北京师范大学网络教育招生入学考试

（高中起点升专、本科）

英语（一）备考试题库

2015年

一、词汇与语法知识

1.Don't drink the milk. It has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bad.

A: gone

B: grown

C: turned

D: become

2.The children could hardly see anyone during their stay on the farm,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their parents.

A: apart from

B: besides

C: beside

D: aside

3.A person's success usually \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ many things, one of which is hard work.

A: gets on

B: bases on

C: depends on

D: believes in

4.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ what he needs to do is to go to the school library and do more reading.

A: At present

B: At a present

C: On presence

D: On a presence

5.I have a lot of work to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A: get

B: deal with

C: have

D: go with

6.In some villages,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is free of charge. The poor men can save a lot of money when they are ill.

A: medical care

B: medicine

C: reading

D: learning

7.When you travel in a plane, you have to fasten you seat \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A: belt

B: line

C: button

D: card

8.He fell off his bicycle and got \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A: broken

B: shaken

C: harmed

D: injured

9.The film is about a Chinese hero who helped soldiers out of danger. I suggest you go to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it.

A: watch

B: look

C: read

D: see

10.He could see that she was trying to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nice to him.

A: presently

B: personally

C: especially

D: specially

11.They went early to the mountain \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the lost dog.

A: in order to search

B: in search of

C: so as to search

D: for search of

12.He had other people to take care of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me.

A: except

B: besides

C: beside

D: in addition

13.The loss of 100 lives in the aircraft crash was a great \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A: damage

B: occasion

C: disaster

D: enjoyment

14.Farmers in the south usually can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ good crops in autumn.

A: get out

B: get up

C: get in

D: get down

15.After finishing his education at college, he was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to work in a company.

A: decided

B: determined

C: planned

D: hoped

16.I wished to meet you, to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for my rudeness on Saturday last week.

A: apologize

B: be ashamed

C: feel pity

D: be sorry

17.People \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and shouted and made her come on again and again.

A: clapped

B: claimed

C: cried

D: tapped

18.Mr. Li asked his teacher, 'May I have your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to go home now?'

A: allow

B: permission

C: right

D: say

19.Sorry,' he explained. 'I did not take your bag on purpose. I just took it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.'

A: by mistake

B: by surprise

C: by accident

D: by sea

20.It is not his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; you should be responsible.

A: mistake

B: duty

C: fault

D: weakness

21.'What's the date?' 'It's \_\_\_\_\_\_.'

A: first July, 1999

B: July the first, 1999

C: 1999 1st of July

D: July the first of 1999

22.'Can I help you? ' 'Yes, do you know \_\_\_\_\_\_?'

A: when comes the bus

B: when will come the bus

C: when does the bus come

D: when the bus comes

23.He met her \_\_\_\_\_\_ the evening \_\_\_\_\_\_ June 30.

A: in, in

B: on, of

C: in, of

D: on, on

24.\_\_\_\_\_\_ different colors is her full-time job.

A: Dyeing cloth

B: Dyeing cloth into

C: Dying cloth

D: Dying cloth into

25.It is necessary that the question \_\_\_\_\_\_ at once.

A: should be settle

B: be settled

C: might be settled

D: would be settled

26.He looked like a dead man, but his heart \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A: beat

B: had beaten

C: would beat

D: was beating

27.Young \_\_\_\_\_\_ he is, he knows how to use a computer.

A: although

B: if

C: as

D: even if

28.It was Fang Fang and her husband who sent the old man to the hospital, \_\_\_\_\_\_?

A: do they

B: didn't they

C: wasn't it

D: was it

29.I have been waiting for \_\_\_\_\_\_ hour and \_\_\_\_\_\_ half.

A: /, /

B: the, a

C: a, the

D: an, a

30.When I reach the airport, it \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A: is propably raining

B: probably rains

C: has probably rained

D: will be probably raining

31.The doctor did everything he could so that he \_\_\_\_\_\_ save the soldier's life.

A: can

B: would

C: must

D: might

32.Of all the story books, I like this one \_\_\_\_\_\_. It's not interesting at all.

A: very much

B: the best

C: very less

D: the least

33.Health experts still \_\_\_\_\_\_ their ideas about the relationships between our food and our health.

A: have tested

B: tested

C: are testing

D: test

34.'Is John coming by train? ' 'He should, but he \_\_\_\_\_\_ not. He likes driving his car.'

A: must

B: can

C: need

D: may

35.\_\_\_\_\_\_ with the size of the whole earth, the highest mountain does not seem high at all.

A: Comparing

B: To compare

C: Compared

D: Having compared

36.He was hit to the floor. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to his feet and went home.

A: struggled

B: fought

C: attacked

D: beat

37.Do you think it is unusual to read books with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ toys on the desk?

A: a great deal of

B: a mouthful of

C: a handful of

D: a many

38.He fell off his bicycle and got \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A: broken

B: shaken

C: harmed

D: injured

39.He has made his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the city. Now he earns enough to afford his son's education.

A: rich

B: goods

C: luck

D: fortune

40.They must try to get the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ number of workers in the street. That is to say, they must get as many workers as possible.

A: small

B: large

C: maximum

D: huge

41.Many modern men and women now \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ morning exercises.

A: make

B: make up

C: do

D: do up

42.The actor likes working on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because he loved to make people laugh.

A: novels

B: comedy

C: stories

D: books

43.Smith said we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ him this morning, but we did not see him.

A: passed by

B: looked at

C: picked up

D: paid off

44.It is necessary for us to learn to write an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ letter if we want to find a good job.

A: looking

B: seeking

C: application

D: search

45.He was not interested in his school work.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, he felt disappointed.

A: Before long

B: Long before

C: Long after

D: After long

46.These songs are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with many young people.

A: average

B: ordinary

C: common

D: popular

47.In the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the temperature can be very high--as high as over forty degrees.

A: desert

B: designer

C: dessert

D: deserve

48.Mr. Li asked his teacher, 'May I have your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to go home now?'

A: allow

B: permission

C: right

D: say

49.He has got into the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of getting up early in the morning.

A: custom

B: habit

C: practice

D: action

50.Your classmate sent you a letter yesterday. Did you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her letter?

A: accept

B: obtain

C: receive

D: have

51.How much do they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for a haircut?' 'I don't know.'

A: get

B: charge

C: earn

D: have

52.The room was small and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ only two chairs and a desk.

A: obtained

B: contained

C: included

D: excluded

53.He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her hand and shook it heartily.

A: got

B: caught

C: searched

D: seize

54.What \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ shall we take to find out the thief?

A: means

B: ways

C: measures

D: tools

55.There is a little piece of broken glass here on the desk. Could you please help me and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it?

A: put away

B: put off

C: get rid of

D: get off

56.People in the west make \_\_\_\_\_\_ a rule to buy Christmas presents for their relatives and friends.

A: that

B: it

C: this

D: as

57.It is necessary that the question \_\_\_\_\_\_ at once.

A: should be settle

B: be settled

C: might be settled

D: would be settled

58.\_\_\_\_\_\_ of my classmates could work out the maths problem because it was too difficult.

