vase.
B. A picture.
C. A necklace.

第二部分 英语知识运用(共两节,满分45分)

得分	评卷人

第一节 语法和词汇知识(共15小题;每小题1分,满分15分)

从A、B、C、D四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

- To tell _____ truth, he is at _____ loss what to do currently.
A. /; a
B. the; /
C. the; a
D. /; /
- What present shall we offer Johnson for his birthday? What kind of things does he prefer, a football, an iPod, or an e-bike?
—_____. Let's give him an e-bike.
A. No way
B. That's it
C. Not at all
D. It's a good idea
- Shall we go to the restaurant opposite the supermarket for dinner?
—No, it's the _____ place I'd like to go to.
A. worst
B. best
C. last
D. first
- Amazingly, Zhuo Jun got the first place for the China's Got Talent (中国达人秀) last night.
—So wonderfully _____ in the show that he deserved it.
A. did he perform
B. had he performed
C. he performed
D. he had performed
- Mum, is the pair of gloves _____ mine?
—Yes. You have to wear another pair.
A. washing
B. have washed
C. having washed
D. being washed
- The cigarette end thrown away by a careless farmer _____ the big fire and caused a great loss to them.
A. brought about
B. brought in
C. brought down
D. brought out
- After work I went to the box office to buy the tickets for Kungfu Panda 2, only to be told there was _____ left.
A. nothing
B. none
C. no one
D. neither
- Dogs are our good friends as they can keep _____ with us when we are lonely.
A. ambition
B. company
C. balance
D. distinction
- _____ the fierce competition in finding a good job in big cities, many fresh graduates are trying their fortune in medium-sized cities like Wuhu City.

- A. Regardless of B. Apart from C. Instead of D. Due to
30. Taobao is Asia's largest retail(零售的) network platform, _____ people can buy and sell many kinds of things.
- A. where B. when C. that D. whose
31. _____ Yao Ming has retired from the NBA, the pleasure we have got by watching him play basketball at home and abroad will last long.
- A. Although B. If C. Since D. Once
32. David must be excited about something and you can _____ it from the look on his face
- A. read B. fetch C. direct D. approve
33. —I _____ downtown to the shopping centre soon. Could I get you something?
—No, thanks. I will do e-shopping.
- A. was just going B. am just about to go
C. have just gone D. am just going
34. —How do you find the health club?
—I _____. Everyone is saying its management is going from bad to worse.
- A. ought to join B. should have joined
C. would rather not have joined D. would like to have joined
35. _____ is known to us all is that London will host the 30th Olympic Games next.
- A. As B. Which C. It D. What

得分	评卷人

第二节 完形填空(20 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

One cold night, I was growing sick of my life in San Francisco. There I was walking home around one o'clock in the morning after a 36 practice at the theatre. With the opening night only a week away, I was still learning my lines by heart. I was having 37 handling my part-time job at the bank in the daytime and my acting at night at the same time. As I walked, I thought seriously about 38 both acting and San Francisco. I had 39 too much of city life.

As I walked down the 40 streets under the tall buildings, I felt very small and cold, so I began 41 both to keep warm and to keep away from any possible robbers. Very few people were still out 42 a few homeless people under blankets.

About a block from my 43, I heard a sound behind me. I 44 quickly, half expecting to see someone with a knife or a gun. The street was empty. All I saw was a shining streetlight. Still, the noise had made me 45 so I started to run faster. Not until I reached my apartment building and unlocked the door did I 46 what the noise had been. It had been my wallet 47 to the sidewalk.

Suddenly I wasn't cold or tired anymore. I ran out of the door and back to where I'd heard the noise. Although I searched the sidewalk 48 for 15 minutes, my wallet was 49 to be found.

Just as I was about to quit the 50, I heard the garbage truck stop to the sidewalk next to 51. When a voice came from the inside, "Alisa Camcho?" I thought I was dreaming. How could this man know my name? The door opened and out jumped a small blonde man with an 52 look in his eyes. "Is this 53 you're looking for?" He asked, holding up something like a wallet.

It was already 3 a. m. by the time I got into bed. I couldn't get much sleep, but I had got my wallet back. I also had got back some 54 of city life. I realized the city couldn't be a bad place 55 people were willing to help each other.

36. A. stood B. walked C. turned D. left
44. A. satisfied B. confused C. frightened D. annoyed
45. A. turn out B. figure out C. give out D. pull out
46. A. belonging B. adding C. sticking D. falling
47. A. gratefully B. anxiously C. skillfully D. delightedly
48. A. nowhere B. anywhere C. everywhere D. somewhere
49. A. instruction B. training C. search D. acting
50. A. it B. him C. someone D. me
51. A. amused B. unpleasant C. uneasy D. embarrassed
52. A. what B. who C. whichever D. whomever
53. A. production B. judgment C. friendship D. appreciation
54. A. as soon as B. as long as C. as far as D. as well as

第三部分 阅读理解(共 20 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 40 分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中,选出最佳选项。

A

Visiting a pub is one of Britain's oldest forms of entertainment. The idea for the first public houses was brought to Britain thousands of years ago by the conquering Roman army. The first pubs served only wine, but after the discovery of hops(啤酒花) in the fourteenth century, pubs began to serve mainly beer, as they do today.

Today, there are 61,000 pubs in the United Kingdom. One of the oldest, Fighting Cocks in St. Albans, Herts, is located in a building that dates back to the 11th century. Modern pubs are often owned by English breweries(啤酒厂) and serve only their owner's products. British pubs are required to have a license, which is difficult to obtain, and operate between 11 a. m. and 11 p. m. every day except Sunday, when they must close at 10:30 p. m.

The drinking age in Britain is eighteen, but fourteen-year-olds may enter a pub unaccompanied if they order a meal. Children may enter a pub with their parents until 9 p. m., which lets families enjoy reasonably priced pub meals together, and allows pubs to continue in their traditional roles as community centers.

Customs in British pubs differ from those in American bars. In Britain, you must go to the bar to order drinks and food and pay for your purchase immediately, and there is no table service. Bartenders are called "landlords" and "barmaids" and they do not expect frequent tipping. To tip a landlord or barmaid, it is customary to tell him to "buy himself one". He or she may or may not take you up on your offer. At the end of a visit, a polite customer will return his glass to the bar.

56. Which of the following is forbidden in Britain?

- A. Children under 14 entering a pub with their parents.
B. Young men over 14 eating in a pub by themselves.
C. Children of about 15 drinking in a pub with adults.
D. Young men at or older than 18 drinking beer in a pub.

57. What can we entertain ourselves with at Fighting Cocks today?

- A. 1000-year-old hops. B. Mainly beer.
C. Italian food. D. Just wine.

58. We can infer from the last paragraph that _____.

- A. services in British pubs are better than those in American bars
B. British pubs and American bars are completely different
C. in American bars you can pay the bill after the meal
D. you have to give extra money to tip in British pubs

59. This passage is mainly written to _____.

- A. give us some information about British pubs
B. compare the British pubs and American bars
C. tell us something about the history of British pubs
D. let us know some rules in British pubs

B

In America, people will include a case or two of bottled water when buying the week's groceries(日用杂货). When they are going to a soccer game or activity, it's common for them to grab a cold bottle of water out of the fridge with them. In fact,

Americans buy more bottled water than any other nation in the world, about 29 billion bottles a year.

