

2014年河北省冀州中学高三上学期第一次月考英语

第一部分 听力（共两节，满分30分）

第一节

听下面5段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后，你都有10秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. How does the man usually get to his office?
A. By taxi.
B. By bus.
C. On foot.
2. What does the man mean?
A. He can't help the woman.
B. He'll pick the woman up.
C. He'll go to the engineering building.
3. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Colleagues.
B. Classmates.
C. Neighbors.
4. What does the man ask the woman to do?
A. Buy him some cigarettes.
B. Lend him some money.
C. Give him some change.
5. What is the woman doing?
A. Apologizing.
B. Expressing thanks.
C. Complaining.

第二节

听下面5段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题5秒钟；听完后，各个小题将给出5秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第6段材料，回答第6、7题。

6. What kind of exercise does Michael do every day?
A. Walking.
B. Fishing.
C. Cycling.
7. What is the most important thing about doing exercise?
A. Doing it regularly.
B. Keeping safe.
C. Choosing suitable activities.

听第7段材料，回答第8、9题。

8. Why does the boy still want to be a boy?
A. To be a better boy.
B. To be different.
C. To have more experience.
9. What do we know about the girl?
A. She hates living an unpredictable life.
B. She likes challenges.
C. She dislikes the boy.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. When will the woman go home?
A. Tomorrow.
B. In two weeks.
C. Still uncertain.
11. What's the doctor's suggestion for her?
A. Take the medicine every day.
B. Avoid any physical exercise.
C. Have medical checks regularly.
12. How soon will the woman get well completely?
A. In a few days.
B. In quite a long time.
C. As soon as she is out of the hospital.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Why will the woman visit her daughter?
A. Her daughter is ill.
B. Her daughter gave birth to a baby.
C. She misses her daughter.
14. When was the man in New York?
A. About a year ago.
B. About a month ago.
C. About a week ago.
15. What do we know about the woman's husband?
A. He is traveling with the woman.
B. He is in China now.
C. He loved traveling.
16. Who is traveling with the man?
A. His wife and a friend.
B. His colleagues.
C. None.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What was Mr. Perkins like?
A. He tried to be the same as others.
B. He tried to be better than others.
C. He was always different from others.
18. Where did he go the day after he bought his new car?
A. His office.
B. His friend's house.
C. The country.
19. How did he find his car?
A. By trying his key in every car.
B. By waiting until all other cars had left.
C. By checking the plate number.
20. When did he leave the car-park?
A. Around 5:00 p.m.
B. Around 6:00 p.m.
C. Around 7:00 p.m.

第二部分 阅读理解（共两节，40 分）

第一节：（共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，共 30 分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

A

Submitting Assignment Online

In order to upload an assignment (work given to students) to the system properly, you must

save the assignment using one of the following applications: Microsoft Word, Corel WordPerfect, or Microsoft Excel.

After you complete an assignment, it is important to save your work. This ensures that assignment being uploaded to the system is the most updated version. Your word processing program may attempt to save the assignment to a folder on your computer. We recommend creating a new folder, named after your course, in a location that is easy to remember, such as “My Documents.”

File Name Requirements

Select a file name for the assignment that is easy to remember. The file name must NOT contain spaces. Any spaces used in the file name will prevent the file from uploading to the system. File names using the extensions .rtf, .html, .zip, .jpg, or .exe are NOT allowed.

Assignment Upload Procedure

Make sure you save the assignment using one of the applications previously identified and ensure that it meets the file name requirements described above. When the file is ready to upload, follow these steps:

1. Sign in the system.
2. Enter your address information and click the CONTINUE button. You will be routed to the “Directions” screen.
3. Review the directions and click the CONTINUE button. You will be routed to the “Special Assignment Upload” screen.
4. Click the SEARCH button. The “Choose File” pop-up window appears.
5. Find the location on your computer where you saved your assignment, and select the file.