A: Each

B: Any

C: No one

D: None

59.Can you tell me how to get to \_\_\_\_\_\_ hospital?

A: the nearest

B: the next

C: the near

D: the nearer

60.Do I have to take this medicine? It \_\_\_\_\_\_ so terrible.

A: tastes

B: is tasting

C: is tasted

D: has tasted

61.'When are you going to see your uncle? ' '\_\_\_\_\_\_ next week.'

A: Some time

B: Sometime

C: Some times

D: Sometimes

62.The city government must take action \_\_\_\_\_\_ the increasing population.

A: to control

B: controlling

C: controls

D: controlled

63.\_\_\_\_\_\_ is standing at the corner of the street.

A: A police

B: The police

C: Police

D: A policeman

64.Someone was speaking there; the voice was familiar \_\_\_\_\_\_ us.

A: by

B: to

C: for

D: with

65.I often visited the British Museum \_\_\_\_\_\_ I was staying in London.

A: until

B: while

C: during

D: throughout

66.'What's \_\_\_\_\_\_ population of your city?' 'Our city has \_\_\_\_\_\_ population of 20 million.'

A: a, a

B: the, the

C: the, a

D: a, the

67.These \_\_\_\_\_\_ want to be \_\_\_\_\_\_ when they grow up.

A: girl-students, woman doctors

B: girl-student, woman doctors

C: girls-students, women doctors

D: girl-students, women doctors

68.The man said that the car \_\_\_\_\_\_ day after day by him for ten years by the end of next year.

A: would be driven

B: would be driving

C: would have been driven

D: would have been driving

69.'What exactly did you see, Tom?' 'Well, I saw \_\_\_\_\_\_.'

A: a bank being robbed with two men

B: robbing a bank two men

C: two men robbing a bank

D: two men who rob a bank

70.Whistling the merry tune, \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A: his bike was being repaired

B: his bike was repaired by Jack

C: Jack was repairing his bike

D: Jack's bike was being repaired

71.The book can be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ into three parts.

A: divided

B: told

C: included

D: interrupted

72.Generally \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, summer is a season when you can easily feel sleepy.

A: saying

B: telling

C: calling

D: speaking

73.I have a lot of work to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A: get

B: deal with

C: have

D: go with

74.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ men needed to see the doctor at once, but it was late at night now.

A: Dozens of

B: Dozen of

C: Lot of

D: Many of

75.The film is about a Chinese hero who helped soldiers out of danger. I suggest you go to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it.

A: watch

B: look

C: read

D: see

76.Almost all the electricity in our city is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by doing so.

A: included

B: enjoyed

C: created

D: made

77.How are you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ along with your neighbors?

A: getting

B: having

C: doing

D: dealing

78.Can you please \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me a favor by turning off that radio?

A: say

B: have

C: do

D: give

79.Sorry,' he explained. 'I did not take your bag on purpose. I just took it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.'

A: by mistake

B: by surprise

C: by accident

D: by sea

80.Many people now \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a lot of time, money and effort to working with the computer.

A: put

B: get

C: spend

D: devote

81.He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his living as a fisherman.

A: got

B: earned

C: won

D: obtained

82.He told me a joke, which made me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ into laughter.

A: break

B: burst

C: bring

D: throw

83.What do you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of doing in the future?

A: plan

B: dream

C: consider

D: feel

84.It was very late for John to see his father at the hospital, and so he went there \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A: in a hurry

B: at present

C: in silence

D: at the end

85.He stood there with no \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of what to do.

A: idea

B: thought

C: opinion

D: belief

86.He has got into the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of getting up early in the morning.

A: custom

B: habit

C: practice

D: action

87.The students in the class have many things \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A: in addition

B: in common

C: at last

D: in the end

88.The boy was asked to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the book to the customer's house before dark.

A: carry

B: get

C: bring

D: deliver

89.The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ clock could not wake him this morning as he was fast asleep.

A: alert

B: alarm

C: astonish

D: surprise

90.What \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ shall we take to find out the thief?

A: means

B: ways

C: measures

D: tools

91.'I'll return your dictionary as soon as possible.' '\_\_\_\_\_\_.'

A: Not hurry

B: No hurry

C: Don't worry

D: Don't hurry

92.This is one of the most interesting questions that \_\_\_\_\_\_ asked.

A: have

B: has

C: have been

D: has been

93.'Good morning, can I help you?' 'I'd like to have this package \_\_\_\_\_\_, madam.'

A: be weighed

B: to be weighed

C: to weigh

D: weighed

94.Let's take a rest, \_\_\_\_\_\_?

A: will we

B: shall we

C: shan't we

D: won't we

95.\_\_\_\_\_\_ different colors is her full-time job.

A: Dyeing cloth

B: Dyeing cloth into

C: Dying cloth

D: Dying cloth into

96.Someone was speaking there; the voice was familiar \_\_\_\_\_\_ us.

A: by

B: to

C: for

D: with

97.You are running a fever. You \_\_\_\_\_\_ to see the doctor.

A: need go

B: must have gone

C: should go

D: can go

98.Mary is fond of watching \_\_\_\_\_\_ TV while her sister is interested in listening to \_\_\_\_\_\_ radio.

A: /, the

B: the, /

C: /, /

D: the, the

99.Can you tell me how to get to \_\_\_\_\_\_ hospital?

A: the nearest

B: the next

C: the near

D: the nearer

100.He's so ill that his mother has to send for \_\_\_\_\_\_ doctor.

A: /

B: some

C: a

D: the

101.Mr Zhang stays at \_\_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_\_ floor at Chang Qing Hotel.

A: Room 203, second

B: 203 Room, the second

C: Room 203, the second

D: the room 203, two

102.On the ground on some hay \_\_\_\_\_\_ a boy of not more than seventeen.

A: lie

B: lying

C: lay

D: laid

103.All those \_\_\_\_\_\_ to go to the football match, please raise your hands.

A: will wish

B: wish

C: wishing

D: wished

104.I finally got the job I dreamed about. Never in my life \_\_\_\_\_\_ so happy.

A: did I feel

B: had I felt

C: I had felt

D: I felt

105.'What exactly did you see, Tom?' 'Well, I saw \_\_\_\_\_\_.'

A: a bank being robbed with two men

B: robbing a bank two men

C: two men robbing a bank

D: two men who rob a bank

106.What group did the boy over there \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

A: belong to

B: take in

C: be in

D: come to

107.Time is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and friendship is more valuable.

A: precious

B: price

C: money

D: golden

108.Do you think it is unusual to read books with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ toys on the desk?

A: a great deal of

B: a mouthful of

C: a handful of

D: a many

109.He said he would give me the book, and he did. So he kept his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A: promise

B: saying

C: statement

D: speech

110.The mother worked so hard as to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the whole family.

A: hand

B: give

C: offer

D: feed

111.It is very hard for the new idea to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the old.

A: take

B: place

C: instead

D: replace

112.Now \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people want to receive a better education.