But all these plastic bottles use a lot of fossil fuels and pollute the environment. In order to make all the 29 billion bottles, producers use 17 million barrels of crude oil, which is enough to keep a million cars going for 12 months.

So why don't people drink water straight from the tap? Some people have a strong belief that bottled water is better than water out of the tap, but that's not necessarily true. In the US, the local governments make sure water from the tap is safe. There is also growing concern that chemicals in the bottles themselves may go into the water.

People love the convenience of bottled water. But maybe if they realized the problems it causes, they would try drinking from a glass at home or carrying water in a reusable steel container instead of plastic.

Some argue that plastic bottle recycling can help. Recycled bottles can be turned into items like carpeting or clothing. Unfortunately, only one in six bottles is recycled. The rest make it to landfills(垃圾填埋场) or end as trash in other places. Plastic bottles take hundreds of years for them to disintegrate.

Water is important for you, so keep drinking it. But think about how often you use water bottles, and see if you can make a change.

And yes, you can make a difference. Remember this: Recycling one plastic bottle can save enough energy to power a 60-watt light bulb for six hours.

60. How many cars can be kept going for a year by the crude oil used to make 29 billion bottles?

- A. 100. B. 1,000. C. 100,000. D. 1,000,000.

61. Why do Americans prefer bottled water?

- A. Bottled water is better than water from the tap.
B. Bottled water is cheaper than water from the tap.
C. Bottled water contains beneficial chemicals in it.
D. Bottled water is more convenient than water from the tap.

62. What does the underlined word "disintegrate" in the fifth paragraph probably mean?

- A. Be well recycled. B. Become less poisonous.
C. Break into small pieces. D. Go down below a surface.

63. The author's intention of writing this passage is to recommend Americans _____.

- A. drink more water from the tap
B. send plastic bottles to landfills
C. use water bottles to power light bulbs
D. buy bottles filled with water from the tap

C.

Money is all surrounding us. Every day, we see it, use it, and it is on the tip of our tongue. Did you ever stop to take into consideration where the money that you carry around every day comes from?

Making new money is a very unique job and no easy task. It has up to 65 steps. When the money in circulation(流通) gets dirty and worn out, it is replaced with new money. The old money is taken from banks and brought to places where it is destroyed. Usually, the old money is burned. The burned money is replaced by new paper money.

If old money is being replaced, then new money is printed in a place called a mint(造币厂). Large sheets of paper are printed with many pictures of some currency(流通货币). These large sheets are cut into individual bills. The individual bills are then put together in big stacks and then sent to banks.

Sometimes the mint will make a new bill with a new picture (portraits of statesman and places of interest are favored) or a new color. It is not easy for the government to make a new bill. It takes a long time, and there are many steps to go through before a new bill can be sent to banks. First, people in the government decide that a new kind of bill is needed. Then, they ask an artist to design the new bill. A different artist cuts the new picture into a soft piece of metal called a die. The dies are made and put onto large printing machines. Then, very special paper is used, which no one but the mint can have. Along with this special paper, the mint also prints currency using special colors. After the dies print the new currency onto the paper, the bills are cut, stacked, and sent off to the banks.

64. From the passage we know that _____.

- A. banks make new money
B. it takes 65 procedures to make new money
C. mints decide what kind of bill is needed
D. old money that is not used is forever stored in a special place
65. We can infer from the passage that a die is _____.
A. something for dead people
B. a special machine that prints the money
C. a special piece of paper that the money is made from
D. a piece of metal that puts the picture on the money
66. Which of the following shows the right order of dealing with new money?
① New money is printed in a mint.
② Bills are cut from large sheets of special paper.
③ New money is sent in large amounts to banks.
④ The government decides to make new money.
A. ①②③④ B. ④③②① C. ④①③② D. ④①②③
67. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?
A. The reason for making new money.
B. The processes of making a new bill.
C. The amount of new money needed.
D. Things used to make new money or a new bill.

D

Nuclear weapons(核武器) were first developed in the United States during the Second World War to be used against Germany. However, by the time the first bombs were ready for use, the war with Germany had ended and, as a result, the decision was made to use the weapons against Japan instead. Hiroshima and Nagasaki have suffered the consequences of the decision to the present day.

The real reasons why bombs were dropped on two heavily populated cities are not altogether clear. A number of people in 1944 and early 1945 argued that the use of nuclear weapons would be unnecessary, since American Intelligence was aware that some of the most powerful and influential people in Japan had already realized that the war was lost, and wanted to discuss a Japanese surrender(投降). It was also argued that, since Japan has few natural resources, a blockade(封锁) by the American navy would force it to surrender within a few weeks, and the use of nuclear weapons would prove unnecessary. If a demonstration of force was required to end the war, a bomb could be dropped over an unpopulated area like a desert, in front of Japanese observers, or over an area of low population inside Japan, such as a forest. Choosing this course of action might decrease the loss of further lives on all sides, while the power of nuclear weapons would still be adequately demonstrated(展示).

All of these arguments were turned down, however, and the general agreement was that the quickest way to end the fighting would be to use nuclear weapons against the centres of population inside Japan. In fact, two of the more likely reasons why the decision was reached seem quite shocking to us now.

68. The meaning of the underlined sentence in Paragraph 1 is that _____.
A. the two cities were badly damaged after they were bombed
B. the two cities suffered because Japan would not agree to end the war
C. the terrible effects of dropping nuclear weapons on these cities can still be felt
D. the end of the war with Germany meant Hiroshima and Nagasaki would suffer
69. According to Paragraph 2, a blockade would have been successful because _____.
A. Japan had to import most of its natural resources
B. Japan would not be powerful enough to beat a blockade
C. an attack would probably destroy Japanese resources within a few weeks
D. the Americans could defeat Japan's navy since it was short of resources
70. The last paragraph tells that _____.
A. the writer probably expects us to argue with his opinion
B. the nuclear bombs must have been dropped on Tokyo, too
C. the real reasons for the decision may never have been made clear
D. the writer has not done much research on this subject to establish the facts
71. What would probably be discussed in the paragraphs that follow?
A. The reasons why Japan chose to surrender.

- B. The writer's attitudes towards the Japan's surrender.
C. People's different opinions about dropping nuclear weapons onto the cities.
D. Some of the possible reasons for dropping nuclear weapons onto the cities.

E

Scientists warn today that the Atlantic bluefin tuna(金枪鱼)faces disappearance unless certain action is taken. They used electronic ways to track the movement of the powerful fish from the Gulf of Mexico to the Mediterranean, and report today in the journal Nature that meals of sushi and sandwiches with tuna worldwide are more dangerous than anyone has imagined.

The bluefin tuna can live for 30 years, grow to three metres in length and weigh as much as 700kg. A good one can fetch as much as £ 52,000 in the Tokyo fish markets. "In my lifetime, we've brought this big fish to the doorstep of death in the western Atlantic Ocean," said Barbara Block of Stanford University in California. "The electronic way of tracks provides the best scientific information we've ever had to manage these tuna and we must, as an international community, start to act actively to make sure of the future of this fish."

Scientists have repeatedly said that the harvest of the seas cannot be as good as before. There are fewer and fewer fish in around Newfoundland, North Sea and Iceland, so fishermen have pushed further offshore in search of deep ocean fish. Tuna—in the Mediterranean and Japan—have been under increasing pressure for years. The International Commission on the Conservation of Atlantic Tuna has tried to manage the fish since 1969. There are two populations: a western one that has dropped by 80% in the past 30 years, and a larger, eastern population. Although catches are controlled by 3,000 tons a year in the western fishery, and 32,000 in the east, no one knew whether the limits worked.

