试卷类型：甲（A）

2017年陕西省部分高等职业院校自主招生考试

语文、数学、英语综合试题

注意事项：

1. 答卷前，请将装订线内的项目填写清楚。

2. 本试卷满分300分，语文、数学、英语各100分，考试时间180分钟。

3. 试题请答在答卷页上，并注意试题与答卷类型一致。

语文部分（100分）

一、选择题（共8小题，每小题4分，计32分）

1. 下列词语中加点字注音有误的一项是（   ）

A. 敕造（chì）　　徜徉（yáng）　　怠懈（bèi）　　扪参历井（shēn）

B. 隽永（juàn）　　猝然（cù）　　寒暄（xuān）　　忐忑不安（tǎn）

C. 遒劲（qiú）　　汲取（jí）　　怂恿（sǒng）　　咀嚼赏鉴（jué）

D. 静谧（mì）　　蹊跷（qiāo）　　杜撰（zhuàn）　　脍炙人口（huì）

2. 根据语境和所给字义，在下列句子横线处选填汉字，有误的一项是（   ）

A. 张敏和王宁的兴趣不同，学习方法不同，但_____（舒、殊）途同归，都取得了优异的成绩，令人敬佩。（"舒"有"缓慢、从容"的意思，"殊"有"不同、差异"的意思，横线处应填"殊"。）

B. 被贬永州的柳宗元为抒发胸中郁闷，利用闲_____（暇、遐）时光游历山水，并寓情于景，写下了著名的《永州八记》。（"暇"有"空闲"的意思，"遐"有"长久"的意思，横线处应填"遐"。）

C. 随着我国经济发展，国力强盛，不少流失海外的珍贵文物有机会完_____（璧、壁）归赵，重新回到祖国的怀抱。（"璧"有"美玉"的意思，"壁"有"墙壁"的意思，横线处应填"璧"。）

D. 小明因家境贫寒，无法继续学业，正在一_____（愁、筹）莫展之时，学校团委派人送来了捐款。（"愁"有"忧虑"的意思，"筹"有"计策、办法"的意思，横线处应填入"筹"。）

3. 依次填入下列句子横线处的词语，最恰当的一项是（   ）

①中央政府对建设港澳大桥一直持积极的态度，但是需要经过_____的论证。

②县领导在充分利用原有水利设施的同时，还自力更生_____新水源，采取人为畜力换班，机器不停的方法抗旱。

③苏州园林亭台轩榭布局美，假山池沼配合美，花草树木映衬美，当然_____这些，你可以亲自去游览一次。

    A．慎重   开辟   不只   B．郑重   开拓   不只

    C．郑重   开辟   不止   D．慎重   开拓   不止

4．下列句子中加点词语使用不恰当的一项是（   ）

    A．那一段不堪回首的日子如白驹过隙一般地消逝了。

    B．超市里汗牛充栋的各类商品，琳琅满目，说明节日市场供应充足。

    C．相声、小品以大众喜闻乐见的艺术形式表现"反腐"主题，产生了强烈的社会反响。

    D．真诚的沟通交流，可以使人与人之间产生的误解涣然冰释。

5．下列对病句的修改不正确的一项是（   ）

    A．考试焦虑是考生经常出现的一种情绪反应，如果考生善于进行心理调适，就能避免减轻不良反应。（否定失当，去掉"避免"）

    B．中考和高考评卷已经采取了对字迹潦草的试卷酌情扣分。（在句末添加"的方法"）

    C．"一带一路"描绘了一幅和平发展、互利共赢的新思路，它不仅会给中国企业带来更多的商机，而且将为世界经济积蓄巨大的能量。（把"描绘"改成"勾画"）

    D．他的晚年，仍然精力充沛，充满创作激情，留下了许多优秀作品。(把"他的晚年"改为"晚年的他"）

6．《水浒传》中这样写道："山顶上立一面杏黄旗，上书'替天行道'四字，忠义堂前绣字红旗后面：一书'山东呼保义'一书'河北玉麒麟'"。请问，上段话中的字是哪两位首领的称谓？（   ）

