

成人高考高起专英语仿真卷

成人高等学校招生统一考试英语全真模拟试卷(一)

一、语音知识

在下列每组单词中,有一个单词的画线部分与其他单词的画线部分的读音不同。找出这个词,并把它前面的大写字母填入左边的括号里。

- () 1. A. limited B. stayed C. improved D. explained
() 2. A. low B. grow C. shallow D. down
() 3. A. expert B. exercises C. excellent D. exit
() 4. A. clear B. learn C. research D. heard
() 5. A. breath B. paths C. mouth D. anything

二、词汇与语法知识

从每小题的四个选择项中,选出最佳的一项,并把它前面的大写字母填入左边的括号里。

- () 6. The toy is made of _____.
A. glass B. glasses C. a glass D. the glass
- () 7. Having received _____ training of the famous language school, he was offered _____ important job in the company.
A. the; an B. /; an C. the; / D. a; a
- () 8. _____ either of your parents come to see you recently?
A. Have B. Had C. Has D. Is
- () 9. All of us haven't seen the Great Wall with our own eyes, so there are _____ lucky ones among us.
A. no B. any C. some D. none
- () 10. It was _____ late to catch a bus after the party, therefore we called a taxi.
A. to very B. much too C. too much D. far
- () 11. How beautifully she sings! I have never heard _____.
A. the better voice B. a good voice
C. the best voice D. a better voice
- () 12. Is the manager in? I'd like to have a word _____ him.
A. to B. about C. with D. of
- () 13. Can you tell me the difference _____ the four words?
A. among B. between C. from D. in
- () 14. It seemed only seconds _____ the beggar grabbed the bread and gave it a big bite.
A. until B. when C. after D. before
- () 15. We know nothing about the man _____ he has come for the papers.

- ()27. A.free B.far C.out D.absent
 ()28. A.If B.Although C.Because D.After
 ()29. A.on B.for C.at D.by
 ()30. A.pleases B.likes C.wants D.interests
 ()31. A.day B.rest C.spare D.whole
 ()32. A.need B.needed C.are needing D.are needed
 ()33. A.come on B.come to C.come up D.come over
 ()34. A.who B.whom C.whose D.which
 ()35. A.no interest B.an interest C.much interest D.great interest

四、阅读理解

阅读下面短文,然后根据短文的内容从每小题的四个选择项中选出最佳的一项,并把它前面的大写字母填入右边的横线上。

A

Foulsham House is a fine, large house of the 1790s. It stands by the River Byer, in twenty-five hectares(公顷)of the best farmland in the southwest.

The house was built by Smithson, and the story goes back to George, the son of King of Whales, who fell in love with the beautiful Lady Kitty, at one of the first Foulsham's wild woods(野外)parties. Many years ago many great men rode on the hills about Foulsham House, and many fine girls took tea in the Green Room.

The house has eight bedrooms, three bathrooms(浴室), two living-rooms, and a dining-room with a real Adam fireplace. Its library has a good view over the park and the river. All rooms are light and airy, with good, high windows, and wood floors.

At the back of the house there is room for four cars. The third Foulsham once kept there. In many other ways, this house of the 1790s meets the needs of the 1990s.

If you wish to know more about Foulsham House, write to: Harvey. Platt, Longford & Son 6, Castle Green, Gilham, Byreside.

- ()36.Foulsham House is _____.
 A.an old farm house
 B.a house for people to enjoy themselves
 C.a large house for people to come to listen to its story
 D.a house with a history of nearly two hundred years
- ()37.We learn from the reading that _____.
 A.Smithson built the house for wild wood parties
 B.many important people had been to Foulsham House
 C.George and Lady Kitty loved the house and had many parties here
 D.the Green Room is a place for many girls to make tea
- ()38.The sentence "Its library has a good view over the park and the river." means _____.
 A.The park and the river can be seen clearly from the library

- B.The library has a picture of the park and the river on the wall
- C.The library is built in the park by the river
- D.Books about the park and the river can be read in the library

() 39.Which of the following is true?

- A.The 3rd Foulsham often rode his horses at the back of the house.
- B.The house has a room for four cars at the back of the house.
- C.The road behind the house is wide enough for 4 cars to go.
- D.There is some parking behind the house.

B

Once there was a man who had two children, a boy and girl. The boy was good-looking(好看) but the girl was not.

One day they found a mirror(镜子) for the first time and they saw what they looked like. The boy was very pleased(很高兴) and he said to his sister, "How handsome(英俊) I am! I look much nicer than you!"

The girl did not like what her brother said and gave him a hard push(推). "Go away!" she said.

Their father saw what was happening. He went up to them and said to the boy, "You must always be good as well as look good."

Then to the girl he said, "My dear, if you help everyone and do your best to please him, everyone will love you. It does not matter that you are not as good-looking as your brother."

() 40.Once a man had_____.

- A.a good-looking boy
- B.an ugly(难看的) girl
- C.two good-looking children
- D.a boy and a girl

() 41.The boy saw what he looked like in the mirror and was pleased because he_____.

- A.found a mirror
- B.knew he looked as nice as his sister
- C.and his sister were good-looking
- D.was handsome

() 42.The girl gave the boy a hard push because_____.

- A.she was stronger
- B.what he said was wrong
- C.she was not pleased with what he said
- D.her father loved her

() 43.Father told the girl that_____.

- A.it was important to be good-looking
- B.it was a good thing to be ugly
- C.if she did her best to help people, she would enjoy people's love
- D.she was as good-looking as her brother

C

Can animals be made to work for us? Some scientists think that one day animals may be

taught to do a number of simple jobs. They say that in a film or on TV we may see elephants, monkeys, dogs, bears, or other animals doing a lot of things. If you watch carefully, you may find that those animals are always given something to eat in return for doing them. The scientists say that many different animals may be taught to do a number of simple jobs if they know they will get something to eat in return.

Of course, as we know, dogs can be used to guard a house, and elephants can be used to do some heavy jobs. And we can also teach animals to work in factories. Apes(猿猴), for example, have been used in America to help make cars and scientists believe that these large monkeys may one day get in crops and even drive trains.

- () 44. Elephants can be used to do some heavy jobs because _____.
- A. they can eat a lot B. they are very heavy, too
C. they are very strong D. they are tall
- () 45. Dogs can be used to guard a house for his host because _____.
- A. they are good at running
B. they are very kind and friendly to people
C. they are brave enough to get the stranger(陌生人) and thieves away from the house
D. they have four legs
- () 46. Many different animals may be taught to do some simple jobs if _____.
- A. they have enough food to eat
B. they learn they will get something to eat in return after doing them
C. they are sent to school
D. they are tied to a tree.
- () 47. _____ can be trained to work for us.
- A. Only a few animals B. Quite a few animals
C. Few animals D. Every kind of animals

D

Tom was ten years old, and he was a very lazy boy, he didn't like doing any work. He had to go to school of course, but he didn't study hard there and tried to do as little work as possible. His father and mother were both doctors and they hoped that their son would become one, too, when he grew up. But one day Tom said to his mother: "When I finish school, I want to be a dustman."