So Professor Block and her team placed tracks on hundreds of the fish and tracked them to depths of more than 900 metres and on journeys of thousands of miles, measuring the movement, body and water temperatures. "There are two ways to save the Atlantic bluefin tuna—protect them in their production grounds and in their feeding grounds," Prof. Block said. "This will need immediate action in both the central Atlantic, to reduce the loss of the big fish while hunting, and in the Gulf of Mexico and Mediterranean, where tuna produce as separate populations."

72. The bluefin tuna in this passage mainly refers to the one _____.

- A. in the Atlantic
B. in the Pacific
C. in the Gulf of Mexico
D. in the Mediterranean

73. Which of the following is NOT true according to this passage?

- A. The bluefin tuna is a kind of large and heavy fish.
B. The number of the bluefin tuna in the sea is getting smaller and smaller.
C. Scientists are worried about the future of the tuna.
D. Scientists think that the harvest of the seas will remain good.

74. According to Professor Block, tuna can be saved by _____.

- A. finding a new way to protect them
B. controlling the catches of them
C. reducing the population to eat them
D. protecting them in their production and feeding grounds

75. The purpose of the passage is to _____.

- A. tell people a new way has been found to save the bluefin tuna
B. call for action to save the bluefin tuna
C. warn people not to eat tuna sandwiches anymore
D. help scientists to find a new way to save the bluefin tuna

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 35 分)

得分	评卷人

第一节 任务型读写(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 10 分)

注意:每个空格只填一个单词。

We all need physical exercise. Exercise uses up food we eat and keeps the body full of energy. It works your muscles and makes your heart work hard so as to send blood to your muscles. So, exercise makes your heart and muscles strong. Exercise also makes you feel

refreshed. If you exercise a couple of times a week, you will stay happy and healthy.

Some Western countries, such as the United States, have problems with exercise. In the US, many people don't have enough exercise because it is hard for them. People have to work from dawn till dusk, so they don't have time to take exercise. They work in office buildings sitting in chairs all day long in front of computers. They cannot get much exercise sitting at desk passively.

Some Westerners can get exercise walking from their homes to work. However, the majority of people cannot do this. It is too far from their homes to their offices. They have no choice but to drive to work. In fact, some have to drive one or two hours to their offices. This is unfavorable in two ways: First, these people don't have a chance to exercise because they are sitting in their cars for two to four hours each day. Second, driving is challenging especially in rush hours and calls for too much attention. It makes a person worn out. So, when these people arrive home at night, they don't have the desire to take exercise after work.

Today, many people in the West are overweight, which causes health problems for them. Doctors say exercise can help people both lose weight and improve their health. So many people are trying to get more exercise. But it takes time to change, and when people don't see a difference right away, they will lose heart and stop exercising.

Title	Westerners (76) _____ Exercise
The (77) _____ people can get from exercise	• Keep your body (78) _____. • Make you feel good. • Help you stay healthy and happy if you exercise (79) _____. • Help you lose weight and get your health (80) _____.
One (81) _____ for not getting enough exercise for some westerners	Some people at work are too (82) _____ to exercise.
The difficulty those who drive to work have in exercising	Some live too (83) _____ away from their workplace so they have to drive to work. After driving back at night, they are too (84) _____ so they don't want to exercise.
The wrong attitude to exercise some people have	Some would be (85) _____ if they don't see a difference within a short time.

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

得分	评卷人

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假如你是中学生刘明,你的美国朋友 Ron 在上次给你的电子邮件中抱怨自己最近眼睛近视了。请你给他用英语回一封电子邮件,内容如下:

1. 介绍一下你们班同学的情况;
 2. 分析一下造成你们班这种情况的原因;
 3. 帮 Jack 出点儿保持眼睛健康的主意。
- 注:1. 字数 120~150; 邮件的开头和结尾已为你写好。
2. 近视: shortsighted adj. shortsightedness n.

Dear Ron,

Yours sincerely,
Liu Ming

因以下项目填
写不清而影响
成绩责任自负

[illegible]

姓名			
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考 场 号

(密封线内不要答题)

(满分:150分 时间:120分钟)

题号	一	二	三	四	总分	统分人签字
得分						

第一部分 听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

得分	评卷人

第一节 (共 5 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 7.5 分)

1. What does the woman like collecting best?
A. Stamps. B. Coins. C. Train tickets.
2. Which country found lovely music is good for people's heart?
A. America. B. Australia. C. Russia.
3. What is the woman eager to buy?
A. Ice creams. B. Candy. C. Drinks.
4. What is the man's son now?
A. A pupil. B. A high school student. C. A university student.
5. Why didn't the woman call the man yesterday?
A. She lost her cellphone.
B. Her cellphone was power off.
C. Her teacher took her cellphone away.

得分	评卷人

第二节 (共 15 小题;每题 1.5 分,满分 22.5 分)

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6 至 7 题。

6. What happened to the man?
A. He failed his final test.
B. He was out of work.
C. He gave the students a hard final test.
7. How was the man's feeling to the woman?
A. Disappointed. B. Friendly. C. Grateful.
- 听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8 至 9 题。
8. What sign does Mark have?
A. Sheep. B. Monkey. C. Pig.
9. What does the woman think of Dale?
A. Creative. B. Funny. C. Cute.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What's the probable relationship between the two speakers?
A. Salesperson and customer.

- B. Old school friends.
C. Fellow workers.
11. What do we know about the woman in the dialogue?
A. She is fond of her work.
B. She's tired of traveling.
C. She is interested in law.
12. What can we know from the passage?
A. They have ever seen once.
B. The woman was really tired of her job.
C. The man's job is a challenging job.
- 听第9段材料,回答第13至16题。

13. What is the man preparing for?
A. Going to work. B. A job interview. C. A party.
14. What looks terrible on the man according to the woman?
A. The jacket. B. The pants. C. The tie.
15. What color of tie is the man going to wear?
A. Orange. B. Red. C. Blue.
16. What makes the man look smarter?
A. The briefcase. B. The pair of glasses. C. The suit.
- 听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Which day can students of reading clubs get together and exchange their ideas books?

18. How many clubs are mentioned in the text?
A. Two. B. Three. C. Four.
19. How long does the bike riding last at least?
A. One hour. B. Two hours. C. Three hours.
20. Where should students go for more information?
A. To the school website.
B. To the students' union.
C. To the note board.

第二部分 英语知识运用(共两节,满分 35 分)

得分	评卷人

第一节 语法和词汇知识(共 15 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

21. The purpose of new technologies is to make life easier, _____ it more difficult.
A. not make B. not to make C. not making D. don't make
22. _____ is no possibility _____ she can finish the task in two hours.
A. There; that B. It; that C. There; whether D. It; whether
23. You can come here to ask me _____ if you have any questions.
A. at one time B. at a time C. at any time D. all the time
24. Cultural exchange _____ better understanding.
A. makes for B. looks for C. takes for D. sends for
25. The position, however, _____ you are applying, is not quite a well-paid one.
A. that B. for which C. which D. to which
26. — I heard they went skiing in the mountains last winter.
— It _____ true because there was little snow there.
A. may not be B. won't be C. couldn't be D. will be
27. The man as well as his horse _____ crossed the river _____ from Tokyo.
A. which, come B. that, comes C. who, came D. who, come
28. After a new reform, the number of the products in the factory is now

it was in 2003.