    A．宋江 林冲   B．晁盖 卢俊义   C．晁盖 宋江   D．宋江 卢俊义

7.表述有误的一项是（   ）

    A．七言古诗是长短自由、声律比较自由的诗体，李白的《梦游天姥吟留别》、杜甫的《茅屋为秋风所破歌》、白居易的《长恨歌》都是用这种诗体写成的杰作。

    B．"流觞曲水"是古代的一种风俗，是春禊活动的重要内容，即引水环曲成渠，在水的上流放置酒杯，任其顺流而下，杯子停在谁的面前，谁就饮酒（有时需赋诗）。

    C．古人常以甲、乙等十干支与子、丑等十二地支依次相配，组成"六十甲子"，用来纪年、月、日。"（岁在）癸丑""壬戌（之秋）"采用的就是这种纪年方式。

    D．《雷雨》《日出》《茶馆》是著名戏剧家曹禺的代表作，在中国话剧史上占有重要地位。

8．结合语境，将下列句子填入横线处，顺序最恰当的一项是（   ）

    借着语言这一通道，渺小的人可以走入广大的世界，_____。语言丰富，则人生饱满；语言灵动，则人生优雅。我国古代很多文人之所以过着风雅的人生，就在于

_____。因此，那些传世的诗词曲赋，多数不是文人枯守书斋的结果，而是_____时的即兴咏叹——这种风雅人生，至今还令许多人心向往之。

①人们的生活常与优雅的汉语为伴

②短暂的生命可以留下永恒的声音

③他们在茶楼叙旧、送别亲友或游山玩水

A．③①②　　　B．②③①　　　C．②①③　　　D．①③②

二、文言文阅读（14分）

进，与操遇于赤壁。

时操军众已有疾疫，初一交战，操军不利，引次江北。瑜等在南岸，瑜部将黄盖曰："今寇众我寡，难与持久。操军方连船舰，首尾相接，可烧而走也。"乃取蒙冲斗舰十艘，载燥荻枯柴，灌油其中，裹以帷幕，上建旌旗，豫备走舸，系于其尾。先以书遗操，诈云欲降。时东南风急，<u>盖以十舰最著前，中江举帆，余船以次俱进</u>。操军吏士皆出营立观，指言盖降。去北军二里余，同时发火，火烈风猛，船往如箭，烧尽北船，延及岸上营落。<u>顷之，烟炎张天，人马烧溺死者甚众</u>。瑜等率轻锐继其后，雷鼓大震，北军大坏，<u>操引军从华容道步走遇泥泞道不通天又大风悉使羸兵负草填之骑乃得过羸兵为人马所蹈藉</u>，陷泥中，死者甚众。刘备、周瑜水陆并进，追操至南郡。时操军兼以饥疫，死者太半。操乃留征南将军曹仁、横野将军徐晃守江陵，折冲将军乐进守襄阳，引军北还。

（节自《三国志·赤壁之战》）

9. 对文中画波浪线部分的断句，正确的一项是（　　）（3分）

A．操引军/从华容道步走/遇泥泞道/不通/天又大风/悉使羸兵负草填之/骑乃得过/

B．操引军从华容道步走/遇泥泞/道不通/天又大风/悉使羸兵负草填之/骑乃得过/

C．操引军从华容道步走/遇泥泞道/不通/天又大风/悉使羸兵负草/填之骑/乃得过/

D．操引军/从华容道步走/遇泥泞/道不通/天又大风/悉使羸兵负草/填之骑/乃得过/

10. 下列对原文有关内容的概括分析，不正确的一项是（　　）（3分）

A．孙刘联军进兵赤壁，刚一交战，曹操的部队就失利了，不得不退到江北驻扎。

B．周瑜调拨十只大小战船给黄盖，让他准备火攻曹营的事，迷惑了曹军将士，取得了很大的胜利。

C．曹操的部队本就发生了流行疾病，又加之战船首尾相连，遭遇火攻之后，被烧死淹死的人马很多。

D．曹操被周瑜追击，带领军队困守华容道，饥饿瘟疫交加，又死了将近一大半。

11. 请把文中画横线的句子翻译成现代汉语。（每小题4分，计8分）

（1）盖以十舰最著前，中江举帆，余船以次俱进。

（2）顷之，烟炎张天，人马烧溺死者甚众。

三、现代文阅读（14分）

卖　白　菜

莫言

（1）1967 年冬天，我 12 岁那年。临近春节的一个早晨，母亲苦着脸，心事重重地在屋子里走来走去，并不时瞥一眼那三棵吊在墙上的白菜。最后，母亲终于下了决心似的，叫着我的乳名，说："社斗，去找个篓子来吧……"

