

# 港澳台联考英语

## 精品学案

（ 第 一 周 ）

华师导航教育

021-62230020

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## 英语词汇过关测试 1

Class \_\_\_\_\_ Name \_\_\_\_\_ Number \_\_\_\_\_ Score \_\_\_\_\_

1. When giving evidence in a law court, people are expected to tell the \_\_\_\_\_ truth.  
A. maximum      B. perfect      C. positive      D. absolute
2. If a person does not receive the gene for right-handedness he may become right-or left- handedness \_\_\_\_\_ chance and the person's surroundings.  
A. because of      B. according to      C. due to      D. related to
3. Attracting women into science will require a change in the culture that assumes girls are less \_\_\_\_\_ than boys of doing science and entering the profession.  
A. suitable      B. superior      C. capable      D. qualified
4. Being a capable woman, Nancy \_\_\_\_\_ to be considered as merely a housewife.  
A. agrees      B. admits      C. refuses      D. rejects
5. In order to gain more profits, more and more young people are \_\_\_\_\_ into IT industry.  
A. entertained      B. appointed      C. employed      D. attracted
6. An \_\_\_\_\_ diet is highly necessary for one's health.  
A. adequate      B. effective      C. advanced      D. efficient
7. Professor Hawkin asks his students to read the newspapers to keep \_\_\_\_\_ of current events.  
A. watched      B. observed      C. informed      D. noticed
8. Most children in Great Britain are educated at the public \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. expense      B. charge      C. pay      D. credit
9. I could just see a boat in the distance, but I couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ what color it was.  
A. make of      B. make out      C. make up      D. make for
10. Please come and help me with this application form because I don't know how to \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
A. set about      B. set out      C. set up      D. set aside
11. She had a \_\_\_\_\_ in which she saw her boyfriend coming with a bunch of red roses.  
A. view      B. image      C. vision      D. sight
12. Under no \_\_\_\_\_ whatsoever will I elect Mr. White president of the university.  
A. environments      B. occasions      C. circumstances      D. Surroundings
13. The side effect of this medicine may make you feel \_\_\_\_\_ and slow down your reactions.  
A. asleep      B. sleeping      C. sleepy      D. sleepless
14. The wrong doer who spat at me, lacking in \_\_\_\_\_, did not say a word for apology.  
A. words      B. manners      C. behavior      D. duties
15. There are times when you find yourself unable to work out a problem and it is at this \_\_\_\_\_ that the way in which you use your teacher is important.  
A. course      B. point      C. thought      D. opportunity
16. I don't know how she \_\_\_\_\_ his cruelty to her.  
A. puts up with      B. comes up with      C. makes up with      D. lives up to
17. At the front of the book is a table of \_\_\_\_\_, giving details of what is in the book.  
A. concept      B. contexts      C. contents      D. contests
18. It is almost unbelievable that many people would rather sit in silent \_\_\_\_\_ than admit not understanding in classroom study.  
A. disapproval      B. ignorance      C. nervousness      D. depression

## 语法基础

## 定语从句



## 知识的积累

- ★★ 1. Aloe vera(芦荟) is a plant \_\_\_\_\_ has been used to heal skin for more than 2,000 years. 【0.25】  
A. / B. that C. where D. who
- ★★ 2. Bajin, \_\_\_\_\_ works have inspired many Chinese people, lived until he was a ripe old age. 【0.25】  
A. who B. what C. which D. whose
- ★★ 3. The photo brought the happy childhood back to me \_\_\_\_\_ I was taken good care of in that ancient castle. 【0.25】  
A. until B. that C. when D. where
- ★★ 4. When I arrived in the place \_\_\_\_\_ our apartment was supposed to be, all I could see was a school. 【0.25】  
A. where B. what C. which D. when
- ★★ 5. Jim passed the driving test, \_\_\_\_\_ surprised everybody in the office. (2005 年·浙江高考卷)【0.25】  
A. which B. this C. that D. it
- ★★ 6. The English play \_\_\_\_\_ many students acted at the New Year's party was a great success. (2004 年·全国高考卷)【0.25】  
A. for which B. at which C. in which D. on which
- ★★ 7. A fast food restaurant is the place \_\_\_\_\_, just as the name suggests, eating is performed quickly. (2004 年·上海春季高考卷)【0.25】  
A. which B. where C. there D. what
- ★★ 8. His movie won several awards at the film festival, \_\_\_\_\_ was beyond his wildest dream. (2007 年·上海高考卷)【0.25】  
A. which B. that C. where D. it
- ★ 9. Helen was much kinder to her youngest son than to the others, \_\_\_\_\_, of course, made the others envy him. (2004 年·天津高考卷)【0.5】  
A. who B. that C. what D. which
- ★ 10. We are living in an age \_\_\_\_\_ many things are done on computer. 【0.5】  
A. which B. that C. whose D. when
- ★ 11. The only thing \_\_\_\_\_ we can do now is to send him to prison. 【0.5】  
A. which B. that C. who D. when
- ★ 12. \_\_\_\_\_ is reported in the newspapers, talks between the two countries are making progress. (2004 年·北京高考卷)【0.5】  
A. It B. As C. That D. What



