

考前冲刺试卷(一)

本试卷共 8 页,66 小题,满分 100 分。考试时间 120 分钟。

Part I Vocabulary and Structure (30%)

Directions: *In this part there are 30 incomplete sentences. For each sentence, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence.*

1. —Where are you going, Tom?
—To Bill's workshop. The engine of my car needs _____.
A. repairing B. repaired C. repair D. to repair
2. The luggage is _____ heavy to carry all the way home. Let's call a taxi.
A. very B. too C. so D. much
3. Our teacher suggested that each of us _____ a study plan for the long summer vacation.
A. make B. made C. will make D. would make
4. —You haven't lost your ticket, have you?
—I hope _____. I don't want to miss this new film.
A. so B. no C. not D. didn't
5. I'm sorry I cannot see you immediately. But if you wait, I'll see you _____.
A. for a moment B. in a moment C. for the moment D. at the moment
6. —When shall I return the book to you?
—You may _____ this book. I don't want it anymore.
A. get B. remain C. maintain D. keep
7. We don't accept credit card; you have to pay in _____.
A. cash B. coin C. money D. dollar
8. The news _____ banks will charge higher interest comes out in today's TV report.
A. which B. whether C. what D. that
9. _____ on the grassland, I watched the clouds and listened to the singing of the birds.
A. Lying B. Laying C. Lied D. Laid
10. It is Allen's first time to speak to the public, but I am sure he will get _____ his nervousness.
A. away B. off C. over D. through
11. If you are not satisfied with this pair, I will get you _____ one of the same size and color.
A. other B. another C. more D. less
12. It is reported that a plane has _____ in the mountainous area near the borderline of that country.
A. crashed B. crushed C. flashed D. clashed
13. —Where is my cell phone? I can't find it.
—Well, you _____ have put it somewhere.
A. should B. must C. ought to D. would
14. I think we should stop arguing and work together, if we want to get _____ near a solution to the problem.
A. anywhere B. everywhere C. nowhere D. somewhere
15. The gardener _____ the boy not to step on the grass.
A. suggested B. charged C. warned D. insisted
16. —I'm afraid we must go now if we don't want to get caught in the traffic jam.
—OK. _____.
A. It doesn't matter B. You're welcome
C. Take care D. Never mind
17. You might not like the way Sam behaves, but please be kind to him. _____, he is your grandfather.
A. After all B. Above all C. In all D. At all
18. We mention the importance of giving up smoking once and again, but hardly _____ it.
A. did they realize B. have they realized
C. they did realize D. they have realized
19. Tom's room is in a terrible mess. Everything seems _____ in it.
A. out of control B. out of date C. out of order D. out of service
20. At the 60th anniversary, the guests sitting in the front are those _____ graduates from the university.
A. faithful B. distinguished C. impressive D. interesting
21. We were caught in a traffic jam. By the time we arrived at the airport the plane _____.
A. will take off B. would take off C. has taken off D. had taken off
22. _____ is not known yet.
A. Although he is serious about it B. No matter how we will do the task
C. Whether we will go outing or not D. Unless they come to see us
23. You can't rely on Jane as she is _____ changing her mind and you will never know what she is going to do next.
A. occasionally B. rarely C. scarcely D. constantly
24. Kids will soon get tired of learning _____ more than they can.
A. if they expect to learn B. if they are expected to learn
C. if they learn to expect D. if they are learned to expect
25. Many people prefer the bowls made of steel to the _____ made of plastic.
A. it B. one C. ones D. them
26. _____ from far away, the 600-meter tower is stretching into the sky.
A. See B. Seeing C. To see D. Seen

27. The tribe had been living in that part of the area for generations until the civil war _____.
A. broke down B. broke off C. broke out D. broke up
28. The young man had decided to give up the chance of studying abroad, _____ surprised his parents a lot.
A. when B. where C. which D. that
29. _____, Martin can reach the branch of that tall tree at the gate.
A. As a short man B. Being short C. As he is short D. Short as he is
30. If you had told me earlier, I _____ to meet you at the hotel.
A. had come B. will have come C. would come D. would have come

Part II Reading Comprehension (40%)

Directions: In this part there are four passages, each of which is followed by five questions or unfinished sentences. Choose the best answer.