（2）"今天是大集。"母亲沉重地说。"可是，您答应过的，这是我们留着过年的……"话没说完，我的眼泪就涌了出来。母亲的眼睛湿漉漉的，但她没有哭，她有些恼怒地说："这么大的汉子了，动不动就抹眼泪，像什么样子！"

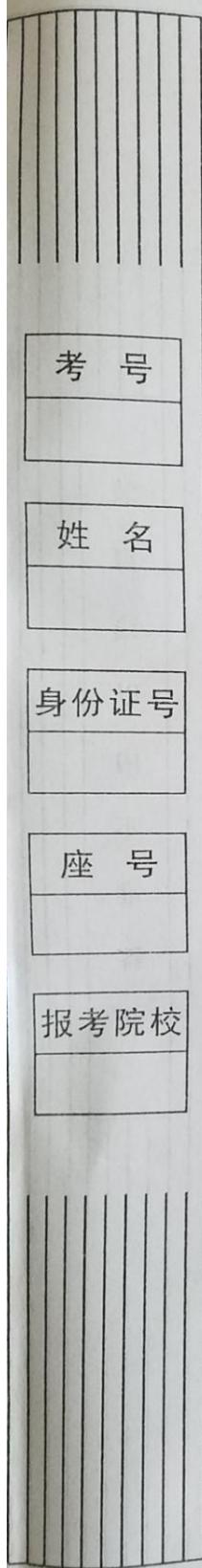（3）"我们种了一百零四棵白菜，卖了一百零一棵，只剩下这三棵了……说好了留着过年的，说好了留着过年包饺子的……"我哽咽着说。

（4）母亲靠近我，擦去了我脸上的泪水。我感到母亲用粗糙的大手抚摸着我的头，我嗅到了她衣襟上那股揉烂的白菜叶子的气味。透过朦胧的泪眼，透过朦胧的泪眼，我看到母亲把那棵最大的白菜从墙上钉着的木橛子上摘了下来。母亲又把那棵第二大的摘下来。最后，那棵最小的、形状圆圆像个和尚头的也脱离了木橛子，挤进了篓子里。我熟悉这棵白菜，就像熟悉自己的每一根手指。因为它生长在最靠近路边那一行的拐角的位置上，小时候被牛犊或是被孩子踩了一脚，所以它一直长得不旺，当别的白菜长到脸盆大时，它才有碗口大。我曾经背着母亲把一大把化肥撒在它周围，但第二天它就打了蔫。母亲知道真相后，赶紧将它周围的土换了，才使它死里逃生。后来，它尽管还是小，但卷得十分饱满。

（5）集市在邻村，距离我们家有三里远。寒风凛冽，有太阳，很弱，仿佛随时都要熄灭的样子。我的手很快就冻麻了，以至于当篓子跌落在地时我竟然不知道。一棵最小的白菜从篓子里跳出来，滚到路边结着白冰的水沟里。母亲在我头上打了一巴掌，我知道闯了大祸，站在篓边，哭着说："我不是故意的，我真的不是故意的……"母亲将那棵白菜放进篓子，原本是十分生气的样子，但也许是看到我哭得真诚，也许是看到我黑黢黢的手背上那些已经溃烂的冻疮，母亲的脸色缓和了，没有打我也没有再骂我。

（6）终于挨到了集上。母亲让我去上学，但我看到一个老太太朝着我们走了过来。她蹲下身，揭开那张破羊皮，翻动着我们的三棵白菜。她把那棵最小的白菜上那半截欲断未断的根揪了下来。然后又逐棵地戳着我们的白菜，她还撇着嘴说我们的白菜卷得不紧，母亲用忧伤的声音说："大婶子啊，这样的白菜您还嫌卷得不紧，那您就到市上去看看，看哪里还能找到卷得更紧的吧。"

（7）我对这个老太太充满了恶感，忍不住冒出了一句话："再紧就成了石头蛋子了！"老太太抬起头，惊讶地看着我，问母亲："这是谁？"母亲回答了老太太的问话，转回头批评我："小小孩儿，说话没大没小的！"老太太将她胳膊上挎着的柳条篓篓放在地上，腾出手，撕扯着那棵最小的白菜上那层已经干枯的菜帮子。我十分恼火，便刺她："别撕了，你撕了让我们怎么卖？！""你这个小孩子，说话怎么就像吃了枪药一样呢？"老太太嘟哝着，但撕扯菜帮子的手却并不停止。"大婶子，别撕了，放到这时候的白菜，老帮子脱了五六层，成了核了。"母亲劝说着她。她终于还是将那层干菜帮子全部撕光了。