A: a great deal of

B: a great many

C: many a

D: an amount of

113.How many people are there in your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_? I mean the number of people such as your father, mother, sister, brother, and so on.

A: house

B: family

C: room

D: flat

114.To \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fit, we must take plenty of exercise.

A: stay

B: remain

C: hold

D: keep

115.Kate, the girl I know, is clever \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A: in my thought

B: in my head

C: in my idea

D: in my opinion

116.You can't find them at the hotel now; they have just \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A: checked off

B: checked away

C: checked out

D: checked up

117.Tom's parents feel glad whenever they find that his work at school is above the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A: ordinary

B: common

C: average

D: level

118.In the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the temperature can be very high--as high as over forty degrees.

A: desert

B: designer

C: dessert

D: deserve

119.His father was angry because he had \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to go to school.

A: avoided

B: refused

C: given up

D: hated

120.You haven't been \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ before, have you?

A: abroad

B: aboard

C: broad

D: board

121.He stood there with no \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of what to do.

A: idea

B: thought

C: opinion

D: belief

122.The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are paid to do all the work on the ship.

A: crew

B: students

C: players

D: boys

123.Food here is cheaper than in Britain;\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, on the other hand, is dearer.

A: cloth

B: clothes

C: clothing

D: dress

124.The train is now going at a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rate.

A: rapid

B: quick

C: large

D: huge

125.What \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ shall we take to find out the thief?

A: means

B: ways

C: measures

D: tools

126.\_\_\_\_\_\_ needs further discussion whether we'll build a library or not.

A: We

B: He

C: It

D: The thing

127.Mary is fond of watching \_\_\_\_\_\_ TV while her sister is interested in listening to \_\_\_\_\_\_ radio.

A: /, the

B: the, /

C: /, /

D: the, the

128.It is necessary that the question \_\_\_\_\_\_ at once.

A: should be settle

B: be settled

C: might be settled

D: would be settled

129.Great changes \_\_\_\_\_\_ since I left my hometown.

A: took place

B: have taken place

C: were taken place

D: have been taken place

130.Was it because it rained heavily last Sunday \_\_\_\_\_\_ he didn't go to the party?

A: when

B: why

C: that

D: which

131.Study hard, \_\_\_\_\_\_ you'll make great progress.

A: and

B: or

C: while

D: but

132.One of his friends studies at \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A: the Beijing university

B: Beijing University

C: university Beijing

D: the university Beijing

133.Of all the story books, I like this one \_\_\_\_\_\_. It's not interesting at all.

A: very much

B: the best

C: very less

D: the least

134.This bridge is \_\_\_\_\_\_ in about three months.

A: complete

B: to have completed

C: to be completed

D: completing

135.These \_\_\_\_\_\_ want to be \_\_\_\_\_\_ when they grow up.

A: girl-students, woman doctors

B: girl-student, woman doctors

C: girls-students, women doctors

D: girl-students, women doctors

136.The computer center, \_\_\_\_\_\_ last year, is very popular among the students in this school.

A: open

B: opening

C: having opened

D: opened

137.Would you be \_\_\_\_\_\_ kind as to step this way please?

A: as

B: very

C: so

D: too

138.\_\_\_\_\_\_ he realised it was too late to go home.

A: No sooner it grew dark when

B: Hardly it grew dark than

C: It was not until dark that

D: To get dark

139.\_\_\_\_\_\_ your letter, I would have started off two days ago.

A: If could have received

B: If I received

C: Should I receive

D: Had I received

140.'What exactly did you see, Tom?' 'Well, I saw \_\_\_\_\_\_.'

A: a bank being robbed with two men

B: robbing a bank two men

C: two men robbing a bank

D: two men who rob a bank

二．阅读理解

阅读下列短文，然后根据短文的内容从每小题的四个选项中选出最佳的一项。

1

Instead of hitting the beach, fourteen high school students traded swimming suits for lab coats last summer and turned their attention to scientific experiments.

The High School Research Program offers high school students guidance with researchers in Texas A & M’s College of Agriculture and Life Sciences. Jennifer Funkhouser, academic adviser for the Department of Rangeland Ecology and Management, directs this four-week summer program designed to increase understanding of research and its career potential(潜能）。

Several considerations go into selecting students, including grades, school involvement and interest in science and agriculture. And many students come from poorer school districts, Funkhouser says. “This is their chance to learn techniques and do experiments they never would have a chance to do in high school.

Warner Ervin of Houston is interested in animal science and learned how to tell male from female mosquitoes (蚊子）.His adviser, Craig Coates, studies the genes of mosquitoes that allow them to fight against malaria and yellow fever. Coates thought this experience would be fun and helpful to the high school students.

The agricultural research at A&M differs from stereotypes. It’s “molecular(分子)science on the cutting edge,” Funkhouser says. The program broadened students’ knowledge. Victor Garcia of Rio Grande City hopes to become a biology teacher and says he learned a lot about chemistry from the program.

At the end of the program, the students presented papers on their research. They’re also paid $600 for their work-another way this program differs from others, which often charge a fee.

Fourteen students got paid to learn that science is fun, that agriculture is a lot more than milking and plowing and that research can open many doors.

1. The research program is chiefly designed for .

A: high school advisers from Houston

B: college students majoring in agriculture

C: high school students from different places

D: researchers at the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences

2. It can be inferred from the text that the students in poorer areas .

A: had little chance to go to college

B: could often take part in the program

C: found the program useful to their future

D: showed much interest in their high school experiments

3.When the program was over, the students .

A: entered that college

B: wrote research reports

C: paid for their research

D: found a way to make money

4.The underlined expression “on the cutting edge” in paragraph 5 means “on the

most position”.

A: important

B: favorable

C: astonishing

D: advanced

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

A: A Program for Agricultural Science Students

B: A Program for Animal Science Students

C: A Program for Medical Science Lovers

D: A Program for Future Science Lovers

2

The Three Gorges Dam is not only the largest dam but also the largest engineering project（工程项目）on the earth. It aims to control the floods brought by the Yangtze River, and to produce power of 181, 200 megawatts（兆瓦）for Eastern and Central China． It will form a huge, deep water lake, and make it possible for 10, 000-ton ocean-going ships to go straight from Shanghai to Chongqing, making it one of the world’s largest inland ports.

The dam will be about 6, 860 feet wide and 611 feet high, at a place called Sandouping near Yichang when it is finished in 2009.

It is clear that such a great project will do much good. However, some scientists don’t agree. They say that it will affect the ecological（生态的）environment of the Yangtze River, the river bed will become worse because of the sand from upstream（上游）, and also there may be earthquakes in the Three Gorges area when the dam begins to hold water．

1．Where does the dam lie？

A: Near Chongqing.

