

英语考前冲刺卷(一)

I. 单项选择 (共 25 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 25 分)

第一节 从每小题的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 找出画线部分与所给单词的画线部分读音相同的选项。

- () 1. call
A. bad B. cat C. fat D. ball
- () 2. behind
A. never B. jacket C. desk D. best
- () 3. tonight
A. fine B. bill C. dish D. give
- () 4. does
A. both B. joke C. rose D. worry
- () 5. school
A. chemical B. cheap C. child D. chicken

第二节 从每小题的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

- () 6. Mike is _____ honest boy. He often plays _____ basketball.
A. a; / B. an; the C. an; / D. the; the
- () 7. Kunming is famous _____ its beautiful scenery.
A. for B. of C. as D. to
- () 8. His car _____ five years ago, but it looks quite new.
A. buys B. bought
C. is bought D. was bought
- () 9. —_____. Could you tell me where the railway station is?
—Go along this street and turn left.
A. Wait a moment B. You are very nice
C. Excuse me D. Nice to see you
- () 10. He eats _____ junk food, so he is _____ fat.
A. much too; too much B. too many; much too
C. too much; much too D. too much; too much

- () 11. —Tu Youyou has won the Nobel Prize.
—_____ great she is! We Chinese are so proud of her.
A. What a B. What C. How a D. How
- () 12. During summer, lots of people swim in the pool, so it is very _____.
A. clean B. similar C. beautiful D. crowded
- () 13. I love places _____ the people are really friendly.
A. that B. what C. where D. which
- () 14. This kind of silk _____ soft and _____ well.
A. is felt; sell B. feels; sells
C. feels; is sold D. is felt; sold
- () 15. The heavy rain stopped the children _____ to the park.
A. to go B. gone C. from going D. go
- () 16. So far, we _____ about one thousand English words.
A. learned B. have learned C. learn D. are learning
- () 17. —Smoking brings me a lot of ideas.
—Stop that! After all, _____ is more important than health.
A. nothing B. something C. anything D. everything
- () 18. —Where are you going to spend your summer holiday, Jenny?
—I haven't made a _____ yet. I'm going to talk about it with my family tomorrow.
A. journey B. promise C. decision D. suggestion
- () 19. It's necessary for us _____ to our parents when we have problems.
A. to talk B. talking C. talk D. talked
- () 20. There _____ a lot of people in the museum yesterday.
A. is B. are C. was D. were
- () 21. I got up late this morning, and that's _____ I was late for school.
A. because B. why C. so D. that
- () 22. My brother doesn't like playing computer games. I don't like it, _____.
A. either B. too C. neither D. also
- () 23. You have made a few pronunciation mistakes in your oral exam, but _____, it is fairly good.
A. above all B. generally speaking
C. on the whole D. on one hand
- () 24. Exactly _____ the potato was introduced into Europe is uncertain, but it was probably around 1565.
A. whether B. why C. when D. how

- () 25. —Are you still thinking about yesterday’s game?
—Oh, that’s _____.
A. what makes me feel excited
B. whatever I feel excited about
C. how I feel about it
D. when I feel excited

II. 完形填空 (共 10 小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 20 分)

阅读下面短文, 从文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

It’s never easy to admit you are in the wrong. We all 26 to know the art of apology. Think how often you have done wrong. Then count how many 27 you have expressed clearly you were 28. You can’t go to bed with an easy mind if you do 29 about it.

A doctor friend, Mr. Lied, told me about a man who came to him with different kinds of signs: headaches, heart trouble and insomnia (失眠症). 30 some careful exams, Mr. Lied found nothing wrong with him and said, “If you don’t tell me what’s 31 you, I can’t help you.” The man admitted he was cheating his brother of his inheritance (遗产). Then the clever doctor 32 the man write to his brother and 33 his money. As soon as the letter was put into the post box, the man suddenly cried, “Thank you,” he said to the doctor, “I think I have got well.”

An apology can not only save a broken relationship, but also make it 34. If you can think of someone who should be 35 an apology from you, do something about it right now.

- () 26. A. decide B. have C. need D. try
() 27. A. mistakes B. people C. ways D. times
() 28. A. sorry B. weak C. sad D. right
() 29. A. something B. anything C. nothing D. everything
() 30. A. Before B. After C. Till D. Since
() 31. A. hurting B. hanging C. touching D. worrying
() 32. A. asked B. told C. let D. saw
() 33. A. give B. keep C. return D. send
() 34. A. happier B. worse C. stronger D. healthier
() 35. A. received B. given C. known D. forgotten

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

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

Passage 1

In the United States, schools begin in September after a long summer holiday. There are two terms in a school year: the first term is from September to January, and the second is from

February to June. Most American children begin to go to school when they are five years old. Most students are seventeen or eighteen years old when they finish high school.

High school students take only four or five subjects each term. They usually go to the same classes every day, and they have homework for every class. After class they do many interesting things.

After high school, many students go to college. They can go to a small one or a large one. They usually have to pay a lot of money. So many college students work after class to get money for their studies.

- () 36. In America a school year has _____.
A. three terms B. four terms C. two terms D. one term
() 37. Most American children begin to go to school when they are _____ years old.
A. five B. six C. seven D. eight
() 38. After high school, many students go to _____.
A. factories B. parks C. cities D. college
() 39. High school students take _____ subjects each term.
A. only nine or ten B. only one or two
C. only two or three D. only four or five
() 40. Many college students _____ after class.
A. go to a large college B. work for money
C. go to a small college D. give a lot of money

Passage 2

Dear Sir or Madam,

One of the teachers at my school in New York tells me that your school has summer courses. I am planning to go to Beijing next summer and would like to take a short one-month course.

I am 18 years old and have been studying Chinese for six years. I was born in the USA and have never been to China before. I am going to study Chinese at the university. I think the course will help me improve my Chinese.

Could you send me a catalogue (目录) and an application form (申请表)? I would also like information about Beijing and other places nearby. I hope to do some travelling when the course is over.

Thank you! I am looking forward to your reply.

