

## Unit 1-2 测试卷

### 注意事项:

1. 答卷前, 考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号等填写在答题卡和试卷指定位置上。
2. 回答选择题时, 选出每小题答案后, 用2B铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动, 用橡皮擦干净后, 再选涂其他答案标号。回答非选择题时, 将答案写在答题卡上, 写在本试卷上无效。
3. 考试结束后, 将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

### 第一部分 听力 (共两节, 满分 30 分)

做题时, 先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后, 你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

#### 第一节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 7.5 分)

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 三个选项选出最佳选项。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。

例: How much is the shirt?

- A. £19.15. B. £9.18. C. £9.15.

答案是 C。

- ( ) 1. Whose birthday is it today probably?  
A. Sue's. B. Jim's. C. Tracy's.
- ( ) 2. How did Charles travel in China?  
A. By bus. B. By car. C. By train.
- ( ) 3. Where are the speakers talking?  
A. In a shop. B. At home. C. In a zoo.
- ( ) 4. Why does the man like monkeys?  
A. They are cute.  
B. They are clever.  
C. They are naughty.
- ( ) 5. What does the man want to book?  
A. A double room with breakfast.  
B. Two rooms with breakfast.  
C. A single room with breakfast.

#### 第二节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 22.5 分)

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 三个选项选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前, 你将有时间阅读各小题, 每小题 5 秒钟; 听完后, 各小题将给出 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 至 7 题。

- ( ) 6. What is John doing?  
A. Taking a nap. B. Having lunch. C. Taking a message.

- ( ) 7. What time is it probably now?  
A. 12:00 noon.                      B. 12:30 p.m.                      C. 1:00 p.m.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8 至 9 题。

- ( ) 8. What do we know about the woman?  
A. She is opposed to killing animals.  
B. She wants more tiger skins.  
C. She is in favour of her great-grandfather.
- ( ) 9. What does the woman keep in the house?  
A. Her great-grandfather's photo.  
B. Pictures of Siberian tigers.  
C. The skin of a Siberian tiger.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 12 题。

- ( ) 10. How many types of flowers are there in the garden?  
A. Twenty.                      B. Ten.                      C. Thirty.
- ( ) 11. What can Sally get from her grandmother in the autumn?  
A. Cabbages.                      B. Lettuce.                      C. Carrots.
- ( ) 12. What does Nick think of growing a garden?  
A. It needs a lot of work.  
B. It takes too much time.  
C. It can help save some money.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 13 至 16 题。

- ( ) 13. What does the man think of the monkeys?  
A. They are naughty.  
B. They are cute.  
C. They are lovely.
- ( ) 14. Which animal does the woman think lovely?  
A. The penguin.                      B. The bear.                      C. The monkey.
- ( ) 15. What kind of animals are in the next exhibit?  
A. Sea animals.                      B. Birds.                      C. Land animals.
- ( ) 16. What does the woman want to see?  
A. Birds.                      B. Fish.                      C. Turtles.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。

- ( ) 17. Who was from the farm?  
A. The duck.                      B. The fish.                      C. The dog.
- ( ) 18. Why did the little rabbit try swimming in the water?  
A. Because other animals liked doing it.  
B. Because he wanted to leave the farm.  
C. Because he wanted to prove that he was the best.
- ( ) 19. How did the rabbit feel after being in the water?  
A. He felt cold.                      B. He felt frightened.                      C. He felt excited.

- ( ) 20. What did the rabbit say at the end?
- A. He wanted to leave the farm.
- B. He didn't like swimming.
- C. He wanted to stay home forever.

## 第二部分 阅读理解 (共两节, 满分 35 分)

### 第一节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 2.5 分, 满分 25 分)

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

#### A

Landslides (山体滑坡) occur when large amounts of wet debris (碎片), including rocks, earth, and trees, slide down a slope (斜坡). They may occur as a result of fires, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, storms, or human activities. Landslides are particularly dangerous because they strike suddenly, move at extremely high speeds, and travel long distances. Although landslides are often difficult to predict, you can prepare for a landslide by following proper safety rules, ensure that you're familiar with the warning signs, and making an emergency plan.

