

## 暑期初升高衔接班英语测试题

(分数 100 分)

### 一、单项选择题 (每道 1 分, 共 20 分)

1. He was educated at a local grammar school, \_\_\_\_\_ he went on to Cambridge.  
A. from which      B. after that      C. after which      D. from this
2. A story goes \_\_\_\_\_ Elizabeth I of England liked nothing more than being surrounded by clever and qualified noblemen at court.  
A. when      B. where      C. what      D. that
3. As a new student here, he often thinks of \_\_\_\_\_ he can do with his English study.  
A. what      B. which      C. that      D. how
4. Everyone in the village is very friendly. It doesn't matter \_\_\_\_\_ you have lived there for a short or a long time.  
A. why      B. how      C. whether      D. when
5. By 16:30, \_\_\_\_\_ was almost closing time, nearly all the paintings had been sold.  
A. which      B. when      C. what      D. that
6. Although I have stayed with Boris for two months, I still have some doubt \_\_\_\_\_ he considers me as his friend.  
A. if      B. which      C. whether      D. that
7. As a new graduate, he doesn't know \_\_\_\_\_ it takes to start a business here.  
A. how      B. what      C. when      D. which
8. In the meeting a suggestion was put forward \_\_\_\_\_ more roads in the countryside.  
A. we should build      B. that we build  
C. which we should build      D. that we can
9. ---May I open the window?  
---\_\_\_\_\_. The wind blows very hard outside.  
A. Go ahead      B. Of course      C. You'd better not.      D. Yes, please.
10. We haven't discussed \_\_\_\_\_ we are going to put our new furniture.  
A. that      B. which      C. what      D. where
11. Mary was much kinder to Jack than she was to the others, \_\_\_\_\_, of course, made all the others upset.  
A. who      B. which      C. what      D. that
12. The shocking news made me realize \_\_\_\_\_ terrible problems we would face.  
A. what      B. how      C. that      D. why
13. Gun control is a subject \_\_\_\_\_ Americans have talked for a long time.  
A. of which      B. with which      C. about which      D. into which
14. It is clear to the students \_\_\_\_\_ they should get well prepared for their future.  
A. as      B. which      C. whether      D. that
15. We should consider the students' request \_\_\_\_\_ the school library provide more books on popular science.  
A. that      B. when      C. which      D. where
16. The chance that they have been dreaming of \_\_\_\_\_ at last.  
A. appearing      B. has appeared      C. appeared      D. appear
17. She is very dear to us. We must do \_\_\_\_\_ we can do to save her life.  
A. whichever      B. however      C. whatever      D. whoever
18. This is such an expensive painting \_\_\_\_\_ few people can afford it.

- A. that                      B. as                      C. which                      D. what
19. Now a new Wenchuan is built at \_\_\_\_\_ was a wasteland four years ago.  
A. which                      B. what                      C. that                      D. where
20. ---I heard that Eric worked very hard these days.  
---\_\_\_\_\_ he did such a good job in this exam.  
A. No wonder                      B. No doubt                      C. No worry                      D. No hurry

## 二、完形填空（每题 1.5 分，共 30 分）

I was often told that God loved me. I wanted to believe that so much.

For nearly a 41 I was shuttled between adoptive families and group homes—14 of them. Some families were nice. Others were 42, like evils in a dark fairy tale. At the age of 12, I was finally 43, by Gay and Phil Courter, a couple with two adult sons. Gay said, “We lived for a 44, and we believe that reason is you.”

I’d been lied to by adults so many times in the past years. I wasn’t sure they 45 loved me. “There will be no 46. All those parents were pretty much the same,” I said to myself. I 47 to call them Mom and Dad. I was particular about the home-cooked meals Gay 48 prepared. I hid in my room as much as possible. I wanted to make them 49 so they’d show their true colors.

One Friday night in the eighth grade, I really 50 things to the limit. A neighborhood girl had persuaded me to 51 out of the house with her to meet some boys. I put Advil(镇 痛 药) in my parents’ drinks after dinner, 52 it would make them sleepy. Wow! I’d never

seen them so 53. “Now they would surely send me back”, I thought. Instead they said, “Ashley, we are family, we have nowhere to send you back to, we must 54 this like a family.”

I ran in 55 to my bedroom, where I spent the weekend. Seeing how much I’d disappointed them made me 56. No one had ever cared for me like that. I didn’t deserve this 57.

Sunday night, Gay came into my room. She 58 down and kissed my cheek. “Love you, sweetie,” she said. For the first time ever, I kissed her back. “Love you too,” I said. That word—love—sounded so 59, yet felt so true. I was discovering that love is what makes a(n) 60.