B: In Yichang

C: Near Chengdu

D: In Sandouping．

2．Scientists don’t fear that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when the dam is built．

A: the ecological balance will be destroyed

B: the river bed will become sand bed

C: there will be earthquakes

D: the Yangtze River may be too crowded

3．Which is not true according to the passage？

A: Chongqing will become one of the largest inland ports．

B: China will be able to depend on the Yangtze River for electricity．

C: The dam will bring serious pollution．

D: The dam will tame（驯服）the Yangtze River．

4．Which of the following isn’t mentioned in this passage？

A: Some low places will become a lake in the dam area．

B: The river in the dam area will become wider．

C: Giant ocean-going ships cannot reach Chongqing until now．

D: Some species may disappear there．

5. The main purpose of the project is to \_\_\_\_.

A: generate power

B: make a large lake

C: protect environment

D: make large ships sail

3

If you are in a town in a western country, you'll often see people walking with their dogs. It is still true that a dog is the most useful animal in the world. But the reason why one keeps a dog has changed. Once upon a time, a man met a dog and wanted it to help him in the fight against other animals and he found that the dog listened to him and did what he told him to. Later people used dogs for the hunting other animals, and the dogs didn't eat what they got until their master agreed. So dogs were used for driving sheep and guarding chicks. But now the people in the towns and cities do not need dogs to fight other animals. Of course they keep them to frighten thieves, but the most important reason is that people feel lonely in the city. For a child, a dog is his best friend when he has no friends to play with. For a young wife, a dog is her child when she doesn’t have her own. For old people, a dog is also a child when their real children have grown up and left. Now people do not have to use a dog, but they keep it as a friend, just like a member of the family.

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_are more useful than a dog in the world.

A: No other animals

B: Some animals

C: Many animals

D: A few animals

2. In the past people kept dogs because dogs \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A: could fight against other animals

B: met the people

C: did not eat other animals

D: helped and listened to people

3. Now people keep dogs in the cities because dogs\_\_\_\_\_.

A: fight other animals

B: are lonely

C: are like their friends

D: are afraid of the thieves

4.A dog can be \_\_\_\_\_.

A: a child's friend only

B: a young woman's son

C: old people's real child

D: everybody's friend

5. So a dog will \_\_ in a family.

A: always be used

B: not be useful

C: still fight

D: always be a good friend

4

All over the world people enjoy sports． Sports help to keep people healthy, happy and help them to live longer．

Sports change with the season. People play different games in winter and summer.

Games and sports often grow out of people’s work and everyday activities． The Arabs use horses or camels in much of their everyday life; they use them in their sports, too．

Some sports are so interesting that people everywhere go in for them． Football, for example, has spread around the world． Swimming is popular in all countries near the sea or in those with many rivers．

Some sports or games go back to thousands of years, like running or jumping． Chinese boxing, for example, has a very long history． But basketball and volleyball are rather new． Neither one is a hundred years old yet． People are inventing new sports or games all the time．

People from different countries may not be able to understand each other, but after a game they often become good friends. Sports help to train a person’s character(性格)． One learns to fight hard but fight fair, to win without pride and to lose with grace(体面).

1．According to this passage we know that \_\_\_\_\_．

A: people began to play about one hundred years ago

B: about 100 years ago people ran or jumped when they played

C: basketball has a longer history than volleyball

D: not all the games have a long history

2．The writer didn’t tell us in this passage that \_\_\_\_\_．

A: basketball was invented in America

B: sports change with the season

C: games and sports often grow out of people’s work and everyday activities

D: football is played all over the world

3．People all over the world enjoy sports because \_\_\_\_\_．

A: sports are interesting

B: sports help to keep people healthy , happy and to live longer

C: sports help to train one’s character

D: all of the above

4．From this passage we can see that\_\_\_\_\_．

A: sports and games are unimportant things that people do

B: sports and games should be treated only as amusement

C: sports and games are only useful to the old

D: none of the above is true

5. Games are a part of\_\_\_\_\_.

A: amusement

B: culture

C: entertainment

D: history

**5**

Paracutin was born in Mexico in February, 1943. At the end of one week Paracutin was 500 feet high, and now it is over 9000 feet high. Today Paracutin is asleep. What is Paracutin? It was the first volcano(火山) in the world which was seen from its birth right up to the present day. On February 20, 1943, a peasant and his wife set out to work in their own corn fields from the Mexican village of Paracutin. They were surprised to find the earth warm under their feet. Suddenly they heard noises deep in the earth and a small hole appeared in their field, and then they saw stones were thrown high in the air. They saw the birth of a volcano.

Large quantities of stone and lava (岩浆) broke out and a little hill began to form. By evening this hill was 100 feet high and hot ashes (灰烬) were falling on the village. At night the strong light of lava lit up the countryside and the villagers had to leave their houses. When the village was destroyed, its name was given to the volcano. The news soon reached Mexico City and many people came to watch the scene. The volcano grew and grew for ten years and hundreds of square miles of forest were destroyed. Then Paracusin went to sleep.

1. Paracutin was once the name of

A: a peasant

B: a village

C: an old mountain

D: a Mexican

2. In the passage the writer is trying to

A: tell us a natural disaster

B: explain a scientific theory.

C: make us believe something

D: tell us a interesting story

3. What was destroyed in the growing up of the volcano?

A: The villagers living close by

B: The Mexican peasant and his wife.

C: The forests around Paracutin

D: The stone hill,

4. What does the phrase" lit up" mean in the passage?

A: made something bright

B: made something burnt.

C: made something destroyed

D: made something hurt

5. Paracutin is asleep in the sense that\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A: it is living

B: it is still growing

C: it is active

D: it is inactive

**6**

Most animals have little connection with animals of a different kind, unless they hunt them for food. Sometimes, however, two kinds of animals come together in a partnership which does good to both of them. You may have noticed some birds sitting on the backs of sheep. This is not because they want a ride, but because they find easy food in the parasites (寄生虫)on sheep. The sheep allow the birds to do so because they remove the cause of discomfort. So although they can manage without each other, they do better together.

　Sometimes an animal has a plant partner. The relationship develops until the two partners cannot manage without each other. This is so in the corals(珊瑚)of the sea. In their skins they have tiny plants which act as "dustman", taking some of the waste products from the corals and giving in return oxygen which the animal needs to breathe. If the plants are killed, or are even prevented from light so that they cannot live normally, the corals will die.

1. Some birds like to sit on a sheep because　　.

A: they can eat its parasites

B: they depend on the sheep for existence

C: they enjoy traveling with the sheep

D: they find the position most comfortable

2. The underlined word "they" in the last sentence of the first paragraph refers

　　to 　　.

A: birds and parasites

B: birds and sheep

C: parasites and sheep

D: sheep, birds and parasites

3. It can be learnt from the text that the coral depends on the plant for　　.

A: comfort

B: light

C: food

D: oxygen

4. What does the second paragraph mainly discuss?

A: Some animals and plants depend on each other for existence.

B: Some animals and plants develop their relationship easily.

C: Some plants depend on each other for food.

D: Some animals live better together.

5. “They can manage without each other”. The sentence means:

A: They can live without each other.

B: They can eat without each other.

C: They can sleep without each other.

D: They can go without each other.