- ✧ Become familiar with the land around where you live and work so that you understand your risk in different situations.
- ✧ Learn about local emergency response plans.
- ✧ Stay alert and awake in danger. Many deaths from landslides occur while people are sleeping.
- ✧ Listen for unusual sounds that might indicate moving debris, such as trees cracking (爆裂声). If you are near a stream or river, be watchful for any sudden increase or decrease in water flow and notice whether the water changes from clear to muddy. Such changes may mean there is debris flow activity upstream, so be prepared to move quickly.
- ✧ Listen to local news stations on a battery-powered radio for warnings of heavy rainfall. Consider leaving if it is safe to do so.
- ✧ If you suspect a danger, evacuate (撤退) immediately. Inform your neighbours if you can, and contact your public works, fire or police department.
- ✧ Be especially alert when driving—watch for collapsed pavement, mud, fallen rocks and other indications of possible debris flow.
- ✧ Talk to everyone in your family what to do if a landslide occurs. Create and practise an evacuation plan for your family and your business.

- ( ) 21. Which of the following is true about landslide?
- A. It strikes slowly.
- B. It can be easily predicted.
- C. Too much debris causes damage.
- D. You needn't prepare for it.
- ( ) 22. Which may NOT the sign of landslide?
- A. Trees cracking.
- B. Heavy rainfall.
- C. Sudden increase or decrease in water flow.
- D. Water changing from clear to muddy.
- ( ) 23. If you suspect a danger of landslide, what should you do?
- A. Listen to local news stations.

- B. Create an evacuation plan.
- C. Leave at once with your family.
- D. Stay in your neighbour's house.

### B

By the time Robert Porter Allen was born in 1905, the whooping crane ( 鸣鹤 ) was already in trouble. The beautiful bird was once commonly found across North America. By 1941, the whooping crane population had dwindled to the double digits. The tallest species in North America were critically endangered.

In the 1940s, the remaining cranes migrate ( 迁徙 ) every year from the Gulf Coast of Texas to somewhere in the north of Canada to breed ( 繁殖 ). The conservation community didn't know where the birds went. The wetlands where they used to spend winters were growing rarer and rarer as the tiny, non-migrating group of whooping cranes was alive in Louisiana in 1941, but the group had disappeared by the time Allen started his research.

In 1942, Allen undertook the whooping crane project over the next three years, he did almost constant fieldwork that took him from Texas up the cranes' migration route to Nebraska, and on into Saskatchewan in search of the nesting ground of the birds.

Studying the bird in its breeding habitat and seeing how many birds were born would allow conservationists to understand how to help the birds on their journey. But finding the whooping cranes' nesting site meant difficult and fruitless air searches over northern Canada.

In 1952, Allen wrote a report on the whooping crane. The report was a warning call to the conservation community: only 33 migratory "whoopers" remained, and their nesting site still hadn't been found. Two years later, the whooping cranes breeding grounds in Canada's Wood Buffalo National Park were finally found, and Allen headed north to study them personally, an "incredibly difficult journey," in Sprunt's words, Allen's work laid the groundwork for conservationists to save the birds.

Their efforts paid off as the numbers reached 57 by 1970 and 214 by 2005. Today, the whooping crane is still listed as endangered, but there are roughly 600 birds alive.

- (    ) 24. What is the passage mainly about?
- A. It is a story about Allen's searching for a lost bird.
  - B. It is a story about conserving the whooping crane.
  - C. It is a story about the cranes' long migration flight.
  - D. It is a story about the crane surviving the winters.
- (    ) 25. What does the underlined word "dwindled" mean in the first paragraph?
- A. Reduced                      B. Stayed                      C. Increased                      D. Limited
- (    ) 26. Which is mainly responsible for what happened to the remaining whooping cranes?
- A. Deadly diseases.                      B. Habitat loss.
  - C. Natural disaster.                      D. Illegal hunting.

### C

Have you ever heard loud honking calls and looked up to see geese flying in a V-formation? Geese are among the animals that travel south for the winter. In spring, they return to their summer homes in the north. Their journeys are known as migrations.

Monarch butterflies make amazing journeys too. Each autumn, millions of monarch butterflies

in North America migrate. Monarchs from west of the Rocky Mountains fly to California. Monarchs in the east of the Rockies fly to Mexico. The butterflies' journeys may take a month. During and after the long flight, the butterflies gather together. Thousands of monarch butterflies cover the trees in these gathering places. Most adult monarchs migrate south only once. The females lay their eggs and then die. The young butterflies make the return trip back north in the spring.