- |                    |                  |                 |               |
|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 21. A. fortnight   | B. week          | C. month        | D. decade     |
| 22. A. angry       | B. mad           | C. cruel        | D. strange    |
| 23. A. adopted     | B. discovered    | C. moved        | D. persuaded  |
| 24. A. family      | B. kindness      | C. love         | D. reason     |
| 25. A. possibly    | B. finally       | C. truly        | D. certainly  |
| 26. A. evidence    | B. difference    | C. choice       | D. point      |
| 27. A. started     | B. agreed        | C. wanted       | D. refused    |
| 28. A. happily     | B. painstakingly | C. willingly    | D. easily     |
| 29. A. mad         | B. relaxed       | C. content      | D. shocked    |
| 30. A. dragged     | B. proved        | C. pushed       | D. pulled     |
| 31. A. run         | B. slide         | C. jump         | D. break      |
| 32. A. discovering | B. thinking      | C. seeing       | D. observing  |
| 33. A. nice        | B. cruel         | C. different    | D. angry      |
| 34. A. deal with   | B. put down      | C. look through | D. write down |
| 35. A. joy         | B. anger         | C. tears        | D. laughter   |
| 36. A. ashamed     | B. annoyed       | C. excited      | D. satisfied  |
| 37. A. service     | B. honor         | C. kindness     | D. honesty    |

38. A. took                      B. bent                      C. put                      D. broke  
 39. A. different                B. popular                C. familiar                D. strange  
 40. A. family                  B. group                  C. adult                  D. union

三、阅读理解题（每题 2 分，共 30 分）

A

**Shakespeare's Birthplace and Exhibition of Shakespeare's World**

Welcome to the world—famous house where William Shakespeare was born in 1564 and where he grew up. The property (房产) remained in the ownership of Shakespeare's family until 1806. The House has welcomed visitors traveling from all over the world, for over 250 years.

**OPENING TIMES:**

**20 Mar to 19 Oct**

Mon to Sat: 9:00am to 5:00pm

Sun: 9:30am to 5:00pm

**20 Oct to 19 Mar**

Mon to Sat: 9:30am to 4:00pm

Sun: 10:00am to 4:00pm

**ADMISSION:**

Adult £ 4.90

Child £ 2.20

Family £ 12.00

(2 adults + up to 3 children)

- ◆ Enter through the Visitors' Centre and see the highly—praised exhibition Shakespeare's World, a lively and full introduction to the life and work of Shakespeare
- ◆ Stand in the rooms where Shakespeare grew up
- ◆ Discover examples of furniture and needlework from Shakespeare's period
- ◆ Enjoy the traditional English garden, planted with trees and flower mentioned in the poet's works
- ◆ The Birthplace is within easy walking distance of all the car parks shown on the map; nearest is Windsor Street (3 minutes' walk)
- ◆ The House may present difficulty but the Visitors' Centre, its exhibition, and the garden are accessible (可进入的) to

wheelchair users.

- ◆ The Shakespeare Coffee House (opposite the Birthplace)

41. How much is the admission for a family of two grown-ups and two children?

- A. £ 9.80                      B. £ 12.00                      C. £ 14.20                      D. £ 16.40

42. Where is the nearest parking place to Shakespeare's Birthplace?

- A. Behind the exhibition hall.  
 B. Opposite the Visitors' Centre.  
 C. At Windsor Street.  
 D. Near the Coffee House.

43. A wheelchair user may need help to enter\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the House                      B. the garden                      C. the Visitors' Centre                      D. the exhibition hall

B

EDGEWOOD - Every morning at Dixie Heights High School, customers crowd into a special experiment: the district's first coffee shop run mostly by students with special learning needs.

Well before classes start, students and teachers order Lattes, Cappuccinos and Hot Chocolates. Then, during the first period, teachers call in orders on their room phones, and students make deliveries.

By closing time at 9.20 a.m., the shop usually sells 90 drinks.

"Whoever made the chi tea, Ms. Schatzman says it was good," Christy McKinley, a second year student, announced recently, after telephoning the teacher.

The shop is called the Dixie PIT, which stands for Power in Transition. Although some of the students are not disabled, many are, and the PIT helps them prepare for life after high school.

They learn not only how to run a coffee shop but also how to deal with their affairs. They keep a timecard and receive paychecks, which they keep in check registers.

Special-education teachers Kim Chevalier and Sue Casey introduced the Dixie PIT from a similar program at Kennesaw Mountain High School in Georgia.

Not that it was easy. Chevalier's first problem to overcome (克服) was product-related. Should schools be selling coffee? What about sugar?

Kenton County Food Service Director Ginger Gray helped. She made sure all the drinks, which use non-fat milk, fell within nutrition (营养) guidelines.

The whole school has joined in to help.

Teachers agreed to give up their lounge (休息室) in the mornings. Art students painted the name of the shop on the wall. Business students designed the paychecks. The basketball team helped pay for cups.

44. What is the text mainly about?

- A. A best-selling coffee.
- B. A special educational program.
- C. Government support for schools.
- D. A new type of teacher-student relationship.

45. The Dixie PIT program was introduced in order to\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. raise money for school affairs
- B. do some research on nutrition
- C. develop students' practical skills
- D. supply teachers with drinks

46. How did Christy McKinley know Ms. Schatzman's opinion of the chi tea?

- A. She met her in the shop.
- B. She heard her telling others.
- C. She talked to her on the phone.
- D. She went to her office to deliver the tea.