- ★★ 13. The weather may not be fine tomorrow, in \_\_\_\_\_ case we'll have to put off the trip. [0.5]  
A. this B. which C. that D. whose
- ★★ 14. A China construction firm will build an 87-storey building in Moscow, \_\_\_\_\_ the official says will be the tallest there. [0.5]  
A. that B. where C. which D. what
- ★★ 15. My family will go back to the small village \_\_\_\_\_ I used to live in my twenties. [0.5]  
A. that B. where C. which D. what
- ★★ 16. In the room \_\_\_\_\_ window is newly painted \_\_\_\_\_ the famous physicist. [0.5]  
A. where; lives B. whose; lives C. whose; living D. which; living
- ★★ 17. In an hour, we can travel to places \_\_\_\_\_ would have taken our ancestors days to reach. (2006 年·上海高考卷) [0.5]  
A. where B. which C. when D. what
- ★★ 18. Those successful deaf dancers think that dancing is an activity \_\_\_\_\_ sight matters more than hearing. [0.5]  
A. when B. whose C. which D. where
- ★★ 19. The United States is made up of fifty states, one of \_\_\_\_\_ is separated from the others by the Pacific Ocean. (2005 年·上海春季高考卷) [0.5]  
A. them B. those C. which D. whose
- ★★ 20. American women usually identify their best friend as someone \_\_\_\_\_ they can talk frequently. (2004 年·上海高考卷) [0.5]  
A. who B. as C. about which D. with whom
- ★★ 21. Women \_\_\_\_\_ drink more than two cups of coffee a day have a greater chance of having heart disease than those \_\_\_\_\_ don't. (2006 年·北京高考卷) [0.5]  
A. who; / B. /; who C. who; who D. /; /
- ★★ 22. Look out! Don't get too close to the house \_\_\_\_\_ roof is under repair. (2006 年·福建高考卷) [0.5]  
A. whose B. which C. of which D. that
- ★★ 23. Do you still remember the chicken farm \_\_\_\_\_ we visited three months ago? (2005 年·北京春季高考卷) [0.5]  
A. where B. when C. that D. what
- ★★ 24. She was educated at Beijing University, \_\_\_\_\_ she went on to have her advanced study abroad. (2006 年·陕西高考卷) [0.5]  
A. after which B. from which C. from that D. after that
- ★★ 25. If you are traveling \_\_\_\_\_ the customs are really foreign to your own, please do as the Romans do. (2006 年·天津高考卷) [0.5]  
A. in which B. what C. when D. where
- ★★ 26. Chan's restaurant on Baker Street, \_\_\_\_\_ used to be poorly run, is now a successful business. (2007 年·浙江高考卷) [0.5]  
A. that B. which C. who D. where



- ★★ 27. —Is that the small town you often refer to?  
—Right, just the one \_\_\_\_\_ you know I used to work for years. (2005 年·福建高考卷)【0.5】  
A. that                      B. which                      C. where                      D. what
- ★★ 28. The factory produces half a million pairs of shoes every year, 80% \_\_\_\_\_ are sold abroad. (2004 年·辽宁高考卷)【0.5】  
A. of which                      B. which of                      C. of them                      D. of that
- ★★ 29. I work in a business \_\_\_\_\_ almost everyone is waiting for a great chance. (2004 年·湖南高考卷)【0.5】  
A. how                      B. which                      C. where                      D. that
- ★★ 30. The US troops in Iraq reached the stage \_\_\_\_\_ they could neither advance nor withdraw. 【0.5】  
A. which                      B. why                      C. where                      D. by which