- A. three times as large as B. more than three times
C. twice as large as D. as twice large as
29. — How can I wake up so early?
— Set the alarm at 5:00 a. m. _____ you will make it.
A. and B. but C. or D. so
30. In 1942, Columbus and his crew arrived _____ was so-called the New World by the westerners.
A. what B. in which C. where D. in what
31. Sarah, hurry up. I'm afraid you won't have time to _____ before the party.
A. get changed B. get change C. get changing D. get to change
32. They had a pleasant chat _____ a cup of coffee.
A. for B. during C. over D. with
33. It is _____ that he has been addicted to the drugs and has difficulty quitting it.
A. obviously B. apparently C. possibly D. likely
34. Wilma became the first American woman to win three Olympic gold medals in track, _____ made her mother very happy.
A. it B. that C. which D. this
35. I have no _____ to the plan, so long as it would not cost too much.
A. refusal B. comment C. idea D. objection

得分	评卷人

第二节 完形填空(共 20 小题;每小题 1, 满分 20 分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

I live in Albuquerque, New Mexico. I used to give a lot of money to the homeless, feeling 36 for them. But as time passed, I became a mom with no home, a huge 37, and hardly any income. As a result, I 38 giving money to the people on the side of the road and became very 39.

Things started to change for me 40. I had a home, a backyard for my daughter, and plenty of food, and I started to 41 myself out of debt. One day we saw a homeless person with the 42, "Will work for food." I 43. My daughter commented, "Mommy, you used to give money to those people in 44." I replied, "Honey, they just use that money for 45, or other bad things." She didn't respond. 46 when I said that, I didn't feel right.

Three days later, I was driving to 47 my daughter from school. A man was standing on the corner, and something deep 48 me said, "Just help the guy." So I 49 down my window, and he ran over excitedly. He said, "God bless you, I only need 77 cents." I 50 into my ashtray (烟灰缸) and strangely enough, there 51 three quarters and two pennies.

I picked them up and gave them to him. He 52 with joy and tears in his eyes. "Wow, you just made it 53 for me to see my mom for Christmas! Thank you so much; the 54 that had this great sale is leaving in 20 minutes!" It was a moment I'll 55 forever. I think that man won't forget it either, but I was the one who got the best gift in life—GIVING.

36. A. angry B. sorry C. grateful D. strange
37. A. debt B. burden C. disease D. problem
38. A. continued B. appreciated C. hated D. stopped
39. A. rich B. pleased C. relaxed D. bitter
40. A. slowly B. immediately C. quickly D. greatly
41. A. save B. pull C. run D. feed
42. A. determined B. sign C. child D. advertisement
43. A. ran away B. turned back C. passed by D. sped up
44. A. danger B. love C. need D. sadness
45. A. life B. book C. food D. smoking

46. A. And B. So C. But D. Even
47. A. bring up B. carry out C. pick up D. take out
48. A. on B. inside C. behind D. over
49. A. rolled B. pushed C. blew D. took
50. A. reached B. went C. knocked D. shouted
51. A. hid B. stood C. slept D. sat
52. A. stood up B. turned up C. set out D. burst out
53. A. possible B. meaningful C. wonderful D. interesting
54. A. plane B. bus C. woman D. man
55. A. thank B. respect C. remember D. hold

第三部分 阅读理解(共 20 小题;每小题 2 分, 满分 40 分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中,选出最佳选项。

A

Some people would go through anything just to achieve their dreams. Kasia Siwosz is proof. For the final year student on the university women's tennis team, the road to Berkeley, University of California was met with poor advice and misinformation from her home country and two unsuccessful stops along the way that fell short of expectations.

Born in Poland, Siwosz began playing tennis at seven years old and developed the skills that helped her earn a top-50 ranking among the ITF Junior division (国际网球联合会青少年赛). Siwosz wanted to do more with her life than just play tennis, which led her to seek chances that would also allow her to obtain a top education. While most who grow up in the U. S. are naturally accustomed to the American tradition of collegiate (大学的) sports, such a custom is not as familiar in a country like Poland. "There's no collegiate sports in Poland and no culture of sports and academic (学术的) study there. You can only do one, not both," Siwosz said.

Her desire to have a quality education led her to America to follow her dream. While Siwosz was talented enough to begin her collegiate tennis career, she could only attend a community college because she missed the deadline to apply for four-year schools, mainly due to misinformation provided in her home country of Poland.

When she had earned all her credits and was able to transfer (转学), Siwosz made the decision to attend Baylor in Texas. Her friends from Poland put in a good word for the university, saying that it was a good fit because there were many international players at Baylor. "I thought it would be a good idea, but it wasn't really what I thought it would be," Siwosz said. "I wasn't happy at Baylor. The level of tennis was high, but the academic standards were no match and I just wanted more."

After one year at Baylor, Siwosz's luck finally began to change when she made the decision to transfer to Berkeley, which was in large part due to Lee, a former Berkeley student. Lee, who was a keen tennis player himself, met Siwosz four years ago in Texas. "I knew she was unhappy there," he said, "I saw the opportunity for her to come here." Siwosz visited Lee in Berkeley. "I ended up loving this place and this school," Siwosz said, "I came here a lot over the summer, I gave it a shot and I ended up with a Berkeley education and a spot on one of the best college tennis teams in the country."

56. What does "two unsuccessful stops" (Paragraph 1) refer to?

- A. Poland and the U. S.
B. Baylor and Berkeley.
C. The community college and Baylor.
D. The ITF Junior division and the Berkeley tennis team.
57. Why did Siwosz want to leave her homeland for America?
A. Poland had no culture of sports.
B. Berkeley had always been her dream university.
C. She wanted to play tennis and have a good education.
D. She wanted to improve her tennis skills and get a higher ranking.

58. Why did she leave Baylor?
 A. The level of tennis there was not high.
 B. It was not suitable for international students.
 C. She couldn't get along with her friends there.
 D. She was not satisfied with the education level there.
59. What is the main idea of the passage?
 A. How Siwosz left Poland.
 B. How Siwosz realized her dream.
 C. How Siwosz became a top tennis player.
 D. How Siwosz transferred from Baylor to Berkeley.
60. What's the main reason for that Siwosz made the decision to transfer to Berkeley?
 A. It was mainly thanks to a former Berkeley student Lee.
 B. Berkeley had high academic standards.
 C. The level of tennis there was high.
 D. Siwosz had always dreamed to go there.

B

Anger is good for you, as long as you control it, according to a new psychology research. A new study from Carnegie Mellon University shows anger may help people reduce the negative impacts of stress and help you become healthier.

"Here getting emotional is not bad for you if you look at the case of anger," said Jennifer Lerner of Carnegie Mellon, "The more people display anger, the lower their stress responses."

Lerner studied 92 UCLA students by asking them to count back from 6,200. They must say out loud every thirteenth number. Researchers disturbed them by asking them to count faster or ask them other questions. If they made any mistakes, they had to restart from the very beginning. Many students felt depressed about making so many mistakes or got angry.

Lerner used a hidden video camera and recorded all their facial expressions during the test. The researchers described their reactions as fear, anger and disgust.