"A dustman?" his mother asked, she was very surprised. "That's not a very pleasant job, why do you want to become a dustman?"

"Because then I would only have to work one day a week." Tom answered at once.

"Only one day a week?" his mother said, "What do you mean? And how do you know?"

"Well," Tom replied, "I know that the dustmen come to our house to work on Thursday, because I only see them on that day."

- () 48. What kind of boy was Tom?
- A. Tom was a clever boy.

- B. Tom was a boy who didn't like to work.
C. Tom was a boy who worked very hard.
D. Tom was a boy who study well.
- () 49. What were his father and mother? _____
A. His father was a doctor and his mother was a nurse.
B. His father was a worker, his mother was a doctor.
C. His father was a doctor, so was his mother.
D. His father and mother are teachers.
- () 50. What did his parents want him to be when he grew up?
A. They wanted him to be a dustman.
B. They wanted him to be an officer.
C. They wanted him to be a doctor.
D. They wanted him to be a teacher.

五、补全对话

根据中文提示,将对话中缺少的内容写在线上。这些句子必须符合英语表达习惯。打句号的地方,用陈述句;打问号的地方,用疑问句。

提示:小王有事来找小张,问他可否抽出点时间。小张正忙着准备一份报告,没时间,说他明天有空,同意小王明天再来,答应早上9:30等他。

Wang: Excuse me, Xiao Zhang, but _____ 51 _____.

Zhang: I'm afraid not. I'm busy preparing a report. But _____ 52 _____.

Wang: May I come to see you then?

Zhang: _____ 53 _____.

Wang: Will 9:30 in the morning be OK?

Zhang: _____ 54 _____, _____ 55 _____.

六、书面表达

现在青年学生中很流行讲星座,不但穿着、用品上以星座图案、字母来标榜时尚,而且喜欢用自己或朋友的生日转换成星座来推断学业、生活、爱情、性格、财运之类的走向。请你写一篇议论文谈谈自己的想法。(参考词汇: constellation 星座; infer 推理、推断; fad 时尚,风尚; ornament 装饰; entertain 娱乐; superstition 迷信)

成人高等学校招生统一考试英语全真模拟试卷(二)

一、语音知识

在下列每组单词中,有一个单词的画线部分与其他单词的画线部分的读音不同。找出这个词,并把它前面的大写字母填入左边的括号里。

- () 1. A. woman B. cinema C. what D. company
() 2. A. uncle B. umbrella C. custom D. university
() 3. A. experience B. material C. movement D. period
() 4. A. break B. idea C. area D. theatre
() 5. A. ahead B. break C. pleasure D. breath

二、词汇与语法知识

从每小题的四个选择项中,选出最佳的一项,并把它前面的大写字母填入左边的括号里。

- () 6. Jane helped him with his English, _____?
A. did she B. didn't she C. helped she D. didn't Jane
- () 7. I'll go to meet you if I _____ free then.
A. will be B. would be C. am D. was
- () 8. His sister insisted that another house _____ for their father.
A. was bought B. should buy C. be bought D. had been bought
- () 9. Dr Black comes from New York or Chicago, I can't remember _____.
A. which B. where C. that D. what
- () 10. I didn't tell him _____ news at once because I wanted to give him _____ surprise.
A. a, a B. the, the C. the, a D. /, the
- () 11. The girl on the bus began to sing a pop song and soon all the others _____.
A. joined B. joined in C. attended D. took part in
- () 12. I can't _____ the address. He has written it so badly.
A. make of B. make out C. make fun of D. make up
- () 13. Martin visited his aunt two days before he _____ town.
A. leaves B. will leave C. had left D. left
- () 14. _____ is standing at the corner of the street.
A. A police B. The police C. Police D. A policeman
- () 15. In that country, there are two glass _____ and one chemical _____.
A. works, work B. works, works C. factories, work D. work, work

- () 16. If the manager had to choose between the two, he would say John was _____ choice.
A. good B. the best C. better D. the better
- () 17. Tom was disappointed (失望的) that most of the guests _____ when he _____ at the party.
A. left, had arrived B. left, arrived
C. had left, had arrived D. had left, arrived
- () 18. If you want to change for a double room, you'll have to pay _____ \$ 15.
A. another B. other C. more D. each
- () 19. I have no idea _____.
A. that she has come B. what she has come
C. that she comes D. when will she come
- () 20. They had wanted to help but _____ get there in time.
A. can't B. couldn't C. don't D. won't

三、完形填空

通读下面的短文,掌握其大意。然后,从每小题的四个选择项中选出可填入相应空白处的最佳选择,并把它前面的大写字母填入左边的括号里。

Over a year ago, Jamel Balhi, a French young adventurer, made a promise in Paris to his Chinese friend from Shanghai he would 21 to meet him in China and have a cup of tea together. His Chinese friend never 22 that he really meant what he said. To his great 23 the 25-year-old Frenchman reached Shanghai in September 24 after a long journey.

25 the young adventurer had covered about 15,000 kilometres of different climates, travelling 26 15 countries. For him, it was a test of 27 and will.

Balhi started his journey on May 30 from Paris. The journey was to be a real test, 28 he had fully prepared.

29 problem made it very hard for him to ask the way, and it always caused him troubles when he crossed 30. When he adventuring (冒险) 31 desert and the war zone between Iran and Iraq, he was 32 from hunger, coldness and war. At the same time, he had to stay alert (警惕的) 33 and safeguard himself against the possible attacks by both animals and robbers.

"I'm lucky enough to arrive in Shanghai safe and 34 a cup of tea together with my Chinese friend 35 I promised last year." he said.

- () 21. A. come B. run C. fly D. ride
- () 22. A. wanted B. wished C. wondered D. expected
- () 23. A. surprise B. that year C. pity D. satisfaction
- () 24. A. next year B. that year C. this year D. by year
- () 25. A. From then on B. Since then C. Before that D. By then
- () 26. A. over B. through C. past D. across
- () 27. A. promise B. courage C. climate D. distance

- () 28. A. for which B. which C. for that D. that
 () 29. A. Direction B. Language C. Climate D. Safe
 () 30. A. countries B. rivers C. borders D. cities
 () 31. A. into B. in C. on D. onto
 () 32. A. suffering B. supporting C. preventing D. stopping
 () 33. A. by the way B. in the way C. in a way D. all the way
 () 34. A. drank B. had C. had eaten D. have had
 () 35. A. which B. what C. as D. who

四、阅读理解

阅读下面短文,然后根据短文的内容从每小题的四个选择项中选出最佳的一项,并把它前面的大写字母填入右边的横线上。

A

Mr. Perkin stood at the bus stop and watched the cars go by. Many of the cars were new Beta 400s, and most of them were yellow. Mr Perkin always wore the same clothes as other men, ate the same food as other people, and did the same things after work, and at the end of the week, Mr. Perkin did not like to be different.

The following week, Mr. Perkin bought a new, bright yellow Beta 400s. He was satisfied with it, and drove to work in it the very next day. He was even more satisfied with his new car, when he saw all the other Beta 400s, in front, behind, and on both sides of him.