（8）老太太挎着白菜站起来，让母亲给她过秤。母亲用秤钩子挂住白菜根，将白菜提

起来。老太太把她的脸几乎贴到秤杆上，仔细地打量着上面的秤星。我看着那棵被剥成了核的白菜，眼前出现了它在生长的各个阶段的模样，心中感到阵阵忧伤。终于核准了重量，老太太说："俺可是不会算账。" 母亲因为偏头痛，算了一会儿也没算清，对我说："社斗，你算。" 我找了一根草棒，用刚刚学过的乘法，在地上划算着。我报出了一个数字，母亲重复了我报出的数字。"没算错吧？"老太太用不信任的目光盯着我说。"你自己算就是了。"我说。"这孩子，说话真是暴躁。"老太太低声嘟哝着，从腰里摸出一个肮脏的手绢，层层地揭开，露出一沓纸票，然后将手指伸进嘴里，沾了唾沫，一张张地数着。她终于将数好的钱交到母亲的手里。

(9)放学回家后，一进屋就看到母亲正坐在灶前发呆。那个蜡条篓子摆在她的身边，三棵白菜都在篓子里。我的心猛地往下一沉，知道最坏的事情已经发生了。母亲抬起头，眼睛红红地看着我，过了许久，用一种让我终生难忘的声音说：

(10)"孩子，你怎么能这样呢？你怎么能多算人家一毛钱呢？"

(11)"娘，"我哭着说，"我……"

(12)"你今天让娘丢了脸……"母亲说着，两行眼泪就挂在了腮上。

(13)这是我看到坚强的母亲第一次流泪，至今想起，心中依然沉痛。

12. 请你依据下列提示，梳理故事情节。（4分）
　①　_____　→　②"我"不小心摔白菜　→　③老太太挑白菜　→
　④　_____　→　⑤白菜被老太太退回

13. 文中两处对母亲的眼睛进行了描写，请你任选一处细节描写分析母亲这一人物形象。（4分）

14. 文章结尾写到"至今想起，心中依然沉痛"，请你说说作者"依然沉痛"的原因是什么。（6分）

四、名句默写（共5个空，每空2分，计10分）

15. (1)风萧萧兮易水寒，_____。（《战国策·荆轲刺秦王》）
　(2)_____，相逢何必曾相识。（白居易《琵琶行》）
　(3)想当年，金戈铁马，_____。（辛弃疾《永遇乐·京口北固亭怀古》）
　(4)春花秋月何时了，往事知多少？_____，_____。（李煜《虞美人》）

五、作文（30分）

青春年少，风华正茂，青少年时代是充满阳光的季节，阳光季节里的少男少女有着对未来美好生活的憧憬，也有着对过去成长经历的思悟，处在阳光季节中的你，也一定想得很多。请以"我心中的那_____（一轮太阳、一抹绿色、一份真情、一丝牵挂）"为题写一篇文章。

　　要求：(1)将题目补全后写在答题卡上；(2)不限文体（诗歌除外）；(3)字数300字左右。
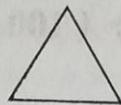
数学部分（100分）

一、选择题（共8小题，每小题5分，计40分）

1. 数列 2，4，6，8，10，… 的第 6 项是（   ）

  A．12   B．13   C．14   D．15

2. 已知一组数据为 10、20、30、40、50，则它们的平均数为（   ）

  A．20   B．30   C．40   D．50

3. 下图（1）所示的圆锥的俯视图为（   ）

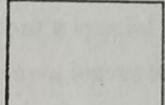 图（1）   A   B   C   D

4. 函数 $y=\sqrt{x-1}$ 的定义域为（   ）

  A．$(-\infty,-1]$ B．$(-\infty,1]$ C．$[-1,+\infty)$ D．$[1,+\infty)$

5. 把一个均匀的正方体六个面分别标记上数字 1、2、3、4、5、6，随机向上抛出，则正方体落地时"朝上的面数字是 3"的概率是（   ）

  A．$\dfrac{1}{2}$ B．$\dfrac{1}{4}$ C．$\dfrac{1}{6}$ D．$\dfrac{1}{8}$

6. 若向量 $\overrightarrow{AB}=(1,2)$，$\overrightarrow{BC}=(3,4)$，则 $\overrightarrow{AB}+\overrightarrow{BC}=$（   ）