Very truly yours,
Jim Green

- () 41. Jim Green is a student from _____.
A. America B. China C. Canada D. Australia
- () 42. He was twelve years old when he started to _____.
A. go to school B. learn Chinese
C. study in China D. travel in Beijing
- () 43. How many times has he been to China before?
A. Once. B. Twice. C. Many times. D. Never.
- () 44. He will come to China next summer to _____.
A. improve his Chinese B. visit friends
C. look for jobs D. teach summer courses
- () 45. He will probably _____ after the summer course.
A. graduate from university B. work in this school
C. take a trip in Beijing D. post his application form

Passage 3

A few years ago, my husband and I were on an island for a long weekend with our 3 and 4-year-old daughters. As we went back and forth about what to do next, our girls jumped in and told us exactly what they wanted to do. “We want to go to the Butterfly Museum,” said Ariela and Eliana.

As soon as we walked into the main area of the museum, we saw thousands of beautiful butterflies, all flapping their colorful wings. My girls were jumping up and down, and I knew we had made the right decision to come to the museum. They were having so much fun. I turned to our museum tour guide because I was curious, and asked, “How long do butterflies live?”

She said, “About ten days.”

“What can butterflies do during ten days?” I asked.

The guide stopped, looked at me, and said, “They make the world a more beautiful place.”

After we said goodbye, I couldn’t stop thinking about what the guide had said. She was right. We all have something to offer the world with the time we have. When we focus our gifts on taking care of each other every day, we can make a difference.

- () 46. Where did the family spend their long weekend a few years ago?
A. In a science museum. B. On an island.
C. At home. D. In a beautiful park.
- () 47. How many people are there in the family?
A. Two. B. Three. C. Four. D. Five.

- () 48. After walking into the main area of the museum, the mother _____.
A. wanted to buy some beautiful butterflies for her daughters
B. knew that thousands of beautiful butterflies would die
C. realized that they had made a correct decision
D. realized that they should not come to the museum
- () 49. How long do butterflies live according to the tour guide?
A. More than ten days. B. No more than ten days.
C. About ten years. D. Around ten days.
- () 50. What did the writer learn from butterflies?
A. We all have something to offer the world with the time we have.
B. Butterflies can only live about ten days.
C. The daughters were having so much fun to watch the butterflies.
D. They make the world a more beautiful place.

Passage 4

There once lived a rich businessman who had a lazy son. The businessman wanted his son to realize the value of labor.

One day, he told his son, “Today, I want you to earn something. If you fail, you won’t have your meal tonight.”

The boy didn’t want to find a job, so he asked his mother for help. She gave him a gold coin. In the evening, when the father asked his son what he had earned, the son showed him the gold coin. The father then asked him to throw it into the well (水井). The son did as he was told.

The father guessed that the gold was from the boy’s mother. The next day, he sent his wife to her parents’ home and asked his son to earn something. Since no one helped him, the son had to go to the market to look for a job. A shopkeeper told him that he would pay him a coin if he carried heavy tools for him. The son accepted. As he returned home and gave the coin to his father, he was asked to throw it into the well. The boy cried, “Dad! My body is aching. I’m tired. How are you asking me to throw my hard-earned coin into a well?”

The businessman smiled. He told his son that one feels painful only when the fruits of labor are wasted. The son realized the value of hard work. He promised not to be lazy any more.

- () 51. Who helped the son when he was asked to earn something for the first time?
A. His father. B. His mother.
C. His sister. D. The shopkeeper.

- () 52. The underlined word “aching” has the similar meaning with “_____”.
- A. painful B. hopeful C. helpful D. powerful
- () 53. Why did the father ask the boy to throw his coin into the well?
- A. To fill the well.
- B. To check if the coin is real.
- C. To keep the coin for the boy.
- D. To check if the boy had earned the coin by himself.
- () 54. How did the son feel when his father asked him to throw the coin into the well again?
- A. Surprised. B. Sad.
- C. Excited. D. Relaxed.
- () 55. The story is mainly about _____.
- A. a wise father B. a gold coin
- C. the fruits of labor D. a lazy boy

IV. 单词拼写 (共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

根据下列各句句意和汉语提示,在句中所给的横线上写出空缺单词的正确形式,每空只写一词。

56. If the weather is wet or cold, choose an indoor _____ (活动).
57. You have to _____ (钦佩) the way he handled the situation.
58. He walked _____ (慢慢地) down Ninth Street and then turned left at the second crossing.
59. A _____ (鸟) will go hungry if it cannot catch worms.
60. Minutes later, a _____ (漂亮的) girl entered.
61. If you think Internet shopping on a Sunday is your best _____ (选择), then please think it over again.
62. You need to learn to _____ (控制) yourself when hearing some bad news.
63. Some students think uniforms are _____ (丑的) and uncomfortable.
64. They were too _____ (贫穷的) to buy shoes for the kids.
65. For me, just knowing that _____ (故事) about my father was the gift of a lifetime.

V. 短文改错 (共 10 小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 20 分)

阅读下面短文,并判断文字正误。如果原文正确,则在该行右边的横线上标一个勾(√);如果原文有误(每行只有一处错误),则按下列方法对错误之处予以修改:

该行错词:在错词下画一横线(____),并在该行右边横线上写出修改后的词。

该行缺词:在缺词处加一个漏字符(Λ),并在该行右边横线上写出该添加的词。

该行多词:把多余的词用斜线(\)标注,并在该行右边横线上写出该词,然后用斜线把该词划掉。

Linda is my friend. She is 15 year old. I got an e-mail 66.

from her yesterday. She said she likes science and was good at it. 67. _____

Every summer she traveled and her parents. She said travelling 68. _____

was an important part in her life. Of all the place she visited, 69. _____

she liked Paris best so it was modern and beautiful. 70. _____

She learnt that China is an large and beautiful country 71. _____

with a history of 5,000 years. That July she will go to Beijing 72. _____

with her parents on plane. They will stay in Beijing for a week. 73. _____

I will show them around Beijing. 74. _____

I'm sure they will have a well time in China. 75. _____

VI. 书面表达 (25 分)

上周日,你参加了班级组织的活动。请根据以下内容,写一篇 80 词左右的作文,题目自拟。

内容:

1. 活动时间：上周日；
2. 出发时间：上午 8:00；
3. 返回时间：下午 3:00；
4. 集合地点：学校大门口；
5. 活动地点：人民公园(离学校约 10 千米)；
6. 活动内容：划船、野餐、拍照、参观动物园；
7. 交通方式：乘坐公交车。

要求：用第一人称；不能遗漏所给信息。

[illegible]

英语考前冲刺卷(二)

I. 单项选择 (共 25 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 25 分)

第一节 从每小题的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 找出画线部分与所给单词的画线部分读音相同的选项。

- () 1. head
A. easy B. each C. dead D. tea
- () 2. visited
A. asked B. needed C. passed D. helped
- () 3. floor
A. fool B. school C. door D. room
- () 4. maths
A. name B. take C. game D. bag
- () 5. fever
A. she B. get C. bed D. egg

第二节 从每小题的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

- () 6. —How long have you stayed in this hotel?
—Not long, just _____ this Monday.
A. from B. since C. for D. on
- () 7. —Alex, did you find our old school last week?
—Yes, but with much difficulty, for it has _____ changed over these years.
A. completely B. never C. hardly D. partly
- () 8. I hear you _____ for Beijing next week. Have you got everything ready?
A. have left B. left C. are leaving D. were leaving
- () 9. —Jack, don't always copy what others do. _____ your head, please.
—Thanks for telling me.
A. Using B. Used C. Uses D. Use
- () 10. This TV play is very interesting. Why _____ down and watch it?
A. not sit B. don't C. not sitting D. not to sit

- () 11. They invited the three of _____, Tom, Bob and _____.
A. us; me B. we; I C. us; my D. we; we
- () 12. —Could you please pass me the salt?
—_____.
A. Yes, it's right B. No, please don't
C. Yes, please D. Sure, here you are
- () 13. There are over eighty _____ in our school.
A. woman teachers B. women's teacher
C. woman teacher D. women teachers
- () 14. There _____ great changes in computers in the last few years.
A. have had B. have C. have been D. has been
- () 15. _____ the population of China?
A. What is B. What are C. How many is D. How much is
- () 16. Nobody worked out the math problem. It was _____ one of all.
A. easier B. more difficult
C. the most difficult D. the easiest
- () 17. You must go to the _____ if you want to buy vegetables.
A. supermarket B. library
C. theater D. bookshop
- () 18. My parents didn't allow me _____ to the party.
A. go B. to go C. going D. went
- () 19. —Tom, can you tell me _____ to LAOSHE TEAHOUSE tomorrow?
—By subway.
A. how will you go B. how did you go
C. how you will go D. how you went
- () 20. Mary told me not to drive _____ a high speed.
A. in B. at C. on D. with
- () 21. Hurry up, or you _____ catch the train.
A. can't B. mustn't C. needn't D. shouldn't
- () 22. That's the house _____ I lived ten years ago.
A. that B. which C. in that D. in which
- () 23. —Dad, _____ can we reach Huangguoshu Waterfall?
—In about an hour.
A. how long B. how soon C. how often D. how far

- () 24. It is not always easy _____ invitations.
- A. to refuse B. refusing
- C. to be refused D. being refused
- () 25. The pen _____ belongs to me.
- A. which it is on the table B. lying on the table
- C. is on the table D. to lie on the table

II. 完形填空 (共 10 小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 20 分)

阅读下面短文,从文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

My parents have always loved everything about India, so a year ago we went on holiday there. It's a wonderful 26 with beautiful scenes and interesting people. However, I didn't enjoy Indian 27 very much.

On the second day we planned to see an old palace. At the 28 they said, “If you go by train, it will take you only two hours to get there.” However, the hot 29 took over four hours. I was very 30 when we got there, so we had some rice and vegetables with bread in a small restaurant. We were 31 to find it was quite nice. I wasn’t full up though and I saw a man nearby eating some little meatballs.

I said to my dad, “I’ve been eating rice all week. Can I have some meatballs, please?”

Well, they looked delicious so I ate the first one very 32. I was just putting the second one in my mouth when I felt myself 33—my mouth was on fire! I started to cough (咳嗽) and there were tears in my eyes. I couldn't feel 34 spicy (辛辣的) it was!

I drank about ten glasses of water but the worst thing was everyone was laughing _____ 35
me. You couldn't make me eat another Indian meatball for all the diet in the world!

- | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| () 26. A. town | B. city | C. country | D. restaurant |
| () 27. A. food | B. scenes | C. people | D. costumes |
| () 28. A. palace | B. hotel | C. airport | D. entrance |
| () 29. A. sail | B. walk | C. drive | D. ride |
| () 30. A. hungry | B. curious | C. cheerful | D. nervous |
| () 31. A. shocked | B. surprised | C. bored | D. tired |
| () 32. A. quietly | B. easily | C. quickly | D. gently |
| () 33. A. burning | B. watering | C. crying | D. smiling |
| () 34. A. how | B. what | C. when | D. where |
| () 35. A. at | B. to | C. on | D. for |

Ⅲ. 阅读理解 (共 20 小题, 每小题 2.5 分, 共 50 分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

Passage 1

Dear Sally,

I'm a fan of your program. I listen to your program every evening. I am writing to you because I have some problems with my parents. My parents always say "No" to me. They don't allow me to go out with my friends. They don't allow me to do anything after school. They ask me to study all the time even though I have finished my homework. When I ask why, they always answer, "Because we're your parents. What we're doing is good for you."

I get good grades at school. I don't smoke or drink. I know many teenagers often lie to their parents, but I'm always honest. I'm a good girl with good behavior. But my parents still aren't pleased with me.

I'm lonely and bored. I once told them how I felt, but they didn't listen to me. We've never had a good talk with each other. I don't know what I should do. Please help me.