Mr. Perkin parked(停车)his car in a big car park(停车场)near his office, and walked the rest of the way. But when he came back at five o'clock, there were so many bright yellow Beta 400s in the car park that he did not know which car was his. He tried his key in some of the cars, but people passing by gave him a look he didn't like. So he stopped.

Poor Mr. Perkin had to wait nearly two hours until there was only one yellow Beta 400s in the car park.

- () 36. Mr. Perkin wanted a new yellow Beta 400s because _____.
- A. the bus did not come B. he liked new clothes, food and cars
 C. he liked to do the same as other people D. he liked to be different from others
- () 37. He drove to work in his new car _____.
- A. the very next day
 B. the day he bought it
 C. a week he bought it
 D. on the day he first watched the cars passing
- () 38. He was satisfied with his new car because _____.
- A. no one else had a yellow one
 B. it was the same as other cars all around him
 C. he was in front of all the other cars
 D. other cars were not as bright as his

- ()39. At five o'clock Mr. Perkin _____.
- A. walked home
B. drove his car out of the car park
C. came back to the car park
D. knew which was his car

B

Mr. Johns went into his tea shop again one morning, and sat on one of the seats at the counter(柜台). Many other people came in also, but most of them did not stay long. After fifteen minutes, a young man and a young woman came in. There were only two empty seats at the counter, one on Mr. Johns' left, and the other on his right. The young man sat on one, and the young woman on the other, but Mr. Johns immediately asked to change places with him so that the man and the woman could be together. "Oh, that isn't necessary(必要)," the young woman said, but Mr. Johns insisted(坚持). When the young man and the young woman were side by side, the young man said to her, "Well, this kind old man wanted us to sit together, so may I introduce(介绍) myself? My name's Jack. What's yours?"

- ()40. One morning Mr. Johns came into the tea shop and _____.
- A. sat close to the counter
B. found no seat for him to sit on because many people came also
C. seemed to stay longer than all the other people
D. gave his seat to the young man and the young woman
- ()41. After the young man and the young woman came in, _____.
- A. Mr. Johns thought they came too early
B. Mr. Johns thought they were friends or husband and wife
C. the young man asked Mr. Johns to change places
D. they wanted to be together
- ()42. When the young woman said, "That isn't necessary." Mr. Johns _____.
- A. didn't understand her
B. knew well what she meant
C. was afraid not to change places with her
D. decided to stay a little longer
- ()43. _____ before Mr. Johns met them in the tea shop.
- A. The young man got to know the young woman outside
B. The young man and the young woman didn't know each other
C. The young man and the young woman knew each other well
D. The young man and the young woman wanted to have some tea together

C

Once there was a pauper who never played up to (奉承) wealthy people. A rich person once asked him. "I am rich. Why don't you flatter me?"

"The money you have is yours," the pauper replied. "Why should I flatter you?"

"Well, then, suppose I gave one fifth of my money to you, would you flatter me then?"

“That would be unjust.I still wouldn’t do it.”

“If I gave you half of my wealth ,would you flatter me?”

“In that case ,I would be your equal ,why should I flatter you?”

“Well ,suppose I gave you all of it ,I’ m sure you would flatter me then?”

“In that case ,I would be the rich man .There would no longer be any point in my playing up to you!”

- ()44.A rich man had so much money that he wanted a poor man to _____ him.
A.respect B.be good to C.flatter D.beg
- ()45.According to the passage the poor man _____ play up to the rich man.
A.was not willing to B.should not
C.could not D.would not
- ()46.At last the poor man didn’t play up to the rich man ,did he?
A.Yes ,he didn’t . B.No ,he did.
C.Yes ,he did. D.No ,he didn’t .
- ()47.What does it mean “There would no longer be any point in my playing up to you!” It means _____ .
A.I should no longer play up to you
B.there would be no meaning in my playing up to you
C.I should not have needed to play up to you
D.I was not used to playing up to you

D

Most Americans enjoy moving from place to place. For example, they often drive their cars 120 to 160 kilometers away just to have dinner with a friend or even fly to Europe just for watching a football match. In some states only one person in five lives in a place for more than five years. One may be born in one city, and go to school in another. He may finish his middle school in two or three cities, and then attend a college far across the country. When he has entered business, he may possibly move from job to job. Moving from one job to another, which is called “job-hopping,” is a very common practice in the United States.

Job-hopping does good to workers, because every change of a job gives them a chance to move to a higher position and to get better pay. And job-hopping also gives bosses the chance to get new ideas and skills that different people bring to their companies and factories.

- ()48.According to this passage, Americans often travel _____.
A.in order to have dinner with their friends
B.in order to watch football matches
C.to enjoy themselves
D.in order to find a new job
- ()49.In some places in America, _____ for more than five years.
A.most people stay in one place
B.about 20% of the people live in one place

- C.the owners of houses stay in one place
D.the owners of five houses stay in one place
- ()50.In the USA job-hopping _____.
- A.has become the custom
B.has helped young people to attend a college
C.has helped students to enter business
D.has helped workers to travel

五、补全对话

根据中文提示,将对话中缺少的内容写在线上。这些句子必须符合英语表达习惯。打句号的地方,用陈述句;打问号的地方,用疑问句。

提示:Mike 给 Susan 打电话,问她周六晚上是否有事情,他想约她去一个新开的迪斯科舞厅看看。Susan 周六晚没什么特别的事,并认为这是一个好主意。Mike 建议去舞厅跳舞之前吃意大利馅饼(pizza)。最后 Mike 告诉 Susan,他七点去她家接她。

Susan:Hello.

Mike:Hi, Susan. It's me, Mike.

Susan:Oh,hi, Mike. 51 ?

Mike:Oh, not bad. Say are you doing anything Saturday night?

Susan:No, 52 . Why?

Mike:Well, do you feel like going to that new disco?

Susan:Oh, that's 53 .

Mike:Great. What about having a pizza first?

Susan:Sure, why not? Where do you want to meet?

Mike:I'll 54 .

Susan:OK. What time?

Mike: 55 ?

Susan:Fine. Well, see you at seven.

Mike:OK. See you.