Green turtles also migrate to lay their eggs. Some kinds migrate long distances. They swim across the Atlantic Ocean from South America to lay their eggs on Ascension Island. It's a distance of about 1,300 miles (2,000 kilometres). After the eggs are laid, the adult turtles return to Brazil's coastal waters. They leave their young to hatch on the beach and find their way to the sea. Two years later, the young turtles swim back to the beach of their birth to lay their own eggs.

No one understands exactly how migrating animals know when to migrate or how they find their way. Some experts think that the shortening days in fall or the lengthening days in spring may act as a signal to birds and other animals. Such signals indicate that it is time to start their long journey.

Once on their way, birds are thought to navigate by the Sun and stars. Research shows that birds also may be sensitive to Earth's magnetic field—the space around Earth where a magnetic force is felt. Fish and turtles may find their way back to their breeding grounds by remembering the smell of the water.

- ( ) 27. The question placed at the beginning of the text is to \_\_\_\_\_.
- |                         |                         |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. surprise the readers | B. serve as the theme   |
| C. introduce the topic  | D. express a puzzlement |
- ( ) 28. Which is true of monarch butterflies?
- |  |
|--|
| A. Their round-trip takes about a month.   |
| B. They settle in the new places forever.  |
| C. They fly back after they lay eggs.      |
| D. Young monarch butterflies return north. |
- ( ) 29. Green turtles cover 2,000 km to \_\_\_\_\_.
- |                      |                     |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| A. find food         | B. lay eggs         |
| C. leave their young | D. find their mates |
- ( ) 30. The last paragraph centres on \_\_\_\_\_.
- |                                |                                |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. how animals find their ways | B. where animals go for winter |
| C. when to migrate             | D. why migration happens       |

## 第二节 (共5小题; 每小题2分, 满分10分)

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

Tornadoes are powerful, swirling winds. Tornadoes can tear roofs off. They can smash brick buildings. Tornadoes can pick up cars and trucks.

### Where do tornadoes come from?

Tornadoes come from big thunderstorms. Tornadoes drop down from the bottoms of storm clouds. Tornado winds blow in a circle. You can't normally see wind, but you can often see a tornado<sup>(31)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

A tornado looks like a big, dark funnel coming from the bottom of a storm cloud. Some tornadoes look like a swinging elephant's trunk. They sound like a freight train going by.

Tornadoes cause damage <sup>(32)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

### How large and fast are tornadoes?

Tornadoes can be huge. The biggest tornadoes are almost 1 mile (almost 2 kilometres) across. The average tornado is about 160 feet (about 50 metres) across.

<sup>(33)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ They whip around at speeds from 75 miles per hour (120 kilometres per hour) to almost 300 miles per hour (500 kilometres per hour).

Tornadoes usually move. They can move forward at speeds up to 70 miles per hour (110 kilometres per hour).

<sup>(34)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

Tornadoes can form anywhere, but they are more common in some places than in others. The United States gets the most tornadoes. Australia also gets many tornadoes. There are more tornadoes in spring than in any other season.

Tornado Alley is a place in the Midwestern United States where many tornadoes form. Tornado Alley goes from parts of Texas northward through parts of South Dakota. Another place that gets many tornadoes is Dixie Alley, <sup>(35)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

- A. which goes from southern Texas to Florida.
- B. Why does the USA get the most tornadoes?
- C. Are there tornadoes all over the world?
- D. when the bottom of the funnel touches the ground.
- E. Scientists still aren't completely sure why only some storms birth tornadoes.
- F. Tornado winds whirl very fast.
- G. because its strong winds pick up dust and dirt.

## 第三部分 语言知识运用 (共两节, 满分 45 分)

### 第一节 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Hundreds of years ago, in the Pacific Ocean off the western coast of South America, tortoises wandered 36 on the Galapagos Islands. 37, all that changed when people first arrived in 1535. There were no 38 on their ships, which meant 39 food was always a problem for the sailors on board. The giant tortoises provided an easy 40 to this problem.

The tortoises faced other problems, too. The first 41 arrived, bringing pigs, goats, donkeys, dogs and cats. All of these animals 42 life of the tortoises, and even 43 thousands of baby tortoises each year. Within a few years, it was hard to find any tortoise eggs.

By the early 1900s, people began to 44 whether the last of the tortoises could 45. But no one seemed to care enough to do anything about the problem. More and more tortoises 46, even though sailors no longer needed them for food. For another 50 years, this situation continued.