Yours,
Lisa

- () 36. Where does Sally most probably work?
A. In a school. B. At a newspaper office.
C. At a radio station. D. In a hospital.
- () 37. Why does Lisa write the letter?
A. To introduce Sally to her family. B. To make friends with Sally.
C. To tell Sally about her school life. D. To ask Sally for help.
- () 38. What kind of person is Lisa?
A. A girl with good behavior. B. A girl who smokes.
C. A girl with poor grades. D. A girl who lies.
- () 39. What does Lisa's parents often ask her to do?
A. To go out with her friends. B. To study all the time.
C. To be honest at school. D. To listen to a program.
- () 40. What is the passage mainly about?
A. Problems between Lisa and her parents.
B. Friendship between Lisa and Sally.
C. Wonderful school life.
D. An interesting program.

Passage 2

Dear Mum and Dad,

How are you? It's after lunch. I'm writing to you from my camp.

Yesterday we left school at 8:00 a. m. The camp is only 200 miles from our home, and the school bus got us here at noon. I share a room with three boys. Two of them know how to use computers. They're in Mr. Green's class. I'm learning how to use computers, so I am in Mrs. Brown's class. I have to design my own program this week. All of the campers have to. I want to design a game. Then I can teach it to you.

We must take part in two other activities every day. I am going to choose swimming and tennis. In my free time, I am going to play games on the computers. So are most of the campers. I like camping, but I don't like the food. It's very bad. We have our breakfast, lunch and supper in a very big room. When we are eating, everyone is talking and there's a lot of noise. I have to say "goodbye" now. See you in two weeks.

Love,
Chris

- () 41. Chris wrote the letter _____.
A. in the morning B. in the evening
C. at 8:00 D. at noon
- () 42. It took the school bus _____ hours to go from school to the camp.
A. two B. four C. three D. five
- () 43. There were _____ boys living in Chris's room.
A. two B. three C. four D. five
- () 44. They ate _____.
A. a lot of good food B. in a small room
C. in a noisy room D. with three boys
- () 45. Chris was going to be at the camp for _____.
A. two days B. ten days C. twenty days D. fourteen days

Passage 3

A good way to pass an exam is to work hard every day in a year. You may fail in an exam if you are lazy for most of the year and then work hard for only a few days before the exam. If you want to be good at English, you have to read stories in English and speak English as much as possible. A few days before the exam you should go to bed early. Do not go to bed late at night studying. Before you start the exam, read carefully over the question papers and try to understand the exact (确切的) meaning of each question. When you have finished your exam at

last, read over your answers. Correct (改正) the mistakes if there are any and be sure that you have not missed anything out.

- () 46. If people want to do well in an exam, they have to work hard _____.
A. for most of the month B. every day in a year
C. for only a few days D. late at night
- () 47. If people want to learn English well, they _____.
A. only need to learn grammar B. must often practice English
C. have to go to England D. should go to bed early
- () 48. It's important to _____ a few days before the exam.
A. play too much B. have a good sleep
C. read the question papers D. have a good drink
- () 49. When people have finished the exam, they should _____.
A. stand up and leave at once
B. answer a few more questions
C. make sure that they have not missed anything out
D. leave some mistakes on the question papers
- () 50. The best title (标题) for this passage is "_____".
A. An Important Exam B. An Easy Exam
C. Get Ready for an Exam D. How to Pass an Exam

Passage 4

You go to school and learn. But when you finish high school or university, is learning done? The answer is "NO". In fact, you are learning all the time. It's called lifelong learning.

Why will you be a lifelong learner? Lifelong learning is very important in the information age. To be a lifelong learner can help you get rich knowledge to face new challenges. It's helpful to improve yourself.

How can you be a lifelong learner? Here are some tips for you:

☆Seek knowledge. Always search for much knowledge on a topic you are interested in. Make use of every chance to learn knowledge.

☆Think critically. Always use a lot of ways to select useful information for questions and give your own judgment. Think in other perspectives (角度). Don't simply trust what experts say.

☆Solve problems. Always see problems as challenges and new experiences. Put your knowledge into practice. Try to work out the problems with your knowledge and your judgment.

Remember: It's never too late to learn and it's never too old to learn. Learning is life. So, make lifelong learning one of your goals!

- () 51. Why is lifelong learning important?
- A. Because it helps improve yourself.
- B. Because it's the best way.
- C. Because it's fun and easy.
- D. Because it's important in school.
- () 52. What does the underlined word "critically" mean in Chinese?
- A. 好奇地 B. 批判性地 C. 小心地 D. 方便地
- () 53. Which tip is NOT mentioned in the passage?
- A. Seek knowledge. B. Think critically.
- C. Be sociable. D. Solve problems.
- () 54. Which statement is TRUE according to the passage?
- A. Learning only happens in school. B. Always trust the experts.
- C. It's too old to learn. D. See problems as challenges.
- () 55. What's the main idea of the passage?
- A. Learning can be fun. B. Learning is useless.
- C. Make sure to be a good learner. D. Learning is life.

IV. 单词拼写 (共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

根据下列各句句意和汉语提示,在句中所给的横线上写出空缺单词的正确形式,每空只写一词。

56. On September 21st, we have a school trip in the _____ (下午).
57. People put the forefinger to the mouth when they want others to keep _____ (安静的).
58. Luckily, he soon found out his _____ (错误) and gave back my suitcase.
59. Several publishing house refused to _____ (出版) his book but he continued writing.
60. The _____ (银行) recently opened a branch in Beijing.
61. We can't afford to go _____ (在国外) this year.
62. She stressed the importance of _____ (仔细的) preparation.
63. I can remember our wedding as though it were _____ (昨天).
64. The air was so cold that we could _____ (几乎不) breathe.
65. I can't decide what to _____ (穿).