After you have selected the file, click the UPLOAD button to upload your assignment to the system. Assignment Submission Dates

Assignments must be submitted by midnight on the specified due date. Submit your assignment on time so that it reaches the system on or before the due date. No late assignments will be accepted or marked. Assignments delivered after the due date will not be assessed and will be failed. Please manage your time carefully as family and work demands will not be accepted as excuses for late or non-submissions. Tutors and administrators do not have the authority to grant extensions.

21. Which of the following file names is acceptable for submitting assignment?

- A. research paper.doc
- B. research paper.pdf
- C. researchpaper.doc
- D. researchpaper.rtf

22. Students are advised to save an assignment to a specific folder in order to ____.

- A. sign in the system
- B. remember where the document is
- C. choose the appropriate application
- D. remember the document name quickly

23. If you submit your assignment late, you ____.

- A. can have a second chance
- B. should ask a tutor for help
- C. may apply for an extension
- D. will get a fail for the work

解析:

21.细节题，根据 The file name must NOT contain spaces. Any spaces used in the file name will prevent the file from uploading to the system. File names using the extensions .rtf, .html, .zip, .jpg, or .exe are NOT allowed.可知，file name 中不能有空格，也不能使用.rtf。

22.细节题，根据 We recommend creating a new folder, named after your course, in a location that is easy to remember, such as “My Documents.”是为了容易记住。

23.细节题，根据 Assignments delivered after the due date will not be assessed and will be failed. 在规定日期之后提交就会失败。

答案: 21. C 22. B 23. D

My favorite English teacher could draw humor out of the driest material. It wasn't forced on us either. He took Samuel Johnson's dictionary, Addison's essays, and many other literary wonders from the eighteenth century and made them hilarious, even at eight o'clock in the morning. The thing that amazed me most was that the first time I read these works on my own some of them seemed dead, but the second time, after his explanation, I couldn't believe that I hadn't seen the humor. The stories and poems and plays were suddenly filled with allusions(典故) and irony and hilarious moments. I learned more from him than from any other teacher.

My least favorite English teacher also made people laugh. Some students found him to be wonderfully funny. Many others did not. He assigned journals over a six week period, to be written in every day. At the end of the six weeks I had a notebook full of bits and pieces about my ideas, short stories, reactions to what we had read, and so on. Our teacher announced that we would be grading each other's journals. Mine was passed to Joe, that class clown, who always behaved in a funny or silly way. He saw it fit to make joke of and said, "This writing isn't fit to line the bottom of a birdcage." Our teacher laughed at that funny remark. It hurt me so much that the anger from it has driven my writing and teaching ever since.

So what makes the difference? Humor is one of the most powerful tools teachers or writers have. It can build up students and classes and make them excited about literature and writing, or it can tear them apart. It is true that humor is either productive or counter-productive and self-defeating.

24. The passage mainly discusses _____.

- A. teaching
- B. literature
- C. humor
- D. knowledge

25. The underlined word "hilarious" in Paragraph 1 probably means _____.

- A. funny
- B. tiring
- C. inspiring
- D. brilliant

26. With his favorite English teacher, the writer found it most amazing that _____.

- A. his teacher was very learned
- B. his teacher was very humorous
- C. the works by Johnson and Addison were very humorous
- D. few were able to find humor in works by Johnson and others

27. The English teacher the writer disliked most _____.

- A. was not able to make students laugh
- B. hurt his students' feelings
- C. didn't let his students do the grading
- D. had no sense of humor

解析:

24.主旨题, 本文讲述了两位老师如何是自己的课堂幽默。

25.猜词题, 第一段多次出现其近义词, 如: humor amaze 等, 其次是根据句意。

26.细节题, 根据 The thing that amazed me most was that the first time I read these works on my own some of them seemed dead, but the second time, after his explanation, I couldn't believe that I hadn't seen the humor.这句话, 在老师讲解后, 发现这些著作中有很多幽默之处。

27.细节题, 根据倒数第二段最后一句 It hurt me so much that the anger from it has driven my writing and teaching ever since.可知作者很受伤。

答案: 24. C 25. A 26. C 27. B

C

Does money buy happiness? Not! Ah, but would a little more money make us a little happier? Many of us smirk(傻笑, 假笑) and nod. There is, we believe, some connection between financial fitness and emotional fulfillment. Three in four American college students—nearly double the 1970 proportion— now consider it "very important" or "essential" that they become "very well off financially". Money matters.