Other researchers recorded the students' blood pressure, pulse and production of a high-stress hormone (荷尔蒙) called cortisol. People whose faces showed more fear during the experiment had higher blood pressure and higher levels of hormone. Both can have lasting effects such as diabetes (糖尿病), heart disease, depression and extra weight gain.

When people feel fear, negative impacts increase, but when they get angry, those negatives go down, according to the study.

"Having that sense of anger leads people to actually feel some power in what otherwise is a maddening (令人发狂的) situation," Lerner said.

Lerner previously studied Americans' emotional response to the 911 terrorist attacks two months after the incident. She found people who reacted with anger were more optimistic. These people were healthier compared with those who were frightened during the event. So in maddening situations, anger is not a bad thing to have. It's a healthier response than fear.

61. What is the story mainly about?
 A. The findings of a new psychology research.
 B. What you can do with anger in certain cases.
 C. Different effects produced by anger and fear.
 D. Healthier responses in maddening situations.
62. Which statement will Jennifer Lerner agree with?
 A. It's better to be angry than to be frightened.
 B. Different reactions reflect different outlooks on life.
 C. Don't control your anger and it makes you powerful.
 D. Pessimistic people are generally healthier than optimistic people.
63. What does the underlined word "both" refer to according to the passage?

- A. Fear and anger.
 B. Blood pressure and pulse.
 C. Blood pressure and cortisol.
 D. Higher blood pressure and higher levels of hormone.
64. In what ways can anger be beneficial to people?
 A. By showing their optimistic side. B. By reducing their stress.
 C. By reducing high blood pressure. D. By taking the place of fear.
65. The researchers irritated (激怒) the students by _____.
 A. recording their performance secretly
 B. asking them to count to 6,200 again and again
 C. disturbing them and making them start all over again
 D. criticizing them when they made mistakes

C

Five years ago, David Smith wore an expensive suit to work every day. "I was a clothes addict," he jokes, "I used to carry a fresh suit to work with me so I could change if my clothes got wrinkled." Today David wears casual clothes—khaki pants and sports shirt—to the office. He hardly ever wears a necktie. "I'm working harder than ever," David says, "and I need to feel comfortable."

More and more companies are allowing their office workers to wear casual clothes to work. In the United States, the change from formal to casual office wear has been gradual. In the early 1990s, many companies allowed their employees to wear casual clothes on Friday (but only on Friday). This became known as "dress-down Friday" or "casual Friday". "What started out as an extra one-day-a-week benefit for employees has really become an everyday thing," said a business consultant Maisly Jones.

Why have so many companies started allowing their employees to wear casual clothes? One reason is that it's easier for a company to attract new employees if it has a casual dress code. "A lot of young people don't want to dress up for work," says the owner of a software company, "so it's hard to hire people if you have a conservative dress code." Another reason is that people seem happier and more productive when they are wearing comfortable clothes. In a study conducted by Levi Strauss Company, 85 percent of employers said that they believe that casual dress improves employee morale (士气). Only 4 percent of employers said that casual dress has a negative effect on productivity. Supporters of casual office wear also argue that a casual dress code helps them save money. "Suits are expensive, if you have to wear one every day," one person said, "For the same amount of money, you can buy a lot more casual clothes."

66. David Smith refers to himself as having been "a clothes addict," because _____.

- A. he often wore khaki pants and a sports shirt
 B. he couldn't stand a clean appearance
 C. he wanted his clothes to look neat all the time
 D. he didn't want to spend much money on clothes
67. David Smith wears casual clothes now, because _____.
 A. they make him feel at ease when working
 B. he cannot afford to buy expensive clothes
 C. he looks handsome in casual clothes
 D. he no longer works for any company
68. According to this passage, which of the following statements is **FALSE**?
 A. Many employees don't like a conservative dress code.
 B. Comfortable clothes make employees more productive.
 C. A casual clothes code is welcomed by young employees.
 D. All the employers in the U. S. are for casual office wear.
69. According to this passage, which of the following statements is **TRUE**?
 A. Company workers started to dress down about twenty years ago.

- B. Dress-down has become an everyday phenomenon since the early 1990s.
C. "Dress-down Friday" was first given as a favor from employers.
D. Many workers want to wear casual clothes to impress people.
70. In this passage, the following advantages of casual office wear are mentioned except _____.

- A. saving employees' money B. making employees more attractive
C. improving employees' motivation D. making employees happier

D

In the US and Britain, the slogan around colleges was "Save water. Shower with a friend." Now, Wuhan University has come up with another system for the campus bathhouse. It charges students for the amount of time in a shower. Before entering the bathhouse, students pay for the amount of time they want in the shower with cash or their student ID card. The clock starts ticking the minute the tape is turned on. It pauses when a button is pressed for soap. An integrated circuit (IC) card reader at each tap shows the time. No money, no water. The benefits of the new system can be seen with the old system, which charged 1 Yuan for each person regardless of time in the shower. The university used about 320 tons of water daily under the old system, but only 160 tons now.

Many students use the new system but opinions on it are divided. Some students say it is bad because bathing has become a sort of race. Many people using it for the first time are not sure how long they need to shower. Some might be embarrassed if their time is up and they're still covered with soap. They have to ask the bathhouse worker to help them buy extra time.

"It's a flaw in the system that you cannot buy extra time on the ID card," said Ren, a freshman in Wuhan University. The university is also considering some students' suggestions that they be allowed to pay after they've finished the shower. Not surprisingly, some are complaining about losing the hour shower. But many students say the move helps them develop a water-saving sense.

Without the time limits, most students tended to shower for 30 to an hour in the bathhouse.

Some even used the hot water to wash their clothes. "In my experience, 10—20 minutes is enough," said Dai Zhihua, a third-year student who usually takes 8 minutes.

A similar system has been installed in other universities. Shanghai Normal University introduced it at its Fengxiang Campus in September. The bathing fee there is 0.2 Yuan per minute. One male student responded by setting a record with a two-minute shower.

71. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?

- A. Students pay for the amount of time they want in the shower.
B. The clock times all through while the student is bathing except when the bather paused for soap.

C. If money runs out, there will be no water.

D. Having finished bathing, the student has to pay for it.

72. The underline word "flaw" (Paragraph 3) most probably means _____.

- A. fault B. advantage C. pity D. perfection

73. Since the new system has performed, _____ of water can be saved.

- A. a quarter B. one third C. one half D. two thirds

74. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.

A. The new operation can raise students' environmental awareness.

B. the new operation can solve the water crisis.

C. a similar operation has been set in other universities.

D. The university has saved a lot of water by using the new system.

75. In which column can you find this passage?

- A. People. B. Society. C. Campus Life. D. Lifestyle.

第四部分 写作(共两节, 满分 45 分)

得分	评卷人

第一节 阅读表达(共 5 小题; 每小 3 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面的短文, 请根据短文后的要求将答案写在答题线上(请注意问题后的要求)。

The Internet has opened up a whole new online world for us to meet, chat and go where we've never been before. But just as in face-to-face communication, there are some rules of behavior that should be followed when online.

The basic rule is simple: treat others in the same way you would want to be treated. Imagine how you'd feel if you were in the other person's shoes. For anything you're about to send: ask yourself, "Would I say this to the person's face?" If the answer is "no", rewrite and reread it. Repeat the process till you feel sure that you'd feel comfortable saying the words to the person's face.