## 知识的应用

- ★★ 31. The Beatles, \_\_\_\_\_ many of you are old enough to remember, came from Liverpool. (2006 年·天津高考卷)【0.5】  
A. what                      B. that                      C. how                      D. as
- ★★ 32. Her sister has become a lawyer, \_\_\_\_\_ she wanted to be. (2005 年·湖北高考卷)【0.5】  
A. who                      B. that                      C. what                      D. which
- ★★ 33. Madame Curie, for \_\_\_\_\_ life had once been very hard, discovered radioactivity. 【0.5】  
A. whom                      B. whose                      C. who                      D. which
- ★ 34. I saw a woman running toward me in the dark. Before I could recognize who she was, she had run back in the direction \_\_\_\_\_ she had come. (2006 年·重庆高考卷)【0.5】  
A. of which                      B. by which                      C. in which                      D. from which
- ★ 35. Last month, part of Southeast Asia was struck by floods, from \_\_\_\_\_ effects the people are still suffering. (2005 年·天津高考卷)【0.5】  
A. that                      B. whose                      C. those                      D. what
- ★★ 36. There is a wide range of shops in Shanghai, many of \_\_\_\_\_ are shopping malls. 【0.5】  
A. that                      B. what                      C. which                      D. them
- ★ 37. Mark was a student at this university from 1999 to 2003, \_\_\_\_\_ he studied very hard and was made Chairman of the Students' Union. (2005 年·重庆高考卷)【0.5】  
A. during which time                      B. for which time  
C. during whose time                      D. by that time
- ★ 38. I was given three books on cooking, the first \_\_\_\_\_ I really enjoyed. (2006 年·浙江高考卷)【0.5】  
A. of that                      B. of which                      C. that                      D. which
- ★ 39. There are two buildings, \_\_\_\_\_ stands nearly a hundred feet high. (2004 年·湖北高考卷)【0.5】



- A. the larger  
C. the larger one that
- B. the larger of them  
D. the larger of which
- ★★ 40. His apartment, \_\_\_\_\_ 500,000 yuan three years ago, is now worth 800,000 yuan due to Shanghai's successful bidding to host the 2010 World Expo. 【0.5】  
A. for that he paid  
C. for which he paid  
B. he paid for it  
D. which he paid
- ★★ 41. Planting more trees will provide us better surroundings \_\_\_\_\_ there is less dust or noise. 【0.5】  
A. that  
B. where  
C. which  
D. what
- ★★ 42. You can find whatever you need at the shopping center, \_\_\_\_\_ is always busy at the weekend. (2006 年·上海春季高考卷)【0.5】  
A. that  
B. where  
C. what  
D. which
- ★★ 43. —Why does she always ask you for help?  
—There is no one else \_\_\_\_\_, is there? (2005 年·北京高考卷)【0.5】  
A. who to turn to  
C. for whom to turn  
B. she can turn to  
D. for her to turn
- ★★ 44. Frank's dream was to have his own shop \_\_\_\_\_ to produce the working of his own hands. (2005 年·湖南高考卷)【0.5】  
A. that  
B. in which  
C. by which  
D. how
- ★★ 45. The schools themselves admit that not all children will be successful in the jobs \_\_\_\_\_ they are being trained. (2005 年·江西高考卷)【0.5】  
A. in that  
B. for that  
C. in which  
D. for which
- ★★ 46. There were dirty marks on her trousers \_\_\_\_\_ she had wiped her hands. (2004 年·全国高考卷)【0.5】  
A. where  
B. which  
C. when  
D. that
- ★★ 47. The owner of the cinema needed to make a lot of improvements and employ more people to keep in running \_\_\_\_\_ meant spending tens of pounds. (2006 年·江苏高考卷)【0.5】  
A. who  
B. that  
C. as  
D. which
- ★★ 48. We saw several natives advancing towards our party, and one of them came up to us, \_\_\_\_\_ we gave some bells and glasses. (2006 年·湖南高考卷)【0.5】  
A. to which  
B. to whom  
C. with whom  
D. with which
- ★★ 49. I was told that there were about 50 foreign students \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese in the school, most \_\_\_\_\_ were from Germany. (2006 年·辽宁高考卷)【0.5】  
A. study; of whom  
C. studying, of them  
B. study, of them  
D. studying, of whom
- ★★ 50. \_\_\_\_\_ has been announced, we shall have our final exams next month. 【0.5】  
A. That  
B. As  
C. It  
D. What