But a surprising fact of life is that in countries where nearly everyone can afford life's

necessities, increasing wealth matters surprisingly little. The connection between income and happiness is “surprisingly weak,” observed University of Michigan researcher Ronald Inglehart in one 16-nation study of 170,000 people. Once comfortable, more money provides diminishing returns(报酬递减). The second piece of pie, or the second \$100,000, never tastes as good as the first. Even lottery winners and the Forbes’ 100 wealthiest Americans surveyed by University of Illinois psychologist Ed Diener have expressed only slightly greater happiness than the average American. Making it big brings temporary joy. But in the long run wealth is like health: its complete absence can create suffering, but having it doesn’t guarantee happiness. Happiness seems less a matter of getting what we want than of wanting what we have.

Has our happiness, however, floated upward with the rising economic tide? Are we happier today than in 1940s, when two out of five homes lacked a shower or tub? Actually, we are not. Since 1957, the number of Americans who say they are “very happy” has declined from 35 to 32 percent. Meanwhile, the divorce rate has doubled, the teen suicide(自杀) rate has increased nearly three times, the violent crime rate has gone up nearly four times, and depression has mushroomed. Economic growth has provided no boost to human morale. When it comes to psychological well being, it is not the economy.

I call this soaring wealth and shrinking spirit “the American paradox.” More than ever, we have big houses and broken homes, high incomes and low confidence, secured rights and reduced civility. We are good at making a living but often fail at making a life. We celebrate our prosperity(繁荣) but long for a purpose. We treasure our freedoms but long for connection. In an age of plenty, we feel spiritual hunger.

28. Which of the following statements best expresses the author’s view?

- A. The more money we earn, the less returns we have.
- B. The more money we earn, the happier we would be.
- C. In the long run, money cannot guarantee happiness.
- D. In the long run, happiness grows with economy.

29. “The second \$100,000 never tastes as good as the first” because _____.

- A. it is not so fresh as the first \$100,000
- B. it is not so important as the first \$100,000
- C. profit brought by it is less than that from the first \$100,000
- D. happiness brought by it is less than that from the first \$100,000

30. According to the passage, people do well in making a living but don’t _____.

- A. have any primary aim
- B. know how to spend money
- C. know how to enjoy life
- D. keep in touch with other people

31. The things that happened after 1957 are given to show that _____.

- A. people’s spiritual needs cannot be fulfilled by wealth
- B. family problems become more and more serious
- C. young people are not happy about their life
- D. social crimes have increased significantly

解析:

28.主旨题。本文论述的就是财富的增长和幸福感的增加不是成正比的，从长期角度来看，财富并不能保证幸福。But in the long run wealth is like health: its complete absence can create suffering, but having it doesn’t guarantee happiness.

29.细节题。根据第二段中对美国一些富豪的调查说明 only slightly greater happiness than the average American.

30.细节题。根据此句可知 We are good at making a living but often fail at making a life.

31.推理题。文章第三段提到 1957 年后人们的幸福感并没有增加，而是离婚率、自杀率、犯罪率的升高。

答案: 28. C 29. D 30. C 31. A

D

Science Fiction

The science fiction type of entertainment is considered by most to be fathered by Jules Verne (A Journey to the Center of the Earth and Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea) and H. G.

Wells (The Time Machine and The War of the Worlds). Sci-Fi, as it is commonly shortened, is a fictional story in which science and technology have a significant influence on the characters and plot. Many such works are guesswork about what the future holds and how scientific findings and technological advances will shape humankind.

Writing in the late 1800s, Jules Verne was remarkably successful in his 10 guesses about future technologies of air conditioning, automobiles, the Internet, television, and underwater, air, and space travel. Unbelievably, of all places from which to choose, Jules Verne guessed Tampa, Florida, USA as the launching site of the first project to the Moon, which was only 200 kilometers away from the actual 1969 location at Cape Canaveral, Florida.