If someone in the chat room is rude to you, your instinct (本能反应) is to fire back in the same manner. But try not to do so. You should either ignore the person, or use your chat software to block their messages. If it is caused by disagreement with another member, try to fix the situation by politely discussing it. Remember to respect the beliefs and opinions of others in the chat room.

If you do decide to tell someone in the chat room about a mistake, point it out politely. At the same time, if you find you are wrong, be sure to correct yourself and apologize to those that you have offended.

It is not polite _____ such as their age, sex, and marital status. Unless you know the person very well, and you are both comfortable with sharing personal information, don't ask such questions.

76. What's the best title of the passage? (Please answer within 10 words.)

77. Why should we ask ourselves "Would I say this to the person's face?" when we are to send a message online? (Please answer within 20 words.)

78. Please fill in the blank in the last paragraph to complete the sentence. (Please answer within 10 words.)

79. Which rule do you think is the best? Why? (Please answer within 30 words.)

80. Translate the underlined sentence in the first paragraph into Chinese.

得分	评卷人

第二节 书面表达(满分 30 分)

针对城市街道上出现的越来越多的宠物, 21st Century Teens 向你约稿, 请你谈谈你校学生对“城市内是否可以饲养宠物”的看法。经过详细的问卷调查, 你发现同学们对此态度泾渭分明: 支持饲养宠物者认为饲养宠物可以陪伴孤寡、空巢老人, 可以……; 反对饲养动物者认为饲养宠物花费不菲……。

根据以上提示的部分问卷信息, 请你适当增加信息内容, 撰文介绍同学们的看法, 并对此作出简要评论。

注意: 1. 词数: 120 个词左右。开头已给出, 不计词数。

2. 内容丰富, 行文连贯。

Recently we have carried out a detailed survey of whether people should keep pets in cities,

密封线内不要答题

注意:
因以下项目填
写不清而影响
成绩责任自负

准考证号
姓名

考试地点

考场号

所属区县

密封线内不要答题

高考英语模拟试卷(三)

(满分:150分 考试时间:120分钟)

题号	一	二	三	四	总分	统分人签字
得分						

第一部分 听力(共两节,满分30分)

得分	评卷人

第一节 (共5小题;每小题1.5分,满分7.5分)

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

- Where is the man going?
A. To class. B. To the movie. C. To the library.
- What nationality is Sheila?
A. Japanese. B. American. C. English.
- Where are the two speakers?
A. At home. B. In a supermarket. C. In a restaurant.
- What's wrong with the dress?
A. There's a hole. B. The size is wrong. C. The back is short.
- What's the woman invited to do?
A. To have dinner with her friends.
B. To attend a big party.
C. To go to an exhibition.

得分	评卷人

第二节 (共15小题;每小题1.5分,满分22.5分)

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

- 听下面一段对话,回答第6至第8三个小题。
- What are the speakers planning to buy?
A. New chairs. B. Comfortable chairs. C. Used chairs.
 - Why do they have to go to the market tomorrow?
A. They are free only on Saturdays.
B. The market opens once a week.
C. New chairs are on sale only on Saturdays.
 - What time will they go to the market?
A. In the morning. B. Around noon. C. In the afternoon.

- 听下面一段对话,回答第9和第10两个小题。
- What does the woman complain about?
A. The coffee.
B. The man's service.
C. A machine which is used to make coffee.
 - What does the woman request?

- Changing another one for her.
- Telling the man's manager.
- Getting her money back.

听下面一段对话,回答第11至第13三个小题。

- Where does the conversation take place?
A. At a hotel. B. In a flat building. C. In the manager's office.
- What was the woman pleased to hear?
A. The man's apology. B. The man's speech. C. The man's story.
- What were the man and his friends about to do?
A. End their activity. B. Leave where they were. C. Apologize to their neighbor.

听下面一段对话,回答第14至第17四个小题。

- How long did the man stay in Japan?
A. About ten days. B. About two weeks. C. Only a week.
- What does the man think of Kyoto?
A. It's not very big but it's so crowded.
B. It's exciting and attractive.
C. It's interesting and beautiful, but it's a very expensive city.

- When will the woman go to Japan?
A. This spring. B. This summer. C. This autumn.
- What will the woman most probably do in Tokyo?
A. Visit an old palace. B. Do some shopping. C. See some beautiful temples.

听下面一段独白,回答第18至第20三个小题。

- When did Grandma Moses turn to painting?
A. At the age of 101. B. At the age of 61. C. At the age of 76.
- What did Grandma Moses do before she became an artist?
A. She sold her works for a little money.
B. She worked on her farm.
C. She taught at school.
- What is the story mainly about?
A. A famous American artist.
B. Making money from painting.
C. Collecting paintings.

第二部分 英语知识运用(共两节,满分35分)

得分	评卷人

第一节 语法和词汇知识(共15小题;每小题1分,满分15分)

从A、B、C、D四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

- The incident turned him into _____ different person, even if he did not realize it at _____ beginning.
A. a; a B. the; the C. the; a D. a; the
- The experiment shows that proper amounts of exercise, if _____ regularly, can improve our health.
A. being carried out B. carrying out C. carried out D. to carry out
- The Japanese _____ suffering from the worst natural disasters _____.
A. are; ever since B. are; of all time C. is; ever since D. is; of all time
- I like such houses with beautiful gardens in front, but I don't have enough money to buy _____.
A. it B. one C. that D. this
- Anything to drink? What about coffee?
— Er... I think I'll have a cold drink _____ coffee.
A. other than B. more than C. less than D. rather than

26. — I want to learn tennis. Would you like to help me?
— _____. But learning tennis is no walk in the park.
A. No kidding B. No wonder C. No problem D. No way
27. — We would appreciate it if you could stay for lunch.
— Sorry, I _____. I have another appointment.
A. won't B. shan't C. can't D. mustn't
28. — Why are the Woods selling their belongings?
— They _____ to another city.
A. had moved B. have moved C. moved D. are moving
29. The beautiful mountain village _____ we spent our holiday last year is located in _____ is now part of Guangxi.
A. which; where B. where; what C. that; what D. when; which
30. We should bear in mind that social development and balance of nature should go in _____.
A. company B. sympathy C. association D. harmony
31. They don't feel safe in our town at night because it _____ so dangerous. There's a robbery every week now.
A. becomes B. became C. has become D. had become
32. Bob's lectures _____ a fairly wide range and I can't sum up what he says in a few sentences.
A. covered B. conveyed C. considered D. commanded
33. The climate conference was attended by 11,000 people, _____ it the largest UN gathering ever held.
A. making B. to make C. made D. to be making
34. _____ children believe they can succeed, they will never become totally independent.
A. If B. Though C. Unless D. When
35. We were sad to learn that several students were _____ by a car yesterday.
A. hit out B. knocked over C. run across D. picked up

得分	评卷人

第二节 完形填空 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 20 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后各题所给的四个选项 (A、B、C 和 D) 中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

It was her giggling that drew my attention. Note taking really wasn't all that funny. Walking over to the offender, I asked for the 36. Frozen, she refused to give it to me. I waited, all attention in the classroom on the quiet 37 between teacher and student. When she finally 38 it over, she whispered, "Okay, but I didn't draw it". It was a hand-drawn 39 of me, teeth blackened and the words "I'm stupid" coming out of my mouth. I managed to fold it up calmly. My mind, 40, was working angrily as I struggled not to 41. I figured I knew the two most likely candidates for drawing the picture. It would do them some 42 to teach them a lesson, and maybe it was high time that I did it! Thankfully, I was able to keep myself 43. When there were about six minutes remaining, I showed the class the picture. They were all silent as I told them how 44 this was for me. I told them there must be a reason 45 and now was their chance to write down anything they needed to tell me. Then I let them write silently while I sniffed in the back of the classroom. As I 46 the notes later, many of them said something like, "I've got nothing against you," or "I'm sorry you were hurt." Some kids said, "We're 47 of you." But two notes, from the girls who I 48 behind the picture, had a list of issues. I was too 49, too strict... Reading those notes, I realized that over the course of this year, instead of 50 my students, I had begun commanding them to 51. Where I thought I was driving

them to success I was 52 driving them away.