- ★★ 51. I can never forget the days \_\_\_\_\_ we worked together and the days \_\_\_\_\_ we spent together. 【0.5】  
A. when; which      B. which; when      C. what; that      D. on which; when
- ★★ 52. The boss \_\_\_\_\_ company Mr. White worked ten years ago look down upon women. 【0.5】  
A. in which      B. in that      C. in whose      D. whose
- ★★ 53. My glasses, \_\_\_\_\_ I was like a blind man, fell to the ground and broke. 【0.5】  
A. which      B. with which      C. without which      D. that
- ★★ 54. I, \_\_\_\_\_ your good friend, will try my best to help you out. 【0.5】  
A. who is      B. who am      C. that is      D. what is
- ★★ 55. The famous scientist presented us with some books, \_\_\_\_\_ of great value to our research work. 【0.5】  
A. I believe which are      B. which I believe they are  
C. which I believe are      D. which I believe
- ★★ 56. China is the birthplace of kites, \_\_\_\_\_ kiteflying spreads to Japan, Korea, Thailand and India. 【0.5】  
A. from there      B. where      C. from where      D. there
- ★★ 57. The only thing \_\_\_\_\_ I took pride was the first prize I got in a singing competition. 【0.5】  
A. in which      B. that      C. where      D. what
- ★★ 58. Which of us \_\_\_\_\_ to Beijing doesn't know the Great Wall of China? 【0.5】  
A. which have been      B. who has been  
C. who have been      D. that have been
- ★★ 59. Young students \_\_\_\_\_ to English every day can soon speak English fluently. 【0.5】  
A. exposing      B. expose      C. who expose      D. who are exposed
- ★★ 60. Sue was a well-known archeologist \_\_\_\_\_ I spent two months from July to August in the hottest days of last year in Alps. 【0.5】  
A. as      B. which      C. with that      D. with whom



### 能力的拓展

- ★★ 61. Helen has invented a device \_\_\_\_\_ can solve the problem of saving electricity. 【0.5】  
A. what she claims      B. she claims it  
C. as she claims      D. which she claims
- ★★ 62. The gold hit award has been won by Taiwan girl band S. H. E. , \_\_\_\_\_ song "Don't Wanna Grow Up" is the top hit single of 2006. 【0.5】  
A. which      B. whose      C. that      D. what
- ★★ 63. In the dark street, there wasn't a single person \_\_\_\_\_ she could turn for help. 【0.5】



- A. that      B. who      C. from whom      D. to whom
- ★★ 64. In the office I never seem to have time until after 17:30, \_\_\_\_\_ many people have gone home. [0.5]  
A. whose time      B. that      C. on which      D. by which time
- ★★ 65. They bought a number of novels yesterday, \_\_\_\_\_ are those written by Charles Dickens. [0.5]  
A. that      B. among them      C. among which      D. such that
- ★★ 66. The size of the audience, \_\_\_\_\_ we had expected, was well over five hundred. [0.5]  
A. whom      B. that      C. who      D. as
- ★★ 67. Mrs. Wilson never gives her children more money \_\_\_\_\_ necessary. [0.5]  
A. than it is      B. than is      C. than they are      D. than are
- ★★ 68. Sometimes failure is not a bad thing. Even a failure \_\_\_\_\_ seems total can inspire fresh thinking. [0.5]  
A. it      B. that      C. of what      D. what
- ★★ 69. The detective was talking to the lady \_\_\_\_\_. [0.5]  
A. of whom the money had been stolen  
B. whose money was stolen  
C. the money of hers had been stolen  
D. whose money was robbed
- ★★ 70. The speed \_\_\_\_\_ light travels is said to be the maximum in the universe. [0.5]  
A. in which      B. by which      C. from which      D. at which
- ★★ 71. By serving others, a person focuses on someone other than himself or herself, \_\_\_\_\_ can be very eye-opening and rewarding. (2007 年·湖南高考卷)[0.5]  
A. who      B. which      C. what      D. that
- ★★ 72. The place \_\_\_\_\_ the bridge is supposed to be built should be \_\_\_\_\_ the cross-river traffic is the heaviest. (2005 年·江苏高考卷)[1]  
A. which; where      B. at which; which  
C. at which; where      D. which; in which
- ★★ 73. Many people who had seen the film were afraid to go to the forest when they remembered the scenes \_\_\_\_\_ people were eaten by the tiger. (2005 年·广东高考卷)[1]  
A. in which      B. by which      C. which      D. that
- ★★ 74. It is reported that two schools, \_\_\_\_\_ are being built in my hometown, will open next year. [1]  
A. they both      B. which both      C. both of them      D. both of which
- ★★ 75. After graduation she reached a point in her career \_\_\_\_\_ she needed to decide what to do.  
A. that      B. what      C. which      D. where
- ★★ 76. My most famous relative of all, \_\_\_\_\_ who really left his mark on America, was Reb