One of the best-known science fiction books is Nineteen Eighty-Four by George Orwell. Published in 1949, it was not meant as a prediction, but as a warning: Orwell was describing what he saw as the outcome of the ideas, trends, and emerging technologies of his time. Many invented terms from this novel have become common in everyday use, such as “big brother” and “doublethink”. Even the author’s name has been made into an adjective—Orwellian—and has become a warning descriptor for situations where privacy is lost and the individual becomes sacrifice under a totalitarian(极权主义) government. Nineteen Eighty-Four was translated into sixty-five languages within five years of its publication, setting a record that still stands.

What helps bring science fiction into being is usually a new discovery or innovation. The author creates an analysis of the potential influence and consequences and then wraps it in a pleasant story. For example, the beginning of space exploration was followed a few years later by the Star Trek television program and movie series. Advances in genetics(遗传学) cause fantasies of the end of disease, horrors of eugenics(优生学), and thrillers where creatures disappearing long ago are brought back to life. The science fiction author’s self-determined role is that of field glasses for humanity—searching the world of future possibilities upon the road which we are traveling.

32. What can science fiction offer to people?

- A. A forecast of how a new discovery could influence mankind.
- B. A thoughtful look at the present drawbacks of technology.
- C. An analysis of why a new technology could be used to harm human.
- D. A thoughtful look at the past and what brought us to this point in history.

33. Which of the following best summarizes the description of Nineteen Eighty-Four?

- A. A prediction of future technologies.
- B. A warning of cruel and unfair ruling.
- C. The consequence of scientific findings.
- D. An imaginary perfect world of freedom.

34. From the passage we can learn that _____.

- A. Nineteen Eighty-Four adopted some popular terms
- B. H.G. Wells predicted the Internet in the late 1800s
- C. Cape Canaveral was mentioned in Jules Verne’s fiction
- D. Star Trek movie series were based on space exploration

35. According to the author, what is the role of science fiction in society?

- A. A moral compass.
- B. A reference of technology.
- C. A record of science development.
- D. A consideration of possibilities.

解析:

32.主旨题, 本文讲述了几部科幻小说对现在的预测和影响, 在介绍中都提到了。在第一段最后概括论述的。

33.细节题, 根据 Even the author’s name has been made into an adjective—Orwellian—and has become a warning descriptor for situations where privacy is lost 可知。

34.细节题, 根据最后一段中 For example, the beginning of space exploration was followed a few years later by the Star Trek television program and movie series. 可知。

35.文章最后一句表明了作者对科幻小说作用的想法。

答案: 32. A 33. B 34. D 35. D

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

根据短文内容，从短文后的七个选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Stay on the brighter side of life

One very important component of optimism is gratitude or feeling grateful. In fact, there is a strong connection between a grateful attitude and a heightened sense of well-being. Appreciate all the positives in your life by starting a gratitude journal in order to remember what you're grateful for. 36

Feeling down? Instead of feeling sorry for yourself waiting for the universe to throw you a bone, try acting like you're happy—even if you aren't. A sincere smile and a forced smile will cause the same chemical reactions in your brain, so you can actually fool your mind into feeling better by making it react chemically as if things were going well. 37 Reassure yourself that everything is good—even if you don't feel it.

“38 If you're stuck in traffic, then everything else must be going horribly too,” says Anne Parker, a wellness counselor. By blowing negative events out of proportion, you're setting yourself up for feeling down all day. Instead, acknowledge that you're stuck in traffic, but also bring to mind something good, like the beautiful scenery outside the window. That way, you'll get in the habit of forbidding negative circumstances from blanketing your whole day.

Swearing to lose 20 pounds or to run a marathon seems like goals leading to happiness, but they take time to achieve. 39 You may even end up admitting that you have been defeated. However, if you focus on the small milestones that occur along the way, you will feel positive about your progress, which will give you the strength to keep going.

40 Try making someone else's day better. A report by United Healthcare and Volunteer Match found that volunteers are 72% more likely to characterize themselves as optimistic compared with non-volunteers. Plus, 89% of volunteers say that volunteering has improved their sense of well-being, and 92% say that it enriches their sense of purpose in life.

