镇海中学2022学年第一学期英语模拟试题

注意事项：

1. 答卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上；

2. 回答选择题时，选出每小题答案后，用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，再选涂其它答案标号。

3. 回答非选择题时，将答案写在答题卡上，写在本试卷上无效；

4. 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)

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三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后，你都有10秒钟的时间回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1． What does the man mean?

A．He is not interested in the city of Washington.

B．He prefers Los Angeles to Washington.

C．He used to hesitate where to go.

2． What is the man’s reaction to the news?

A．He is angry. B．He is surprised. C．He doesn’t care.

3． How might the woman feel?

A．Uneasy. B．Disappointed. C．Unconcerned.

4． What does the man think of the party?

A．He doesn't like the part

B．He hates to prepare for the party.

C．It is worthwhile to prepare for the party.

5． What are the speakers mainly discussing?

A．How customers could be best served.

B．What kind of stores can offer lower prices.

C．Whether online stores will replace high-street stores.

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，每段对话后有几个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前，你都有时间回答有关小题，每小题5秒钟。听完后，各小题给出5秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听下面一段对话，回答6-7题。

6． What time was the plane originally scheduled to leave?

A．At 3:00. B．At 4:00. C．At 5:00.

7． Why is the woman worried?

A．The weather is bad. B．The report isn’t finished. C．An appointment will be postponed.

听下面一段较长对话，回答8-10题。

8． What are the speakers mainly discussing?

A．The man’s favorite food. B．Popular food in Belgium. C．Belgian eating habits.

9． How long did the man’s Christmas dinner take last year?

A．About 6 hours. B．About 5 hours. C．About 3 hours.

10．What may people there do after a big dinner?

A．They eat as much as usual.

B．They take exercise to keep fit.

C．They eat less in the following days.

听下面一段较长对话，回答11-13小题。

11．How does the woman feel about the result of the competition?

A．Excited. B．Delighted. C．Disappointed.

12．Who was the winner?

A．Amber. B．Mary. C．Linda.

13．What’s the man’s opinion about the judges?

A．They were not fair.

B．They made a hard decision.

C．They did not listen carefully.

听下面一段独白，回答14-17题。

14．What made the man decide to study medicine finally?

A．His own experience. B．His teachers’ advice. C．His parents’ influence.

15．What did the man do when he saw a woman on the ground?

A．Took her to the hospital.

B．Walked back to his dormitory.

C．Gave her mouth-to-mouth breathing.

16．Where does the conversation most probably take place?

A．In a university. B．In a television studio. C．In an emergency room.

17．What is Dr. Joseph going to talk about?

A．First aid methods. B．Some happier moments. C．His work in the hospital.

听下面一段独白，回答18-20题。

18．What does ASO-S mainly do?

A．Do solar observation.

B．Make weather forecasting.

C．Study the Earth's atmosphere.

19．How long will ASO-S stay in orbit at least?

A．Four years. B．Forty hours. C．Seventy years.

20．Why is ASO-S so meaningful?

A．It can block the sun's radiation.

B．It may fill China's gap in the field.

C．It is the first solar satellite globally.

第二部分：阅读 (共两节，满分50分)

第一节 (共15小题；每小题2.5分，满分37.5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**

**HANDSTITCHED WORLDS: THE CARTOGRAPHY OF QUILTS**

Quilts are a narrative art; with themes that are political, spiritual, communal, or commemorative, they are infused with history and memory, mapping out intimate stories and legacies through a handcrafted language of design. Handstitched Worlds: The Cartography of Quilts is an invitation to read quilts as maps, tracing the paths of individual histories that illuminate larger historic events and cultural trends.

Spanning the nineteenth to twenty-first centuries, this insightful and engaging exhibition brings together 18 quilts from the collection of the American Folk Art Museum, New York, representing a range of materials, motifs, and techniques from traditional early-American quilts to more contemporary sculptural assemblages. The quilts in Handstitched Worlds show us how this too-often overlooked medium balances creativity with tradition, individuality with collective zeitgeist. Like a road map, these unique works offer a path to a deeper understanding of the American cultural fabric.

Number of Works:18 quilts

Organized by: American Folk Art Museum, New York

Approximate size:175-200 linear feet

Security: Moderate security

Participation Fee: Please inquire

Shipping: IA&A makes all arrangements; exhibitors pay outgoing shipping costs within the contiguous U.S.