Passage 1

Imagine this: somebody hides free books on the subway for you to find and read. Sounds exciting? Well, British actress Emma Watson, 26, is doing it! She is known for acting as Hermione Granger in the *Harry Potter* movies.

Watson hid 100 copies of a book called *Mom&Me&Mom* (2013) on London’s subway. The book is from US writer Maya Angelou. It tells about the writer’s relationship with her mother. Watson wrote of the book, “This book is one I have read before and is one of my favorites. I can’t wait to hear your thoughts!” These books were put in different places on the subway. People saw Watson doing the same thing on the New York Subway this month.

With each book, there is a handwritten note by Watson. She asked people to “take special care of the books” if they found them. She also wrote that “when you are finished, please leave it on the subway again for someone else to find”.

Watson’s work is part of a movement called *Books on the Underground*. It calls on people to leave their books on the subway, so other people can enjoy them, too.

Hollie Belton, a woman in London, started the movement in 2012. She loves reading on the subway. She noticed that a lot of people shared her habit, so she got the idea. Over the years, Belton has left over 2,000 books of her own. The movement has attracted more and more people.

Watson is a book lover as well. That’s why she tried it. Earlier this year, Watson set up her own online book club *Our Shared Shelf*. She reads a book every month with others. *Mom&Me&Mom* is the club’s book for November.

31. Who wrote the book *Mom&Me&Mom*?
A. Maya Angelou. B. Hollie Belton.
C. Emma Watson. D. Harry Potter.
32. What can we know about Emma Watson from the text?
A. She often takes the subway. B. She loves reading on the subway.
C. She is an actress who loves reading. D. She often writes books on the subway.

33. What can we infer from the text?
A. Subways are the best place to sell books.
B. More and more people begin to take the subway.
C. Emma Watson made a lot of money by selling books online.
D. Emma Watson likes sharing her feelings about books with others.
34. If a passenger finds a hidden book on the subway, _____.
A. he must return it to Emma Watson
B. he can find a photo of Emma’s in the book
C. he can read it for free without owning it
D. he can exchange his thoughts with Emma on the subway
35. The text mainly talks about _____.
A. Emma Watson’s favorite book
B. how kind and helpful Emma Watson is
C. why Hollie Belton started the reading project
D. a movement called *Books on the Underground*

Passage 2

“My summer hols wr CWOT. B4, we usd 2 go 2 NY 2Cmy bro, his GF thr 3 ;-kids FTF. ILNY, its gr8.”

Can you understand this sentence? If you can’t, don’t feel too bad; neither could the middle school teacher in England who received this as homework. This is Netspeak; the language of computerized communication found on the Internet or cell phones. To newcomers, it can look like a completely foreign language. So, what is the “translation” of the sentence above? My summer holidays were a complete waste of time. Before, we used to go to New York to see my brother, his girlfriend, and their three screaming kids face to face. I love New York; it’s great.

School teachers and parents say this new form of writing is harming the English language. Increasing spelling and grammatical mistakes can be seen in students’ writing. They fear the language could become corrupted (破坏).

Everyone should just relax—linguists say so. They believe Netspeak is in fact more of a good thing. David Crystal, from the University of Wales, argues that Netspeak and the Internet create a new language use and the almost lost art of diary writing has been picked up again. Geoffrey Nunberg, from Stanford University, agrees. “People get better at writing by writing,” he says. “Kids who are now doing text messaging, e-mail, and instant messages will write at least as well as, and possibly better than, their parents.”

A linguist, James Milroy says, for centuries, it is believed without exception that young people are harming the language. And you can bet your bottom dollar that when today’s teenagers become tomorrow’s parents, they too will think this way. Milroy argues that languages do not and cannot become “corrupted”—they simply change to meet the new needs.