  A．（4，6）   B．（-4，-6）   C．（-2，-2）   D．（2，2）

7. 直线 $x+y-1=0$ 与 x 轴的交点坐标是（   ）

  A．（1，0）   B．（0，1）   C．（-1，0）   D．（0，-1）

8. 函数 $f(x)=x^2-2x-1$ 的最小值是（   ）

  A．-3   B．-2   C．-1   D．0

二、填空题（共 4 小题，每小题 5 分，计 20 分）

9. $\tan45°=$ _____

10. 不等式 $x-2\geq0$ 的解集为 $x\in$ _____

11. 圆 $x^2+y^2=1$ 的面积为 _____

12. 函数 $f(x)=\begin{cases}x+1,x\geq0\\x-1,x<0\end{cases}$，则 $f(3)$ _____

三、解答题（共 4 小题，每小题 10 分，计 40 分）

13. 设全集 $U=\{1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8\}$，集合 $A=\{1,2,3,4\}$，集合 $B=\{7,8\}$.

  求：①$A\cup B$ ②$\complement_U A$

14. 等差数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的通项公式为 $a_n=2n+1$.

求：①a_3、a_4　　②数列的公差d

15. 在直角三角形ABC中，角$C=90°$，角$A=30°$，边$AB=2$.

　　求：① 角B的大小　　② 边BC的长

16. 二次函数$f(x)=x^2-4x+m$，且函数过（0，5）点.

　　求：① 函数$f(x)$的解析式　　② 函数$f(x)$的单调区间

英语部分（100分）

I. 单项选择（20分）

（　）1. I can't help but wait here because it is _____.

　　A. rains　　　　B. rained　　　　C. raining　　　　D. to rain

（　）2. — When did you go to the library?

　　— _____ Monday.

　　A. On　　　　B. In　　　　C. At　　　　D. To

（　）3. — _____ is the weather like today?

　　— Oh, it's cloudy!

　　A. How　　　　B. What　　　　C. Why　　　　D. When

（　）4. I ____ have watched that movie—it'll give me bad dreams.

　　A. shouldn't　　B. needn't　　C. couldn't　　D. mustn't

（　）5. She's in a hopeless situation, _____ we will keep a very close eye on.

　　A. where　　　B. when　　　C. which　　　D. that

（　）6. He is a stranger here. So he isn't familiar _____ the city.

　　A. with　　　　B. by　　　　C. in　　　　D. to

（　）7. A new cinema _____ here. They hope to complete it next month.

　　A. will be built　　B. is built　　C. has been built　　D. is being built

（　）8. — Lily, nice to meet you!

　　— _____.

　　A. I'm nice.　　B. Nice to meet you, too.　　C. Nice.　　D. Good luck.

（　）9. It's hard for me _____ study English well.

　　A. of　　　　B. for　　　　C. to　　　　D. in

（　）10. — _____ books do you have in total?

　　— Twenty-one.

　　A. How much　　B. How long　　C. How many　　D. How soon

（　）11. As usual, I go to school by ____ bike.

　　A. a　　　　B. the　　　　C. /　　　　D. an

( ) 12. On Sunday, there _____ so many boys and girls playing in the park.

    A. is   B. are   C. be   D. have

( ) 13. — Merry Christmas kids!

    — _____.

    A. Good   B. How nice   C. The same to you   D. Happy new year

( ) 14. I'm afraid that we can't come, but thanks for the invitation _____.

    A. therefore   B. anyway   C. however   D. otherwise

( ) 15. _____ Mr. Smith, I finished the work on time.

    A. Under the help of   B. On the help of

    C. For the help of   D. With the help of

( ) 16. Thanks _____ Miss Wang, I have made _____ great progress in my study.

    A. to; a   B. in; /   C. to; /   D. in; a

( ) 17. The Yellow River is _____ longest river in China.

    A. two   B. the two   C. the second   D. second

( ) 18. It looks _____ it was going to snow.

    A. as if   B. if   C. even if   D. as

( ) 19. _____ come to my birthday party!

    A. Did   B. Does   C. Done   D. Do

( ) 20. _____ like a cup of tea now?