**7**

America is growing older. Fifty years ago, only 4 out of every 100 people in the United States were 65 or older. Today, 10 out of every 100 Americans are over 65. The aging of the population will affect American society in many ways - education, medicine, and business. Quietly, the graying of America has made us a very different society- one in which people have a quite different idea of what kind of behavior is suitable at various ages. A person's age no longer tells you anything about his/her social position, marriage or health. There's no longer a particular year in which one goes to school or goes to work or gets married or starts a family. The social clock that kept us on time and told us when to go to school, get a job, or stop working isn't as strong as it used to be. It doesn't surprise us to hear of a 29-year-old university president or a 35-year-old grandmother, or a 70-year-old man who has become a father for the first time. Public ideas are changing. Many people say, 'I am much younger than my mother - or my father - was at my age.' No one says ‘Act your age’ anymore. We've stopped looking with surprise at older people who act in youthful ways.

1. It can be learnt from the text that the aging of the population in America.

A: has made people feel younger

B: has changed people's social position

C: has changed people's understanding of age

D: has slowed down the country's social development

2. The underlined word ‘one’ refers to .

A: a society

B: America

C: a place

D: population

3. ‘Act your age’ means people should .

A: be active when they are old

B: do the right thing at the right age

C: show respect for their parents young or old

D: take more physical exercise suitable to their age

4. If a 25-year-old man becomes general manager of a big firm, the writer of the text

would most probably consider it.

A: normal

B: wonderful

C: unbelievable

D: unreasonable

5. According to the passage, what is the social clock?

A: A clock for every member of a society.

B: A social standard for doing something at a given age.

C: A clock for measuring age.

D: A clock used for keeping time.

**8**

Advertising gives useful information about which products to buy. But modern advertising does more than gives news about products and services. Today's advertisements, or ads, try to get consumers to buy certain brands（品牌）.

Writers of advertising are so skillful that they can sometimes persuade a consumer to wear a certain kind of clothing, eat a special kind of cereal（麦片）, or see a movie. Consumers might never even want a product if they did not see or hear advertisement for it.

For example, you probably do not need the newest cereal in the supermarket. There are probably many cereal brands on your kitchen shelves. You may not have space on your shelf for another. But if you see ads about a new cereal that is your extratasty and has a free prize in the box, you may want it.

Advertising must get attention. To be effective, it must be exciting, entertaining, or provide pleasure. The secret of writing good advertising copy is to offer a good idea as well as a product. The idea is what the ad is really selling.

One example is an ad that says eating a certain cereal will make a person do well in sports. That cereal brand may sell better if consumers think it offers strength and energy.

1. Nowadays, ads persuade people buy\_\_\_\_\_.

A: everything we need

B: not the products but the brands

C: the new products

D: nothing useful

2. What is discussed in this passage ?

A: The content of modern advertising.

B: The skills of modern advertising.

C: The results of modern advertising.

D: The writing of modern advertising.

3. According to the passage, a good advertisement should .

A: be both persuasive and effective

B: give people useful information

C: show people a product

D: show people a new idea of a product

4. From the passage, we can infer that .

A: modern advertising has less effect on customers

B: once customers see ads about a new cereal, they are sure to buy it

C: cereal can make people strong

D: cereal is a kind of food which is popular among people

5. What can we know from the passage ?

A: Customers can easily be persuaded by advertisements.

B: Customers should be persuaded by advertisements.

C: It's impossible for customers to buy a product without advertisement.

D: Customers buy products according to their demands rather than the advertisements.

9

When having a meal, a European usually holds the knife in the right hand, and the fork in the left. He uses the knife and fork with his both hands. He keeps his knife and fork in his hands until he finishes eating.

But an American, on the opposite, may use just one hand whenever possible and keep the other hand on his lap. He uses the fork in his right hand to pickup fried potatoes. When he has to cut his meat, he changes his fork to the left hand and cuts it. Then he puts down the knife and changes his fork to his right hand to pick up the sliced meat.

Then, perhaps, he will suddenly think of his coffee or orange. So he has to put down his fork in order to drink his coffee or orange. Now you can see, an American is busy all the time at the dinner table. By the way, Europeans usually have their coffee after meals, but many Americans prefer to have coffee during the meal.

If you are present at a formal dinner, you might be confused to find so many forks, knives and spoons put before you. You might be at a loss to know what to do with them. Don't worry. The rule is simple. You just use them in the order in which they lie, beginning from outside towards the plate.

The small fork on the outside on the left is for salad. The spoon on the outside on the right is for soup. There is another little knife, called a butter spreader, on a bread-and-butter plate on the left. As the bread is passed, each guest helps himself and puts his pieces on the small plate.

Next to the soup there will probably be the blunt knife for fish, which is smaller and blunter than other knives.

1. When do Europeans usually drink their coffee?

A: Before meals.

B: After meals.

C: While they are having their meals.

D: They never drink coffee when they eat.

2. The right way to use the forks, knives and spoons is to use \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A: whichever you like when necessary

B: them from the outside to the inside

C: them from the inside to the outside

D: them from the middle to both sides

3. The butter spreader is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A: a fork

B: a spoon

C: a knife

D: a plate

4. The spoon on the outside on the right is for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A: soup

B: salad

C: butter

D: chicken

5. The best title for this passage is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A: Eating Habit in America.

B: Eating Habit in Europe

C: How to use Forks, Knives and Spoons

D: Dinning Customs of the West

10

One silly question I simply can’t understand is “How do you feel?” Usually the question I asked of a man’s action-a man on the go, walking along the street or busily working at his desk. So what do you expect him to say? He’ll probably say, “Fine, I’m all right, ” but you’ve put a bug in his ear-maybe now he’s not sure. If you are a good friend, you may have seen something in his face, or his walk, that he overlooked(忽略) that morning. It starts him worrying a little. First thing you know, he looks in a mirror to see if everything is all right, while you go merrily on your way asking someone else. “How do you feel?”

　Every question has its time and place. It’s perfectly acceptable, for example, to ask “How do you feel?” if you’re visiting a close friend in hospital. But if the fellow is walking on both legs, hurrying take a train, or sitting at his desk working, it’s no time to ask him that silly question.

　When George Bernard Shaw, the famous writer of plays, was in his eighties, someone asked him, “How do you feel?” Shaw put him in his place. “When you reach my age,” he said, “either you feel all right or you’re dead. ”

1. According to the writer, greetings such as “How do you feel？”\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A: show one’s consideration for others

B: are a good way to make friends

C: are proper to ask a man in action

D: generally make one feel uneasy

2. The question “How do you feel？” seems to be correct and suitable when asked of \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A: a man working at his desk

B: a man working at his desk

C: a stranger who looks worried

D: a friend who is ill

3. The writer seems to feel that a busy man should\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A: be praised for his efforts

B: never be asked any question

C: not be bothered (烦扰)

D: be discouraged from working so hard

4. George Bernard’s reply in the passages shows his\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A: cheerfulness

B: cleverness

C: kindness

D: politeness

5. “You’ve put a bug in his ear” means that you’ve\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A: made him laugh

B: shown concern for him

C: made fun of him

D: given him some kind of warning

11

The light is swaying. The building is shaking. A woman with a baby in her arms is trying to open the door, but fails. Finding no way, she rushes into her bedroom and there they survive the earthquake.