Booking Period:12 weeks

Tour: June 2021—August2024

Contact: TravelingExhibitions@ArtsandArtists.org

Leigh Yawkey Woodson Art Museum, Wausau, WI

June 12, 2021—August 29, 2021

Washington State Historical Society, Tacoma, WA

September 17, 2021—January 23, 2022

Utah Museum of Fine Arts, Salt Lake City, UT

February 19, 2022—May 14, 2022

Fort Wayne Muesum of Art, Fort Wayne, IN

June 18, 2022—September 11, 2022

October 2022—January 2023

Dane G. Hansen Memorial Museum, Logan, KS

February 17,2023—May 14, 2023

June 2023—December 2023

Lauren Rogers Museum of Art, Laurel, MS

January 30, 2024—April 21, 2024

May 2024—August 2024

All tour dates can be customized to meet your scheduling needs. Please contact Traveling Exhibitions @ Artsand Artists.org for more information.

21．What is the purpose of the exhibition of Handstitched Worlds: The Cartography of Quilts?

A．To promote creativity and individuality thorough the engaging exhibition.

B．To provide an opportunity for visitors to learn to make quilts stitch by stitch.

C．To give visitors an insight into the history and culture of America in specific periods.

D．To enrich the understanding of the American culture by a tour visit to museums across America.

22．Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the article?

A．The exhibition is free both for the exhibitors and for the visitors.

B．Exhibitors that are interested can choose whatever dates they want.

C．The artistic and historic value of handstitched quilts used to be neglected.

D．Exhibitors that are interested can book the exhibition 12 weeks in advance.

23．The article is written to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．exhibitors B．visitors C．artists D．historians

**B**

Some documents have been making the rounds lately — where people who work various positions in different industries share how much they’re paid.

Bravo! It’s about time we blew up that old belief that salaries have to stay secret. This is not just a matter of curiosity. Having information about salaries can help narrow the gender wage gap, which has barely changed for more than a decade. Recently released date from the US Census Bureau shows that, on average, women working full time still are paid only 82 cents for every dollar paid to a man. And the gap is even wider for many women of color: Black women make 62 cents, and Latinas just 54 cents. What’s more, the pay gap even extends into her retirement. Because she earned less and therefore paid less to the social security system, she receives less in social security benefits.

Having greater access to salary information is helping to speed things up. A new research report by the American Association of University Women shows that the wage gap tends to be smaller in job sectors where pay transparency is a must. For example, among federal government workers, there’s just a 13 percent pay difference between men and women, and in state government, the gap is about 17 percent. But in private, for-profit companies, where salaries are generally kept under wraps, the gender wage gap jumps to 29 percent.

Fortunately, salary information is increasingly available on some websites. Certain companies and many human resources departments are pushing ahead with this practice. Of course, it’s going to take more than salary transparency to equalize earnings between women and men. But sharing salaries can and must be part of the solution. The more information women have about how jobs are valued — and what different people earn — the better they will understand their value in the labor market and be able to push for the pay they deserve.

24．Why are the figures mentioned in paragraph 2?

A．To reveal the severity of gender wage gap.

B．To confirm the previous belief about salaries.

C．To satisfy readers’ curiosity about others’ salaries.

D．To appeal to readers to share their salary information.

25．What is paragraph 3 mainly about?

A．The inequality between men and women.

B．The need to keep salary information a secret.

C．The advantage of working for the government.

D．The benefit of making salary information public.

26．What is the author’s attitude towards sharing salary information?

A．Critical. B．Favourable. C．Unclean D．Negative.

27．Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

A．Why It Pays to Share How Much You Make B．Where Salary Information Difference Lies

C．What It Takes to Realize Gender Equality D．How Woman’s Value Improves at Work.

**C**

Monopoly is a very popular board game around the world today, but little is known about its American inventor, Elizabeth Magie, and the philosophy behind her invention.

Born in 1866, Magie was a rebel against the norms and politics of her times. Inspired by Henry George who believed that all men should have an equal right to use the land as they have to breathe air, she challenged the capitalist system of property ownership—in the form of a board game. In 1904, she patented her Landlord’s Game, which consisted of a circuit of streets and landmarks for sale.

Magie’s game contained two sets of rules: The Prosperity rules and the Monopolist rules. The Prosperity rules stated that every player should gain each time someone acquired a new property. The game was won (by all!) when the player starting with the least money doubled his or her fortune. Under Monopolist rules, on the other hand, each player advanced by acquiring properties and collecting rent from all who landed there later. Whoever managed to bankrupt the other players won the game. The purpose of the dual sets of rules, said Magie, was for players to understand how these different approaches to property can lead to different social outcomes: “all win” or “win all.”

