



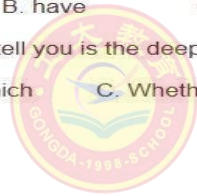
英 语

第 I 卷 (选择题 共70分)

第一部分 英语知识运用 (共两节, 共35分)

第一节 单项填空 (共15小题; 每小题1分, 满分15分)

1. The "Chinese Dream" is _____ great dream of the whole nation, which means all the Chinese people have chances to enjoy _____ wonderful life.
A. the; a B. a; a C. a; the D. the; the
2. —When is Jay's concert?
—It's _____ three o'clock _____ the afternoon of July 18th.
A. at; on B. at; in C. on; in D. in; on
3. Though they are far away from school, the children who live in mountains _____ go to school on foot.
来源
A. ever B. always C. never D. hardly ever
4. "I don't think I am different from _____ else. I am just the son of a farmer," the Chinese writer Mo Yan said.
A. everyone B. nobody C. someone D. anyone
5. —Who's the man over there? Is it Mr. Black?
—It _____ be him. He's much taller.
A. may not B. will not C. can't D. mustn't
6. It is reported that the food that Chinese people _____ every year is enough to feed 200 million people for a year.
A. eat B. have C. waste D. make
7. _____ I want to tell you is the deep love and respect I have for my parents.
A. That B. Which C. Whether D. What





8. There are a small number of people who like the idea, possibly _____ twenty.
A. as few as B. as little as C. as many as D. as much as
9. If nothing _____, the oceans will turn into fish deserts.
A. does B. had been done C. will be done D. is done
10. I've lived in New York and Chicago, but don't like _____ of them very much.
A. either B. any C. each D. another
11. If parents have children help with housework, the children will feel needed. _____, they will learn to take care of themselves.
A. First of all B. In a word
C. That is to say D. What's more
12. When I was little, my mother used to sit by my bed, _____ me stories till I fell asleep.
A. tell B. telling C. told D. to tell
13. — I don't understand why you didn't go to the lecture yesterday afternoon.
— I'm so sorry. But I _____ my homework.
A. had done B. was doing C. would do D. am doing
14. When I arrived, Bryan took me to see the house _____ I would be staying.
A. where B. when C. what D. which
15. — Thanks a lot for your book. I found it very interesting.
— _____ I'm glad you enjoyed it.
A. All the best B. It is nothing C. No thanks D. Very well.





第二节 完形填空 (共20小题; 每小题1分, 满分20分)

When I was young, every holiday that I had seemed wonderful. My 16 took me by train or by car to a hotel by the 17. All day, I seem to remember, I 18 on the sands with strange 19 children. We made houses and gardens, and 20 the tide (潮汐) destroy (毁坏) them. When the tide went out, we 21 over the rocks and looked down at the fish in the rock-pools.

In those days the 22 seemed to shine always brightly 23 the water was always warm. Sometimes we 24 beach and walked in the country, searching ruined houses and dark woods and climbing trees. There were 25 in one's pockets or good places where one could 26 ice creams. Each day seemed a life-time.

Although I am now thirty-five years old, my idea of a good 27 is much the same as it was. I 28 like the sun and warm sand and the sound of 29 beating the rocks. I no longer wish to 30 any sand house or sand garden, and I dislike sweets. 31, I love the sea and often feel sand running through my fingers.

Sometimes I 32 what my ideal(理想的) holiday will be like when I am 33. All I want to do then, perhaps, will be to lie in bed, reading books about 34 who make houses and gardens with sands, who watch the incoming tide, who make themselves 35 on too many ices creams.

