

安徽师范大学附属中学
2018年高中自主招生招生考试英语试卷

注意事项:

1. 本试卷总分100分, 考试时间80分钟。
2. 答案一律用黑色钢笔或墨水笔写在答题卷上, 不能写在本试卷上。

一、单项选择(共15小题; 每小题1分, 满分15分)

1. --- What can I do for you?
--- I want _____ MP4 player for my daughter.
A. a B. an C. the D. 不填
2. There are many shops on _____ side of the main street.
A. both B. either C. neither D. all
3. How _____ the bad meat _____! Throw it away.
A. terrible; is smelt B. terribly; smells C. terrible; smells D. terribly; is smelt
4. If your daughter goes swimming this afternoon, so _____.
A. I do B. does my son C. he is D. will mine
5. More than two weeks _____ but we still haven't received the letter from him.
A. has past B. has passed C. passed D. have passed
6. The little boy tripped _____ a stone and one of his feet was badly hurt _____ a rainy day.
A. over; in B. over; on C. at; in D. at; on
7. With the _____ of society, our environment is becoming worse and worse.
So we should do what we can _____ our environment.
A. development; to protect B. developing; to protect C. development; protect D. develop; protect
8. ---What is he going to _____ at the meeting?
---I'm not sure. I even don't know whether he is going to _____ at the meeting.
A. tell, say B. say, speak C. speak, talk D. speak, say
9. Can you tell me the name of the school _____ you visited last week?
A. what B. where C. / D. when
10. ---Do you know _____?
---Sorry, I have no idea.
A. how many times she has gone to Japan B. how long has she taught here
C. how you call that old man D. what's wrong with your watch
11. ---I bought the car two years ago.
--- You mean that you _____ it for nearly two years.
A. have had B. have kept C. have bought D. have taken
12. ---Jim, please don't put your head out of the window on the bus. It's dangerous.
--- _____
A. Good idea. B. Sorry, I won't do it again. C. It doesn't matter. D. It's good.
13. --- I won't come to the party unless Sue _____ too.
---You mean if Sue comes, you will come?
A. will invite B. will be invited C. invited D. is invited
14. In a surprising result, the girls _____ the boys, and _____ the match.
A. beat; won B. win; win C. beat; beat D. win; beat
15. ---I'm going to xi'an next week, it's one of the most beautiful cities in China.
--- _____
A. Good luck B. It's a pleasure C. Enjoy yourself D. Very good

二、完形填空（共 20 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 20 分）

I was successful at my job. I worked very hard, but it 16 me and my family a fabulous lifestyle. I'd worked for the same company for twenty years and had worked my way up to department director. 17, one afternoon last May, I was called to the office, and it was 18 explained to me that they were letting me go. I just sat there 19 they talked on and all I could think was, "I've 20." I'd been so well respected 21 I was of no value.

For six weeks, I was in a very 22 place. I wandered around my house like a zombie (僵尸). I could 23 things needed doing, but would not do anything. My beliefs in looking forward and seeing the positive in everything 24 me.

Then, in late June, my youngest son's football team made the city cup final. The year before, he'd been very sad when I 25 the same final, so he was 26 when I told him I'd go. Not only did they win, but the look on his face as he saw me 27 him on was unbelievable. From then on, I spent the summer enjoying their passions. I attended match after match and performances of my elder son's band—I 28 went to another city to watch him play. These moments were so 29. My life had been so much devoted to 30 for so long, and I felt 31 that my sons were happy to welcome me into their world.

32, being unemployed gave me back a sense of purpose ----- I was someone's mum! I felt a sense of being 33 again. Now I feel more positive about my professional 34 and I'm getting on better with my family than I ever have. Losing my job made me realize just how 35 it is to achieve real balance in life.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 16. A. promised | B. afforded | C. showed | D. left |
| 17. A. Therefore | B. Anyhow | C. Otherwise | D. However |
| 18. A. quickly | B. gently | C. partly | D. easily |
| 19. A. until | B. after | C. as | D. so |
| 20. A. failed | B. finished | C. tried | D. changed |
| 21. A. suddenly | B. finally | C. immediately | D. shortly |
| 22. A. secret | B. quiet | C. lonely | D. dark |
| 23. A. see | B. get | C. suggest | D. understand |
| 24. A. defended | B. directed | C. deserted | D. disturbed |
| 25. A. watched | B. missed | C. lost | D. won |
| 26. A. disappointed | B. worried | C. honoured | D. delighted |
| 27. A. cheering | B. taking | C. leading | D. passing |
| 28. A. just | B. even | C. still | D. almost |
| 29. A. hopeful | B. meaningful | C. difficult | D. strange |
| 30. A. work | B. family | C. matches | D. performances |
| 31. A. successful | B. thoughtful | C. thankful | D. peaceful |
| 32. A. Naturally | B. Doubtfully | C. Disagreeably | D. Unexpectedly |
| 33. A. employed | B. comforted | C. valued | D. encouraged |
| 34. A. education | B. experience | C. relationship | D. future |
| 35. A. important | B. interesting | C. simple | D. surprising |

