# 中华人民共和国普通高等学校 联合招收华侨、港澳地区、台湾省学生入学考试 英 语 模 拟 试 题

# 注意事项:

- 1.答卷前,考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。
- 2.将答案涂写在答题卡上,写在本试卷上无效。
- 3.考试结束后,将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

# Ⅱ. 英语运用(共35小题,每小题1分;满分35分)

第一节:单项填空 (共 15 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 15 分) 请阅读下面各题,从题中所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

1 What do you this	als of the house?		
21. —What do you thin	It's everything we've been	looking for	
A. Perfect!	- <del>-</del>	C. Not bad.	D. so-so.
	hen he sold his guitar. After		
A. has had.	B. had had	C. has	D. had
23. The accident cause	d someto my car, t	out it's nothing serious.	
A. harm	B. injury	C. ruin	D. damage
24. One can always ma	nage to do more things, no	matter full one's	schedule is in life.
A. how	B. what	C. when	D. where
25everyo	one here, I wish you a pleasa	nt journey back to your co	untry.
A. By means of	B. On behalf of	C. In search of	D. For fear of
26. At no time	_the rules of the game. It w	vas unfair to punish them.	
A. they actually b	roke	B. do they actually bro	eak
B. did they actual	ly break	D. they had actually b	roken
27. Everything seemed	to be goingfor	the first two days after I n	noved to New York.
A. vividly	B. generally	C. frequently	D. smoothly
28. Laura was away in	Paris for over a week. When	n she got home, there was	a pile of mailfor her.
A. waited	B. to wait	C. waiting	D. was waiting
29. To her joy, Della ea	arned first the trust of her stu	idents and thenof he	er colleagues.
A. that	B. one	C. ones	D. those
30. We are confident th	nat the environmentl	by our further efforts to rec	luce pollution.
A. had been impro	oved	B. will be improved	
C. is improved		D. was improved	
31. Harry is feeling un	comfortable. Hetoo	o much at the party last nig	tht.
A. could drink	B. should drink	C. would have drunk	D. must have drunk
32. Briggs will	as general manager when	Mitchell retires.	
A. get away	B. take over	C. set off	D. run out
33. This is by far	movie that I have ever se	een.	
A. an inspiring	B. a much inspiring	C. the most inspiring	D. the more inspiring

34. He may win the competition,	he is likely to get into the nat	tional team.
A. in which case B. in that case	C. in what case	D. in whose case
35.—I'm afraid you have the wrong number.		
— Sorry!		
A. See you later B. I didn't know that	C. Hold on, please	D. I hope I didn't bother you

#### III 完形填空(共 20 分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C、D)中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A little girl lived in a simple and poor house on a hill. Usually she \_\_36\_\_ play in the small garden. She could see over the garden fence and across the valley a wonderful house with shining golden windows high on another hill. \_\_37\_\_ she loved her parents and her family, she desired to live in such a house and \_\_38\_\_ all day about how wonderful and exciting 39 must feel to live there.

At the age when she gained some \_\_40\_\_ skill and sensibility(识别力), she \_\_41\_\_ her mother for a bike ride \_\_42\_\_ the garden. Her mother finally allowed her to go, \_\_43\_\_ her keeping close to the house and not \_\_44\_\_ too far. The day was beautiful. The little girl knew \_\_45\_\_ where she was heading! \_\_46\_\_ the hill and across the valley, she rode to the \_\_47\_\_ of the golden house.

\_\_48\_\_ she got off her bike and put it against the gate post, she focused on the path \_\_49\_\_ to the house and then on the house itself. She was very disappointed when she \_\_50\_\_ that all the windows were \_\_51\_\_ and rather dirty.

So \_\_52\_\_ and heart-broken, she didn't go any further. She \_\_53\_\_ , and all of a sudden she saw an amazing \_\_54\_\_ . There on the other side of the valley was a little house and its windows were golden. Looking at her little home, she \_\_55\_\_ that she had been living in her golden house filled with love and care. Everything she dreamed was right there in front of her house.