16. A. teacher B. parents C. friend D. younger sister
17. A. sea B. lake C. mountain D. river
18. A. played B. slept C. sat D. stood
19. A. moving B. exciting C. looking D. running
20. A. made B. brought C. watched D. heard
21. A. collected B. jumped C. turned D. climbed
22. A. light B. sun C. moon D. sands
23. A. but B. yet C. and D. or
24. A. left B. came to C. stood by D. played by



25. A. money B. sand C. ice-creams D. sweets
26. A. make B. sell C. buy D. offer
27. A. house B. holiday C. garden D. tide
28. A. hardly B. almost C. still D. perhaps
29. A. waves B. tides C. hands D. feet
30. A. destroy B. fix C. use D. build
31. A. But B. However C. Certainly D. Besides
32. A. wonder B. feel C. understand D. believe
33. A. strong B. weak C. young D. old
34. A. children B. boys C. girls D. men
35. A. happy B. tired C. sad D. sick

第二部分 阅读理解 (共两节, 满分35分)

第一节 阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的四个选项 (A、B、C和D) 中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。(共15小题; 每小题2分, 满分30分)

A

One summer we were on tour driving through Chicago, when right outside of the city, we got pulled over. A middle-aged policeman came up to the car and was really being troublesome at first. Lecturing us, he said, "You were speeding. Where are you going in such a hurry?" Our guitarist, Tim, told him that we were on our way to Wisconsin to play a show. His way towards us totally changed. He asked, "Oh, so you boys are in a band(乐队)?" We told him that we were. He then asked all the usual band questions about the type of music we played, and how long we had been at it. Suddenly, he stopped and said, "Tim, you want to get out of this ticket, don't you?" Tim said, "Yes." So the officer asked him to step out of the car. The rest of us, inside the car, didn't know what to think as we watched the policeman talk to Tim. Next thing we knew, the policeman was putting Tim in the back of the police car he had parked in front of us. With that, he threw the car into reverse(倒车), stopping a few feet behind our car. Now we suddenly felt frightened. We didn't know if we were all going to prison, or if the policeman was going to sell Tim on the black market or something. All of a sudden, the policeman's voice came over his loudspeaker. He



said, "Ladies and gentlemen, for the first time ever, we have Tim here singing on Route 90." The policeman had told Tim that the only way he was getting out of the ticket was if he sang part of one of our songs over the loudspeaker in the police car. Seconds later, Tim started screaming into the receiver. The policeman enjoyed the performance, and sent us on our way without a ticket.

36. The policeman stopped the boys to _____.
- A. play with them B. give them a ticket
C. enjoy their performance D. ask some band questions
37. The policeman became friendly to the boys when he knew they _____.
- A. had long been at the band B. played the music he loved
C. were driving for a show D. promised him a performance
38. The boys probably felt _____ when they drove off.
- A. angry B. happy C. sorry D. frightened

B

Reading to dogs is an unusual way to help children improve their *literacy skills* (读写能力). With their shining brown eyes, wagging tails, and unconditional (无条件的) love, dogs can provide the nonjudgmental listeners needed for a beginning reader to gain confidence, according to *Intermountain Therapy Animals* (ITA) in Salt lake City. The group says it is the first program in the country to use dogs to help develop literacy in children, with the introduction of *Reading Education Assistance Dogs* (READ).

The Salt Lake City Public Library is sold on the idea. "Literacy experts think that children who read below the level of their fellow pupils are often afraid of reading aloud in a group, often have lower self-respect, and regard reading as a headache," said Lisa Myron, manager of the children's department (部门).

Last November the two groups started "Dog Day Afternoon" in the children's department of the main library. About 25 children went to each of the four Saturday-afternoon classes, reading for half an hour. Those who had three of the four classes received a "paw graphed" book at the last class.

The program was so successful that the library plans to repeat it in April, according to Dana Thumpowsky, public relations manager.

39. What is mainly talked about in the text?
- A. Children's reading difficulties B. Importance of raising dogs.
C. Service (服务) in a public library D. A special reading program
40. Experts use dogs to listen to children reading because they think _____.
- A. dogs are young children's best friends
B. children can play with dogs while reading
C. dogs can provide encouragement for shy children
D. children and dogs understand each other.
41. The underlined sentence "The Salt Lake City Public Library is sold on the idea", tells us that the library _____.
- A. uses dogs to attract children B. welcomes the idea put forward by ITA



C. has opened a children's department D. has decided to train some dogs

42. A "paw graphed" book is probably _____.

- A. a book used in Saturday classes B. a book written by the children
C. a prize for the children D. a present from parents

C

Many people go to school for an education. They learn language, history, geography, physics, chemistry and mathematics. Others go to school to learn a skill so that they can make a living. School education is very important and useful. Yet no one can learn everything from school. A teacher, no matter how much he knows, can not teach his students everything they want to know. The teacher's job is to show his students how to learn. He teaches them how to read and how to think. So, much more is to be learned outside school by the students themselves.