However, Netspeakers do agree that it is important to teach young people how to speak and write Standard English. Cynthia McVey says, “I can understand Netspeak worries teachers and

46. In the passage, “false friend” refers to _____.
 - A. the friends who are not kind to you indeed
 - B. languages which are similar in meanings
 - C. words look similar but sound different
 - D. words which have similar look or sound but different meanings
47. After someone sneezes, you may say _____ to him or her in both the US and Germany.
 - A. gross me out B. gesundheit C. geschenk D. kindergarten
48. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT right?
 - A. Many English words are from German.
 - B. Kindergarten is a preparatory school for children in Germany.
 - C. Being fooled by false friends always makes funny stories.
 - D. A German friend may not be pleased with a gift called gift at his or her party.
49. Which of the following sentences about *gross* is RIGHT?
 - A. A gross dress is not liked by English people.
 - B. Having a gross ice cream in Germany is unpleasant.
 - C. When traveling in Germany, Englishmen are used to hearing the word gross.
 - D. Describing something with gross will cause Germans to feel physically sick.
50. This passage will help you when you're _____.
 - A. learning to make sentences B. learning your mother tongue
 - C. learning a foreign language D. learning foreign culture

Cheap living 56 starts with keeping the big cost small. For most people, that 57 housing. So Sarah chose to share a flat with three other friends. Her next biggest cost was 58 .

考前冲刺试卷(二)

本试卷共 8 页,66 小题,满分 100 分。考试时间 120 分钟。

Part I Vocabulary and Structure (30%)

Directions: *In this part there are 30 incomplete sentences. For each sentence, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence.*

1. You should have been more patient _____ that customer.
A. of B. with C. for D. at
2. Can you tell me _____ that makes people love this city so much?
A. it is what B. what it is C. what is it D. is it what
3. My mother and father were invited to the party, but _____ of them went.
A. either B. none C. both D. neither
4. The temperature is likely to go down next week. _____, we will have to cancel the outdoor activities.
A. In that case B. In case C. In no case D. In any case
5. Kin went to visit the teacher in the primary school _____ he worked three years ago.
A. when B. where C. which D. that
6. The language school started a new _____ to help young learners with reading and writing.
A. program B. design C. event D. progress
7. Always keep in mind that more fruit, vegetables and _____ exercise will keep us healthy.
A. regular B. normal C. average D. ordinary
8. Peter often accompanies his parents to the concert, _____ he does not like pop music at all.
A. as B. if C. since D. though
9. Mr. Brown would like to make _____ on his house, but he was disappointed.
A. gains B. interests C. a profit D. a benefit
10. _____ whether robots will one day have vision as good as human vision.
A. What is not yet known B. It is not yet known
C. As is not yet known D. This is not yet known
11. If she _____ here last night, she wouldn't have been caught in the heavy rain.
A. came B. was coming C. would come D. had come
12. My camera can be _____ to take pictures in cloudy or sunny conditions.
A. treated B. adjusted C. adopted D. remedied
13. Her ideas sound right, but _____ I'm not completely sure.
A. somehow B. somewhat C. somewhere D. sometime
14. Four is _____ of a dozen.
A. one fifth B. one quarter C. one half D. one third
15. He spends _____ 70% of his spare time reading novels or magazines.
A. as many as B. as much as C. as little as D. as few as
16. The hall in our school is _____ to hold 500 people.
A. big enough B. enough big C. very small D. very big
17. Children who are over-protected by their parents may become _____.
A. hurt B. damaged C. spoiled D. harmed
18. This teacher likes to use _____ words and expressions. The students like his classes.
A. every day B. every day's C. everyday D. everyday's
19. A brother _____ not be a friend, but a friend will always treat you like a brother.
A. must B. should C. may D. would
20. The city consists of two parts: Jiangnan and Jiangbei. The former is now the center of trade and finance, and _____, the seat of government.
A. last B. latter C. later D. late
21. Faced with all the difficulties, the girl _____ her friend for help.
A. turned over B. turned from C. turned to D. turned up
22. Comparatively speaking, of the three civil servants, the girl with long hair is _____.
A. more helpful B. extremely helpful
C. very helpful D. the most helpful
23. We had to _____ a lot of noise when the children were at home.
A. come up with B. catch up with C. put up with D. keep up with
24. Her remarks left me wondering _____ she could have changed so suddenly.
A. when B. how C. whether D. that
25. Words can have different meanings depending on the _____ in which they are used.
A. context B. contact C. content D. contrast
26. Technology has indeed had a direct _____ on our life today.
A. change B. effort C. effect D. role
27. Tom took a pile of papers off the desk to make _____ for the new computer.
A. room B. area C. position D. place
28. The street was named _____ George Washington who led the American war for independence.
A. from B. with C. as D. after
29. Lily has no trouble finding the new railway station because she has a good _____ of direction.
A. feeling B. idea C. knowledge D. sense
30. When I found the seller _____, I went to another shop to buy things.
A. cheating B. cheat C. to cheat D. be cheated