A. Try to help someone in need.

B. Want to give your attitude a lift?

C. People tend to think in an either-or way.

D. Act in an optimistic way—smile, laugh, tell a joke.

E. You'll fail to appreciate more important things in your life.

F. By focusing on not having accomplished them yet, you will start to feel down on yourself.

G. By remembering the pleasant things in your life, you can actually turn a negative attitude around.

解析：

36. 第一段讲的是要记住一些愉快的事来获得幸福感，所以选 G。

37. 第二段讲到即使有不愉快的事，也可以通过调整心态来获得愉悦感。

38. 第三段用堵车时应该选择什么样的心态来告诉人们在遇到不愉快的事时，应学会选择，第一句是总括。

39. 根据此空后一句可知。

40. 最后一段讲的是如何提升幸福感的方法，就是做志愿者帮助别人。所以选 B。

答案：36. G 37. D 38. C 39. F 40. B

第三部分 英语知识运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

第一节 完形填空（共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 30 分）

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

Outside our hotel in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam, a seemingly ancient woman waited beside the door with her hand outstretched(伸出的). Every day I put my hand in hers as our eyes 41. She never 42 to return my smile, my grasp, and my greeting.

On the last day of our 43, I found myself 44 on a busy corner across the street from our hotel. Bicycles and motorbikes rushed in front of me. We had been advised to walk 45 through the heavy traffic without looking right or left. Let them 46 us. But tonight I was by myself and felt 47 to face the stream of vehicles. 48 I hesitated on the sidewalk, I felt a hand on my elbow and looked down to see the smile of my small beggar friend looking up at me. She nodded her head toward the street, 49 that she

would take me across. Together, we moved slowly into the chaos.

Then we moved on 50 the sidewalk, where she pulled my face down to hers, kissed me on both cheeks, and then walked away, still smiling and waving back to me. I had not given her a single coin. We had 51 something vastly more important—a warming of hearts in friendship.

Traveling in poorer nations, I have 52 a variety of ways to deal with beggars. The most 53 response of tourists faced with those extremely poor people is to 54 them and focus their eyes elsewhere. I have seen people push away an outstretched hand in 55. A few may hurriedly drop a few coins, and then make a quick getaway in hopes that another 20 ragged beggars won't immediately appear on the 56.

For many reasons, giving money is not the best 57 to an outstretched hand. The greatest gift is time and respect. To look beggars in the eye and smile, thus acknowledging their existence, is a small thing. Putting your hand into another's outstretched hand and grasping it 58 for a moment is also a small thing. But these are important. Everyone needs 59, to be seen as worthy of being 60, to feel appreciated and loved. And I believe that everyone is worthy and worth knowing.

41.

- A. met
- B. opened
- C. turned
- D. dropped

42.

- A. attempted
- B. wanted
- C. managed
- D. failed

43.

- A. work
- B. visit
- C. camp
- D. festival

44.

- A. free
- B. alone
- C. lost
- D. exposed

45.

- A. away
- B. off
- C. straight
- D. about

46.

- A. avoid
- B. stop
- C. lead
- D. direct

47.

- A. unwilling
- B. inadequate
- C. inappropriate
- D. unfit

48.

- A. Since
- B. Although
- C. As
- D. Before

49.

- A. hoping
- B. considering
- C. concluding
- D. indicating

50.

- A. across
- B. off
- C. along
- D. towards

51.

- A. earned
- B. shared
- C. expected
- D. undertaken

52.

- A. changed
- B. followed
- C. possessed
- D. witnessed

53.

- A. initial
- B. automatic
- C. aggressive
- D. common

54.

- A. ignore
- B. oppose
- C. tolerate
- D. scold

55.

- A. anxiety
- B. desperation
- C. annoyance
- D. sadness

56.

- A. street
- B. corner
- C. way
- D. scene

57.

- A. result
- B. response
- C. reward
- D. reply

58.

- A. firmly
- B. casually
- C. cautiously
- D. eagerly

59.