In a factory building, as the workshop floor swings under the terrible shaking, workers run for safety. Some hide under the machines and survive, but others who try to run outside are killed by the falling ceilings.

These scenes, played by actors and actresses, are from a film of science education Making a split second decision shown in 1998 on China Central TV to mark the 22nd anniversary of the Tangshan Earthquake on July 28.

By studying actual cases in the earthquake areas and scientific experiments, experts found that building remain untouched for the first 12 seconds of an earthquake.

In this short time, one has the best chance of surviving an earthquake by staying near the inside walls, in bedrooms and under beds, experts concluded in the film.

"Earthquake seems to catch the lives of those who run, "said many survivors in the earthquake areas, describing how their friends were killed on the doorways or along the stair steps as they tried to get out of the building.

Their advice was proved in the film, "Take a hiding-place where you are rather than run, unless you are sure you can reach a safe open place in ten seconds."

1. The word "survive" appears in the passage several times in different forms. It

probably means \_\_\_\_\_

A: remain alive after

B: be frightened by

C: fight against

D: try to get out of

2.What causes the death of the workers who tried to run outside the building?

A: The factory building is shaking terribly.

B: They run too slowly to find a safe place.

C: They hide themselves on the doorways or along the stair steps.

D: The time doesn't permit them to run outside.

3. Which is the best way to take in an earthquake?

A: You must run down the steps as fast as you can.

B: You'd better not move and lie on the floor at once.

C: You should find a place and hide in it within 10 seconds where something is

strong enough to hold against the ceilings.

D: You have to cry for help.

4. What does the writer mainly talk about in the passage?

A: China Central TV Station made a wonderful film.

B: In an earthquake many people died miserly.

C: The experts did some important experiment.

D: To run or not to run in an earthquake, which is the right way.

5. When did the Tangshan Earthquake take place?

A: July 28,1991.

B: July 28,1970.

C: July 28,1976.

D: July 28,1981.

12

The number of speakers of English in Shakespeare's time is estimated(估计) to have been about five million. Today it is estimated that some 260 million people speak it as a native language, mainly in the United States, Canada, Great Britain, Ireland, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand. In addition to the standard varieties of English found in these areas, there are a great many regional and social varieties of the language as well as various levels of usage that are employed both in its spoken and written forms.

In fact, it is impossible to estimate the number of people in the world who have acquired an adequate(足够) working knowledge of English in addition to their own language. The purpose for English learning and the situations in which such learning takes place are so varied that it is difficult to explain and still more difficult to judge what forms an adequate working knowledge for each situation.

The main reason for the widespread demand for English is its present day importance as a world language. Besides serving the indefinite needs of its native speakers, English is a language in which some of important works in science, technology, and other fields are being produced, and not always by native speakers. It is widely used for such purposes as meteorological and airport communications, international conferences, and the spread of information over the radio and television networks of many nations. It is a language of wider communication for a number of developing countries, especially former British colonies.

1. What would be the best title for this passage?

A: The Difficulties of Learning English

B: International Communications

C: The Standard Varieties of English

D: English as a World Language

2. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

A: Some 260 million people in the world have an adequate working knowledge of English.

B: There are some 260 million native speakers of English in the world.

C: It is almost impossible to estimate the number of people with an adequate working knowledge of English.

D: People learn English for a variety of reasons.

3. According to the passage, what is the main reason for the widespread use of English?

A: It was popular during Shakespeare's time.

B: It is used in former British colonies.

C: It serves the needs of its native speakers.

D: It is a world language that is used for international communication.

4. What forms an adequate working knowledge of English?

A: The ability to read a newspaper.

B: It is difficult to judge because it differs for each situation.

C: Being a multilingual.

D: Being a native speaker.

5. What does the word meteorological mean?

A: of weather

B: of distance

C: of time

D: warms

13

Safe driving starts before you turn the engine. You can get ready to drive always by:

1). Seating yourself right behind the wheel（方向盘）rather than to the side where it is difficult to reach all the controls.

2). Fastening yourself up not only for safety, but to prevent being thrown from the wheel during sudden turns.

3). Turning your mirrors so you can see most of the fields.

4). Placing your hands on the wheel in the nine and three o’clock position for quick turning.

Now you are ready for safe driving. On the way there are six things you can do to have a safe journey:

1). Look ahead attentively. At the first sign of fog, slow down, turn on lights and make sure you know where you are.

2). Check behind. Look at the side-and view mirrors at least every seven seconds.

3). Keep proper distance from other vehicles ahead to prevent the danger of their sudden stop.

4). Pay special attention to on-coming vehicles. The best way to meet the on-coming vehicles is to slow down and move as fast as possible to the right.

5). Take care at crossing. Slow down and look left, then right, then left again before passing through. Keep watching until you are safely past the point of danger.

Practice patience and be polite. A driver who has patience and is polite will have time to act properly if there should be a problem to develop.

1．Before getting your car going, you should put your hands .

A: on the upper and lower parts of the wheel

B: on the left side and right side of the wheel separately

C: on the central part of the wheel near the clock

D: on the lower part of the wheel

2．Which of the following statements is NOT true?

A: During the journey the driver must take a right position

B: While passing a crossroad, the driver should keep looking to the left and then to the right.

C: While driving, the driver should put the mirror at a right angle so as to see well

D: Hurrying is perhaps one of the worst enemies to a driver.

3．While the driver is driving, .

A: he should closely follow other vehicles ahead

B: his car should keep away from the vehicles ahead as far as possible

C: there shouldn’t be too many vehicles in front of his car

D: his car shouldn’t be too close to the vehicles ahead

4．What is the most basic thing a good driver should have?

A: A perfect skill of driving.

B: A very good eyesight.

C: Politeness and patience.

D: Good memory of the driving rules

5. In which book do we probably read the instructions?

A: The driver’s manual

B: The driver’s map

C: The policeman’s guide

D: The policeman’s story

14

Fire fighting is serious matter. Knowing what to do during a fire can save people’s lives. It is important to know the ways you can use and show them to everyone else in the family, such as stairways and emergency exits, but not elevators.

From the lower floors of buildings, escape through windows is possible. Learn the best way to get out from a window with the least chance of serious injury.

The second floor window is usually not very high from the ground. An average person, hanging by the fingertips will have a drop of about 6 feet to the ground. It is about the height of an average man. Of course, it is safer to jump a short way down than to stay in a burning building.

Windows are also useful when you are waiting for help. Be sure to keep the door closed before opening the window. Otherwise, smoke and fire may be drawn into the room. Keep your head low at the window to be sure you get fresh air rather than smoke that may have leaked into the room.

On the second or third floor, the best windows for escape are those which open onto a roof. From the roof a person can drop to the ground more safely. Dropping onto cement might end in injury. Bushes and trees can help you to have a soft landing.

1. Which of the following should not be used when trying to escape from a fire?

A: Windows.

B: Elevators.

C: Fire exits.

D: Stairways.