The game soon became a hit on college campuses and among Quaker communities, and some people modified the game board. An unemployed player named Charles Darrow sold this modified version to the manufacturer Parker Brothers as his own. However, when the game’s true origin came to light, Parker Brothers bought the patent from Magie for only $500. They then re-launched the game as Monopoly, including only the rules leading to the triumph of one over all. Darrow was publicized as the inventor who had become a millionaire from selling the game. Thus **a rags-to-riches myth** was created, ironically exemplifying Monopoly’s implicit values: Chase wealth and crush your opponents if you want to come out on top.

28．What is this passage mainly about?

A．The creation and modification of a board game.

B．A fight between patent owners of a popular game.

C．A socio-economic victory behind a landlord game.

D．The person who became a millionaire from a fun game.

29．What was the main purpose of Magie’s Prosperity rules?

A．To emphasize the value of the capitalist system.

B．To introduce different approaches to obtaining new land.

C．To advocate that all should be rewarded when one acquires wealth.

D．To challenge George’s idea that men should have an equal right to the land.

30．What does “a rags-to-riches myth” refer to in the last paragraph?

A．A modified version of Monopoly.

B．Darrow’s success after selling the game.

C．Parker Brothers’ purchase of Magie’s patent.

D．The popularity of the game on college campuses.

31．Which of the following would best describe Magie’s feelings toward today’s version of her game?

A．Excited. B．Relieved. C．Doubtful. D．Displeased.

**D**

On a dark night, 11-year-old Joe was playing hide-and-seek with his friends in the backyard when he thought he saw Magellan—a huge housecat. However, when the cat suddenly jumped on his head, Joe found it turned out a young cougar. He backed away from the animal, then turned and ran inside the house.

Cougar encounters like this one are becoming increasingly common in the U.S. Most people assume that’s because cougar populations are growing, or because the big cats are coming into closer contact with the expanding web of human suburbs. But Professor Robert Wielgus at Washington State University argues that poorly designed hunting policies might be causing an increase in cougar-human conflicts.

Wielgus’s research teams have been fitting the big cats with radio collars and monitoring their movements. They find that the cougar population is actually declining rapidly and almost no male cougars are over four years of age. And a study shows that the heavily hunted area has five times as many cougar complaints as the lightly hunted area—even though the density of cougars is about the same in both areas.

Wielgus suspects that hunting policies, which allow older males to be killed to keep cougar populations in check, were the **culprit** and teenage cougars in the heavily hunted area may be responsible for most of the trouble. To test his theory, he adds two more groups of cougars to the tracking program—one in a heavily hunted area and another in a comparable but lightly hunted area. He concludes that heavy hunting indeed almost wipes out older males and the population structure in the heavily hunted area shifts toward younger animals.

With these findings, Wielgus believes without adults to keep them under control, the disorderly teens are more likely to come into conflict with humans, farm animals and pets.

Wielgus’s ideas don’t sit well with everyone. “Hunting definitely does cause lots of teenage males to flow in, but I don’t yet see solid proof that they are more likely to cause trouble than older cats,” says the University of Montana’s Robinson. “In many cases, the new arrivals have been squeezed out of remote wilderness habitat and forced into areas where they are more likely to encounter humans. I think humans are primarily responsible for all the interaction you see. We’re moving into these areas where cougars and deer are,” according to Alldredge, a researcher at the Colorado Division of Wildlife.

We may not understand what makes 18-year-old males more likely than 48-year-old men to do dangerous things, Wielgus says, but we know that the world would be a different place, if teenagers were in charge.

32．The passage begins with a story to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．lead into the topic B．describe an incident C．show an attitude D．warn of cougars’ danger

33．The underline word “culprit” in Para. 4 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．effect B．evidence C．cause D．target

34．Which of the following is TRUE?

A．Alldredge agrees hunting results in the arrival of lots of teens.

B．Robinson doubts whether age is a key factor in human-cougar conflicts.

C．Alldredge believes killing older males may cause a bigger threat.

D．Robinson holds humans are to blame for the fall of older males.

35．What might Wielgus suggest to reduce cougar attacks?

A．Driving teenage cougars back into their natural habitat.

B．Getting people to move out of the areas where cougars are.

C．Forbidding children to play in the backyard by themselves.

D．Changing hunting policies to ensure a healthy cougar population.

第二节 (共5小题；每小题2.5分，满分12.5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，选项中有两项为多余选项。

Have you ever wondered how the trainers at Sea World get the 19,000-pound whale to jump 22 feet out of water and perform tricks? They get that whale to go over a rope farther out of the water than most of us can imagine. \_\_\_16\_\_\_.