Finally, in the 1950s, scientists 47 that something must be done. They began to 48 as many cats, dogs and other animals as they could from the islands. Next, they tried to make sure more baby tortoises would be born. To do this, they started looking for 49 tortoise eggs. They 50 the eggs and put them in 51 containers. Both the eggs and tortoises were 52 so that the scientists knew exactly which kinds of tortoises they had and which 53 they came from. Once the tortoises were old and big enough to take care of

themselves, the scientists took them back to their islands and set them 54. This slow, hard work continues until today, and, thanks to it, the number of tortoises is now 55 every year.

- ( ) 36. A. far and wide      B. up and down      C. at length      D. in turn  
 ( ) 37. A. Besides      B. Thus      C. However      D. Otherwise  
 ( ) 38. A. nutrient      B. cattle      C. organizations      D. refrigerators  
 ( ) 39. A. harmful      B. fresh      C. various      D. economical  
 ( ) 40. A. solution      B. fund      C. relief      D. strategy  
 ( ) 41. A. typhoon      B. settlers      C. staff      D. Roman  
 ( ) 42. A. impact      B. enjoyed      C. ruined      D. enriched  
 ( ) 43. A. consumed      B. located      C. unearthed      D. exported  
 ( ) 44. A. doubt      B. care      C. record      D. worry  
 ( ) 45. A. retire      B. import      C. survive      D. appear  
 ( ) 46. A. poisoned      B. fell      C. crashed      D. disappeared  
 ( ) 47. A. protested      B. considered      C. suggested      D. decided  
 ( ) 48. A. ate      B. remove      C. rescued      D. raised  
 ( ) 49. A. wild      B. tame      C. raw      D. former  
 ( ) 50. A. processed      B. hatched      C. gathered      D. supplied  
 ( ) 51. A. chemical      B. overseas      C. odd      D. safe  
 ( ) 52. A. cooked      B. numbered      C. recycled      D. confirmed  
 ( ) 53. A. family      B. destination      C. port      D. island  
 ( ) 54. A. loose      B. nowhere      C. aside      D. apart  
 ( ) 55. A. decreasing      B. increasing      C. recorded      D. kept

第二节（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Hot, melted rock makes a volcano. <sup>(56)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ melted rock is called magma (岩浆). The magma, <sup>(57)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ is very hot deep, comes from deep inside Earth.

The magma pushes up <sup>(58)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ cracks in solid rock. It collects in big underground spaces. The spaces are called magma chambers (岩浆室). The hot magma melts a tube through the rock up to the surface. <sup>(59)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (sudden) it blasts up the tube and comes out of the ground.

The magma coming out is called an <sup>(60)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (erupt). Sometimes the magma makes a big explosion <sup>(61)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ sometimes the magma pours out like a river of fire. Rocks, dust, ash, steam, and other hot gases can also blow out of a volcano.

Once magma erupts from a volcano, it is called lava (熔岩). The lava <sup>(62)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (harden) into rock after cooling.

A volcano can erupt many times. The lava can build up <sup>(63)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (make) a mountain. Many mountains <sup>(64)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (make) by volcanoes have a bowl-shaped dip in their top called a crater (火山口).

There are different kinds of volcanoes. Volcanoes come in <sup>(65)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (vary) shapes and sizes. Some volcanoes do not even look like mountains.

第四部分 写作（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节 应用文写作（满分 15 分）

你打算给某英语刊物投稿，文章以“Protect wild animals”为题，要点如下：

1. 我国野生动物现状;
2. 野生动物数量变少的原因: 过度砍伐致栖息地 (habitat) 减少、滥用农药、珍稀野生动物被杀等;
3. 提出倡议。

注意:

1. 100 词左右;
2. 可以适当添加内容, 以使行文流畅。

## 第二节 概要写作 (满分 25 分)

阅读下面的短文, 根据其内容写一篇 60 词左右的内容概要。

As most people know, in the past few years, sandstorms have swept across many countries, polluting the air and disturbing daily lives of human beings. Saharan sandstorms have increased about 10 times during the half-century since the 1950s, causing topsoil loss in nearby countries. In Mauritania, there were just two sandstorms a year in the early 1960s, but there are 80 a year today.

