

英语素质测试试题

注意事项:

1. 先将自己的姓名、准考证号用钢笔或圆珠笔填写在答题卷的相应位置上。考试结束后, 应将试卷和答题卷一并交回。
2. 本试题总分共 100 分, 答题时间共 90 分钟, 请掌握好时间。
3. 所有选择题的答案都必须从四个选项中挑选一个答案, 选对给分; 不答、错答或多选, 均不给分。
4. 所有答案用钢笔或圆珠笔写在答题卷上, 注意字迹清楚, 卷面整洁。

一、单项选择 (共 20 小题, 每小题 1 分; 满分 20 分)

1. --It's too hot. Would you mind opening the door?

-- _____. Please do it now.

- A. Thank you B. Certainly not
C. Of course D. I'm sure

2. --Oh! I came here in a hurry and forgot to bring some food.

--Don't worry. You can have _____.

- A. us B. them C. ours D. yours

3. The population of China is _____ than that of any other country in the world.

- A. more B. larger C. bigger D. richer

4. _____ he is very young, he knows several languages.

- A. Since B. Because C. If D. Though

5. Kuomintang Chairman Lien Chan's visit to the Chinese mainland built a _____ across the Taiwan Straits(海峡).

- A. school B. factory C. bridge D. city

6. Dad, the phone is ringing, I guess either you or mum _____ on the phone.

- A. is wanted B. are wanted C. wants D. want

7. -- Look, the light in the teacher's office is still on. Mr Li is working there. He always works late at night.

-- It _____ be Mr Li. He's gone to London for a visit.

- A. can't B. mustn't C. may D. must

8. I don't know if his uncle _____. I think he will come if it doesn't rain.

- A. comes B. has come C. came D. will come

9. --Don't forget to _____ your dictionary here next time.

-- OK.

A. take B. bring C. catch D. get

10. The girl asked the teacher _____.

A. whether the museum looks like B. how the museum looks like
C. what the museum looked like D. how the museum looked like

11. --Will you come to the net bars(网吧)with me?

-- Sorry. My mother always tells me _____ there.

A. how to go B. don't go C. not to go D. to go

12. -- What time did you return from Beijing?

-- _____ the morning of May 1st.

A. At B. In C. On D. By

13. -- _____ is it from the school to your home?

--About 20 minutes' ride. It's on the south of my home.

A. How long B. How far C. How often D. How much

14. --Do remember to pass the message to your father.

-- Yes, I _____.

A. do B. will C. am D. remember

15. Before you leave the room, _____ that all the lights are turned off.

A. believe in B. find out C. make sure D. look for

16. --Mr. Du has decided to _____ smoking.

-- That's good news. I hope he can do it this time.

A. give up B. turn off C. try out D. clean up

17. -- How was your trip?

-- _____. I ' ll have it again next year.

A. Too boring B. Really good C. I enjoyed it D. I was fine

18. -- Would you like to come to play with us?

-- _____.But I have to complete my writing first.

A. I hope so B. Of course not C. Yes, I will D. It's a pleasure

19. -- Peter, do you like the chicken cooked yesterday?

-- Oh, mummy, it _____ very nice.

A. tasted B. was tasted C. was tasting D. had tasted

20. -- _____ weather it is! Let's go out and have a walk.

-- I'd love to.

A. How fine B. How bad C. What fine D. What bad

阅读下列短文, 从每小题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

Grace Darling was a very brave girl. She lived in a lighthouse with her father.

One night there was a terrible storm. A ship with sailors and passengers 21 the rocks and was destroyed(毁坏). The wind was so 22 that the lighthouse keeper couldn't take his boat out to save those on board. All night long the waves were beating 23 the ship and breaking it up. It seemed that 24 could be left alive. The storm lasted all night long.

When 25 was coming, Grace Darling could see that a few people were still on the ship. So she asked her father to go to 26 them. Though she was only a young girl, she went with him and helped him to row. She didn't 27 her own danger. All she wanted was to save the poor people on the wreck(触礁的船).