V. 短文改错 (共 10 小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 20 分)

阅读下面短文,并判断文字正误。如果原文正确,则在该行右边的横线上标一个勾(✓);如果原文有误(每行只有一处错误),则按下列方法对错误之处予以修改:

该行错词:在错词下画一横线(____),并在该行右边横线上写出修改后的词。

该行缺词:在缺词处加一个漏字符(Λ),并在该行右边横线上写出该添加的词。

该行多词:把多余的词用斜线(\)标注,并在该行右边横线上写出该词,然后用斜线把该词划掉。

Last week, Mr. King came to Beijing by plane. On he first day, he rode a 66. _____ bike to the Great Wall and stayed there for five hour. On Tuesday, he went to

Xidan Street to shop. On Wednesday, he watched Peking Opera and eat

Peking Duck. Then, he spent two days visit many famous places in Tianjin. 69. _____

He was surprising at the development of China. Mr. King said, 70. _____

“The high-speed trains are so fast. You can go to much places you want. 71. _____
Everything are very convenient here. 72. _____

People's life is good than before. 73. _____

Chinese people are kind but friendly. So I want to make friends with them. 74. _____

I have the good time in China.” 75. _____

书面表达 (25 分)

VI. 书面表达 (25 分)

假如你是张宁,根据以下内容,以第一人称发一封电子邮件。

内容:

1. 发件人: 张宁
2. 收件人: 客服经理
3. 发件人地址: *zhangning@foxmail.com*
4. 收件人地址: *customerservice@gmail.com*
5. 事由: 张宁在商店买了一台电视机, 几天之后出现故障, 售货员不肯退换, 故发电子邮件斥。

邮件涉及以下内容:

1. 11月18日在其商店买了一台电视机,但是3天之后开不了机;
2. 一直都是按照说明书使用,电视机一定是本身有质量问题;
3. 拿回商店,店员拒绝退款或者调换;
4. 要求退款或者调换,请尽快答复。

英语考前冲刺卷(一)

参考答案及解析

I. 单项选择

1. D call 中的 a 发 /ɔ:/, 选项 ball 中的 a 发 /ɔ:/, 其余三个选项中的 a 发 /æ/. 故选 D.
2. B behind 中的 e 发 /ɪ/, 选项 jacket 中的 e 发 /ɪ/, 其余三个选项中的 e 发 /e/. 故选 B.
3. A tonight 中的 i 发 /aɪ/, 选项 fine 中的 i 发 /aɪ/, 其余三个选项中的 i 发 /ɪ/. 故选 A.
4. D does 中的 o 发 /ʌ/, 选项 worry 中的 o 发 /ʌ/, 其余三个选项中的 o 发 /əʊ/. 故选 D.
5. A school 中的 ch 发 /k/, 选项 chemical 中的 ch 发 /k/, 其余三个选项中的 ch 发 /tʃ/. 故选 A.
6. C 考查冠词。句意: 麦克是一个诚实的男孩。他经常打篮球。这里泛指一个男孩, 用冠词 a/an, 因为 honest 的读音以元音音素开头, 故用 an。play basketball 意为“打篮球”, 球类运动前不加冠词, 故选 C.
7. A 考查介词辨析及搭配。be famous for 为固定搭配, 意为“因……而著名”; be famous as 意为“作为……而出名”; be famous to 意为“对……来说很出名”。句意: 昆明因其美丽的景色而著名。故选 A.
8. D 考查时态和语态。由 five years ago 可知, 此处要用一般过去时, 又因为 buy 与 car 之间是动宾关系, 要用被动语态, 故选 D.
9. C 考查交际用语。根据对话内容可知, 这是考查问路的交际用语。excuse me 可译为“劳驾, 打扰一下”, 是一种礼貌用语, 可用于请求别人帮助或打断别人谈话等情景中。故选 C.
10. C 考查形容词和副词短语。much too 意为“太……”, 修饰形容词或副词; too much 意为“太多”, 修饰不可数名词; too many 意为“太多”, 后接可数名词复数形式。句中 junk food 是不可数名词, 可排除 B 项; fat 是形容词, 可用 much too 修饰, 结合句意可知, 故选 C.
11. D 考查感叹句。感叹句的两种句型: “What (+ a/an) + 形容词 + 名词 + (主 + 谓)!”; “How + 形容词/副词 + (主 + 谓)!”, 句中的形容词 great 后无名词, 应用 how 引导感叹句, 故选 D.
12. D 考查形容词词义辨析。clean 意为“干净的”; similar 意为“相似的”; beautiful 意为“美丽的”; crowded 意为“拥挤的”。句意: 夏天, 很多人到游泳池游泳, 所以很拥挤。可知 crowded 符合题意, 故选 D.
13. C 考查定语从句。先行词 places 为地点, 从句中句子主干部分完整, 所以选择关系副词 where 在从句中作地点状语。故选 C.
14. B 考查主动表被动。feel 在此意为“摸起来”, 系动词后接形容词, 系表结构无被动语态, 故排除 A、D 两项; sell 作动词, 主语为物, 表状态时, 用主动形式表被动意义, 故选 B.
15. C 考查非谓语动词。句意: 大雨阻止了孩子们去公园。stop sb. from doing sth. 意为“阻止某人做某事”。故选 C.
16. B 考查时态。so far 是现在完成时的标志之一。句意: 到目前为止, 我们已经学会了约一千个英语单词。结合语境可知, 本句描述的是现在已经完成的动作, 需用现在完成时, 故选 B.
17. A 考查不定代词。由“Stop that!”以及常识(吸烟有害健康)可知, 后面要表达的是“没有什么比健康更重要”, 所以空格处应填 nothing(没有什么), 故选 A.
18. C 考查名词词义辨析。journey 意为“旅行”; promise 意为“承诺”; decision 意为“决定”; suggestion 意为“建议”。句意: ——珍妮, 你打算去哪里过暑假? ——我还没有决定。我明天和家人讨论一下。由此可知 decision 符合题意, 故选 C.
19. A 考查不定式。句意: 当我们遇到问题的时候, 和父母讲很有必要。句中动词不定式作真正的主语, it 作形式主语, 句型为: “It's + adj. + for sb. to do sth.”。故选 A.
20. D 考查 there be 句型。句意: 昨天博物馆有很多人。a lot of people 为复数, 且句中有表示过去的时间状语 yesterday。故选 D.
21. B 考查连词。句意: 我今天早上起晚了, 这就是我上学迟到的原因。故选 B.
22. A 考查 either 的用法。too 和 also 表示“也”, 用于肯定句; either 表示“也”, 用于否定句。neither 表示“两者都不”。根据句意“我哥哥不喜欢玩电脑游戏, 我也不喜欢。”可知此处表否定, 故选 A.
23. C 考查短语辨析。above all 意为“首先, 尤其是”; generally speaking 意为“一般来说”; on the whole 意为“总的来说”; on one hand 意为“一方面”。句意: 在你的口语考试中, 你有一些发音错误, 但是总体来说还是不错的。故选 C.
24. C 考查主语从句。句意: 土豆传到欧洲的准确时间还不确定, 但是可能在 1565 年左右。分析