In desert areas, sandstorms are most commonly caused by either thunderstorm outflows, or by strong pressure gradients (气压梯度) which cause an increase in wind speed over a wide area. In some cases, dust and sand may set a limit to a shallow depth by a low-lying temperature change. In other cases, dust may be blown as high as 6,100 meters high. Drought is another cause of sand storms. Poor farming practices make dust and sand free of protection from the wind. Dryland farming is one of the most serious practices. A sandstorm can transport and carry large amounts of sand. Desert is the key source of sandstorms.

Sand storms have also been shown to increase the spread of disease across the globe. Virus in the dust is blown into the atmosphere by the storms. Some diseases may not be urgent at the very beginning, but they can develop into deadly ones if left untreated. For example, a breathing problem can lead to lung cancer, while dry eyes lead to blindness.

Sandstorms cause soil loss from the dry lands, doing harm to agriculture. Sandstorms also reduce visibility, affecting aeroplanes and road transportation. In addition, sandstorms also discourage visitors from visiting these places, thus striking tourism.

So what should we do with the frightening sandstorms? Some experts put forward practical suggestions as follows. For one thing, more funds (基金) ought to be put into tree planting and forest protection so as to keep more water resources within the surface of the earth. For another, governments of all countries should make laws on environmental protection. For example, banning the use of throw-away chopsticks and punishing illegal tree cutting. Scientists should also study and find ways to cut down the degree of its destruction and to improve the whole environment.

## Unit 1-2 测试卷参考答案

### 第一部分 听力

1-5 BBCBA    6-10 BBACA    11-15 CAABA    16-20 CCABC

### 第二部分 阅读理解

21-23 CBC    24-26 BAB    27-30 CDBA    31-35 GDFCA

### 第三部分 英语知识运用

#### 第一节

36-40 ACDBA    41-45 BCADC    46-50 DDBAC    51-55 DBDAB

#### 第二节

56. The                      57. which                      58. through                      59. Suddenly                      60. eruption  
61. and/while                      62. hardens                      63. to make                      64. made                      65. various

### 第四部分 写作

#### 第一节

In our country, the number of wild animals is becoming smaller and smaller. Some of them are even dying out. Personally, the reasons are as follows:

To start with, people have been cutting down trees for building, causing some animals to lose their habitats. Besides, farmers use too much pesticide, which endangers the lives of some animals. In addition, some people have been killing rare wild animals to make money.

In my opinion, it's time we took immediate measures to change the situation. We should plant more trees instead of cutting them down without permission. At the same time, more nature reserves are expected to be set up.

#### 第二节

Worries arise with global increasing sandstorms. There are many causes of sandstorms, such as thunderstorm outflows, strong pressure gradients, drought, poor farming practices and deserts. Besides affecting aeroplanes, transportation and tourism, sandstorms do harm to human beings by spreading diseases, and agriculture by causing soil loss. Scientists should play an important role in fighting against sandstorm. Reforestation is necessary and laws on environmental protection should be made.

## Unit 1-2 测试卷录音文字稿

### Text 1

M: Whose birthday is it today?

W: You can guess, Jim.

M: Sue's, Sam's or Tracy's?

W: When were you born?

### Text 2

M: Charles enjoyed his two-week drive through South China.

W: Yes, he said that he saw much more than he would have travelling by bus or train.

### Text 3

W: Look, Dad. The pandas! How cute they are. Can I get something to feed them?

M: No, dear. Feeding animals is not allowed here.

### Text 4

M: Which animals do you like better, monkeys or bears?

W: Neither. I like pandas because they are cute.

M: But I like monkeys because they are clever.

### Text 5

M: Good afternoon, Sir. Can I help you?

W: Thank you. I want a double room with breakfast.

### Text 6

W: Hello. This is Alisa speaking. May I speak to John, please?

M: I am sorry, but John is out for lunch. Would you like to leave a message?

W: Err, when will he come back?

M: He usually comes back by 1:00 p.m. He usually takes a nap before work begins in the afternoon.

W: Then I'll call again in half an hour.

M: OK. Bye.

### Text 7

M: Amelie, is the tiger skin on the wall real?

W: Yeah, that's real. My granny says it's the skin of a Siberian tiger.

M: Oh! The Siberian tigers are the largest living felids! Unfortunately, there are only a few hundred alive now.

W: I know. My great-grandfather was a hunter and he hunted it. I really wish he hadn't.