So how do the trainers at Sea World do it? The first thing they do is reinforce the behavior that they want repeated --- in this case, to get the whale to go over the rope.\_\_\_17\_\_\_, in a position where the whale can’t help but do what’s expected of it. Every time the whale goes over the rope, it’s given positive reinforcement and gets fed with fish. But what happened when the whale goes under the rope? Nothing — no criticism, no warning and no feedback. \_\_\_18\_\_\_.

Positive reinforcement is the key of that simple principle that produces such splendid results. And as the whale begins to go over the rope more often than under, the trainers begin to raise the rope. It must be raised slowly enough so that the whale doesn’t starve.

\_\_\_19\_\_\_. Make a big deal out of the good and little stuff that we want consistently. Secondly, under-criticize. People know they need help when they mess up. \_\_\_20\_\_\_, people will not forget the event and usually will not repeat it.

So we need to set up the circumstances so that people can’t fail. Over-celebrate, under-criticize…and know how far to raise the rope.

A．This is a great challenge

B．And the whale stays right where it is

C．If we figure out a way to motivate the whale

D．They start with the rope below the surface of the water

E．If we under-criticize, punish and discipline less than expected

F．Whales are taught that their negative behavior won’t be acknowledged

G．The simple lesson to be learned from the whale trainers is to over-celebrate

第二部分：语言运用 (共两节，满分30分)

第一节 (共15小题；每小题1分，满分15分)

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

Generous billionaires are not hard to come by, but it is definitely a challenge to find a billionaire who spends all his fortune on charity just to end up broke. This is \_\_41\_\_ what happened to “former” American billionaire Charles Feeney.

Feeney, who grew up in a poor neighborhood of New Jersey, is a \_\_42\_\_ at finding business opportunities. Since childhood, he would take any job to make a few cents for his family—jobs like \_\_43\_\_ umbrellas in summer and selling Christmas cards in winter. In his college years at Cornell University, he sold home-made sandwiches to other students and is still \_\_44\_\_ there as the Sandwich Man. Then, in the 1960s, Feeney \_\_45\_\_ airport retailer Duty Free Shoppers (DFS), which helped him reach his billionaire \_\_46\_\_ by the 1980s. However, Feeney never felt \_\_47\_\_ with the lifestyle of the wealthy. He lived modestly, and often thought of what to do with all the money he made.

Influenced by his own experience, Feeney decided to give away all his money to those in need in his lifetime. In 1984, the then 53-year-old Feeney \_\_48\_\_ everything—his DFS shares and the various businesses and \_\_49\_\_ he had acquired worldwide—to Atlantic Philanthropies, a charity \_\_50\_\_ he established. In the following decades, Feeney donated through the organization more than $8 billion anonymously, to charities, universities, human rights \_\_51\_\_, and foundations worldwide. Such incredible secret generosity \_\_52\_\_ him the title “James Bond of Philanthropy” from *Forbes* magazine.

\_\_53\_\_ the idea of “Giving while Living,” Feeney is a \_\_54\_\_ model for many famous billionaires today, including Bill Gates and Warren Buffet. He encourages people to donate at least half their fortunes before death. In September 2020, Feeney’s go-for-broke mission was \_\_55\_\_, and he now lives happily with his wife on a pension in a modest apartment in San Francisco.

41. A. truly B. exactly C. genuinely D. absolutely

42. A. target B. genius C. crossing D. professor

43. A. producing B. presenting C. optimizing D. distributing

44. A. identified B. determined C. memorized D. remembered

45. A. built B. owned C. formed D. established

46. A. fame B. status C. honor D. career

47. A. at all B. at ease C. in satisfaction D. in comparison

48. A. put off B. paid off C. gave over D. signed over

49. A. strength B. abilities C. properties D. achievements

50. A. firm B. agency C. foundation D. manufacture

51. A. campaigns B. explorations C. declarations D. investigations

52. A. won B. owed C. praised D. managed

53. A. Proving B. Benefiting C. Pioneering D. Motivating

54. A. role B. hint C. icon D. base

55. A. stroke B. satisfied C. completed D. compromised

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。

Wealth \_\_\_56\_\_\_ (start) with a goal and saving a dollar at a time. Call it the piggy bank    strategy. There are lessons in that time-honored coin-savings container. When \_\_\_57\_\_\_ (reduce) to baby steps, any huge task at last seems easier. If you want to take a really nice trip in 10 years for a special occasion, to collect the $15, 000 cost, $3. 93 a day has to \_\_\_58\_\_\_ (save)a day.