六、书面表达

假设你是学校图书馆管理员,用英语在广播中作一通知,告诉学生们借书的一些规则,要求人人遵守。

- (1)图书馆工作时间:下午3时至5时;
- (2)必须使用借书证借书;
- (3)一次只能借两本;
- (4)每本书可借一个月,如想借更长时间,必须续借;
- (5)务必爱护书籍,如果遗失,必须赔偿;
- (6)任何人不得把词典和参考书(reference)带出图书馆。

成人高等学校招生统一考试英语全真模拟试卷(三)

一、语音知识

在下列每组单词中,有一个单词的画线部分与其他单词的画线部分的读音不同,找出这个词,并把它前面的大写字母填入题前的括号里。

- () 1. A. habit B. hate C. happiness D. gather
() 2. A. full B. pull C. funny D. put
() 3. A. enough B. crowd C. cloud D. house
() 4. A. library B. liberate C. limit D. little
() 5. A. thick B. thread C. within D. health

二、词汇与语法知识

从每小题的四个选择项中,选出最佳的一项,并把它前面的大写字母填入左边的括号里。

- () 6. They didn't tell me _____ go for their holiday.
A. where will they B. where would they
C. where they will D. where they would
- () 7. Her boss _____ her to work day and night.
A. made B. had C. let D. forced
- () 8. John had made _____ rapid progress that the teacher praised him in class.
A. such B. very C. so D. such a
- () 9. The articles made of leather cost much more than _____ made of plastic.
A. that B. those C. ones D. it
- () 10. I will _____ him about it as soon as he comes back.
A. say B. speak C. tell D. talk
- () 11. All the people around were affected _____ tears by the sight.
A. for B. in C. to D. with
- () 12. _____ of the two is my teacher of English.
A. The tallest B. The most tallest
C. The taller D. The more taller
- () 13. Although he was rich, _____ he is not happy.
A. but B. still C. and D. /
- () 14. I _____ ping-pong quite well, but I haven't had time to play since the new year.

- A. will play B. have played C. played D. play
- () 15. Let's go out for a walk, _____?
- A. are we B. do we C. shall we D. will we
- () 16. Mr. Zhang gave the textbooks to all the pupils except _____ who had already taken them.
- A. the ones B. ones C. some D. the others
- () 17. Will you please make yourself _____ to everyone here?
- A. knowing B. to know C. known D. know
- () 18. If we had followed his plan, we would have done the job with _____ money and _____ people
- A. less, less B. fewer, fewer C. less, fewer D. fewer, less
- () 19. It's hot here, Would you mind _____ the windows?
- A. to open B. open C. opening D. opened
- () 20. You miss the first bus _____ you start earlier.
- A. if B. or C. until D. unless

三、完形填空

通读下面的短文,掌握其大意。然后,从每小题的四个选择项中选出可填入相应空白处的最佳选择,并把它前面的大写字母填入左边的括号里。

Once a foreigner travelling in France came to Paris for a few days. 21 the very first day of his staying in the French capital he 22 a telegram to his wife 23 the name and address of the hotel 24 he was staying. Then he decided to go out and 25 the places of wonders in the capital. He took a long walk along the streets of the city, visiting a few museums and by the end of the 26 he felt tired.

He wanted to 27 the hotel to take a rest there, but suddenly he 28 he remembered 29 the name nor the address of the hotel. He felt quite 30 and slowly walked along the street, not knowing what to do. Suddenly he found 31 in front of a post office. He quickly ran inside and said 32 an excited voice. "Give me a telegram form, please." "Here you are," a man answered, giving him a form. It did not 33 long to fill it in. A minute later he handed in the telegram and paid the man.

His wife was greatly 34 when an hour later she received 35 telegram from her husband: "Send me my address at once!"

- () 21. A. At B. In C. On D. For
- () 22. A. sent B. made C. carried D. did
- () 23. A. of B. by C. in D. with

- () 24. A. which B. where C. with which D. for which
- () 25. A. watch B. notice C. look D. see
- () 26. A. museum B. day C. city D. street
- () 27. A. look for B. search C. find out D. return to
- () 28. A. realized B. noticed C. considered D. thought of
- () 29. A. both B. any C. either D. neither
- () 30. A. missed B. worried C. alone D. worrying
- () 31. A. someone B. a person C. himself D. him
- () 32. A. in B. with C. at D. of
- () 33. A. cost B. spend C. take D. get
- () 34. A. frightened B. surprised C. disappointed D. angry
- () 35. A. the first B. a quick C. other D. a second

四、阅读理解题

阅读下面短文,然后根据短文的内容从每小题的四个选择项中选出最佳的一项,并把它前面的大写字母填入右边的横线上。

A

Packaging is an important form of advertising. A package can sometimes motivate someone to buy a product. For example, a small child may ask for a breakfast food that comes in a box with a picture of a TV character. The child is more interested in the picture than in breakfast food. Pictures for children to color or cut out, games printed on a package, or small gifts inside a box also motivate many children to buy products or to ask their parents for them.

Some packages suggest that a buyer will get something for nothing. Food products sold in reusable containers are examples of this. Although a similar product in a plain container might cost less, people often prefer to buy the product in a reusable glass or dish, because they believe the container is free. However, the cost of the container is added to the cost of the product.

The size of a package also motivates a buyer. Maybe the package has "Economy Size" or "Family Size" printed on it. This suggests that the large size has the most product for least money. But that is not always true. To find out, a buyer has to know how the product is sold and the price of the basic unit.

The information on the package should provide some answers. But the important thing for any buyer to remember is that a package is often an advertisement. The words and the pictures do not tell the whole story. Only the products inside can do that.

- () 36. The word "motivate" most probably means _____.

A. making one deep in thought

- B.supplying a thought or feeling that makes one act
C.providing a story that makes one moved
D.making one believe what he does is true
- ()37.The clause “a buyer will get something for nothing” most probably means that a buyer will _____.
- A.get something useful free of charge
B.get what he pays for
C.gain more than he loses
D.not get what he wants
- ()38.People are likely to buy the product sold in a glass or dish because _____.
- A.they believe the cost of the container is included in the cost of the product
B.the container is too attractive
C.they think they can get the container without paying money
D.they have no other choices
- ()39.Which of the following statements is not mentioned in the passage?
- A.A package is often a successful advertisement.
B.Children are often made to buy a product by its package with attractive pictures.
C.A buyer is also attracted by the size of the container.
D.On seeing a well-designed container, a buyer often pays no attention to what is inside it.

B

In Amsterdam (阿姆斯特丹), the capital of Holland, there is an unusual Children Restaurant. It is run (经营) by children. From the manager to the cooks, waiters and other members are all children from six to twelve years old. They themselves do all the necessary work such as cooking and cleaning. These children are selected (挑选) in Amsterdam. After training (培训), they may work in the Restaurant for four weeks. All of them are willing to work there and they are very proud of their work.

This Restaurant was founded (创办) in 1983 by a woman cook, who wanted to give the children chances to learn to be useful to the public. And now she is the only adult (大人) there, but her job is just to take care of the children.

The Restaurant is welcomed almost by everyone. Since there are only 20 seats in the Restaurant, it is always full of people.

If you want to have a meal in the Restaurant, you must tell them ahead of time (提前). The cost of a meal is different according to different people. Usually four dollars for each adult, but much cheaper for children. And its business hours are only on Saturday evenings and Sunday

afternoons.