Sussel, my great grandfather. (2006 年·江苏高考卷)【1】

- A. one                      B. the one                      C. he                      D. someone

★★ 77. Forty-year-old Maradona, \_\_\_\_\_ soccer career was disgraced by drug violations, played more active soccer in 2000 than Ronaldo—the best young player to appear during the 1990s. 【1】

- A. who                      B. for whom                      C. whose                      D. of whom

★★ 78. At last the commander got a chance to visit the village \_\_\_\_\_ he used to fight, \_\_\_\_\_ he had been dreaming of for years. 【1】

- A. that, which                      B. where, that                      C. where, which                      D. in which, what

★★ 79. Anyway, that evening, \_\_\_\_\_ I will tell you more about later, I ended up staying at Rachel's place. (2004 年·浙江高考卷)【1】

- A. when                      B. where                      C. what                      D. as

★★ 80. \_\_\_\_\_ is often the case, we have worked out the production plan. (2004 年·江苏高考卷)【1】

- A. Which                      B. When                      C. What                      D. As

★★ 81. I can think of many cases \_\_\_\_\_ students obviously knew a lot of English words and expressions but couldn't write a good essay. 【1】

- A. why                      B. which                      C. as                      D. where

★★ 82. Many people fail to realize that teaching is an art, \_\_\_\_\_ needs careful training of a special kind and great patience to deal with different students with different personalities. 【1】

- A. whatever                      B. which one                      C. one                      D. one which

★★ 83. I have only a few photos, but I can show you \_\_\_\_\_ I have. 【1】

- A. same as                      B. such as                      C. those which                      D. all what

★★ 84. A lot of people applied for the job \_\_\_\_\_ was advertised, \_\_\_\_\_ had the necessary qualifications. 【1】

- A. once; who                      B. which; few of whom  
C. that; few of which                      D. where; most of whom

★★ 85. Alfred Nobel \_\_\_\_\_ died at birth, is remembered and respected long after his death because of the Nobel Prize. 【1】

- A. who felt he should                      B. who felt he should  
C. who felt he had                      D. who felt he should have

★★ 86. He made another wonderful discovery, \_\_\_\_\_ of great importance to society. 【1】

- A. which I think is                      B. which I think it is  
C. which I think it                      D. I think which is

★★ 87. Australia has offered to send a small team of police to help investigate the siege, \_\_\_\_\_ includes identifying victims and assisting the families to get over \_\_\_\_\_ is now one of the world's biggest tragedies. 【1】



- A. who; that      B. that; who      C. which; what      D. what; which
- ★★ 88. It was the training \_\_\_\_\_ he had as a young man \_\_\_\_\_ made him such a good soldier. [1]  
A. which; that      B. that; what      C. what; that      D. that; who
- ★★ 89. Read the text a second time and you will probably know what the principle \_\_\_\_\_ a hovercraft works. [1]  
A. is on that      B. has on which      C. is on which      D. on which
- ★★ 90. \_\_\_\_\_ any employer could tell you, there are too many graduates unfit for their jobs in the UK, and employers are becoming suspicious of the value of university degrees. [1]  
A. As      B. Since      C. Though      D. When
- ★★ 91. Rose told the manager \_\_\_\_\_ she had handed the written complaint to phone her if he needed further information. [1]  
A. whom      B. for whom      C. to whom      D. with whom
- ★★ 92. Was it at the school \_\_\_\_\_ was named after a hero \_\_\_\_\_ he spent his childhood? [1]  
A. which; that      B. where; where      C. which; where      D. that; where
- ★★ 93. The science of medicine, \_\_\_\_\_ progress has been very rapid lately, is perhaps the most important of all the sciences. [1]  
A. in which      B. from which      C. to which      D. with which
- ★★ 94. Cook was a strict but good captain, \_\_\_\_\_ usually took care of the sailors on his ship. [1]  
A. the one who      B. one who      C. that      D. he who
- ★★ 95. According to one theory, taking part in high-culture activities makes \_\_\_\_\_ easy for teenagers to make friends with powerful older people, \_\_\_\_\_ thus increases the chances of their lives turning out well. [1]  
A. that; which      B. it; which      C. what; which      D. it; what
- ★★ 96. Xeon has a number of applications, \_\_\_\_\_ may be mentioned its use in flash lamps for high-speed photography. [1]  
A. of which      B. among those      C. and those      D. each of which
- ★★ 97. True friendship is like health, \_\_\_\_\_ is seldom known until it is lost. [1]  
A. its value      B. the value of it  
C. the value of which      D. of whose value
- ★★ 98. The reporters have found the clerk \_\_\_\_\_ it was \_\_\_\_\_ saved the drowning boy last month. [1]  
A. which; who      B. whoever; that      C. who; that      D. whom; who
- ★★ 99. Children under sixteen are not allowed to see such films \_\_\_\_\_ bad for their mental development. [1]  
A. as      B. as are      C. as they are      D. that are