36. A. might	B. should	C. would	D. must
37. A. Unless	B. Although	C. Since	D. But
38. A. dreamed	B. worried	C. asked	D. shouted
39. A. this	B. that	C. it	D. which
40. A. different	B. scientific	C. musical	D. basic
41. A. begged	B. blamed	C. invited	D. paid
42. A. inside	B. outside	C. through	D. along
43. A. insisting on	B. relying on	C. arguing about	D. wondering about
44. A. traveling	B. running	C. riding	D. walking
45. A. madly	B. rapidly	C. exactly	D. possibly
46. A. Over	B. Down	C. Around	D. Beside
47. A. windows	B. steps	C. center	D. gate
48. A. Until	B. As	C. While	D. Because
49. A. getting	B. introducing	C. leading	D. moving
50. A. felt	B. learned	C. concluded	D. found

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51. A. transported	B. bright	C. plain	D. wide
52. A. anxious	B. angry	C. serious	D. sad
53. A. turned down	B. cheered up	C. settled down	D. dropped in
54. A. hill	B. valley	C. background	D. sight
55. A. imagined	B. decided	C. realized	D. guessed

#### IV 阅读理解(满分50分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C、D)中,选出最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

China is a land of bicycles. At least it was back in 1992 when I traveled the country. Back then everyone seemed to be riding a bicycle. Millions of them, all black. Cars were rare. Yet since my arrival in Beijing last year, I've found the opposite is true. There are millions of cars. However, people still use their bicycles to get around. For many, it's the easiest and cheapest way to travel today. Bicycles also come in different colors—sivler, green, red, blue, yellow, whatever you want.

It's fun watching people biking. They rush quickly through crossroads, move skillfully through traffic, and ride even on sidewalks(人行道). Bicycles allow people the freedom to move about that cars just can't provide.

Eager to be part of this aspect of Chinese culture, I decided to buy a bicycle. Great weather accompanied my great buy. I immediately jumped up on my bicycle seat and started home.

My first ride home was orderly (守秩序的). To be safe, I stayed with a "pack" of bikers while cars on the streets came running swiftly out of nowhere at times. I didn't want to get hit. So I took the ride carefully.

Crossing the streets was the biggest problem. It was a lot like crossing a major highway back in the United States. The streets here were wide, so crossing took time, skill and a little bit of luck.

I finally made it home. The feeling on the bicycle was amazing. The air hitting my face and going through my hair was wonderful. I was sitting on top of the world as I passed by places and people. Biking made me feel alive.

6. According to the author, why are bicycles still popular in China today?						
A. Because they are traditi	ional and safe.	B. Because they are	convenient and inexpensive.			
C. Because they are colorf	ful and available.	D. Because they are	fast and environment friendly.			
57. The author decided to buy a	bicycle because he intende	ed				
A. to ride it for fun		B. to use it for transp	oort			
C. to experience local skill	ls	D. to improve his rid	ling skills			
58. How did the author feel abo	out his street crossing?					
A. It was boring.	B. It was difficult.	C. It was lively.	D. It was wonderful.			
59. Which of the following best	t describes the author's biki	ing experience?				
A. The author enjoyed sho	owing off his biking skills.	B. The author was an	nnoyed by the air while riding.			
C. The author was praised	by the other bikers.	D. The author took g	great pleasure in biking.			

В

Going green seems to be fad(时尚)for a lot of people these days. Whether that is good or bad, we can't really say, but for the tow of us, going green is not a fad but a lifestyle.

On April22, 2011, we decided to go green every single day for an entire year. This meant doing 365 different green things, and it also meant challenging ourselves to go green beyond easy things. Rather than recycle and reduce our energy, we had to think of 365 different green things to do and this was no easy task.

With the idea of going green every single day for a year, Our Green Year started. My life and I decided to educate people about how they could go green in their lives and hoped we could show people all the green things that could be done to help the environment. We wanted to push the message that every little bit helps.

Over the course of Our Green Year, we completely changed our lifestyle. We now shop at organic(有机的)stores. We consume less meat, choosing green food. We have greatly reduced our buying we don't need. We have given away half of what we owned through websites. Our home is kept clean by vinegar and lemon juice, with no chemical cleaners. We make our own butter, enjoying the smell of home-made fresh bread. In our home office anyone caught doing something ungreen might be punished.

Our minds have been changed by Our Green Year. We are grateful for the chance to have been able to go green and educate others. We believe that we do have the power to change things and help our planet.

- 60. What might be the best title for the passage?
  - A. Going Green.

B. Protecting the Planet.

C. Keeping Open-Minded

- D. Celebrating Our Green Year.
- 61. It was difficult for the couple to live a green life for the whole year because
  - A. they were expected to follow the green fad
- B. they didn't know how to educate other people
- C. they were unwilling to reduce their energy
- D. they needed to perform unusual green tasks
- 62. What did the couple do over the course of Our Green Year?
  - A. They tried to get out of their ungreen habits.
- B. They ignore others' ungreen behavior.
- C. They chose better chemical cleaners.
- D. They sold their home-made food.
- 63. What can we infer form the last paragraph?
  - A. The government will give support to the green people.
  - B. The couple may continue their project in the future.
  - C. Some people disagree with the couple's green ideas.
  - D. Our Green Year is becoming a national campaign.