It is always more important to know how to study by oneself than to memorize some facts or a formula (公式). It is actually quite easy to learn a certain fact in history or a formula in math. But it is very difficult to use a formula in working out a math problem. Great scientists, such as Einstein, Newton and Galileo didn't get everything from school. But they were all so successful. They invented so many things for mankind.

The reason for their success is that they knew how to study. They read books that were not taught at school. They worked hard all their lives, wasting not a single moment. They would ask many questions as they read and they did thousands of experiments. Above all, they know how to use their brains.

43. Many people go to school for an education, while some others go to school for _____.

- A. enjoying themselves B. learning subjects
C. learning a skill D. making a living

44. According to the passage, the most important thing a teacher should do is _____.

- A. to teach the students how to study by themselves
B. to teach his students how to read
C. to teach the students how to think
D. to teach his students everything he knows

45. How did great scientists succeed?

- A. They read a lot of books and asked many questions while reading.
B. They did thousands of experiments.
C. They always worked hard and never wasted time.
D. All of the above.



D

Some people think that success is only for those with talent (天赋), or those who grow up in the right family, and others believe that success mostly comes down to luck. I'm not going to say luck, talent, and circumstances (环境) don't come into play because they do. Some people are born into the right family while others are born with great intelligence (智商), and that's just the reality of how life is.

However, to succeed in life, one first needs to set a goal and then gradually make it more practical (实际的). Besides **that**, in order to get really good at something, one needs to spend at least 10,000 hours studying and practicing. To become great at certain things, it'll need even more time, time that most people won't put in.

This is a big reason why many successful people encourage you to do something you love. If you don't enjoy what you do, it is going to feel like great pain and will probably make you give up before you ever become good at it.

When you see people showing some great skills or having achieved great success, you know that they have put in a huge part of their life to get there at a huge cost. It's sometimes easy to think they got lucky or they were born with some special talent, but thinking that way does you no good, and there's a huge chance that you're wrong anyway.

Whatever you do, if you want to become great at it, you need to work day in and day out over a long period of time. If you're not willing to put in the time and work, don't expect to receive any rewards. Consistent (坚持), hard work won't guarantee (担保) you the level of success you may want, but it will guarantee that you will become really good at whatever it is you put all that work into.

46. Paragraph 1 mainly talks about _____.

- A. the reasons for success standards (标准) of success B. the meaning of success C. the importance of success

47. In Paragraph 2, the underlined word **that** refers to _____.

- A. being good at something B. setting a practical goal
C. putting in more time D. succeeding in life

48. Successful people suggest doing what one loves because _____.

- A. work makes one feel pain B. one wants to enjoy his work



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- C. one gives up his work easily D. it takes a lot of time to succeed

49. What can we infer from Paragraph 4?

- A. Successful people like to show their great skills.
B. People sometimes succeed without luck or talent.
C. People need to achieve success at the cost of life.
D. It helps to think that luck or talent leads to success.

50. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. Having a goal is very important to success.
B. Being good is different from being great.
C. One cannot succeed without time and practice.
D. Luck, talent and family help to achieve success.

第二节 根据对话内容, 从对话后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。选项中有两项多余选项。(共5小题, 每小题1分, 满分5分)

Waiter: Good evening! 51

Mr. Black: Yes, please. A table for two.

Waiter: 52. Your table is near the window.

Mr. Black: OK, Thanks

Waiter: My pleasure. May I take your order?

Mr. Black: Yes, I'd like a hamburger, fish and chips and a cup of coffee.

Waiter: Coffee with sugar?



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Mr. Black: ___ 53 ___

Waiter: What about you, madam?

Mrs. Black: Some salad and bread, please.

Waiter: ___ 54 ___ We have some fruit juice. It tastes wonderful.

Mrs. Black: Really? Hmm... a glass of apple juice.

Waiter: Is that all?

Mr. Black: Yes. ___ 55 ___

Waiter: Let me see. Thirty-five yuan.