I had some apologizing to do. But the next day in the classroom, one boy and one girl each handed me a card. The one 53 by all the boys expressed sincere regret for the ugly joke. The one from the girls asked for 54.

This was a lesson for both the kids and me. Forgiveness does not change the past, but it does enlarge the 55.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 36. A. note | B. advice | C. reason | D. help |
| 37. A. battle | B. competition | C. argument | D. conversation |
| 38. A. took | B. thought | C. turned | D. handed |
| 39. A. statue | B. graph | C. picture | D. poster |
| 40. A. otherwise | B. however | C. therefore | D. besides |
| 41. A. leave | B. cry | C. explain | D. argue |
| 42. A. good | B. harm | C. favor | D. punishment |
| 43. A. amused | B. controlled | C. uninterested | D. relaxed |
| 44. A. meaningful | B. forgetful | C. regretful | D. hurtful |
| 45. A. aside | B. above | C. beneath | D. behind |
| 46. A. wrote | B. finished | C. read | D. collected |
| 47. A. proud | B. fond | C. afraid | D. ashamed |
| 48. A. figured | B. promised | C. concluded | D. confirmed |
| 49. A. talkative | B. mean | C. clumsy | D. considerate |
| 50. A. forcing | B. encouraging | C. comforting | D. teaching |
| 51. A. appreciate | B. apologize | C. compromise | D. achieve |
| 52. A. actually | B. normally | C. immediately | D. generally |
| 53. A. decorated | B. offered | C. signed | D. bought |
| 54. A. thankfulness | B. forgiveness | C. compensation | D. communication |
| 55. A. friendship | B. education | C. knowledge | D. future |

第三部分 阅读理解 (共 20 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 40 分)

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的四个选项 (A、B、C 和 D) 中, 选出最佳选项。

A

The first time I saw Carlos I would never have believed he was going to change my life. I had my arms full of books and I was tearing into the classroom when I ran into something solid. It was Carlos.

"My God, you're tall," he said.

Of course, the class began to laugh. Angry, I walked to my seat without a word.

I glanced back to see if Reed Harrington was laughing with the rest. That would be the last straw. But Reed was studying chemistry and did not seem to be aware of anything else. I didn't know why I considered Reed my friend. Maybe just because he was a good two inches taller than I. Anyway, every time I blew out my birthday candles and made a wish, it was for a date with Reed Harrington.

"Take that seat," Mr. McCarthy told the cocky newcomer Carlos, pointing to the only empty one, in the back of the room.

Carlos laughed widely. "But I need a couple of dictionaries." Again the class laughed, but now they were laughing with Carlos, not at him. He had been here only 10 minutes and already he had them on his side.

The bell rang for classes. As I stood up to go, I saw Carlos coming toward me. "I'm sorry I embarrassed you," he said. I looked straight head over the top of his black hair. "That's all right."

"I ought to know better." He was still blocking my way. "What's your name?" "Karen Forbes." "You probably heard me say I'm Carlos Herrera." He held out his hand. Unwillingly, I shook hands with him. He looked up at me seriously with his brown eyes. "I don't see why you're so touchy."

I brushed by him and said sharply, "You wouldn't understand."

He followed me a few steps. "I'm just the one who should, Karen," he said. "You

and I have a lot in common.”

It was the school elections that made me think of Carlos again. Reed Harrington was voted president and Carlos vice-president. “How come?” I kept asking myself, “How come this shrimp who’s only been in town for a little over a month gets to be so popular?”

So that morning, I stopped Carlos and said, “It doesn’t seem to bother you — being short.” He looked up at me, “Of course I mind being short. But there isn’t anything I can do about it. When I realized I was going to have to spend my life in this undersized skin, I just decided to make the best of it and concentrate on being myself.” “You seem to get along great,” I admitted, “But what about me? Nobody wants to date a girl taller than he is.” “The trouble with you is that you’re afraid to be yourself. You’re smart. And you could be pretty. In fact, you might be more than pretty.” I felt myself turning red...

56. The author was angry because _____.
A. the class made fun of her B. Carlos was too rude to her
C. she had to carry many books D. Reed Harrington didn’t date her
57. Which of the following about Carlos is NOT TRUE?
A. He was popular.
B. He was new in the school.
C. He was shorter than the author.
D. He was chosen president in the school elections.
58. The underlined word “touchy” in Paragraph 8 probably means _____.
A. moved B. cheerful C. curious D. annoyed
59. We can infer from Paragraph 4 that the author _____.
A. cared much about Reed’s attitude
B. hoped Reed was laughing with others
C. thought Reed was the same as others
D. couldn’t stand Carlos playing tricks on her
60. According to the text, which is the most likely ending?
A. Carlos and Reed became very good friends.
B. Carlos and the author argued with each other.
C. The author changed her attitude towards Carlos.
D. Carlos was elected president of the student committee.

B

Even a small reduction in salt in the diet can be a big help to the heart. A new study used a computer model to predict how just three grams less a day would affect heart disease in the United States.

The result: thirteen percent fewer heart attacks; eight percent fewer strokes; four percent fewer deaths; eleven percent fewer new cases of heart disease and two hundred forty billion dollars in health care savings.

Researchers found it could prevent one hundred thousand heart attacks and ninety-two thousand deaths every year.

The study is in the New England Journal of Medicine. Kirsten, at the University of California, was the lead author. She says people would not even notice a difference in taste with three grams, or one-half teaspoon, less salt per day. The team also included researchers at Stanford and Columbia University.

Each gram of salt contains four hundred milligrams of sodium, which is how foods may list their salt content.

The government says the average American man eats ten grams of salt a day. The American Heart Association advises no more than three grams for healthy people. It says salt in the American diet has increased fifty percent since the nineteen seventies, while blood pressures have also risen. Less salt can mean a lower blood pressure.

New York City Mayor Michael Bloomberg is leading an effort called the National Salt Reduction Initiative. The idea is to put pressure on food companies and restaurants.

Mayor Bloomberg has already succeeded in other areas, like requiring fast food places in the city to list calorie information. Now a study by the Seattle Children’s

Research Institute shows how that idea can influence what parents order for their children.

Ninety-nine parents of three to six year olds took part. Half had McDonald’s menus clearly showing how many calories were in each food. The other half got menus without the calorie information.