三、阅读理解（共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 30 分）

请认真阅读下列短文，从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳答案。

A

In 1939 two brothers, Mac and Dick McDonald, started a drive-in restaurant in San Bernadino, California. They carefully chose a busy corner for their location. They had run their own businesses for years, first a theater, then a barbecue(烤肉) restaurant, then another drive-in. But in their new operation, they offered a new, shortened menu: French fries, hamburgers, and sodas. To this small selection they added one new idea: quick service, no waiters or waitresses, and no tips.

Their hamburgers sold for fifteen cents. Cheese was another four cents. Their French fries and hamburgers had a remarkable uniformity(一致性), for the brothers had developed a strict routine(程序) for the preparation of their food, and they insisted on their cooks' sticking to their routine. Their new drive-in became surprisingly popular, particularly for lunch. People drove up by the hundreds during the busy noontime. The self-service restaurant was so popular that the brothers had allowed ten copies of their restaurant to be opened. They were satisfied with this modest success until they met Ray Kroc.

Kroc was a salesman who met the McDonald brothers in 1954, when he was selling milkshake-mixing machines. He quickly saw the special attraction of the brothers' fast-food restaurants and bought the right to franchise(特许经营) other copies of their restaurants. The agreement struck included the right to duplicate(复制) the menu, the equipment, even their red and white buildings with the golden arches(拱门).

Today McDonald's is really a household name. In 1976, McDonald's had over \$1 billion in total sales. Its first twenty-two years in one of the most surprising success stories in modern American business history.

36. This passage mainly talks about _____.

- A. the development of fast food services
- B. how McDonald's became a billion-dollar business
- C. the business careers of Mac and Dick McDonald
- D. Ray Kroc's business talent

37. Mac and Dick managed all of the following businesses except _____.

- A. a drive-in
- B. a theater
- C. a cinema
- D. a barbecue restaurant

38. We may infer(推断) from this passage that _____.

- A. Mac and Dick McDonald never became wealthy for they sold their idea to Kroc.
- B. the place the McDonalds chose was the only source of the great popularity of their drive-in
- C. forty years ago there were lots of fast-food restaurants
- D. Ray Kroc was a good businessman

39. The passage suggests that _____.

- A. creativity is an important element of business success
- B. Ray Kroc was the close partner of the McDonald brothers
- C. Mac and Dick McDonald became broken after they sold their ideas to Ray Kroc
- D. California is the best place to go into business

B

One of the most often asked and most controversially(有争议的) answered questions is, “What should I do when I meet a blind person?” A quick Google search will turn up plenty of answers, which are quite different from each other. So, obviously, there is no general agreement on what to do when you meet a blind person.

There are no special rules or do’s and don’ts that can deal with this situation. There is only one principle(原则), Blind people are nothing more nor less than people who happen to be blind. As such, it is our own job to take care of ourselves, and we are grateful to no one else for special care or leadership.

The best thing to do is nothing. Don’t suppose you know what we need. If we do need something, we’ll politely let you know.

Forget everything you’ve heard about the blind, even if you consider yourself to be an expert. Blind people have plenty to say about “experts”. Especially, forget anything you’ve heard or read about “Ten Things to Do If You Meet a Blind Person”. The advice will probably just cause more embarrassment(尴尬). More of it is made up by sighted(不盲的) people anyway and doesn’t necessarily stand for the blind’s view.

There is completely no way to second-guess the situation by imposing(将...强加) any pre-formed ideas. Even if you’ve known other blind people, don’t think you know what to do with every one of them. The thing that often makes us angry is to hear “It’s OK. My mother (sister, cousin, friend) is blind.”