- ()40.The Children Restaurant is very small because _____.
- A.there are only small children working in it
 - B.there are only a few kinds of dishes
 - C.there are only twenty seats in it
 - D.there is only one adult in it
- ()41.The Children Restaurant opens _____.
- A.twice a week
 - B.every day
 - C.from Monday to Friday
 - D.24 hours
- ()42.The children _____ before they work in the Restaurant.
- A.must be trained
 - B.must be over seven years old
 - C.should know how to read and write
 - D.should pay some fee
- ()43.The Restaurant is welcomed _____.
- A.only by children
 - B.only by old people
 - C.by everyone
 - D.by young people

C

Stage plays, at first, seem a lot like films. Both use actors and dialogue and scenery. But if you try to make a film by setting up a camera in front of the stage, you will find it won't work. A film made in this way will leave the audience cold. And even worse you'll be wasting a powerful tool—the camera. A stage is actually a box. One side of the box has been removed so the audience can see what's going on inside. The actors remain at a fixed audience. In the film, however, the camera can bring the audience up close and fix their attention on small but important things; a frightened look, a whisper, a trembling of hands. The camera offers the film maker freedom allowing him to move easily across barriers(界限) of time and space. He can show his action in real cities and on real farms. He can also use the camera to change the scene dozens of times in one film. No expert of the stage can do this.

- ()44.The main idea of the text is that _____.
- A.stage plays and films are two different kinds of art
 - B.it is always disappointing to turn play into films
 - C.films have certain advantages(长处) over stage plays
 - D.the camera has made film making easy and possible
- ()45.What is wrong with making a film by setting up a camera before the stage?
- A.Fewer and fewer people will go to the theatre.

- B.The audience cannot see what is going on on the stage.
 C.The scene cannot be changed from time to time.
 D.The powerful camera cannot be made good use of.
- () 46.Which of the following can show that the camera is a powerful tool?
 A.It can move easily.
 B.It can make small things look larger.
 C.It can show things in the future.
 D.It can give us a scene of realism.
- () 47.In what way are plays different from film?
 A.Films often use real scenery while plays don't.
 B.Films can show the past while plays can't.
 C.Films change scenes while plays don't.
 D.Film audience can move while play audience can't.

D

The Gulf War changed the lives of ordinary people, many of whom lived far from Kuwait of Iraq. In this eight-part series correspondents (通信记者) visit individuals and families who have had to alter completely their plans and life style as a result of the war.

We hear, for example, from an Iraqi Kurdish who escaped across the snow covered mountains to Turkey, losing everything they had accumulated (聚集) over more than 20 years. John Renner visits them in their small tent in the heat and dust of a refugee camp (难民营) where they are desperately hoping that some western country will offer them shelter.

There is a Palestinian family which lived and worked in Kuwait and cannot return. They have lost friends, family, their living and way of life. And what about the U.S. serviceman and his family who had heard little about Kuwait before the invasion (侵犯)? Do they think it was worthwhile and how easy was it to fit back into their old routine after their experiences of the war?

John Renner meets an Asian maid who worked in the Gulf and supported her family at home with her salary. Is she thinking of going back, or has she been put off by the experience of escaping and the horror stories of exploitation in Kuwait?

These are just some of the people who are heard in the series which are produced by Lindsey Hilsum.

- () 48.This is an introduction to _____.
 A.a film
 B.a radio program
 C.a book
 D.a TV program
- () 49.The program consists of _____ series and a number of interviews with _____.
 A.four; some Kurdish families

B. four; some individuals who escaped from Kuwait

C. eight; the U.S. servicemen

D. eight; different individuals and families

() 50. John Renner is _____.

A. an American

B. a producer

C. a correspondent

D. a Kuwait worker

五、补全对话

根据中文提示,将对话中缺少的内容写在线上。这些句子必须符合英语表达习惯。打句号的地方,用陈述句;打问号的地方,用疑问句。

提示: Mary 邀请 Jack 陪她买东西,但 Jack 说买东西很无趣。Mary 说若没有 Jack,她决定不了买什么。Jack 回答道,上次陪同 Mary 买东西,花了许多时间,但回来什么也没买。Mary 对 Jack 说不要再笑话她。Jack 让 Mary 自己去,他宁可待在家里看电视。

Mary: Would you please go shopping with me?

Jack: 51 .

Mary: 52 . There are so many things to choose from.

Jack: Do you remember the last time I went shopping with you? 53 .

Mary: Sometimes I really have trouble choosing among so many things.

Jack: I have always been afraid to hear you say "I am sorry I have changed my mind."

Mary: 54 .

Jack: 55 . I prefer to stay at home watching TV.

六、书面表达

请根据以下要点写一篇短文,谈谈你对污染的看法。

1. 污染问题目前已经相当严重,成为全球性问题,给人类和自然界的动植物造成了严重危害;
2. 列举两至三种产生污染的原因及污染造成的严重后果;
3. 列举两至三条治理污染的措施。

要求: 要点完整,不要逐字翻译。词数: 100 词左右。

成人高等学校招生统一考试英语全真模拟试卷(四)

一、语音知识

下列每组单词中有一个单词的画线部分与其他单词的画线部分读音不同,找出这个单词把它的序号填在题前的括号里。

- () 1. A. cow B. how C. now D. bowl
() 2. A. hear B. pear C. bear D. wear
() 3. A. unit B. struck C. student D. duty
() 4. A. example B. excuse C. expensive D. fix
() 5. A. liberation B. relation C. question D. attention

二、词汇与语法知识

从每小题的四个选择项中,选出最佳的一项,并把它前面的大写字母填入左边的括号里。

- () 6. _____ you don't like him is none of my business.
A. Who B. That C. What D. Whether
- () 7. I was pleased _____ you yesterday.
A. to meet B. haven't met C. to have met D. to be meeting
- () 8. Mr. Zhang gave the textbooks to all the pupils except _____ who had already taken them.
A. the ones B. ones C. some D. the others
- () 9. That will be _____ useful reference book in my research.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
- () 10. I don't mind _____ to the party.
A. being not invited B. not being invited
C. not inviting D. not to be invited
- () 11. "I want to beg a favour of you, sir. I want to sent a letter home, _____ what _____ is." He said.
A. that's, that B. it's, it C. it's, that D. that's, it
- () 12. Everyone was in _____ places when the teacher came into the classroom.
A. hers B. his C. one's D. their
- () 13. The duties of the secretary are to receive visitors, _____.
A. opening the mail, types letters
B. to open the mail and to type letters
C. to open the mail and to type letters

D.opening the mail type letters

- () 14. Jim went to his hometown yesterday. He _____ there already.
A. must arrive B. may arrive
C. may have arrived D. would arrive
- () 15. We want to buy the same book _____ you are reading.
A. which B. that C. as D. it
- () 16. In fact she was _____ of softball, tennis and track.
A. much more fond B. much fonder
C. very fonder D. too more fond
- () 17. "How long has this shoes shop been in business?" " _____ 1996."
A. After B. On C. From D. Since
- () 18. It is the ability to do the job _____ matters not where you come from or what you are.
A. one B. that C. what D. it
- () 19. We _____ to the English broadcast when Hsia Li came in.
A. have listened B. are listening
C. listened D. are listening to
- () 20. Seldom _____ any mistakes during my past five years of service here.
A. I did make B. did I make
C. would I make D. I would make

三、完形填空题

通读下面的短文,掌握其大意。然后,从每小题的四个选择项中选出可填入相应空白处的最佳选择,并把它前面的大写字母填入左边的括号里。

It is the duty of every man to work. The life of a lazy man is 21 to himself or to others. The man who is too 22 to work is the man who is generally most ready to beg or to steal. Everybody 23 he is young should learn some useful work.