61. How many heart attacks will occur in the US every year?
A. nearly 800,000. B. 24,000. C. 100,000. D. 92,000.
62. We can learn from the passage that _____.
A. Americans ate no more than 5 grams of salt per day in the 1970s
B. the American Heart Association suggests less than 3 grams of salt every day
C. a reduction in salt in the diet helps lower blood pressure
D. all the heart diseases result from eating more salt
63. The National Salt Reduction Initiative aims to _____.
A. advise Americans to eat less salt
B. put pressure on food companies and restaurants
C. require fast food places to list calorie information
D. attract the public attention to the problem
64. All the following are related to the salt in diet except _____.
A. strokes B. heart attacks C. blood pressures D. stomach diseases
65. The best title of the passage of the passage is _____.
A. Less salt can mean more life B. Prevent heart attacks and deaths
C. The National Salt Reduction Initiative D. Americans should eat less salt

C

Today’s Britain is full of TV shows like Fame Academy, which claim to offer young hopefuls an instant passport to fame and riches. But a very different kind of academy may provide a new generation of Brits with a slower, steadier path to wealth.

A ‘pig academy’ in the east of England is aiming to train up new pig farmers to help promote local agriculture and meet the UK’s growing demand for pork. Last year consumption of pork products increased by 6,000 tonnes. But British farmers have not benefited from this rise in demand. A combination of increasing feed prices, competition from cheaper imports and an outbreak of foot and mouth disease have all eaten into their profits. Pig numbers in the UK have actually almost halved in the last decade.

Now, Fresh Start Pig Academy in Lincolnshire is launching a course which intends to redress (修复) the balance. They say pig husbandry (养猪业) is a growth industry and newcomers are welcome. For those of you who fancy getting your hands dirty, the course will teach you everything you need to know, from keeping pigs healthy to raising the capital needed to start up.

Pig farmer Anne Longthorp followed her father into the industry and believes that farming pigs is very rewarding work; “They’re great, curious animals to work with. Just watching their behavior—it’s really interesting work. There is a lot more to pig farming than people give us credit for. It’s very scientific.”

So, while most of Britain’s young people may continue to dream of overnight stardom, others will hope a more traditional career will help them bring home the bacon.

66. The second paragraph is mainly about _____ the pig academy come into being.
A. why B. how C. when D. where
67. Which is not the contribution to the decrease in pig farmers’ enthusiasm?
A. growing demand for pork B. increasing feed prices
C. competition from cheaper imports D. outbreak of foot and mouth disease
68. From the passage we can infer that the Pig Academy will _____.
A. lead the youth to riches faster than the Fame Academy
B. provide great help for whoever attends the course
C. be more popular with young people than other academies
D. make some young people overnight star
69. What does the underlined phrase “getting your hands dirty” probably mean?
A. making your hands dirty by raising pigs

- B. taking up the job as a pig farmer
 C. avoiding the pig bed dirty to keep them fit
 D. collecting enough money to raise pigs
70. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?
 A. Anne Longthorp loves the job of farming pigs.
 B. Anne Longthorp's family all like raising pigs.
 C. Most young people in Britain will like the career of farming pigs.
 D. People who farm pigs are allowed to bring home much bacon.

D

Walking down any of Shanghai's main shopping streets this week, newcomers might think the locals have been celebrating Christmas for centuries. Christmas may not be a customary holiday in China, but businessmen in Shanghai know it will bring something more valuable than tradition: people are willing to spend money. Most Chinese may feel little connection with the Christmas celebration, but with most shops offering discount (折扣), the message couldn't be clearer—it is the season to part with one's hard-earned cash.

Much of that marketing drive is directed towards thousands of foreigners and foreign companies that call Shanghai home. But for Shanghai's 13 million locals, regardless of personal interest, there seems no avoiding the season's commercial greetings. Along some major roads, nearly every shop window displays some symbols to the holiday: a man-made fir tree (杉树) with lights, or a snowman.

With an increasing number of westerners arriving in the city for work, young Shanghainese, eager to keep pace with the latest western fashions, have begun to show their interest in Christmas. But some people still don't think Christmas is an important festival in China. At least it is less important than the New Year and China's Spring Festival.

71. Why are people willing to spend money during Christmas?
 A. They have earned a lot of money.
 B. Goods are much cheaper during this period of time.
 C. It is time for shops to sell goods.
 D. Businessmen like Christmas.
72. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
 A. Christmas is the season people will hold their hard-earned money tightly.
 B. Most Chinese people think they have something to do with Christmas.
 C. Christmas is the season for common people to earn money.
 D. Few Chinese people feel they are connected with Christmas celebrations.
73. Why do some young Shanghainese show great interest in Christmas?
 A. They think themselves connected with Christmas celebrations.
 B. They think Christmas is more important than New Year's Day.
 C. They want to follow the up-to-date western fashions.
 D. They want to part with their hard-earned cash during Christmas.
74. From the first paragraph we know that _____.
 A. It is difficult for most people to earn money.
 B. It is easy for most people to earn money.
 C. Only foreigners in Shanghai celebrate Christmas.
 D. Christmas will be as important as China's Spring Festival.
75. Which of the following reasons is NOT TRUE for the popularity of Christmas in Shanghai?
 A. Young people want to follow latest western fashions and show great interest in Christmas.
 B. Christmas is the most important festival in China.
 C. Businessmen see the business opportunities and most shops offer discounts.
 D. More and more foreigners and foreign companies come to Shanghai.

第四部分 书面表达 (共两节, 满分 45 分)

得分	评卷人

第一节 阅读表达 (共 5 小题; 每小题 3 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面的短文并回答问题(请注意问题后的词数要求)。

[1] Traveling overseas to a foreign country can be an amazing experience. However, for those who are not prepared to take part in a new culture, they may be totally overwhelmed by having to go through this unfamiliar chain of events. This phenomenon is called culture shock, and often occurs when people visit a country for which they are not ready. One can avoid embarrassment and enjoy the trip more if they have taken preparations against such "shock" in the first place.

[2] First off, one must remember to prepare themselves through education for their visit. Do not just show up in some country like Mongolia with no idea about what to expect even in the least. Instead, take some time to read, research, and look up information on the specific country you are traveling to, either through the use of a library or a bookstore, or through the Internet.

[3] Secondly, _____. Many times these people can answer questions you may have about the country, especially ones you may not have answers to from the research you have done online or in print. Firsthand experience is extremely valuable and having someone you can trust to talk about their experience in a certain country is very important.

[4] Lastly, after you have done everything you can do to prepare, you are on your way to your destination, remember to be very, very flexible, and be polite. It is so important to be flexible in your travel, which really helps in breaking down any culture shock on might experience. Keep these tips in mind, and be open in your travel experiences. Happy traveling!

76. What is the best title of the passage? (no more than 10 words)

77. Which sentence in the passage is the closest in meaning to the following one?

It is very important to have a talk with someone who has traveled in a certain country about their experience, which is of great value.

78. Fill in the blank in the third paragraph with proper words. (no more than 10 words)

79. What advice do you think is the most important one if you want to travel overseas? (no more than 20 words)

80. Translate the underlined sentence in the last paragraph into Chinese.

得分	评卷人

第二节 写作 (满分 30 分)

随着电脑普及率的提高, 老师、家长和学生对于字迹的重视程度降低了。据一项调查显示, 有 85.8% 的中学生说自己的字迹不好看, 而他们又不想改善字迹, 其理由有很大差别。请根据下图写一篇 100—120 词的英文短文, 说明该现象并发表自己的看法。

可以用电脑写字		51.5%
没有时间练		32.3%
没有什么用		10.9%
其他		5.3%