Blind people are as different from each other as any two people on this earth. There are no similarities among us that you can depend on. Even the degree of vision, hearing or touch that we use can be very different. Most blind people do have some degree of vision, and even the very few of us who are totally blind may use our touch and hearing very effectively.

40. The writer dislikes the advice of “Ten Things to Do If You Meet a Blind Person” because ____.

- A. it is given by sighted people and blind people
- B. blind people feel ashamed to get others’ help
- C. it is often impractical from the blind’s view
- D. blind people don’t like experts

41. According to the passage, we can infer (推断)that the writer _____.

- A. thinks blind people are the same
- B. hears more clearly than others
- C. never asks others for help
- D. is a blind person

42. According to the passage, which of the following opinions may the writer disagree with?

- A. Blind people don’t need special care.
- B. Blind people aren’t equal to sighted people.
- C. Blind people generally dislike those thinking they understand the blind a lot.
- D. Each person, blind or sighted, is different from anyone else.

43. Which is the best title for the passage?

- A. Never help the blind
- B. Try to help the blind
- C. Not every help is good for the blind
- D. Learn more about the blind

Not long ago, people thought babies were not able to learn things until they were five or six months old.

Yet doctors in the United States say babies begin learning on their first day of life.

Scientists note that babies are strongly influenced by their environment. They say a baby will smile if her mother does something the baby likes. A baby learns to get the best care possible by smiling to please her mother or other caregiver. This is how babies learn to connect and communicate with other human beings.

One study shows that babies can learn before they are born. The researchers placed a tape recorder on the stomach of a pregnant (怀孕的) woman. Then, they played a recording of a short story. On the day the baby was born, the researchers attempted (试图) to find if he knew the sounds of the story repeated while in his mother. They did this by placing a device (装置) in the mouth of the newborn baby.

The baby would hear the story if he moved his mouth one way. If the baby moved his mouth the other way, he would hear a different story. The researchers say the baby clearly liked the story he heard before he was born. They say the baby would move his mouth so he could hear the story again and again.

Another study shows how mothers can strongly influence social development and language skills in their children.

Researchers studied the children from the age of one month to three years. The researchers attempted to measure (测量) the sensitivity (敏感) of the mothers. The women were considered sensitive if they supported their children's activities and did not interfere unnecessarily. They tested the children for thinking and language development when they were three years old. Also, the researchers observed the women for signs of depression (沮丧).

The children of depressed women did not do as well in tests as the children of women who did not suffer from depression. The children of depressed women did poorly in tests of language skills and understanding what they hear.

These children also were less cooperative (合作的) and had more problems dealing with other people. The researchers noted that the sensitivity of the mothers was important to the intelligence (智力) development of their children. Children did better when their mothers were caring, even when they suffered from depression.

44. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT the factor (因素) that influences intelligence development in babies?

- A. The environment.
- B. Mother's sensitivity.
- C. Their peers (同龄人).
- D. Education before birth.

45. What is the purpose of the experiment in which newborn babies heard the stories?

- A. To prove that babies can learn on the first day they are born.
- B. To prove that babies can learn before they are born.
- C. To show mothers can strongly affect intelligence development in their babies.
- D. To indicate early education has a deep effect on the babies' language skills.

46. Which group of children did the worst in tests of language skills?

- A. The children of women who did not suffer from depression.
- B. The children of depressed mothers who cared little for their children.
- C. The children of depressed but caring mothers.
- D. Children with high communication abilities.

47. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. Scientific findings about how babies develop before birth.
- B. Scientific findings about how the environment has an effect on babies' intelligence.
- C. A study shows babies are not able to learn things until they are five or six months old.
- D. Scientific findings about how intelligence develops in babies.

There are many kinds of places for you to stay in Britain if you visit there. Whatever your plan is, the choice—from basic barn to small hotel, from tiny cottage to grand castle—is all part of fun.

Hostels(招待所)

Cheap, good-value hostels are aimed at all types of like-minded travelers, who prefer value over luxury and you don't have to be young or single to use them. Britain's independent hostels and backpackers hostels also offer a great welcome. Facilities(设备) and prices vary, especially in rural(偏远的) areas, where some hostels are a little more than a bunkhouse(临时住房) while others are remarkably comfortable – almost like cheap hotels.