2. How far from the ground is the second floor window?

A: About 12 feet.

B: About 6 feet.

C: About the height of an average man.

D: Nearly 10 feet.

3. According to the passage, windows are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of escaping a fire.

A: the only way.

B: the best way.

C: safer than any other ways.

D: one of the possible ways.

4. The writer suggests that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A: breathing in smoke might be harmful

B: smoke will enter the room through an open window

C: fresh air can’t reach the second floor window

D: to keep you head low will help you to escape a fire

5. If you are on the second or third floor when a fire breaks out, you’d better \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A: drop directly onto the ground

B: firstly drop onto a roof then onto the cement

C: drop from a roof window then onto bushes or trees

D: drop onto the cement rather than bushes and grass

15

I had just gone to bed after a very hard day when the phone rang. It was an 　eccentric(怪僻的)farmer. I had never met him before although I had often heard people talk about him. He sounded quite nervous and he had been talking for a minute or so before I understood anything. Even then all I could make out was that someone called Milly had had a very bad accident. I hadn't the slightest idea who she was but I obviously had to go .

　It had been snowing heavily that day and I didn't know the way. I had been driving for at least an hour when I finally found his place. He was standing there, waiting for me. It seemed Milly had died. "She meant more to me than anyone…even my own wife!" he said. I could see that he had been crying. I thought something terrible had taken place, a possible scandal(丑闻). I was even more shocked when he told me he had put her in the barn(厩)."I wouldn't leave her out in the cold!" he said.

　Milly had clearly been a secret lover of his. I was about to tell him he could not expect me to cover anything up when he opened the barn door .He lifted his candle and I saw a dark figure on the ground." She was such a good cow! I wouldn't let anyone but a doctor touch her!" he said, and burst into tears again.

1.The underlined phrase make out in the first paragraph means .

A: expect

B: understand

C: see clearly

D: hear clearly

2.Before he arrived at the farmer's house, the writer expected to see Milly lying.

A: on the ground of a barn

B: on the floor of a room.

C: in bed in a room

D: in bed in a barn

3.What do we know about Milly from he story?

A: She had met with an accident.

B: She had caused a scandal

C: She was seriously ill.

D: She was hidden somewhere

4.The farmer wished that the writer might .

A: look into the matter

B: bring Milly back to life

C: free him from a scandal

D: keep the whole thing a secret

5.The person who told the story is probably a .

A: farmer

B: policeman

C: country doctor

D: newspaper reporter

16

There are different ways in which people try to deal with the problem of energy. One way is the greater production of common energy sources, such as coal, oil and gas. The trouble with these sources, however, is that they are not renewable.

　Another way is energy conservation(节能), which means using energy more efficiently(有效地). In some very cold countries people build special houses to save energy. They place materials between the inside and the outside of the walls of the house to keep the cold out and the warmth in. The house is heated by the lights, the body heat of the people and the other equipment in it.

　 Finally, renewable energy sources are used even though they are often expensive to develop. One form of these is geothermal energy. In certain parts of the world the temperature of the earth increases thirty degrees centigrade with each kilometer down. At six kilometers, therefore, it rises to nearly two hundred degrees. To get the heat, water is pumped(压;抽)down into the rocks and back up to the surface. Heat from the earth is already used in certain countries.

1.How many ways of dealing with the energy problem are discussed in the text?

A: Two

B: Three

C: Four

D: Five.

2.From the text we learn that coal .

A: is quite easy to produce

B: is not used most efficiently

C: is the most common source of energy

D: could be renewed only by new technology

3.The writer tells about the "special houses" because they

A: show the excellent skills of the builders

B: serve as an example of energy conservation

C: are heated by different sources of energy

D: are warmer than other types of houses

4.The underlined words geothermal energy in the third paragraph mean .

A: renewable source

B: underground source

C: heat inside the earth

D: temperature of the earth

5.At a place where the surface temperature is 15℃, how deep do you have to dig so

　as to get a temperature of 75℃?

A: One km.

B: Two km.

C: Three km.

D: Four km

三、完形填空

（一）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项。

A doctor was new in a town in Scotland, and took over another doctor’s patients. He ( 1 ) all the medical records of the doctor’s patients and went to ( 2 ) them. One of the patients was a seventy-four-year-old woman, who had been bedridden for forty years! After he ( 3 ) her, he was very surprised. The woman wasn’t sick at all. The woman ( 4 ) with a slight fever when she was thirty-four years old. Her doctor said she had caught a cold and ( 5 ) her to go to bed and stay there until he saw her again. The woman ( 6 ) in a few days’ time, but stayed in bed. She ( 7 ) the doctor, who was never to return at all. Several weeks passed. The woman ( 8 ) that she enjoyed life in bed. People ( 9 ) every sort of service for her. She refused to get up again. ( 10 ) her mother took care of her. After her mother passed away, her brother-in-law ( 11 ) and nursed her. Altogether the woman ( 12 ) forty years lying in bed. The new doctor had never ( 13 ) a patient like this. He had no other choice but to ( 14 ) his teacher in a medical college in London, who was a specialist. The specialist felt it ( 15 ) strange when he heard the case. He drove to the town and examined the woman. He ( 16 ) the case to the British Medical Journal. “By the time I examined the patient, it was ( 17 ) for her to stand on her own feet. She had not ( 18 ) from her bed for forty years.” The specialist worked with the new doctor for several months. Finally she ( 19 ) to get up. The patient lived for three happy, active years ( 20 ) she died at the age of seventy-seven in 1987.

1.A: looked at B: looked through C: went over D: read aloud

2.A: see B: visit C: watch D: call on

3. A: checked B: looked at C: examined D: operated

4. A: fell ill B: caught C: got D: fell down

5. A: suggested B: reminded C: ordered D: insisted

6. A: died B: fell C: got worse D: recovered

7. A: waited for B: asked for C: called in D: sent for

8.A: found out B: pointed out C: got to know D: recognized

9. A: made B: performed C: offered D: applied

10. A: First B: First of all C: At first D: Firstly

11. A: arrived B: moved in C: got home D: dropped in

12. A: took B: cost C: spent D: wasted

13. A: cured B: treated C: met D: heard

14. A: call in B: send for C: refer to D: seek

15. A: rather B: fairly C: so D: much

16. A: described B: directed C: requested D: reported

17. A: possible B: impossible C: necessary D: dangerous

18. A: left B: jumped C: moved D: stood

19. A: failed B: succeeded C: agreed D: asked

20. A: after B: when C: since D: before

（二）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项。

Mr. and Mrs. Brown were going abroad for their holiday. They ( 1 ) a dog called Blackie which they were very fond of, but they could not take him ( 2 ) with them, so they looked for a good place to ( 3 ) him in ( 4 ) they were away. At last they found a place which looked after dogs very well while their ( 5 ) were away. They took Blackie there just before they ( 6 ) for their holiday, and ( 7 ) said good-bye to him. At the ( 8 ) of their holiday, they got back to England very ( 9 ) at night, and they ( 10 ) that the place ( 11 ) Blackie was staying might be closed at that hour. They ( 12 ) to wait until the next ( 13 ) before going to get him back. So the next morning Mr. Brown got into his ( 14 ) and drove off happily to collect Blackie. When he reached home with the dog, he said to his wife, “Do you know dear, I don’t think Blackie can have ( 15 ) his stay at that place very much. He barked all the ( 16 ) home in the car as if he wanted to tell me something.” Mrs. Brown looked at the dog ( 17 ) and then answered, “You are ( 18 ) right, dear. He was ( 19 ) trying to tell you something. But he wasn’t trying to tell you that he hadn’t enjoyed his stay at that place. He was only ( 20 ) that you were bringing the wrong dog home. This isn’t Blackie.”