    A. Will you   B. Can you   C. Would you   D. Must you

Ⅱ．完形填空（20分）

There was a man playing the piano in a bar. He was a good piano player. People __21__ just to hear him play. But one __22__, a customer told him he didn't want to hear him just play anymore. He wanted him to sing a song.

The man said, 'I don't sing.'

But the customer was persistent(执著的). He told the bartender(酒吧男招待), 'I'm __23__ listening to the piano. I want the guy to sing!'

The bartender __24__, 'Hi! If you want to get __25__, sing a song. The customers are __26__ you to sing!'

So he did. He sang a song. A piano player who had __27__ sung in public did so for the __28__ first time. And nobody believed that he sang so well. He got lots of applause(掌声) that night.

He had talent he was sitting on! He __29__ have lived the rest of his life as a no-name piano player in a no-name bar, but __30__ he had to sing, he went on to become one of the best-known entertainers in America.

( ) 21. A. came   B. ran   C. walked   D. looked

（　）22. A. day　　　　　　B. night　　　　C. morning　　　D. afternoon

（　）23. A. fond of　　　　B. good at　　　　C. tired of　　　D. looking forward to

（　）24. A. shouted　　　　B. suggested　　　C. encouraged　　D. comforted

（　）25. A. changed　　　　B. broadcast　　　C. paid　　　　D. drunk

（　）26. A. telling　　　　B. ordering　　　C. asking　　　D. persuading

（　）27. A. seldom　　　　B. never　　　　C. always　　　D. sometimes

（　）28. A. very　　　　　B. so　　　　　C. yet　　　　D. therefore

（　）29. A. may　　　　　B. must　　　　C. shouldn't　　D. can't

（　）30. A. when　　　　　B. as soon as　　C. after　　　D. because

III. 阅读理解（阅读下列内容，从每小题所给的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案，30分）

A

On the evening of June 21, 1992, a tall man with brown hair and blue eyes entered the beautiful hall of the Bell Tower Hotel in Xi'an with his bicycle. The hotel workers received him and telephoned the manager, for they had never seen a bicycle in the hotel hall before though they lived in 'the kingdom of bicycles'.

Robert Friedlander, an American, arrived in Xi'an on his bicycle trip across Asia which started last December in New Delhi, India. When he was 11, he read the book Marco Polo and made up his mind to visit the Silk Road. Now, after 44 years, he was on the Silk Road in Xi'an and his early dreams were coming true.

Robert Friedlander's next destinations(目的地) were Lanzhou, Dunhuang, Urumqi, etc. He will complete his trip in Pakistan.

（　）31. The best headline(标题) for this newspaper article would be _____.

　　A. The Kingdom of Bicycles　　　　B. A Beautiful Hotel in Xi'an

　　C. Marco Polo and the Silk Road　　D. An American Achieving His Aims

（　）32. The hotel workers told the manager about Friedlander's coming to the hotel because _____.

　　A. he asked to see the manager

　　B. he entered the hall with a bike

　　C. the manager had to know about all foreign guests

　　D. the manager knew about his trip and was expecting him

（　）33. Friedlander is visiting the three countries in the following order, _____.

　　A. China, India, and Pakistan　　　　B. India, China, and Pakistan

　　C. Pakistan, China, and India　　　　D. China, Pakistan, and India

（　）34. What made Friedlander want to come to China?

　　A. The stories about Marco Polo.　　B. The famous sights in Xi'an.

　　C. His interest in Chinese silk.　　D. His childhood dreams about bicycles.

（　）35. Friedlander can be said to be _____.

    A. clever   B. friendly   C. hardworking   D. strong-minded

B

Can trees talk? Yes, but not in words. Scientists have reason to believe that trees do communicate(交际) with each other. Not long ago, researchers learned some surprising things. First a willow(柳树) tree attacked in the woods by caterpillars(毛虫) changed the chemistry of its leaves and made them taste so terrible that they got tired of the leaves and stopped eating them. Then even more astonishing, the tree sent out a special smell—a signal(信号) causing its neighbors to change the chemistry of their own leaves and make them less tasty.

Communication, of course, doesn't need to be in words. We can talk to each other by smiling, raising our shoulders and moving our hands. We know that birds and animals use a whole vocabulary of songs, sounds, and movements. Bees dance their signals, flying in certain patterns that tell other bees where to find nectar(花蜜) for honey. So why shouldn't trees have ways of sending message?