M: Well, it's not your fault. I'm sure you don't like to hurt animals.

W: No Jack, I don't. I love animals. I'm an animal rights activist in fact.

M: Why do you still keep that skin in your house?

W: I can't help it. My parents think it's a souvenir from their ancestor.

### Text 8

M: Your grandmother has an amazing garden, Sally! How many plants does she have?

W: She has a lot, Nick! There are ten different kinds of vegetables and twenty types of flowers. She's been growing this garden for thirty years, longer than I've been alive!

M: That's great! Does she give you fresh food from it?

W: Oh, yes. In the summer she gives us lettuce, cabbages, and tomatoes, and in the autumn she gives us potatoes and carrots. Fresh food is so delicious. And we can save some money. But it's hard work to grow the food.

M: What does she have to do?

W: Well, she has to protect the food from animals who try to eat it. And she has to clear out dead plants so the new ones can grow. If it gets really cold, she covers the plants so they don't freeze.

M: Wow, that's a lot of work! Your grandmother is amazing.

### Text 9

M: I'm so glad we've come to the zoo today.

M: Yeah, I like monkeys. They are so naughty!

W: Going through the tunnel with the birds can be really cool.

M: That's awesome. Birds can be scary, too.

W: Look! There are some bears there. The bears are really cute, though.

M: Bears? Cute? I thought they are terrifying!

W: Well, they can't attack you or anything. They look lovely!

M: If you say so! I thought the penguins looked pretty lovely.

W: I love how they slide on their bellies!

M: Yeah, it's really cute.

W: We should go to the next exhibition with the sea creatures.

M: Yeah, I want to see the dolphins.

W: They're supposed to be really smart animals.

M: Yeah, that's what I heard, too. There are supposed to be a lot of pretty fish, too.

W: I want to see the turtles! Let's go and see!

M: Okay!

### Text 10

W: Once upon a time, there was a farm with chickens, rabbits, cows, and even a dog. One day, a little rabbit found a hole in the fence, and he decided to see what was on the other side. He found a small river and saw a fish swimming in it. He asked the fish if swimming was fun, and the fish said that he liked it. Then a duck flew over and landed in the water. The little rabbit asked the duck if swimming was fun. The duck said that he liked it. So, the rabbit decided to try it for himself, and he jumped into the water. But the little rabbit didn't know how to swim. He tried his hardest, but it was too difficult and he got scared. The fish couldn't help him and the duck flew away. But suddenly, the dog from the farm jumped in and pulled the little rabbit out of the water. "I think we'd better go home," said the dog. The rabbit thanked the dog and promised never to leave the farm again.

# 《英语》（必修·第三册）测试卷

## 答题卡

姓名 \_\_\_\_\_

贴条形码区

考生 缺考考生，监考员用 2B

禁填 铅笔填涂左面的缺考标记

准考证号

[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]
[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]
[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]
[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]
[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]
[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]
[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]
[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]

- 注意**
- 1.答题前，考生先将自己的姓名，准考证号填写清楚，并认真核准条形码上的姓名、准考证号，在规定位置贴好条形码。
  - 2.选择题必须用 2B 铅笔填涂；填空题和解答题必须用 0.5mm 黑色签字笔答题，不得用铅笔或圆珠笔答题；字体工整、笔迹清晰。
  - 3.请按题号顺序在各题目的答题区域内作答，超出区域书写的答案无效；在草稿纸、试题卷上答题无效。
  - 4.保持卡面清洁，不要折叠、不要弄破。

填涂样例 正确填涂

### 第I卷 选择题

#### 第一部分：听力

<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>
[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]
[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]
[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]

#### 第二部分：阅读理解

<b>21</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>35</b>
[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]
[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]
[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]
[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]
										[E]	[E]	[E]	[E]	[E]
										[F]	[F]	[F]	[F]	[F]
										[G]	[G]	[G]	[G]	[G]

#### 第三部分：英语知识运用（第一节）

<b>36</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>55</b>
[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]
[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]
[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]
[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]

### 第II卷 非选择题

#### 第三部分：英语知识运用（第二节）

- |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| 56. _____ | 57. _____ |
| 58. _____ | 59. _____ |
| 60. _____ | 61. _____ |
| 62. _____ | 63. _____ |
| 64. _____ | 65. _____ |

请在各题目的答题区域内作答，超出矩形边框限定区域的答案无效！