47. We know from the text that Ginger Gray\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. manages the Dixie PIT program in Kenton County
- B. sees that the drinks meet health standards
- C. teaches at Dixie Heights High School
- D. owns the school's coffee shop

C

Along the river banks of the Amazon and the Orinoco there lives a bird that swims before it can fly, flies like a fat chicken, eats green leaves, has the stomach of a cow and has claws (爪) on its wings when young. They build their homes about 4.6m above the river, an important feature (特征) for the safety of the young. It is called the hoatzin.

In appearance, the birds of both sexes look very much alike with brown on the back and cream and red on the underside. The head is small, with a large set of feathers on the top, bright red eyes, and blue skin. Its nearest relatives are the common birds, cuckoos. Its most striking feature, though, is only found in the young.

Baby hoatzins have a claw on the leading edge of each wing and another at the end of each wing tip. Using these four claws, together with the beak (喙), they can climb about in the bushes, looking very much like primitive (原始的) birds must have done. When the young hoatzins have learned to fly, they lose their claws.

During the drier months between December and March hoatzins fly about the forest in

groups of 20 to 30 birds, but in April, when the rainy season begins, they collect together in smaller living groups of two to seven birds for producing purposes.

48. What is the text mainly about?

- A. Hoatzins in dry and rainy seasons.
- B. The relatives and enemies of hoatzins.
- C. Primitive birds and hoatzins of the Amazon.
- D. The appearance and living habits of hoatzins.

49. Young hoatzins are different from their parents in that\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. they look like young cuckoos
- B. they have claws on the wings
- C. they eat a lot like a cow
- D. they live on river banks

50. What can we infer about primitive birds from the text?

- A. They had claws to help them climb.
- B. They could fly long distances.
- C. They had four wings like hoatzins.
- D. They had a head with long feathers on the top.

51. Why do hoatzins collect together in smaller groups when the rainy season comes?

- A. To find more food.
- B. To protect themselves better.
- C. To keep themselves warm.
- D. To produce their young.

D

I grew up in a house where the TV was seldom turned on and with one wall in my bedroom completely lined with bookshelves, most of my childhood was spent on books I could get hold of. In fact, I grew up thinking of reading as natural as breathing and books unbelievably powerful in shaping perspectives (观点) by creating worlds we could step into, take part in and live in.

With this unshakable (难以撼动的) belief, I, at fourteen, decided to become a writer. Here too, reading became useful. Every writer starts off knowing that he has something to say, but being unable to find the right ways to say it. He has to find his own voice by reading widely and discovering which parts of the writers he agrees or disagrees with, or agrees with so strongly that it reshapes his own world. He cannot write without loving to read, because only through reading other people's writing can one discover what works, what doesn't and, in the end, together with lots of practice, what voice he has.

Now I am in college, and have come to realize how important it is to read fiction (文学作品). As a law student, my reading is in fact limited to subject matter—the volume (量) of what I have to read for classes every week means there is little time to read anything else. Such reading made it all the clearer to me that I live in a very small part in this great place called life. Reading fiction reminds me that there is life beyond my own. It allows me to travel across the high seas and along the Silk Road, all from the comfort of my own armchair, to experience, though secondhand, exciting experiences that I wouldn't necessarily be able to have in my lifetime.

52. What can be inferred about the author as a child?

- A. He never watched TV.
- B. He read what he had to.
- C. He found reading unbelievable.
- D. He considered reading part of his life.

53. The underlined word "voice" in the second paragraph most probably means "\_\_\_\_\_".

- A. an idea
- B. a sound quality
- C. a way of writing
- D. a world to write about

54. What effect does reading have on the author?

- A. It helps him to realize his dream.

- B. It opens up a wider world for him.
- C. It makes his college life more interesting.
- D. It increases his interest in worldwide travel.

55. Which of the following can be the best title of this text?

- A. Why do I read?
- B. How do I read?
- C. What do I read?
- D. When do I read?

四、汉译英 (句子每道 2 分, 共 10 分+短语每个 1 分, 共 10 分)

1. 最近我们班就污染对环境的影响开展了一次讨论。(effect)

\_\_\_\_\_

2. 随着时间的推移, 他变得越来越不紧张了。(with 引导的复合结构)

\_\_\_\_\_

3. 大多数中学生认为帮助那些有困难的人是他们应尽的责任。(find+形式宾语+宾补+宾语)

\_\_\_\_\_

4. 这本书对我来说非常有价值。(value)

\_\_\_\_\_

5. 这种新药是否有效还有待观察。(remain)

\_\_\_\_\_

6. lead to: \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_

7. apply (三个意思及用法):

a. \_\_\_\_\_ b. \_\_\_\_\_ c. \_\_\_\_\_

8. put out: \_\_\_\_\_

9. absent (表示缺席的短语): \_\_\_\_\_ 反义词短语: \_\_\_\_\_

10. 充分利用短语: \_\_\_\_\_