Part II Reading Comprehension (40%)

Directions: In this part there are four passages, each of which is followed by five questions or unfinished sentences. Choose the best answer.

Passage 1

We can't remember clearly since when we started to take our mobiles to a dinner table. This happens a lot, especially when we eat out. Once a dish comes, instead of lifting our chopsticks, we take out our mobiles and click. Later, we post the photos on Weibo or WeChat, waiting to be "liked". Then we check our mobiles from time to time during the meal, to see whether we get "liked" or not. We just cannot leave our mobiles for only a meal.

Does that sound familiar to you? Do you do that often? If not, how do you feel when others do that when having dinner with you?

A recent study suggests that what we are used to doing is not so good. Spending time taking photos of food makes the food less pleasant. To test this, some researchers did an experiment. Some people were asked to take photos before they could enjoy food. As a result, it showed that the more photos they took, ▲. So, why not stop taking photos and just enjoy the food in front of you?

Besides the scientific result, there are also some other bad influences of taking photos of food before meals. After posting the photos on the Internet, one will not be able to control himself and check his mobile many times. "Does everyone like my photos? I hope a lot of people like them!" It seems that your mobile secretly calls your name all the time, even when you are with real people.

So, next time you go out to have dinner with your family or friends, how about not taking photos of food? Let the food be delicious as it is and share your life with people around you. Trust me, and it will be a wonderful time.

31. From the passage, what happens a lot at the dinner table nowadays?
- A. People talk about their Weibo or WeChat.
B. People learn from each other how to cook dishes.
C. People like taking photos with friends or families.
D. People take photos of food and post them before eating.
32. Which of the following can be put in the ▲ in Paragraph 3?
- A. the less cheerful they became
B. the less delicious the food seemed to them
C. the more interested they were in the food
D. the more "liked" they got on Weibo or WeChat
33. What does the fourth paragraph talk about?
- A. The reasons for checking your mobiles.
B. The ways of posting the photos on the Internet.
C. The tips (提示) for making others like your photos on Weibo.

- D. Some other bad influences of taking photos of food before meals.
34. Which of the following is the writer's opinion?
- A. We take out our mobiles and click when a dish comes.
B. We check our mobiles from time to time during the meal.
C. Spending time taking photos of food makes the food less pleasant.
D. Some people were asked to take photos before they could enjoy food.
35. What can we learn from the passage?
- A. Take photos of food in order to have a wonderful life.
B. Take photos of delicious food and share them with others.
C. Remember to have dinner with our family and friends at home.
D. Enjoy the life with people around us instead of taking photos of food.

Passage 2

High-tech machines have made life easier for millions around the world. However, some people still prefer low-tech ways of doing things. Here's an example of why this is happening. You can microwave a frozen hamburger in 60 seconds. However, it won't taste as good as one you cook on the stove. And if you're in that much of a hurry, you probably won't take time to toast the bread. High-tech cooking saves time, but it doesn't make better-tasting meals.

Most people get their news from high-tech sources like television or the Internet. This has many advantages. For example, electronic news is more up to date than newspapers or magazines. It's also more exciting to see live and videotaped news events than photographs.