In the end, after a hard sailing, she and her father reached them. It wasn't easy to get them on the little 28, because they were nearly frozen with cold, and could 29 move. But at last Grace and her father 30 taking the few remaining sailors and passengers to the lighthouse. It was because of Grace Darling's great courage that their lives were saved.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 21. A. brushed | B. covered | C. hit | D. dropped |
| 22. A. exciting | B. strong | C. boring | D. surprising |
| 23. A. against | B. at | C. beside | D. for |
| 24. A. anybody | B. everybody | C. nobody | D. somebody |
| 25. A. afternoon | B. evening | C. morning | D. night |
| 26. A. help | B. save | C. serve | D. visit |
| 27. A. look after | B. call on | C. talk of | D. think of |
| 28. A. sea | B. boat | C. rock | D. board |
| 29. A. hardly | B. easily | C. quickly | D. really |
| 30. A. finished | B. started | C. settled in | D. succeeded in |

B

Overhead bridges can be seen in many Parts of Singapore, in the places where traffic is very 31 and crossing the road is not safe.

These bridges can help people cross roads 32. Overhead bridges are used in very much the same way 33 zebra crossings.

They are more efficient (效率高的), though 34 convenient (方便的) because people

have to climb up a lot of steps. This is inconvenient to the old. When people use an overhead bridge, they do not 35 traffic. But when they cross a busy road using a zebra crossing, traffic is kept back. This is 36 the government has built many overhead bridges to help people and keep traffic moving at the same time.

The government of Singapore has spent a lot of money 37 these bridges. For their own safety, people should be advised to use them instead of rushing across the 38. Old people may find it a little difficult to climb up and 39 the steps, but it is still much safer than walking across the road with all the moving traffic.

Overhead bridges are very 40. People, both old and young, should always use them. This will stop accidents from happening.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| 31. A. easy | B. heavy | C. hurry | D. free |
| 32. A. safely | B. quietly | C. fast | D. slowly |
| 33. A. from | B. to | C. like | D. as |
| 34. A. more | B. much | C. less | D. little |
| 35. A. hold up | B. put up | C. hold on | D. get on |
| 36. A. why | B. what | C. how | D. where |
| 37. A. protecting | B. repairing | C. building | D. buying |
| 38. A. bridge | B. road | C. step | D. bus stop |
| 39. A. down | B. away from | C. on | D. towards |
| 40. A. great | B. useful | C. beautiful | D. especial |

三、阅读理解（共 15 小题，每小题 2 分；满分 30 分）

A) 阅读下列短文，从每小题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

What do you usually do after school? Playing football? Watching TV? Let's see how kids in foreign countries spend their free time?

Mess around (消遣逗乐) with Dress-up Do your parents have any old clothes? See if you can get an old box and start collecting hats, shoes and clothes now! Then, when your friends come over after school, you can play dress-up. See if you can make yourself into a doctor, or a cowboy, or even a spaceman! If you are really clever, you could even put on a show for your family! Let your imagination run wild!

Start a Club Want to learn new things after school? Want to make new friends who aren't in

your class? You can get both of them in clubs. In other countries' schools, there are usually all kinds of clubs for kids to join. There is a French club, a student government, a theatre, a choir(合唱队) and a photography club.

Take a photography club as an example. One may learn all the skills about taking photos. For example, you will learn how to choose a camera, how to use the light and how to develop pictures. One can also make a lot of friends in clubs. It's always good to enjoy your free time with friends, isn't it?

41. How do kids in foreign countries spend their free time? _____.
- A. Playing football
B. Playing dress-up
C. Watching TV
D. Having a party in clubs
42. For foreign kids, what do they collect clothes and shoes for? _____.
- A. having them in future
B. changing with their friends
C. making themselves into other person
D. preparing for parties
43. What do kids mainly want to do when they start a club? _____.
- A. Put on a show
B. Learn new things
C. Talk with friends
D. Take photos
44. In a photography club, kids can learn _____.
- A. how to use cameras
B. how to collect cameras
C. how to repair cameras
D. how to make a lot of friends
45. What will you learn from the passage? _____.
- A. Foreign kids like to put on a show in their school
B. Foreign kids usually play dress-up in clubs
C. Foreign kids spend their free time taking photos
D. Foreign kids usually join all kinds of clubs

B

When we talk of plants, most of us will think of things that grow from the ground and have green leaves, but there are plants that do not look or act like other plants. Some of these belong to a special class of plants called fungi.

Fungi may appear almost everywhere. They commonly grow in wet places where they can get food and water easily. Because fungi do not have green leaves to make their own food, but fungi must take their food from animals, other plants or water. Some fungi live on dead or rotting (腐烂的) wood, while others grow on living trees or in dirt or moss (苔藓). Mushrooms(蘑菇) are the best-known fungi.