1.A: bought B: had C: borrowed D: stole

2. A: home B: abroad C: back D: upstairs

3. A: hide B: leave C: feed D: train

4. A: since B: because C: while D: as

5. A: owners B: friends C: trainers D: enemies

6. A: left B: came C: spent D: waited

7. A: happily B: gladly C: slowly D: sadly

8. A: middle B: beginning C: night D: end

9. A: late B: early C: quietly D: fast

10. A: thought B: found C: wondered D: felt

11. A: which B: where C: that D: as

12.A: liked B: refused C: decided D: managed

13. A: day B: afternoon C: evening D: morning

14. A: plane B: bus C: bike D: car

15.A: enjoyed B: admired C: respected D: hated

16.A: day B: way C: time D: road

17. A: carelessly B: politely C: carefully D: rudely

18. A: too B: very C: quite D: not

19. A: certainly B: always C: still D: even

20. A: thinking B: complaining C: guessing D: suggesting

（三）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项。

Last year I went to Nepal for three months to work in a hospital. I thought it was important to see as ( 1 ) of a country as one could, but it was ( 2 ) to travel around Nepal. The ( 3 ) let me have a few days’ holiday, so I ( 4 ) to go into the jungle and asked a Nepalese guide, Kamal Rai, to go with me. We started ( 5 ) for the trip at six in the morning, and ( 6 ) the camp with two elephants ( 7 ) our equipment. It was hot, but Kamal ( 8 ) me wear shoes and trousers to ( 9 ) me from snakes. In the jungle there was a lot of wildlife, but we were ( 10 ) to find big cats, especially tigers. We climbed ( 11 ) the elephants’ back to get a better ( 12 ). Then in the ( 13 ) we saw a tiger, and Kamal told me to be very ( 14 ). We crept nearer and found a dead deer, still bleeding. This was the tiger’s lunch! Suddenly I started to feel very ( 15 ). We heard the tiger second before we saw ( 16 ). It jumped out like a flash lightening. I looked ( 17 ) its eyes and face, and saw right down the animal’s throat. It grabbed Kamal’s leg between its teeth, but I ( 18 ) to pull Kamal away. One of our elephants ran ( 19 ) the tiger and made it go back into the grass so we ( 20 ) escaped to let the tiger eat its lunch.

1 A: many B: much C: often D: early

2 A: a pleasure B: easy C: difficult D: interesting

3A: hospital B: doctors C: country D: nurses

4 A: had B: hurried C: wished D: decided

5 A: to leave B: preparing C: to wake D: plannig

6 A: lef B: set up C: fit on D: build

7 A: bringing B: carrying C: holding D: fetching

8 A: made B: suggested C: warned D: told

9 A: defend B: protect C: guard D: support

10 A: needed B: be able C: trying D: ought

11.A: on B: up C: upon D: onto

12.A: picture B: sight C: forest D: understaning

13.A: mountain B: distance C: forests D: front

14. A: silence B: far C: brave D: quiet

15.A: worry B: frightened C: careful D: pitiful

16. A: the deer B: our elephant C: Kamal D: it

17. A: over B: into C: for D: after

18.A: failed B: managed C: happened D: tried

19. A: across B: through C: at D: after

20. A: quickly B: slowly C: fast D: immediately

（三）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项。

This was the morning, when Jeremy, 14 years old, was to begin his duck shooting. He had ( 1 ) the whole idea ever since his father had bought him ( 2 ) and had promised him a ( 3 ) to this island. But he loved his father and wanted to ( 4 ) him. They came to the beach. To ( 5 ) the sense of fear, he took a ( 6 ) of his father, then he put the camera aside and picked up the gun. His father said happily, “I’ve been ( 7 ) a long time for this day. I’ll let you ( 8 ).” He leaned forward, eyes narrowed. “There is a small fight now. Keep your head down; I’ll give you the ( 9 ).” Jeremy’s heart was beating ( 10 ). “No, don’t let them come, please!” But they came, closer, closer… “Now, take them!” cried his father. Jeremy felt his body ( 11 ). He stood up, leaned into the gun the ( 12 ) his father taught him. In the same distance, the ducks saw the gunners and flared wildly. For a second he hung there balanced ( 13 ) life and death. There was no sound. Jeremy stood ( 14 ), seizing the gun. “What happened? ( 15 ) didn’t you shoot?” his father said in a controlled voice. The boy didn’t answer. His lips were trembling. “Because they were so ( 16 ),” he said and burst into tears. He sat down, face buried in his hands and wept. All ( 17 ) of pleasing his father was gone. He had his chance and he had ( 18 ). For a moment his father was ( 19 ). And then he said, “Let’s try again.” Jeremy didn’t ( 20 ), “It’s no use, I can’t.”

“Hurry, you’ll miss them. Here!” Golden metal touched Jeremy. He looked up, unbelieving. His father was handing the camera to him, and said softly, “Quick!” Jeremy stood up and pressed his shutter release button in a flash. “I got them!” His face was bright.

1.A: hated B: loved C: hoped D: known

2.A: a toy B: a camera C: a bike D: a gun

3.A: game B: prize C: trip D: holiday

4.A: join B: praise C: help D: please

5.A: learn B: show C: feel D: ease

6.A: rest B: breath C: picture D: care

7.A: lasting B: waiting C: looking D: asking

8.A: go B: shoot C: catch D: play

9.A: word B: gun C: chance D: fact

10.A: wildly B: widely C: tightly D: nervously

11.A: warm B: excite C: delay D: obey

12.A: rule B: road C: way D: path

13.A: between B: by C: beside D: beyond

14.A: surprisedly B: quietly C: still D: hard

15.A: How B: Where C: Why D: What

16.A: lovely B: sad C: frightening D: friendly

17.A: hope B: means C: decision D: practice

18.A: succeeded B: tried C: failed D: won

19.A: silent B: cheerful C: calm D: worried

20.A: raise B: lift C: lower D: put

四、书面表达（满分15分）

（一）以Hard Work and Success为题，写一篇80词的短文。文章的开头部分已给出，要求完成其余部分。

（二）以The Film I Love Best为题，写一篇80词的短文。文章的开头部分已给出，要求完成其余部分。

（二）以Humour and Life为题，写一篇80词的短文。文章的开头部分已给出，要求完成其余部分。

（四）以Pets为题，写一篇80词的短文。文章的开头部分已给出，要求完成其余部分。