Mr. Black: OK. Here you are.

- A. How much are they?
- B. Would you like something to drink?
- C. Can I help you, Sir?
- D. You are welcome.
- E. Yes, but just a little.
- F. This way, please.
- G. Your restaurant looks very beautiful.



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第II卷 (非选择题 共30分)

第三部分 写作 (共三节 共30分)

第一节 阅读表达 (共5小题; 每小题2分, 共10分)

阅读下面短文, 并按照题目要求用英语回答问题 (请注意问题后的词数要求)。

Many people don't know that French fries are not really French. In fact, they come from Belgium originally but people call them "pommes frites" in France. French fries are made of potatoes, and they are cut and fried. The fried potatoes are called French fries because they were first seen by Americans in Belgium, but they were fried in the French way. The French way is to fry potatoes twice with a small pause in the middle.

During World War I, there were a lot of hungry American soldiers in Northern France and Belgium. They ate French fries in Belgium. After the war was over, the soldiers went back home to America. However, they missed French fries so much that they made French fries at home. That's how French fries were first introduced to America.

French fries were called Belgian fries once, but the name was finally changed to French fries. Sometimes French fries are just called fries.

French fries are one of the most popular potato foods in America. American fast food restaurants such as McDonald's and Burger King have French fries on their menus. French fries are freshly fried, and usually served with hamburgers.

If you visit any fast food restaurant in America and order a hamburger, you will probably hear "You want fries with **that**?" Why don't you think about the history of French fries a little while, and say "Yes, please. Thank you."?

56. What is the passage mainly about? (*no more than 6 words*)

57. Where were French fries first made? (*no more than 2 words*)

58. Why are the fried potatoes called French fries? (*no more than 8 words*)

59. Who first introduced French fries to America? (*no more than 3 words*)





60. What does the underlined "that" in the last paragraph refer to? (only 1 word)

第二节 单词拼写 (共5小题; 每小题1分, 满分5分)

根据首字母或汉语提示, 在下列各句横线上写出单词补全句子, 每空一词。

61. Lucy is kind and h_____. We all like her.
62. Daniel did the exercises too_____ (粗心), which made his teacher very angry.
63. Bob is six feet in _____ (身高)
64. Lily is at school, who usually _____ (花费) her pocket-money on books.
65. "Help y_____ to some fish." Lucy said to Jack and Jane politely.

第三节 书面表达 (共15分)

假如你叫李华, 在新学期开学后的一堂英语课上, 老师要求你们写一篇英文介绍自己, 内容须包含以下要点:

1. 兴趣爱好及学习现状;
2. 对过去的回顾;
3. 对新的学习生活的规划。

注意: 1. 文中不能透露个人真实信息, 如姓名, 住址及学校等。

2. 字数100左右; 短文首句已给出, 不计入字数。

My name is Li Hua, _____





参考答案

单项填空 (每小题1分) 1-5 BABDC 6-10 CDCDA 11-15 DBBAB

完形填空 (每小题1分) 16-20 BAABC 21-25DBCAD

26-30CBCAD 31-35BADAD

阅读理解

第一节 (每小题2分) 36-38 BCB 39-42 DCBC 43-45 CAD 46--50 ABDBC

第二节 (每小题1分) 51-55 CFEBA

阅读表达 (每小题2分)

51. The history (story) of French fries./French fries.

52. In Belgium./Belgium.

53. Because they are fried in the French way.

54. American soldiers.

55. Hamburgers.

单词拼写 (每小题1分)

56. Helpful/honest/humorous 57. carelessly 58. height

59. spends 60. yourselves

书面表达 (15分)

One possible version

My name is Li Hua, a boy of thirteen from a small town. I have many hobbies, such as playing basketball and singing pop songs. Of my lessons, I like English best of all, but I'm not good at listening and speaking.

In the past three years I have had a wonderful time at school. I got on well with my teachers and classmates. I learned a lot at school. But I also wasted some time playing.

Now I'm learning in a beautiful new school and I feel everything is nice. In the next three years, I'll work harder to learn all the subjects well and develop my interests. Besides, I'll do more practice to improve my English speaking and listening.