However, newspapers and magazines have some important advantages. They give more background and details. They also let you read the parts that are important to you and skip the rest. Other high-tech timesavers have similar disadvantages. For example, most people use the phone or email to stay in touch with friends and family members who live in other places. But when you use the Internet or the phone, you don't always think carefully about what you are saying, and sometimes you forget the important things you want to communicate. Similarly, when you do your homework on the computer, you needn't check your spelling by yourself. However, you are so busy with the computer that you don't pay enough attention to the actual words they are writing.

36. What advantages of high-tech machines does the writer mention in the text?
- A. They make more delicious meals.
B. They can save time and make life easier.
C. They can provide news with detailed information.
D. They can make students do their homework carefully.
37. How many advantages does the news from high-tech sources have according to the text?
- A. Two. B. Three. C. Four. D. Five.
38. Which of the following is NOT true according to the text?
- A. We sometimes forget the important things to say when talking on the phone.

- B. We won't miss important information while reading newspapers and magazines.
- C. We can get the latest news from high-tech sources like television or the Internet.
- D. When we email our friends, we are always careful to choose the right words to say.

39. What is the writer's attitude towards high-tech machines?

- A. The writer thinks high-tech machines are perfect.
- B. The writer shows no interest in high-tech things.
- C. The writer expresses that each coin has two sides.
- D. The writer expects people to use more high-tech things.

40. In which section of a magazine may the text appear?

- A. News.
- B. Music and art.
- C. Sports.
- D. Science and technology.

Passage 3

Have you ever heard the phrase “You never get a second chance to make a first impression.”? It may sound like an unusual piece of advice, but it is true—the first impression someone has of you when meeting you for the first time will probably influence how that person treats you or reacts to you in the future.

What is even more interesting is that the brain takes in all the information to create that first impression in about three seconds. When you meet someone for the first time, by the time you have stated your name or shaken hands, the other person has already formed an opinion about the kind of person you are.

So how do you make a good first impression? All things grown-ups tell you, such as being polite and being well-dressed, are very important. However, the most important tool for making a good first impression is your face. Smiling, being responsive, and looking like you are happy will almost always leave a positive impression on people, especially those who do not know you. Most people, generally speaking, are ready to smile back when they are smiled at.

Furthermore, smiling and being in a positive mood help you to know and get a better understanding of new things. This means that you can possibly be friendlier to people you do not know and be more creative and able to solve problems more quickly. So if you ever need a reason to be happy, think about the wonderful people you might meet and impress with a cheerful smile.

41. The underlined word “react” in Paragraph 1 probably means “_____”.

- A. respond
- B. apologize
- C. report
- D. advise

42. Which paragraph shows how soon others form opinions on you?

- A. Paragraph 1.
- B. Paragraph 2.
- C. Paragraph 3.
- D. Paragraph 4.

43. What is the most important to leave good impressions?

- A. Shaking hands.
- B. Stating your name.
- C. Dressing nicely.
- D. Wearing a smile.

44. What can be learned from the last paragraph?

- A. Friendliness helps solve problems.
- B. Being positive helps you find a way out.
- C. There are many reasons to be happy.
- D. Thinking of great people cheers you up.

45. What would be the best title for the text?

- A. The First Impression Does Count
- B. Smiling Makes the First Impression
- C. Manners Leave Deep Impressions
- D. Impressions Decide Who You Are

Passage 4

How has technology changed our lives for the better? *TIME* will tell you! The magazine has picked its 100 best inventions of 2021. Here we present you some of the most creative examples.

The Learning Passport

Many schools have closed their doors since the COVID-19 pandemic broke out. Home school has been difficult for some students because of slow Internet service. To make matters worse, some students don't even have an Internet connection at home. The Learning Passport has a solution. The project offers browser-or-app-based classes. These classes do not require a consistent Internet connection. Instead, students download their lessons when there is Internet connection. They can then complete the lessons later, offline.

Blue Jeans Go Green

Jeans are a fashion favorite. Every year more than 4.5 billion pairs are sold around the world. But the production of jeans is harmful to the environment. To color them, factories use synthetic indigo dye (合成靛青染料). During the process, the chemicals in the dye cause water to become polluted. Bio-technology company Huue has created bacteria (细菌) that can turn natural sugars into indigo dye—without having any negative environmental impacts.