But it is not 24. He should put his heart and soul completely 25 his work, and not waste his spare time. "Work while you work and play while you play." is as good a 26 for young people as for old.

There is 27 help to diligence than the habit of early rising, and this, just like 28 good habits, is most easily formed in 29. There is an English proverb "Lost time never returns." This 30 everybody must be diligent, and must make good use of his 31. One must study hard when one is young, 32 one may make 33 progress, succeed in life and become useful to one's country and people.

I have never heard 34 are diligent will become beggars, but I know that lazy fellows will become beggars. Therefore, I should say that diligence is the mother of 35.

- () 21. A. of much use B. of no use C. quite useful D. a little useful
() 22. A. young B. old C. lazy D. weak

- () 23. A. that B. though C. if D. when
- () 24. A. enough B. possible C. strange D. easy
- () 25. A. to B. on C. into D. for
- () 26. A. sentence B. rule C. thought D. manner
- () 27. A. much B. no C. good D. no better
- () 28. A. the B. others' C. others D. all other
- () 29. A. this way B. a year C. youth D. means
- () 30. A. is said B. means C. may be D. perhaps suggests
- () 31. A. time B. mind C. heart D. study
- () 32. A. or B. for C. and D. so that
- () 33. A. great B. a great C. such rapid D. such a rapid
- () 34. A. who B. that who C. that those D. that those who
- () 35. A. success B. failure C. difficulty D. study

四、阅读理解

阅读下面短文,然后根据短文的内容从每小题的四个选择项中选出最佳的一项,并把它前面的大写字母填入右边的横线上。

A

A student is learning to speak British English. He wonders(想知道): Can I communicate with Americans? Can they understand me? Learners of English often ask: What are the differences between British and American English? How important are these differences?

Certainly, there are some differences between British and American English. There are a few differences in grammar. For example, speakers of British English say "in hospital" and "Have you a pen?", Americans say "in the hospital" and "Do you have a pen?" Pronunciation is sometimes different. Americans usually sound theirs in words like "bird" and "hurt". Speakers of British English do not sound theirs in these words. There are differences between British and American English in spelling and vocabulary. For example, "colour" and "honour" are British, "color" and "honor" are American.

These differences in grammar, pronunciation, spelling and vocabulary are not important, however. For the most part, British and American English are the same language.

- () 36. According to this passage, a student who is learning to speak American English might be afraid that _____.
- A. British people cannot understand him
- B. American people cannot understand him
- C. the grammar is too hard for him
- D. the spelling is too hard for him
- () 37. American English and British English are different in _____.
- A. spelling B. pronunciation
- C. grammar D. all of the above

- () 38. What is not mentioned(提及) in the passage?
- A. Whether there are differences between British English and American English.
 - B. Whether British English and American English are one language or two.
 - C. How the differences between British English and American English came about.
 - D. How important the differences are.
- () 39. Most _____ say "Do you have a watch"?
- A. British people
 - B. Americans
 - C. children
 - D. teachers

B

In England, traffic(交通) keeps to the left. Cars and buses and bikes all move on the left side of the road. So when you are in England, you must be very careful in the streets. Before you cross a street, you must stop and look both ways. Look right, look left and look right again. If the traffic lights are red, the traffic must stop. Then the people on foot can cross the road. If the traffic lights are green, the traffic can go. People on foot mustn't cross.

In the morning and in the evening when people go to or come from work, the streets are very busy. Traffic is the most dangerous(危险) then.

When you go by bus in England, you have to be careful, too. Always remember the traffic moves on the left. Have a look first, or you will go the wrong way.

In many English cities, there are big buses with two floors. You can sit in the second floor. From there you can see the city very well. It's very interesting!

- () 40. When you are in England, you must remember that _____.
- A. you'd better go by bus
 - B. the traffic goes on the left
 - C. the streets are very busy
 - D. the traffic goes on the right
- () 41. People on foot can go across the road when _____.
- A. the traffic lights are green
 - B. they look to the right
 - C. the road is clear
 - D. the traffic stopped
- () 42. When you go by bus in England, you must be careful because _____.
- A. you may go the wrong way
 - B. there are too many buses there
 - C. there are big buses with two floors
 - D. you will lose without bus
- () 43. Some people enjoy sitting on the second floor of a big bus because _____.
- A. it is no danger
 - B. there are fewer people there
 - C. they can have a better view of the city
 - D. it is free(不收费的)

C

An old man lived in the country with his old wife. They had no sons or daughters. They never usually went to town.

One day the old man wanted to go to town. He said to his wife, "Darling, I need some new clothes. I need to go to town."

"Can I go with you?" she asked. "No. The town is a bad place. I'll go alone." So his wife stayed at home.

When he arrived in the town, the old man walked around with his eyes wide open. It was his first visit. Everything was new and strange. He went into a big building. He looked for the stairs (楼梯), but all he saw was a metal(金属) door with letters and numbers above it—F, 1,2,3,... He looked at the door, but couldn't understand it.

An old woman came and stood beside him. She started looking at the metal door, too. Suddenly the door opened and she walked through the door. The door shut(关上了). There was a noise of machinery(机器), and lights appeared behind the numbers. 1,2,3,4...9,10,9,8,7,... 3,2,1,F.

Suddenly the door opened again, and a beautiful young girl came out. "My God! The old woman has become a young girl," said the old man. "What a pity I didn't bring my wife!"

- ()44. The old man and his old wife had _____.
- A. a son and a daughter B. a son
C. a daughter D. no sons and daughters
- ()45. The old man _____.
- A. let his wife go with him B. didn't let his wife go with him
C. said the town was a good place D. didn't want to go to town
- ()46. He _____.
- A. was on the first floor B. was on the tenth floor
C. walked through the door D. walked out of the door
- ()47. What's the metal door? _____
- A. It's a big door. B. The gate of the building.
C. It's a lift. D. The door of his house.

D

One day a farmer went out for a walk with his little son. The farmer put on a pair of wrong shoes, one with a thick sole(鞋底) and the other with a thin one. So as he began to walk, he felt very uncomfortable(不舒服). When he was just out of the house, he turned to his son and said, "Why should one of my legs be longer than the other today?"

The son looked at his father's legs carefully as he was walking and then laughed, "Oh, no, Daddy, your legs are all right. You have put on the wrong shoes."

The farmer was very happy to hear that and said to himself, "What a clever son I have got!" Then he asked his son to go back and get the other pair of shoes for him. The farmer had only two pairs of shoes.

When the son ran back to the house, he found that the other pair was also a pair of wrong shoes.

He had to return to his father with nothing in his hands and said out of breath(气喘吁吁地), "It's no use changing them, Daddy! The shoes at home were not a pair, either!"

- ()48. One day a farmer went out for a walk _____.