There are many kinds of mushrooms appearing in all shapes and sizes. For example, cauliflower(菜花) mushrooms are found in forests from July to October. They can grow to be as heavy as fifty pounds! They grow at the foot of trees. Squirrel's(松鼠) bread is another kind of wild mushroom. Its appearance and use can explain its name. These fungi look like small golden

cakes. Squirrels can easily eat them or carry them off to their hole to eat later.

The mushrooms found in food stores are carefully grown by people who know they are safe to eat. People are warned never to touch or taste wild mushrooms because some of them are deadly. Even less dangerous ones can still make a person very sick.

46. Where does Fungi not grow? _____.
- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------|
| A. On dry wood | B. In places full of water |
| C. On living trees | D. Behind houses |
47. Where can Fungi take food? _____.
- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------|
| A. From their green leaves | B. From water |
| C. From rotting wood | D. From people |
48. Squirrel's bread is a kind of _____.
- | | |
|---------|-------------|
| A. tree | B. animal |
| C. food | D. medicine |
49. People are advised not to eat wild fungi because _____.
- A. it is unfit for main food
B. it may be dangerous to people
C. it doesn't taste so good
D. it's strange smell may do harm to people
50. The word "fungi" in this passage means _____.
- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| A. 草本植物 | B. 菌类植物 | C. 食用蘑菇 | D. 无叶植物 |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|

B) 阅读下列五个小段落，用一句话概括每小段的文字大意。

a) Many people write on paper only using one side. Why not try using both sides? Some students only use half the pages in their notebooks before getting new ones. Try to use up all the paper. People often give cards on Festivals. How about trying to send e-cards instead?

b) E-mail means messages sent from one computer to another. It is becoming more and more popular. You can send and receive e-mail everywhere. It is quick to use e-mail, and it is much cheaper than telephone call.

c) In San Francisco of the US, there is a beautiful bridge. It cost more than four years to build it, and it was finished in 1937. You can cross the bridge by car or on foot, but you must pay. Do you know the bridge? Yes, it is the Golden Gate.

d) Many people can use computers, but few of them know how to use them correctly. Remember the following when you use your computer: Keep your computer in a cool, dry room; Don't put water or food near your computer; Keep your screen clean and not too bright.

e) There're many poor families in China. You may ask your parents to keep your unwanted clothes. Then you can pass them to poor kids. You 'll feel happy that you are helping someone else. Also, you can see if your friend wants them before throwing them away.

51. a) _____

52. b) _____

53. c) _____

54. d) _____

55. e) _____

四、书面表达 (满分 30 分)

A、汉译英 (共 5 小题, 每小题 2 分; 满分 10 分)

56. 事故发生时, 我正沿着街漫步。

_____.

57. 我认为你不对。

_____.

58. 他长大后想做一名警察。

_____.

59. 我们应学会如何与老师、同学和睦相处。

_____.

60. 过去他常常上学迟到, 但是现在他习惯于早起了。

_____.

B、作文 (满分 20 分)

Jim 是李华的美国笔友, 明年他准备要来李华所在的学校学习汉语, 他来信询问学校情况, 请你以李华的身份给 Jim 写封回信, 介绍学校的情况。以下是有关学校的简介:

1. 具有 80 年的历史。
2. 学校很美, 有许多花草树木。
3. 有两座教学大楼, 还有一座宿舍楼、体育馆、计算机室和大图书馆等。

4. 最重要的是，学校有许多优秀教师。他们对学生很和蔼，上课又很有趣。

参考词汇：体育馆 gym 宿舍楼 dormitory building

要求：

1. 围绕主要内容可适当发挥。
2. 词数控制在 100 左右。
3. 信的开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

May

Dear Jim,

Yours,
Li Hua

2006年理科实验班招生

英语素质测试试题答题卷

题号	一	二	三	四	总分
得分					

得分	评卷人

一、单项选择（共20小题，每小题1分；满分20分）

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

得分	评卷人

二、完形填空（共20小题，每小题1分；满分20分）

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40

得分	评卷人

三、阅读理解（共15小题，每小题2分；满分30分）

41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
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51. a) _____

52. b) _____

53. c) _____

54. d) _____

55. e) _____

学校

姓名

考场座位号

准考证号

答题线内密封

得分	评卷人

四、书面表达 (满分 30 分)

A、汉译英 (共 5 小题, 每小题 2 分; 满分 10 分)

- 56. _____
- 57. _____
- 58. _____
- 59. _____
- 60. _____

B、作文 (满分 20 分)

Dear Jim,

Yours,
Li Hua

密 封 线 内 不 要 答 题