Youth hotels

Founded many years ago to “help all, especially young people of limited means, to a greater knowledge, love and care of the countryside”, the Youth Hotels Association is still going strong in the 21st century. The network of 230 hotels is a perfect gateway for exploring Britain's towns and countryside.

B&Bs

The B&B (bed and breakfast) is a great British institution(机构). Sometimes you get a room in somebody's house, and small B&Bs may only have one guest room, so you'll really feel like part of the family. Larger B&Bs may have four or five rooms and more facilities, but just as warm as a welcome.

In country areas your B&B might be in a village or a farm surrounded by fields. Prices reflect facilities: and usually run from around £ 12 to £ 20 per person. City B&Bs charge about £ 25 to £ 30 per person, although they're often cheaper as you go further out to the suburbs(郊区).

Pubs & Inns(小酒馆)

As well as selling drinks and meals, Britain's pubs and inns sometimes offer B&B, particularly in country areas. Staying a night or two can be great fun and puts you at the heart of the local community.

Rates range from around £ 15 to £ 25 per person. Pubs are more likely to have single rooms.

48. In this passage the author mainly _____.

- A. tells us where to stay while visiting Britain
- B. advises readers to pay a visit to Britain
- C. introduces the wonderful public services in Britain
- D. gives us some information about British life

49. If you travel alone and want to know better about family life in Britain, you'd better stay in _____.

- A. Pubs & Inns
- B. Youth Hotels
- C. Hostels
- D. B&Bs

50. ---Which of the following is NOT true according to the last part of the passage?

- _____
- A. Pubs and inns sometimes provide visitors bed and breakfast.
- B. All pubs and inns offer visitors bed and breakfast.
- C. Pubs and inns charge a visitor £ 25 at the most.
- D. If you want a single room, you are more likely to get one in pubs.

四、阅读表达（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

阅读下面短文，根据所读内容，在文章后第 51~60 小题的空格里填入一个最恰当的单词。

注意：每个空格只填一个单词

Goals are the guides all through our life. We all have goals that we are moving towards and making a great effort to achieve. This is a good thing. Or can it be bad? How many of us never reach our goals and yet we have tried so hard and really thought about nothing else? I believe the mistake most of us make is that we do not focus(集中) on our present situation.

Let me explain. Most of us see our present situation as a stepping stone that we use simply as a means of reaching our final destination(终点). We don't take time to truly appreciate(感激) where we are today and all the great things we already have in our lives. We should focus our attention on the journey and not on the destination, or we will miss the beautiful scenery along the way.

Let's use our job as an example. Now most of us want a promotion. We have plans to become the manager or general manager in our companies. Unfortunately, most of us will never reach the goal, but will watch others achieve our goal instead.

What we should be doing is focusing on the job we are currently in now. Forget where we want to get to and just focus on the present. You see, what we can control is our performance in our current job. We can decide to be the best we possibly can in our current job. Now this may mean further education to have the skills we currently do not have. It may mean working harder to produce better results than our colleagues(同事). It could simply be a change of attitude(态度), such as stopping complaining and becoming a more devoted and supportive employee. By doing our current job to the best of our abilities, we in fact give ourselves the best chance of promotion(晋升).

So the best thing for all of us to do to achieve our goals is to just focus on what we have and where we are now. Do the best and be the best we possibly can in our current situations, and we will give ourselves the very best chance of reaching our goals in the future. We have heard the old sayings and they are true: "Rome wasn't built in a day.", "Patience is a virtue(美德)", and so on.

Have patience, have appreciation for what we already have, and take time to help ourselves be the very best we can. Do these things and we will all reach our goals, but more importantly, we will enjoy our life every day.

Title	Focus on the present
Theme	◆ To (51) _____ our goals, we should focus on what we have and where we are now.
Common (52) _____	◆ We do not focus on our present situation. ◆ Most of us see our present situation as a stepping stone to our final destination. ◆ We do not (53) _____ the time truly appreciating where we are today and what we already have in our lives.
An (54) _____ -our job	◆ (55) _____ the thought of getting promoted. All we have to do is to(56) _____ our best to do our current job. ◆ To be the best in our current job, we should get further education, work harder than (57) _____ stop complaining and (58) _____ ourselves to our job.
Conclusion	◆ If we are (59) _____, grateful for what we have, and take time to help ourselves be the very best we can, we can not only (60) _____ in the future, but also enjoy our life every day.