- A.with his wife B.with his son
C.with his daughter D.with his father
- ()49.He put on a pair of wrong shoes. Here it means _____.
A.One shoe is bigger than the other
B.One shoe is newer than the other
C.One shoe has a thicker sole than that of the other
D.One shoe's look differs to the other one
- ()50.When the farmer began to walk, he felt very uncomfortable because _____.
A.he had put on a pair of wrong shoes
B.there was something wrong with his legs
C.he didn't feel very well
D.the road is uneven(不平坦的)

五、补全对话

根据中文提示,将对话中缺少的内容写在线上。这些句子必须符合英语表达习惯。打句号的地方,用陈述句;打问号的地方,用疑问句。

提示:星期三晚上有一个音乐会,Betty 有两张票,打电话给 Rose,问她是否有空前往,并约她音乐会后去看望王大爷,Rose 听了很高兴,两人相约在六点四十五分入口处见面。

Rose: Hello! This is Rose speaking.

Betty: Hello! Rose, this is Betty. _____ 51 _____ this Wednesday evening?

Rose: Yes, Why?

Betty: There's a good concert, and I've got two tickets. I wonder _____ 52 _____.

Rose: That's great! _____ 53 _____?

Betty: 7 o'clock. But how about _____ 54 _____ at 6 45?

Rose: OK. I think I can make it.

Betty: After the concert, _____ 55 _____ shall we?

Rose: That's a good idea? Why don't we take some food for him?

Betty: Why not? OK, see you Wednesday.

Rose: See you then. Bye!

六、书面表达

你是吴芳,申请到美国加州大学学习。你成绩优异,对数学尤感兴趣,是天津市中学生奥林匹克数学俱乐部成员。你希望中学毕业后能到该校进一步在这方面深造,最后要求寄给你一份申请表格和有关材料。

生词:加州大学 The University of California

申请表 application form

要求:按书信格式写,词数 100 左右。

成人高等学校招生统一考试英语全真模拟试卷(五)

一、语音知识

下列每组单词中有一个单词的画线部分与其他单词的画线部分读音不同,找出这个单词把它的序号填在题前的括号里。

- () 1. A. bicycle B. print C. life D. bright
() 2. A. what B. water C. watch D. want
() 3. A. sleep B. street C. green D. coffee
() 4. A. learn B. heart C. earth D. heard
() 5. A. Christmas B. headache C. chemistry D. chopsticks

二、词汇与语法知识

- () 6. The room _____ often cleaned by the students.
A. will be B. has C. is D. was
- () 7. She is _____, but her husband is _____.
A. waking, asleep B. wake, asleep
C. awake, sleep D. awake, asleep
- () 8. Not only _____ polluted, but _____ crowded.
A. was the city, were the streets B. the city was, the streets were
C. was the city, the streets were D. the city was, the streets were
- () 9. It is not always so easy to tell the true _____ the false.
A. from B. with C. off D. against
- () 10. If the weather is fine, we shall go on playing basketball _____.
A. altogether B. all together C. all D. all-together
- () 11. Had I known her name, _____.
A. or does she know mine B. I would have invited her to have lunch
C. and where her home D. she would be at home
- () 12. The population of America is smaller than _____ of our country.
A. those B. it C. that D. this
- () 13. Beyond _____ stars, the astronauts saw nothing but _____ space.
A. the, / B. /, the C. /, / D. the, the
- () 14. When we reached the station the train had not arrived yet; so we _____.

- A. need not to hurry B. needn't have hurried
C. didn't need to hurry D. had not needed to hurry
- () 15. "Where is Wu Dong?" "He _____ Shanghai."
A. has gone to B. will go C. has been D. went
- () 16. The foolish girl doesn't know _____ but eating.
A. anything B. nothing C. something D. everything
- () 17. If these trousers are too big, buy a smaller _____.
A. set B. piece C. pair D. suit
- () 18. What the monitor said at the class meeting _____ quite all right.
A. heard B. listening C. sounded D. pronounced
- () 19. I have four letters to write today and I have finished _____.
A. three B. the three C. ones D. /
- () 20. —Hi, Tracy, you look tired.
—I am tired. I _____ the living room all day.
A. painted B. had painted
C. have been painting D. have painted

三、完形填空题

通读下面的短文,掌握其大意。然后,从每小题的四个选择项中选出可填入相应空白处的最佳选择,并把它前面的大写字母填入左边的括号里。

Some people think they have an answer to the problem of car crowding and pollution in large cities. Their 21 is the bicycle, or bike. In a great 22 cities, hundreds of people ride bicycles to work every day. In New York City, some bike riders have been formed a group 23 Bike for a Better City. They claim that if more people rode bicycles to work, there 24 be fewer cars in the downtown section(闹市区) of the city and 25 less dirty air from car engines. For several years this 26 has been trying to get the city government 27 bicycle riders. For 28, they want the city to paint special lanes(narrow, often winding roads or ways) for bicycle only on some of the main streets, because when bicycle riders must use the 29 lanes as cars, there may be 30. Bike for a Better City feels that if there were 31 lanes, more people would use bikes. But no bicycle lanes have been 32 yet. 33 thinks they are a good idea. Taxi drivers don't like the idea—they say it will slow transport. Some store owners on the main streets don't like the idea—they say that if there is less traffic, they will have less 34. And most people live 35 far from downtown to travel by bike.

- () 21. A. way B. answer C. help D. means
- () 22. A. many B. deal C. number D. quantity
- () 23. A. considered B. regarded C. called D. marked

- ()24. A.would B.must C.will D.can
 ()25. A.more B.therefore C.even D.so
 ()26. A.group B.team C.people D.crowd
 ()27. A.to excite B.to encourage C.to please D.to respect
 ()28. A.some time B.that C.some reason D.example
 ()29. A.very B.broad C.same D.narrow
 ()30. A.matters B.events C.incidents D.accidents
 ()31. A.safe B.special C.particular D.wide
 ()32. A.designed B.divided C.painted D.allowed
 ()33. A.Nobody B.None C.Not all D.Not everyone
 ()34. A.business B.money C.goods D.shopping
 ()35. A.very B.quite C.too D.so

四、阅读理解题

阅读下面短文,然后根据短文的内容从每小题的四个选择项中选出最佳的一项,并把它前面的大写字母填入右边的横线上。

A

Mr. Jones had to drive up from London to Edinburgh in Scotland.

"I'm going to drive at night," he said to his wife. "The road will be quieter. And if I get hungry, I'll stop at one of the small restaurants at the side of the road and get something to eat."

"The food's terrible in those places, I believe(相信)," his wife said.

"Oh well. I don't think it will make me die," Mr. Jones said, laughing. He left at 9 o'clock in the evening, and at about midnight he felt hungry. A waiter came to him, and Mr. Jones asked for hamburger (round sandwich with meat in it) and eggs.

"And," he said to the waiter, "I like my eggs almost raw (生的,未熟的), and my hamburger quite cold."

The waiter laughed and said, "You must have eaten here before!"

- ()36. The roads between London and Edinburgh were _____ at night.
 A.full of cars B.busiest
 C.not noisy D.full of people
- ()37. The restaurants at the side of the road _____ at night.
 A.were not open B.were still open
 C.only open D.have no waiter
- ()38. Mr. Jones felt hungry about _____ after he started.
 A.one hour B.three hours
 C.five hours D.eight hours

() 49. What did Mr. Jones ask for?