- A. recognition
- B. encouragement
- C. motivation
- D. commitment

60.

- A. liked
- B. trusted

- C. accepted
D. known

解析:

- 41.根据句意和上下文是目光相遇。
42.上文讲作者对这位妇女友善,所以妇女也总是回报,空前有 never 一词,所以其他选项不对。
43.从下文得知作者是去旅游,所以选 B。
44.从下文 But tonight I was by myself 可知是独自一人。
45.A 和 B 是走开, D 是四处走动,而作者是要穿过马路,所以直走。故选 C。
46.句意是在交通繁忙时过马路,要直行,让车辆“避开”行人。
47.作者不敢自己过马路。A 是“不情愿的”; C 和 D 是“不合适的”,拒不符合题意,而 B 是“不够熟练或胜任的”,所以选 B。
48.此句意思是,“正当过马路时……”,故选 as。
49.那位妇女向马路点头,“表明”带领作者过马路。A 是“希望”, B 是“考虑”, C 是“得出结论”,均不符合题意。
50.句意是“我们过了马路走向‘人行道’”。
51.此句意思是“我们‘分享’了友谊带来的温暖”。A 是“获得”; C 是“期望”; D 是“从事”,均不符合题意。
52.下文中是作者在旅行中“见证,目睹”了许多游客对待穷人的方式。
53.根据句意是最“常见的”方式。A 是“最初的” B 是“自动的” C 是“挑衅性的”均不符合题意。
54.此句意是作者见到的最常见的对待穷人的方式是“忽视”他们,把注意力投向别处。而不是“反对”“容忍”“责备”。
55.in annoyance “不耐烦的”,其他的都不对。
56.此句意思是“怕其他乞讨者到现场讨要”。
57.作者在此认为对乞讨者最好的“回应,反应”不是金钱,而是尊重。A 是“结果” C 是“回报” D 是“回复”。
58.和他人握手时要“有力地”才能显出真诚。B 是“漠不关心的”, C 是“谨慎的”, D 是“渴望的”,均不符合题意。
59.句意是“每个人都需要得到承认、感到欣赏和被爱”。
60.根据文章最后一句 And I believe that everyone is worthy and worth knowing.可知选 D。
答案: 41. A 42. D 43. B 44. B 45. C 46. A 47. B 48. C 49. D 50. D 51. B 52. D 53. D 54. A 55. C 56. D 57. B 58. A 59. A 60. D

第二卷

第三部分 英语知识运用(共两节,满分 45 分)

第二节 语法填空(共 10 小题,每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

Last weekend our school held a sports meeting. 61 (Realize) it was our last high school sports meeting, we decided to make it an unforgettable experience for all of us.

We first attended the opening parade, for 62 our class had made a lot of 63 (prepare). 64 our excitement, our parade performance was a great success. After the parade, the games started. My classmates attended 65 (vary) events such as running, high jump and long jump. Due to the hard training they 66 (do) before, their performances were very 67 (impress). On the stand, my classmates applauded and cheered for the athletes, some 68 (raise) their cameras to capture the exciting moments. Finally, the result 69 (announce). It was 70 (amaze) that our class won the second place. Our efforts paid off! Cup in hand, we took a picture together.

I believe this sports meeting will remain a precious memory for all of us as time goes by.

解析:

- 61.因为句子主语 we 和 realize 之间是主动关系,所以用现在分词。
62.根据句子结构,此句是一主从复合句,是定语从句,所以填 which 指代 parade。
63.在 a lot of 后应加名词复数。

64. 固定搭配 to one's excitement 令我们激动、兴奋的是。
65. 修饰名词应用形容词。
66. “和原来的训练相比，他们的表现给人们留下深刻印象”“过去的过去”过去完成时。
67. 作表语应用形容词。
68. 此处是带逻辑主语的分词短语做状语，some 和 raise 之间是主动关系，所以填 raising。
69. 此处是谓语动词的被动语态。
70. “令人惊喜的”应用现在分词。