When I was a child, my parents gave me a piggy bank to teach me that, if I wanted something, I should save money to buy \_\_\_59\_\_\_. We  associate piggy banks with children, \_\_\_60\_\_\_ in    many countries, the little containers are also popular with adults. \_\_\_61\_\_\_ (Europe)see a piggy bank as a sign of good fortune and wealth.

\_\_\_62\_\_\_ (original) you had to break the bank to get to the money, bringing in a sense of seriousness into savings. While piggy banks teach children the wisdom of saving, large quantities of information about saving \_\_\_63\_\_\_ (be) also to be updated for adults. Think about such things in life \_\_\_64\_\_\_ require large amounts of money - college education, weddings, and cars. So   when you have money, take off the top 10%, put it \_\_\_65\_\_\_, save and invest wisely.

第三部分：写作 (共两节，满分40分)

第一节 (满分15分)

假定你是李华，你和家人住在向Mr. Smith租的房子里。你对一些家具的状况不满意，且曾向房东反馈无果。请给Mr. Smith写一封信，内容包括：

1. 自我介绍，

2. 指出问题，

3. 期待解决。

注意：

1. 词数80个左右，开头结尾已给出，不计入总词数；

2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

*Dear Mr. Smith,*

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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*Yours,*

*Li Hua*

第二节 (满分25分)

阅读下面短文，根据所给情节进行续写，使之构成一个完整的故事。

Whatever life threw at us each year, come Christmas our family had one constant tradition: our dog Pepper opened our presents for us. Watching our sweet dog unwrap gifts always warmed the holiday, which was often a little bittersweet because college, studying abroad, or work commitments often kept my two sisters and me away.

One year, everyone made it home for a Christmas together. I visited from college, Kaci flew in from Arizona, and Kara was back from Ireland. Mom’s jubilance kept her busy baking cookies for us all. Our Christmas season should have been perfect.

It couldn’t feel perfect, though, because Pepper’s health was deteriorating. Her life had already been longer than we expected—she was fourteen—and yet her mind was still sharp. Her enthusiasm for life made us feel better. But her body could not keep up with her spirit. She’d already shown the usual signs of deafness and stiffness. That year, her hips and back legs started giving out on her. We knew we would soon have to make a difficult decision.

It was likely Pepper’s last Christmas, so we decided to make sure she enjoyed it. On Christmas Eve, we gathered around the tree to open an early present. We each took a turn and then called Pepper to open one more. But her tangled legs could not navigate the boxes and shredded wrapping paper on the floor. She stumbled over the obstacles, and soon she disappeared into the next room. She crumpled back to the floor, as out of the way as she could get.

We were heartbroken. Could Pepper even participate in her last Christmas? Pepper stayed on the periphery of all our holiday activities. Throughout the day, we gave gifts but did not feel very giving. We shared stories over cinnamon rolls that tasted bland. We played games by the tree whose twinkles had dimmed.

That evening, Kaci said what we’d all been thinking: “I wish Pepper could have helped open presents this year.” We all put down our mugs of spiced tea. “Maybe she still could,” Kara said. “But there’s none left,” Mom reminded her. Kara jumped up and left the room. We heard her opening drawers and cabinets in the kitchen.

注意：

1. 词数150左右；

2. 请按如下格式在答题纸上作答。

*Kara returned with a box of dog biscuits, scissors, a pile of color paper, and a roll of tape.* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

*Soon, Pepper selected her first Christmas gift.* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**英语模拟试题 参考答案（附范文）**

听力 CCBBC ACCAC CABAC BCAAB

阅读理解 21．C 22．D    23．A 24．A    25．D    26．B    27．A 28．A    29．C    30．B

31．D 32．A    33．C    34．B    35．D 36．A    37．D    38．F    39．G    40．E

完形填空 BBDDD BBDCC AACAC

语法填空 56．starts     57．reduced     58．be saved     59．it     60．but/while

61．Europeans     62．Originally     63．are     64．as     65．aside

应用文参考例文

*Dear Mr. Smith,*

I’m your renter from Flat 3 on Riverside Street and I’m writing to complain about the furniture.

As you may remember, the dining table is in poor condition and has uneven legs, which doesn’t match the chairs as these are too low to be comfortable. When I first pointed this out to you, you agreed to provide a brand new dining set. However, you haven’t done so and I would really like to resolve it.

If convenient, perhaps you could simply replace the table by finding a suitable height for the chairs, which would solve the problems without too much cost. Hope you would agree and looking forward to your reply.

*Yours,*

*Li Hua*

读后续写高分范文