A. Eggs.

B. Hamburger.

C. Both A and B.

D. Neither A and B.

B

It was the end of the school year, and a kindergarten(幼儿园) teacher was receiving gifts from her pupils. The florist's(花匠的) son handed her a gift. She shook it, held it overhead, and said, "I think I know what it is. Some flowers."

"That's right," the boy said, "but how did you know?"

"Oh, just a wild guess," she said. The next pupil was the sweet shop owner's daughter. The teacher held her gift overhead, shook it, and said, "I think I can guess what it is. A box of sweets."

"That's right, but how did you know?" asked the girl.

"Oh, just a wild guess," said the teacher. The next gift was from the son of the liquor store(酒店) owner. The teacher held the package overhead, but it was leaking(泄露). She touched a drop of the leakage with her finger and touched it to her tongue.

"Is it wine?" she asked.

"No," the boy replied, with some excitement. The teacher repeated the process(过程), taking a larger drop of the leakage to her tongue.

"Is it champagne(香槟)?" she asked.

"No," the boy replied, with more excitement.

The teacher took one more taste before saying, "I give up, what is it?"

With great delight, the boy said, "It's a small dog!"

() 40. What's the meaning of the underlined phrase "wild"?

A. Hard.

B. Not friendly.

C. Without consideration.

D. Waste.

() 41. How did the teacher know the second child sent her sweets?

A. Because she thought the kid liked eating sweets.

B. Because she knew her father was selling sweets.

C. Because the kid told her before.

D. Because she knew this from other kids.

() 42. Which gift did the teacher NOT receive?

A. Wine.

B. Flower.

C. Sweet.

D. Dog.

() 43. Why did the third kid feel so delightful?

A. Because he knew that the teacher got the right answer.

B. Because the teacher looked very unhappy.

C. Because the teacher didn't guess right and she tasted the leakage given by the dog.

D. Because the teacher didn't blame him.

C

Some people think they have an answer to the problems of automobile(汽车) crowding and pollution in large cities. Their answer is the bicycle, or "bike".

In a great many cities, hundreds of people ride bicycles to work every day. In New York City, some bike riders have even formed a group called Bike for a Better City. They think that if more people rode bicycles to work there would be fewer automobiles in the downtown section of the city and therefore less dirty air from car engines.

For several years this group has been trying to get the city government to help bicycle riders. For example, they want the city to paint(为……涂以颜色) special lanes(通道)—for bicycles only—on some of the main streets, because when bicycle riders must use the same lanes as cars, there may be accidents. Bike for a Better City feels that if there were special lanes, more people would use bikes.

But no bicycle lanes have been painted yet. Not everyone thinks this is a good idea. Taxi drivers don't like the idea—they say it will slow traffic. Some store owners on the main streets don't like the idea—they say that if there is less traffic, they will have less business. And most people live too far from downtown to travel by bike.

The city government has not yet decided what to do. It wants to keep everyone happy. On weekends, Central Park—the largest open space in New York—is closed to cars, and the roads may be used by bicycles only. But Bike for a Better City says that this is not enough and keeps fighting to get bicycle lanes downtown. Until that happens, the safest place to bicycle may be in the park.

- () 44. To solve the problems of automobile crowding and pollution in large cities, some people suggest that _____.
- A. more bikes be used
B. a group called Bike for a Better City be formed
C. special lanes for bike riders be painted
D. main streets be closed to cars
- () 45. The idea of bicycle lanes seems unpopular with _____.
- A. automobile drivers
B. some downtown store owners
C. the city government
D. all of the above
- () 46. The last sentence "Until that happens, the safest place to bicycle may be in the park" means that _____.
- A. for now, it won't happen in the park
B. for now, it is safer in the park
C. before now, it was safer in the park

D. from now on, it will be safer in the park

()47. According to Bike for a Better City _____.

A. more bikes mean fewer cars and cleaner air

B. more bikes mean more bicycle lanes and more open space

C. fewer autos mean more bicycle lanes and fewer accidents

D. fewer autos mean less dirty air more business

D

Getting plenty of exercises is very important. I enjoy swimming very much. Last summer, I went to the beach(海滩) every day. I plan to go there this summer too, but I may not be able to. I have a new job. Sometimes I have to work until late at night. Although I now work more hours, I receive more money. I didn't receive much pay on my old job. I like my new job, but if I had known I wouldn't have much free time, I wouldn't have taken it. I prefer swimming to spending money.

I have heard that riding a bike is a good exercise. Maybe I will be able to save enough money to buy a bike. My neighbor, Mrs. Wilson, has a bike that I could borrow from her, but I'd like to have my own bike. If I use hers, I will worry about damaging(弄坏) it. Since I make more money now, I think that I can afford to buy my own.

Getting a bike is really a good idea, because while I am riding to and from work, I will be getting exercises at the same time. It's easier to get to the beach by bike, too. I might be able to go swimming every day after all. This new job is great! I'm very excited. This will be a summer full of exercise.

()48. The writer went to the beach every day last summer because _____.

A. he enjoys swimming

B. he enjoys traveling

C. he worked there

D. he has a new job.

()49. The writer has to work more hours and _____ now.

A. receives less money

B. receives more money

C. receives no money

D. spends more money

()50. The writer prefers _____.

A. swimming to making money

B. making money to swimming

C. riding a bike to swimming

D. working to swimming.

五、补全对话

根据中文提示,将对话中缺少的内容写在线上。这些句子必须符合英语表达习惯。打句号的地方,用陈述句;打问号的地方,用疑问句。

提示:王芳在图书馆借书,她要借一本英汉字典,她问图书馆管理员能借多长时间,管理员告诉她只能借两周,如到期还要用,必须带原书到图书馆续借。

Wang: Good morning!

Librarian: Good morning! _____ 51 _____?

Wang: Yes, _____ 52 _____?

Librarian: Let me see. Ah, here it is.

Wang: Thank you, _____ 53 _____?

Librarian: Two weeks.

Wang: Can I keep it a little longer?

Librarian: Yes, you can, but you must come and renew it if _____ 54 _____.

Wang: Must I bring the book back for that?

Librarian: _____ 55 _____. And you mustn't lend it to others.

Wang: All right. Goodbye!

Librarian: Bye!

六、书面表达(满分 30 分)

根据下面的提示,以“*It is high time we forbade setting off fireworks!*”为题写篇短文。

- 1.燃放烟花爆竹是中国人庆祝春节的传统习俗。它给节日增添了喜庆的气氛。
- 2.但燃放烟花爆竹也带来很多不良影响。它容易引起火灾,很多人因燃放烟花爆竹而受伤,孩子眼睛炸瞎,手炸断等。它也造成空气、噪声污染。
- 3.希望政府能采取措施禁止燃放烟花爆竹。

注意:

- (1)内容应包括以上要点;
- (2)词数 100 左右;
- (3)参考词汇

燃放 set off 烟花爆竹 fireworks