（　）36. It can be concluded from the passage that caterpillars do not feed on leaves that _____.

    A. are lying on the ground   B. have an unpleasant taste

    C. bees don't like   D. have an unfamiliar shape

（　）37. The willow tree described in the passage protected itself by _____.

    A. growing more branches   B. communicating with birds and bees

    C. changing its leaf chemistry   D. shaking caterpillars off

（　）38. According to the passage, the willow tree was able to communicate with other trees by _____.

    A. waving its branches   B. giving off a special smell

    C. dropping its leaves   D. changing the colour of its trunk

（　）39. According to this passage, bees communicate by _____.

    A. making special movement   B. touching one another

    C. smelling one another   D. making unusual sound

（　）40. The author believes that the incident described in the passage _____.

    A. cannot be taken seriously   B. should no longer be permitted

    C. must be checked more thoroughly   D. seems completely reasonable

C

Joe and Helen Mills had two small children. One was six and the other four. They always resisted(拒绝) going to bed, and Helen was always complaining(抱怨) about this

and asking Joe for help. But as he did not come home until after they had gone to bed during the week, he was unable to help except at weekends.

Joe considered himself a good singer, but really his voice was not at all musical. However, he decided that, if he sang to the children when they went to bed, it would help them to relax, and they would soon go to sleep.

He did this every Saturday and Sunday night until he heard his small son whispered to his younger sister, 'If you pretend(假装) that you're asleep, he stops.'

（　） 41. The children always resisted going to bed, which _____.

    A. made Helen suffer a lot   B. satisfied their mother

    C. Helen was not satisfied with   D. gave Helen much trouble

（　） 42. The husband couldn't help the wife to look after the children _____.

    A. because he returned from work too late

    B. since his voice sounded like a singer's

    C. except on Saturday and Sunday

    D. for he did not come home until after the children had gone to bed weekends

（　） 43. Joe worked _____.

    A. all the week including Saturday and Sunday

    B. during the week including the weekends

    C. every day but Saturday and Sunday

    D. every week except on Sunday

（　） 44. Which of the following conclusions can we draw from the above story?

    A. Joe's song did help the children to relax.

    B. With Joe's help, the children went to sleep.

    C. The wife must be thankful to her husband for the great help.

    D. The children were so tired of their father's voice that they pretended to be asleep.

（　） 45. This joke tells about _____.

    A. Joe and Helen   B. Helen's trouble

    C. Joe's foolery(愚蠢行为)   D. the bright idea of the two small children

Ⅳ．补全对话（20 分）

Bruce: Hi, Kate! How was your summer holiday?

Kate: Oh, it is great!

Bruce: Really? Tell me __46__ you went?

Kate: I went to Xiamen __47__ my parents.

Bruce: I heard it is a clean city. How do you __48__ Xiamen?

Kate: It's one of the most beautiful cities in the __49__ of China. I like it very much.

Bruce: How long have you __50__ there?

Kate: Five days. We've been to many wonderful places.

Bruce: Which is your __51__ place?

Kate: I like Gulangyu Island most. When I was there, I __52__ myself in the beautiful scenery.

Bruce: What interesting things did you do there?

Kate: Lots of things, __53__ as swimming, boating, fishing and so on. __54__ I think climbing Sunlight Rock is the most exciting one.

Bruce: It sounds really good. I __55__ wait to go there.

( ) 46. A. when   B. how   C. where   D. what
( ) 47. A. to   B. for   C. with   D. of
( ) 48. A. like   B. thought   C. likes   D. thinks
( ) 49. A. southeast   B. east   C. west   D. south
( ) 50. A. been   B. go   C. went   D. is
( ) 51. A. love   B. favorite   C. like   D. lovely
( ) 52. A. do   B. like   C. enjoy   D. lost
( ) 53. A. so   B. to   C. for   D. such
( ) 54. A. So   B. But   C. Therefore   D. Besides
( ) 55. A. can't   B. mustn't   C. mayn't   D. shan't

Ⅴ．句型转换（10分）

56. He was late for school. (疑问句)

_____ he _____ for school?

57. Would you please not open the window? (祈使句)

Please _____ the window.

58. He will be taken to the park on Sunday by his parents. (改为主动语态)

_____ take _____ to the park on Sunday.

59. Please write to me as often as possible. (同义句)

Please write to me as often as _____.

60. Please don't joke him. (同义句)

Please don't _____ on him.