句子结构可知,空格处引导主语从句,并在从句中作时间状语。故选 C。

25. A 考查表语从句。分析句子结构可知,空格处引导表语从句。A 项意为“令我激动的事物”;B 项意为“令我激动的任何事物”;C 项意为“我对它的感觉”;D 项意为“令我激动的时刻”。上句意为:你还在想昨天的比赛吗?只有 A 项符合语境,故选 A。

II. 完形填空

26. C 考查动词。decide to do sth. 意为“决定做某事”;have to 意为“不得不”;need to do sth. 意为“需要做某事”;try to do sth. 意为“尽力做某事”。句意:我们都需要知道道歉的艺术。故选 C。
27. D 考查名词。mistake 意为“错误”;people 意为“人;人们”;way 意为“方式;方法”;time 意为“次数”。句意:数一下你明确地说“对不起”的次数。故选 D。
28. A 考查形容词。sorry 意为“歉疚的”;weak 意为“虚弱的”;sad 意为“悲伤的”;right 意为“正确的”。由前文“the art of apology”意为“道歉的艺术”可知,此处是说“对不起”,故选 A。
29. C 考查不定代词。something 意为“某事”;anything 意为“任何事;任何东西”;nothing 意为“没有任何东西;没有任何事”;everything 意为“每件事;一切”。句意:如果你对这件事情什么都不做,你就不能带着放松的心情去睡觉。故选 C。
30. B 考查连词。before 意为“在……以前”;after 意为“在……以后”;till 意为“直到”;since 意为“自从”。根据“Mr. Lied found nothing wrong with him”可知,是在仔细地做了检查之后,故选 B。
31. D 考查动词。hurt 意为“受伤”;hang 意为“悬挂”;touch 意为“触摸”;worry 意为“担心”。句意:如果你不告诉我你在担忧什么,我就不能帮助你。故选 D。
32. C 考查动词。ask 意为“要求”;tell 意为“告诉”;let 意为“让”;see 意为“看见”。句意:这个聪明的医生让那个人给他兄弟写一封信。根据“the man write to his brother”中 write 为动词原形可知用 let sb. do sth. 意为“让某人做某事”。故选 C。
33. C 考查动词。give 意为“给”;keep 意为“保存”;return 意为“归还”;send 意为“发送”。根据上文“he was cheating his brother of his

inheritance”可知,要把钱还给他的兄弟,故选 C。

34. C 考查形容词。happier 意为“更高兴的,更快乐的”;worse 意为“更坏的,更糟的”;stronger 意为“更强壮的”;healthier 意为“更健康的”。根据“not only save a broken relationship, but also make it...”可知,两个分句之间表示递进关系,故选 C。
35. B 考查动词。receive 意为“收到”;give 意为“给”;know 意为“知道;了解”;forget 意为“忘记”。由“an apology from you”可知是来自“你”的道歉,即对方被给予一个道歉,故选 B。

III. 阅读理解

36. C 细节理解题。根据第一段第二句“‘There are two terms in a school year...’”可知应选 C。
37. A 细节理解题。根据第一段倒数第二句可知应选 A。
38. D 细节理解题。根据第三段第一句可知应选 D。
39. D 细节理解题。根据第二段第一句可知应选 D。
40. B 细节理解题。根据第三段最后一句可知应选 B。
41. A 细节理解题。根据第一段第一句中的“‘One of the teachers at my school in New York...’”可知应选 A。
42. B 细节理解题。根据第二段第一句“I am 18 years old and have been studying Chinese for six years.”可知应选 B。
43. D 细节理解题。根据第二段第二句“I was born in the USA and have never been to China before.”可知应选 D。
44. A 细节理解题。根据第二段最后一句“I think the course will help me improve my Chinese.”可知应选 A。
45. C 细节理解题。根据第三段最后一句“I hope to do some travelling when the course is over.”可知应选 C。
46. B 细节理解题。根据第一段第一句可知应选 B。
47. C 细节理解题。根据第一段第一句可知,作者有两个女儿,家中一共四口人。故选 C。
48. C 细节理解题。根据第二段第二句可知应选 C。
49. D 细节理解题。根据第三段导游说的话“About ten days.”可知应选 D。
50. A 细节理解题。根据最后一段中的“‘She was

right. We all have something to offer the world with the time we have.”可知应选 A。

51. B 细节理解题。根据第三段第一句“The boy didn't want to find a job, so he asked his mother for help.”可知应选 B。
52. A 词义猜测题。结合上下文可知,男孩觉得很累,抱怨为什么他爸爸总让他把辛苦挣来的硬币扔进井里,说明男孩是很痛苦的。故选 A。
53. D 推理判断题。通读全文可知,父亲让男孩第一次把硬币扔进井里的时候,男孩照做了,第二次却很痛苦,所以通过这种方法,父亲就能够检验出是否是男孩自己挣的硬币。因为只有当自己的劳动成果被浪费时,才会感到痛苦。故选 D。
54. B 细节理解题。根据第四段倒数第三句中的“the boy cried”可知,男孩是哭喊着说的,说明他是很难过的。故选 B。
55. C 主旨大意题。通读全文可知,这是一篇关于劳动成果的故事。这位父亲希望儿子意识到劳动的价值,这是父亲的最终目的,也是文章的主旨。故选 C。

IV. 单词拼写

56. activity 57. admire 58. slowly
59. bird 60. beautiful 61. choice
62. control 63. ugly 64. poor 65. story

V. 短文改错

66. year 改成 years 67. likes 改成 liked
68. and 改成 with 69. place 改成 places
70. so 改成 because 71. an 改成 a
72. That 改成 This 73. on 改成 by
74. they 改成 them 75. well 改成 good

VI. 书面表达

One possible version:

A Happy Sunday

Last Sunday, I took part in a class activity. We met at our school gate at 8:00 a. m. and went to the People's Park by bus. The park is about ten kilometers away from our school. We were all excited to get there. Some students went boating. Some took photos. Others went to visit the zoo. Finally we had a picnic. At three o'clock in the afternoon, we went back. We were tired but we were very happy.