答案：

61. Realizing
62. which
63. preparations
64. To
65. various
66. had done
67. impressive
68. raising
69. was announced
70. amazing

阅读下面材料，在空白处填入适当的内容（不多于 3 个单词）或括号内单词的正确形式。

第四部分 写作（共两节，满分 35 分）

第一节：单词拼写（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

71. It will take a long time before he _____ (恢复) from the bad cold.
72. He acted so out of _____. (感激)
73. She _____ (逐渐地) adapted to the life of Jizhou High School.
74. Buses run _____ (频繁地) from the city to the airport.
75. At the moment, he _____ (更喜欢) not to think about the future.
76. Do you think what he said is _____ (有说服力的)?
77. Can you tell me how many _____ (生还者) in the earthquake?
78. All the _____ (与电有关的) work was done by my younger brother.
79. The professor's speech is very _____ (有价值的).
80. The old man is always _____ (慷慨的) in giving help.

解析：

71. 在时间和条件状语从句中用一般现在时表示一般将来时
72. 介词 of 后加名词
73. 修饰动词应用副词
74. 修饰动词应用副词
75. at the moment “在那时” 故用一般过去时
76. 作表语应用形容词
77. many 后名词复数
78. 形容词作定语
79. 形容词作表语
80. 形容词作表语

答案：

71. recovers
72. gratitude
73. gradually
74. frequently
75. preferred

- 76. persuasive
- 77. survivors
- 78. electrical
- 79. valuable
- 80. generous

第二节：短文改错（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文，请你修改你同桌写的一篇作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误，每句中最多有两处。错误涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加：在缺词处加一个漏字符号（∧），并在其下面写出该加的词；

删除：把多余的词用斜线（\）划掉；

修改：在错的词下划一横线，并在该词下面写出改正后的词。

注意：1、每处错误及其修改均仅限一词；

2、只允许修改 10 处，多者（从第 11 处起）不计分。

There are advantage for students to work while studying at school. One of them was that they can earn money. In the most part, students working to earn money for their own use. Earning their own money allow them to spend on anything as if they please. They would have to ask their parents for money or for permission to do things by the money. Some students may also to save up for our college or future use.

答案：

第一行 advantage 变复数，因为前面是 are；

第二行 was 改为 is 因为本文用的是一般现在时；In 改为 For，固定搭配“对于大多数学生来说”；

第三行 working 改为 work，谓语动词；

第四行 allow 改为 allows，动名词短语做主语谓语动词用单数；去掉 if，根据句意；would 后加 not 根据句意“他们不再向父母要钱”；

第五行 by 改为 with，根据句意；

第六行去掉 to 情态动词后直接跟动词原形；our 改为 their，人称用错。

第三节 书面表达（满分 15 分）

散步是一种良好的锻炼方式，它对我们的健康非常有益。请以“Walking to Keep Fit”为题写一篇 100~120 词的英语短文，介绍一下散步的好处以及你的建议。

注意：开头已给出，不计入总词数。

Walking to Keep Fit

As we all know, walking is a good way of exercise, which is beneficial to our health. _____

解析：一篇好作文的四要素：一是要点要齐全；二是用词和句子结构要富于变化；三是文章句子之间衔接自然，是一有机整体；四是书写要清楚、美观。

本文叙述了散步的好处和方法，语言简洁有力，使用了学生们常见的句型和词汇，如 not only...but also...；it is 形容词 to do；好的词汇有：strengthen, build up 等；再就是文章使用了一些衔接词，是文章内容非常紧凑，不失为一篇佳作。

范文：

Walking to Keep Fit

As we all know, walking is a good way of exercise, which is beneficial to our health. It cannot only reduce the risk of many kinds of diseases but also strengthen the muscles and build up the bones. It's safer than many other ways of exercise, especially for the elderly and it's easy to do without considering rules. Besides, walking can also help us lose weight.

What should we pay attention to during the walk? First, we should wear loose clothes and good shoes so that we can relax. Second, we should walk fast enough to cause us to breathe with difficulty but still able to talk. Third, it's important to walk with our arms moving freely. And last but not least we should do it every day.