Battery Swapping for EVs

Electric-vehicles (EV) are popular these days. However, they still face a major problem: They can take several hours to charge. This is inconvenient for many drivers. One answer to this problem lies in battery-swapping. When an EV pulls into one of these battery-swapping stations, its depleted (耗尽的) battery is removed, and a full charged one replaces it. American company Ample has designed a universal battery. It works with all types of EVs.

46. The Learning Passport is _____.

- A. a travel website
- B. an offline class
- C. a learning app
- D. a new kind of school

47. When people make jeans, it harms the environment by _____.

- A. producing polluted air in the sky
- B. creating bacteria during the process

- C. turning natural sugars into indigo dye
D. causing water pollution during the process
48. What is the disadvantage of Electric-vehicles?
A. It takes a long time to charge.
B. The battery costs a lot of money.
C. There are few stations to charge.
D. The battery runs out too quickly.
49. It can be inferred from the second paragraph that _____.
A. the Learning Passport is not popular
B. students can't afford to buy smart phones
C. students are not allowed to download lessons
D. the pandemic has influenced the teaching methods
50. The main idea of the passage is _____.
A. to introduce some new inventions
B. to advise people to save our earth
C. to encourage readers to buy more EVs
D. to warn people to fight against COVID-19

Part III Cloze (15%)

Directions: In this part there are 15 blanks in the following passage. For each blank, there are four choices. Choose the best answer.

There once lived a young man who was always unhappy and complained about his poverty. One day, he went to see a fortune-teller to inquire how to become 51. The fortune-teller said, “Young man, you are already wealthy now.”

“Where is my wealth?” the young man asked 52.

“It is with you. Your 53 is(are) your wealth. You use them to see this world. You use them to see all the 54 things in this world. You can read, study and learn. Your hands are your wealth. You can use them to work. You can use them to hug your beloved ones. Your 55 are your wealth. You can go to any places...” the fortune-teller said.

“You call these wealth? Everyone has them,” the young man said.

“These are wealth. What you have now are not what others can luckily have. Are you 56 to give your eyes to me? I am willing to give you a lot of money to 57 for them,” the fortune-teller said.

“No, are you crazy? I am not going to exchange my eyes for money! They are very 58 to me!” the young man 59.

“Precisely, these are wealth to you. You will not exchange them for money. Furthermore, although a lot of people have their wealthy things, they do not realize them or 60 them. They are not 61 to Heaven for giving them their wealth. They even complain that Heaven is

unfair to them. Do you want to 62 one of them before you will treasure them?” the fortune-teller said.

Everyone is wealthy. But we should not 63 it for granted. We need to treasure our wealth, take care of it and use it 64. We should not overuse it because once it is 65 forever. Remember it is our wealth that we do not want to lose.

51. A. happy	B. young	C. wealthy	D. poor
52. A. anxiously	B. sadly	C. quietly	D. patiently
53. A. knowledge	B. skills	C. brain	D. eyes
54. A. ugly	B. beautiful	C. strange	D. fearful
55. A. legs	B. cars	C. jewels	D. banknotes
56. A. lovely	B. bright	C. angry	D. willing
57. A. charge	B. buy	C. exchange	D. borrow
58. A. useful	B. colorful	C. extra	D. hard
59. A. wept	B. demonstrated	C. smiled	D. shouted
60. A. see	B. treasure	C. keep	D. hold
61. A. grateful	B. careful	C. meaningful	D. handful
62. A. get	B. grasp	C. have	D. lose
63. A. take	B. make	C. set	D. sell
64. A. wrongly	B. wisely	C. naturally	D. really
65. A. old	B. done	C. gone	D. dead

Part IV Writing (15%)

Directions: Write a letter with no less than 100 words according to the following requirements.

66. 假设你是李华,得知当地旅游局正在招募“美丽家乡”的英语义务讲解员为外国访团进行讲解,请你给相关部门负责人写一封申请信。申请成为一名讲解员。

内容包括:

1. 申请理由;
2. 说明你的优势。

注意: 开头和结尾已经给出,不计入总词数。

Dear Sir/Madam,

Sincerely,

Li Hua