英语考前冲刺卷(二)

参考答案及解析

I. 单项选择

1. C head 中的 ea 发 /e/, 选项 dead 中的 ea 发 /e/, 其余三个选项中的 ea 发 /i:/。故选 C。
2. B visited 中的 ed 发 /ɪd/, 选项 needed 中的 ed 发 /ɪd/, 其余三个选项中的 ed 发 /t/。故选 B。
3. C floor 中的 oo 发 /ɔ:/, 选项 door 中的 oo 发 /ɔ:/, 其余三个选项中的 oo 发 /u:/。故选 C。
4. D maths 中的 a 发 /æ/, 选项 bag 中的 a 发 /æ/, 其余三个选项中的 a 发 /eɪ/。故选 D。
5. A fever 中的 e 发 /i:/, 选项 she 中的 e 发 /i:/, 其余三个选项中的 e 发 /e/。故选 A。
6. B 考查介词。答句为省略句, 补充完整为: I've stayed in this hotel just since this Monday. 现在完成时表示从过去某一刻延续到现在的动作或状态, 常与 for, since 引导的时间状语连用。for + 一段时间; since + 过去时间点或从句(从句的谓动词用过去式)。故选 B。
7. A 考查副词词义辨析。completely 意为“完全地”; never 意为“从未”; hardly 意为“几乎不”; partly 意为“部分地”。根据句意“——亚历克斯, 你上周找到我们学校的旧址了吗? ——是的, 但是费了很大劲, 因为经过这些年那里已经完全改变了。”可知, 由于完全改变了才不好找, 故选 A。
8. C 考查时态。由 next week 可知此句是一般将来时, 此处用 leave 的现在进行时表将来, 故选 C。
9. D 考查祈使句。祈使句的肯定句以动词原形开头, 故选 D。
10. A 考查固定句型。句意: 这部电视剧非常有趣。为什么不坐下来看看呢? Why not do sth. ? 意为“为什么不做事?”, 常用于提出建议等, 故选 A。
11. A 考查人称代词。介词 of 后面接宾格形式, 故可排除 B、D 两项; 汤姆、鲍勃和我都是被邀请的对象, 作宾语, 代词应用宾格形式, 故选 A。
12. D 考查交际用语。上句意为: “麻烦你把盐递给我好吗?” 结合选项, 下句应为简单的肯定或否定答语。Sure, here you are. 意为“好的, 给你”, 符合语境及英语表达习惯, 故选 D。
13. D 考查复合名词的复数形式。因为句中的 eighty 后面需接名词复数, 故可排除 B、C 两项; man 或 woman 修饰名词时与被修饰名词的单复

数一致,故选 D。

14. C 考查时态。句意:最近几年,计算机领域有了巨大的变化。there be 句型表示“某处有某物”。in the last few years 常用于现在完成时态;there be 句型的现在完成时态结构是 there have/has been...,根据主语 great changes 可知,要用 There have been...,故选 C。
15. A 考查固定句型。询问“人口有多少”,要用句型 What is the population of...?, 故选 A。
16. C 考查形容词最高级。由关键词 of all 可知,此处需用最高级形式,排除 A、B 两项;由前一句“没有人能解出这道数学题”可知题目很难,排除 D 项,故选 C。
17. A 考查名词词义辨析。supermarket 意为“超市”;library 意为“图书馆”;theater 意为“剧场”;bookshop 意为“书店”。根据句中 buy vegetables 可知,supermarket 符合题意,故选 A。
18. B 考查非谓语动词。allow sb. to do sth. 意为“允许某人做某事”,故选 B。
19. C 考查宾语从句。宾语从句应用陈述句语序,同时根据 tomorrow 推断应为将来时,故选 C。
20. B 考查介词。句意:玛丽叫我不开太快。at a...speed 意为“以……的速度”。故选 B。
21. A 考查情态动词。句意:快点,否则你就赶不上火车了。can't 意为“不能”;mustn't 意为“一定不要”,表示禁止;needn't 意为“不必”;shouldn't 意为“不应该”。结合句意可知应选 A。
22. D 考查定语从句。句意:这是我十年前住过的房子。定语从句中缺少地点状语,用 where,也可以用 in which 代替 where。故选 D。
23. B 考查特殊疑问词。how soon 指多久以后,用来对“in+一段时间”提问。根据答语 In about an hour. (大约一小时以后。)可知应选 B。
24. A 考查动词不定式作主语。it 作形式主语。句意:拒绝邀请不总是那么容易。故选 A。
25. B 考查非谓语动词。现在分词短语作定语,与被修饰的名词形成逻辑上的主谓关系,需用现在分词。句意:桌上的那支笔是我的。故选 B。

II. 完形填空

26. C 考查名词。town 意为“城镇”;city 意为“城市”;country 意为“国家”;restaurant 意为“饭店”。根据常识,India(印度)是一个国家,故选 C。
27. A 考查名词。food 意为“食物”;scene 意为“景色”;people 意为“人;人们”;costume 意为“服