 $\mathbf{C}$ 

Here is an astonishing and significant fact: Mental work alone can't make us tire. It sounds absurd. But a years ago, scientists tried to find out how long the human brain could labor without reaching a stage of fatigue (疲劳). To the amazement of these scientists, they discovered that blood passing through the brain, when it is active, shows no fatigue at all! If we took a drop of blood from a day laborer, we would find it full of fatigue toxins(毒素) and fatigue products. But if we took blood from the brain of an Albert Einstein, it would show no fatigue toxins at the end of the day.

So far as the brain is concerned, it can work as well and swiftly at the end of eight or even twelve hours of effort as at the beginning. The brain is totally tireless. So what makes us tired?

Some scientists declare that most of our fatigue comes from our mental and emotional(情绪的) attitudes. One of England's most outstanding scientists, J.A. Hadfield, says, "The greater part of the fatigue from which we suffer is of mental origin. In fact, fatigue of purely physical origin is rare." Dr. Brill, a famous American scientist,

goes even further. He declares, "One hundred percent of the fatigue of sitting worker in good health is due to emotional problems."

What kinds of emotions make sitting workers tired? Joy? Satisfaction? No! A feeling of being bored, anger, anxiety, tenseness, worry, a feeling of not being appreciated—those are the emotions that tire sitting workers. Hard work by itself seldom causes fatigue. We get tired because our emotions produce nervousness in the body.

- 64. What surprised the scientists a few years ago?
  - A. Fatigue toxins could hardly be found in a laborer's blood.
  - B. Albert Einstein didn't feel worn after a day's work.
  - C. The brain could work for many hours without fatigue.
  - D. A mental worker's blood was filled with fatigue toxins.
- 65. According to the author, which of the following can make sitting workers tired?

A. Challenging mental work.

B. Unpleasant emotions.

C. Endless tasks.

D. Physical labor.

66. What's the author's attitude towards the scientists' idea?

A. He agrees with them.

B. He doubts them.

C. He argues against them.

D. He hesitates to accept them.

67. We can infer from the passage that in order to stay energetic, sitting workers need to \_\_\_\_\_

A. have some good food.

B. enjoy their work

C. exercise regularly

D. discover fatigue toxins

D

"Indeed," George Washington wrote in his diary in 1785, "some kind of fly, or bug, had begun to eat the leaves before I left home." But the father of America was not the father of bug. When Washington wrote that, Englishmen had been referring to insects as bugs for more than a century, and Americans had already created lightning-bug(萤火虫). But the English were soon to stop using the bugs in their language, leaving it to the Americans to call a bug a bug in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

The American bug could also be a person, referring to someone who was crazy about a particular activity. Although fan became the usual term, sports fans used to be called racing bugs, baseball bugs, and the like.

Or the bug could be a small machine or object, for example, a bug-shaped car. The bug could also be a burglar alarm, from which comes the expression to bug, that is, "to install (安装) an alarm". Now it means a small piece of equipment that people use for listening secretly to others' conversation. Since the 1840s, to bug has long meant "to cheat", and since the 1940s it has been annoying.

We also know the bug as a flaw in a computer program or other design. That meaning dates back to the time of Thomas Edison. In 1878 he explained bugs as "little problems and difficulties" that required months of study and labor to overcome in developing a successful product. In 1889 it was recorded that Edison "had been up the two previous nights discovering 'a bug' in his invented record player."

68.	We learn	from Pa	ragraph	1 that	

- A. Americans had difficulty in learning to use the word bug
- B. George Washington was the first person to call an insect a bug

D. Fault.

- C. the word bug was still popularly used in English in the nineteenth century
- D. both Englishman and Americans used the word bug in the eighteenth century
- 69. What does the word "flaw" in the last paragraph probably mean?

A. Explanation. B. Finding. C. Origin.

70. The passage is mainly concerned with

A decided to manny concerned with

A. the misunderstanding of the word bug

B. the development of the word bug

C. the public views of the word bug

D. the special characteristics of the word bug

 $\mathbf{E}$ 

Romantic love has clear evolutionary roots but our views about what makes an ideal romantic relationship can be swayed by the society we live in. So says psychologist Maureen O'Sullivan from the University of San Francisco. She suggests that humans have always tried to strengthen the pair-bond to maximize reproductive success.

Many societies throughout history and around the world today have cultivated strong pressures to stay married. In those where ties to family and community are strong, lifelong marriages can be promoted by practices such as the cultural prohibition of divorce and arranged marriages that are seen as a contract between two families, not just two individuals. In modern western societies, however, the focus on individuality and independence means that people are less concerned about conforming to the dictates of family and culture. In the absence of societal pressures to maintain pair-bonds, O'Sullivan suggests that romantic love has increasingly come to be seen as the factor that should determine who we stay with and for how long. "That's why historically we see an increase in romantic love as a basis for forming long-term relationships," she says.

According to O'Sullivan culture also shapes the sorts of feelings we expect to have, and actually do experience, when in love. Although the negative emotions associated with romantic love---fear of loss, disappointment and jealousy---are fairly consistent across cultures, the positive feelings can vary. "If you ask Japanese students to list the positive attributes they expect in a romantic partner, they rate highly things like loyalty, commitment and devotion," says O'Sullivan. "If you ask American college women, they expect everything under the suit: in addition to being committed, partners have to be amusing, funny and a friend."

We judge a potential partner according to our specific cultural expectations about what romantic love should feel like. If you believe that you have found true romance, and your culture tells you that this is what a long-term relationship should be based on, there is less need to rely on social or family pressures to keep couples together, O'Sullivan argues.

71	. W	hat	dc	es	the	autl	hor	say	about	peop	ole'	s vi	ews	of	an	idea	l rc	mar	ıtic	rel	lat	ions	hip	າ?

- A) They vary from culture to culture.
- B) They ensure the reproductive success.
- C) They reflect the evolutionary process.
- D) They are influenced by psychologists.
- 72. We can infer from the passage that strong family and community ties \_\_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) largely rely on marriage contracts
- B) can contribute to stable marriages
- C) often run counter to romantic love
- D) make divorces virtually unacceptable
- 73. Without social pressures to keep pair-bonds, romantic love
  - A) will be a substitute for marriage in human relationships
  - B) plays a key role in maintaining long-term relationships
  - C) is likely to replace the dictates of family and society
  - D) is a way to develop individuality and independence

76. \_\_\_\_\_

77

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74. O'Sullivan believes that when people from different cultures fall in	n love,
A) they expect different things from their partner	
B) they tend to exaggerate each other's positive qualities	
C) they often fail to see each other's negative qualities	
D) they lay more emphasis on commitment and devotion	
75. We can conclude from the passage that	
A) 1/ 1 1/00	

- A) cultural differences often tear apart a family built on romantic love
- B) marriages arc hard to sustain without social or family pressures
- C) romantic love is becoming increasingly important in family relationships
- D) romantic love tends to yield where family or social pressures are strong

# V 短文改错(共15小题,每小题1分;满分15分)

此题要求你对一段文章改错。现对每一行作出判断是对还是错。如果是对的,在该行右边横线上画一 个勾(√); 如果有错误(每行不会多于一个错误),则按情况改错如下:

此行多一个词: 把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉,在该行右边横线上写出该词,也用斜线划掉。

此行缺一个词: 在缺词处加一个漏字符号 ( / ), 在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

When young people get their real jobs, they may face with a

lot of new, confused situations. They may find that everything is

此行错一个词:在错词下画一横线,在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

注意: 原行没有错的不要改。

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different from which were at sel	nool. It is also po	ssible that they	78
will feel uncomfort in both pr	ofessional and so	ocial situations.	79
Eventually, they realize that uni	versity classes ca	n't be the only	80
preparation for all of the differe	nt situations wher	e appear in the	81
working world.			
Perhaps the best way to lear	n what to behave	in the working	82
world is identify a worker you a	admire and observ	e his behavior.	83
In doing so, you'll see what it i	s you admire in t	his person. For	84
example, you will observe how	he acts when he	e is on trouble.	85
Perhaps even importantly, you	will see what h	is approach to	86
everyday situations are. While y	ou are observing	your colleague,	87
you should be asking you wheth	er his behavior is	like yours and	88
whatever you can learn from his	response to diffe	erent situations.	89
By learn from a model, you will	l probably begin	to identify and	90
learn good working habits.			

# VI 书面表达(共一题,满分 20 分)

摩拜单车早已成为人们出行的重要交通工具之一。请你给摩拜单车的总经理写一份信,谈谈你对这种出行方式的看法。信件要求根据下面的表格内容,再结合自己的观察或使用,总结摩拜单车的优、缺点若干,并提出合理化建议。(注:信件的称谓及落款已经给出,不计入总词数内。)

	你的看法	
优点	比较环保;。。。。。	
缺点	押金(deposit)高,达 299 元;	
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建议	2、	Mobike
ear Ge	eneral Manager,	
		Yours,

Yours, Li Hua