装”。根据下文第四段的描述可知是不喜欢印度的食物,故选 A。

28. B 考查名词。palace 意为“宫殿”;hotel 意为“宾馆”;airport 意为“机场”;entrance 意为“入口”。根据上一句“第二天我们打算去看一个古老的宫殿”可知,此时是在宾馆,故选 B。
29. D 考查名词。sail 意为“帆;航行”;walk 意为“散步”;drive 意为“驾车;驱动”;ride 意为“乘坐;乘车”。根据上句可知,他们乘坐了火车,花了四个多小时。故选 D。
30. A 考查形容词。hungry 意为“饥饿的”;curious 意为“好奇的”;cheerful 意为“高兴的,快乐的”;nervous 意为“紧张的”。根据“so we had some rice and vegetables...”可知是饿了,故选 A。
31. B 考查形容词。shocked 意为“震惊的,震撼的”;surprised 意为“感到惊奇的;出人意料的”;bored 意为“无聊的”;tired 意为“疲倦的;厌烦的”。句意:我们惊讶地发现饭菜相当不错。故选 B。
32. C 考查副词。quietly 意为“安静地”;easily 意为“容易地”;quickly 意为“快速地”;gently 意为“温柔地”。结合语境可知是吃得太快了,故选 C。
33. A 考查动词。burn 意为“燃烧”;water 意为“浇水”;cry 意为“哭”;smile 意为“微笑”。根据“my mouth was on fire(我的嘴巴像着火一样)”可知是像在燃烧,故选 A。
34. A 考查感叹句。how 引导的感叹句结构为:“How+形容词+主语+谓语!”故选 A。
35. A 考查固定搭配。laugh at 为固定搭配,意为“嘲笑”。故选 A。

III. 阅读理解

36. C 推理判断题。根据第一段第二句中的关键词 listen 和 program,可推测出 Sally 在电台工作,故选 C。
37. D 细节理解题。根据第一段第三句“I am writing to you because I have some problems with my parents.”可知,丽莎觉得自己与父母之间有问题,所以需要寻求帮助,故选 D。
38. A 细节理解题。根据第二段第四句可知应选 A。
39. B 细节理解题。根据第一段第七句可知应选 B。
40. A 主旨大意题。通读全文可知,全篇讲的是丽莎与她父母之间的问题,并向电台主持人 Sally 寻求帮助,故选 A。

41. D 细节理解题。根据第一段第二句“It's after lunch.”可知应选 D。
42. B 推理判断题。结合上下文,早上 8 点从学校出发,中午 12 点到达营地,开车需要 4 个小时。故选 B。
43. C 细节理解题。根据第二段第三句“I share a room with three boys.”可知应选 C。
44. C 细节理解题。根据第三段倒数第三句和倒数第四句“We have our breakfast, lunch and supper in a very big room. When we are eating, everyone is talking and there's a lot of noise.”可知应选 C。
45. D 细节理解题。根据第三段最后一句“See you in two weeks.”可知应选 D。
46. B 细节理解题。根据第一句“A good way to pass an exam is to work hard every day in a year.”可知应选 B。
47. B 细节理解题。根据第三句“If you want to be good at English, you have to read stories in English and speak English as much as possible.”可知应选 B。
48. B 细节理解题。根据第四句“A few days before the exam you should go to bed early.”可知应选 B。
49. C 细节理解题。根据最后一句“Correct the mistakes if there are any and be sure that you have not missed anything out.”可知应选 C。
50. D 主旨大意题。通读全文可知,全文讲述了考试之前的注意事项,考试时应该认真作答且做完之后要仔细检查,改正错误,防止遗漏。故选 D。
51. A 细节理解题。根据第二段最后一句可知,终身学习对提升自我有帮助。故选 A。
52. B 词义猜测题。根据画线部分后面的句子“Always use a lot of ways to select useful information for questions and give your own judgment. (总是使用很多方法来为问题选择有用的信息,并给出你自己的判断。)”可知,要具有批判性。故选 B。
53. C 细节理解题。文章中带五角星的小标题分别是“Seek knowledge.”和“Think critically.”以及“Solve problems.”故选 C。
54. D 推理判断题。A、B、C 三项都不符合文章终身学习的主旨。只有 D 选项“See problems as challenges. (把问题视为挑战。)”正确。故选 D。
55. D 主旨大意题。通读全文可知,文章的主旨就是围绕终身学习展开的。“Learning is life. (学

习就是生活。)”符合文意。故选 D。

IV. 单词拼写

56. afternoon 57. quiet 58. mistake/mistakes
59. publish 60. bank 61. abroad
62. careful 63. yesterday 64. hardly
65. wear

V. 短文改错

66. 第 1 个 he 改成 his 67. hour 改成 hours
68. eat 改成 ate 69. visit 改成 visiting
70. surprising 改成 surprised
71. much 改成 many 72. are 改成 is
73. good 改成 better 74. but 改成 and
75. the 改成 a

VI. 书面表达

One possible version:

From: zhangning@foxmail.com

To: customerservice@gmail.com

Subject: Complaint of the Product

Dear Sir or Madam,

On Nov. 18th this year, I bought a TV set from your shop. At first, it worked just perfectly, but three days later I could no longer turn it on. There must be something wrong with the TV set, since I always follow the instructions. I returned it to the shop to exchange it for a new one, or have my money back. However, the shop assistant refused. Would you please let me know when your shop will replace it for me, or give my money back? I'll appreciate it if you can reply soon.

Sincerely yours,

Zhang Ning

英语考前冲刺卷(三)

参考答案及解析

I. 单项选择

1. C hit 中的 i 发 /ɪ/, 选项 milk 中的 i 发 /ɪ/, 其余三个选项中的 i 发 /aɪ/. 故选 C。
2. B month 中的 th 发 /θ/, 选项 think 中的 th 发 /θ/, 其余三个选项中的 th 发 /ð/. 故选 B。
3. D whose 中的 wh 发 /h/, 选项 whole 中的 wh 发 /h/, 其余三个选项中的 wh 发 /w/. 故选 D。
4. B blood 中的 oo 发 /ʌ/, 选项 flood 中的 oo 发 /ʌ/, 其余三个选项中的 oo 发 /u:/。故选 B。
5. A visitor 中的 or 发 /ə/, 选项 actor 中的 or 发