**综合提升**

**2013 年中华人民共和国普通高等学校  
联合招收华侨、港澳地区、台湾省学生入学考试**

**英 语 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. 将答案涂写在答题卡上, 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。

**第一卷**

**I. 听力 (共 20 小题, 每小题 1.5 分; 满分 30 分)**

听完录音后, 从各题所给的四个选项中选出能回答所提问题的最佳选项。所有录音材料均仅读一遍。

例: (录音) Man: I wonder why the office is still not open.

Woman: But it's not yet eight. In fact, it's only a quarter to eight.

When does the office open?

- A. At 8:30.                      B. At 8:15.                      C. At 8:00.                      D. At 7:45.

答案是 C。

**听第 1 段材料, 回答第 1 小题**

1. What does the woman mean?

- A. She had a dream.                      B. She is happy for the man.  
C. She had a nice holiday.                      D. She is going with the man.

**听第 2 段材料, 回答第 2 小题**

2. What are they talking about?

- A. A trip to Spain.                      B. Business matters.  
C. Language study.                      D. A well-paid job.

**听第 3 段材料, 回答第 3 小题**

3. What does the man do?

- A. A writer.                      B. A salesman.                      C. A customer.                      D. A student.

**听第 4 段材料, 回答第 4 小题**

4. What does the woman insist on doing?

- A. Inviting the man to lunch.                      B. Going out with the man.  
C. Arguing with the man.                      D. Acting in a silly way.

**听第 5 段材料, 回答第 5、6 小题**

5. What do we know about the man?

- A. He forgot the time.                      B. He is always busy.



C. He hates lying.

D. He is often late.

6. When will the film start?

A. At 6:40.

B. At 6:45.

C. At 6:50.

D. At 6:55.

听第 6 段材料，回答第 7、8 小题

7. What is the man doing?

A. Giving his baggage a final check.

B. Checking in at a hotel.

C. Booking tickets to London.

D. Planning the trip back home.

8. What does Mum want from the trip?

A. A camera.

B. Pictures.

C. Shoes.

D. An overcoat.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 9 至 11 小题

9. What does the man care most about the tickets?

A. As early as possible.

B. In time for the concert.

C. Money saving.

D. No later than midnight.

10. When will the train start?

A. At 2:23.

B. At 2:32.

C. At 4:23.

D. At 4:32.

11. How much is the change?

A. 16.2 pounds.

B. 17 pounds.

C. 80 pence.

D. 20 pence.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 12 至 16 小题

12. Where did Bob buy his new printer?

A. From the designer.

B. On the Internet.

C. At a computer store.

D. From a friend.

13. What does Helen usually buy online?

A. Books.

B. Computers.

C. Cameras.

D. Tape recorders.

14. What should one do prevent from being cheated when buying things online?

A. Pay when things are received.

B. Shop frequently online.

C. Cameras.

D. Order through E-mail.

15. Why do some people still prefer buying things in stores?

A. To get the latest model.

B. To enjoy looking around.

C. To be sure of buying suitable things.

D. To save the money for delivery.

16. What does Bob mean at the end of the conversation?

A. Helen is wrong.

B. Helen has arrived there.

C. He can't understand her.

D. He agrees largely.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 小题

17. Why is the speaker giving the talk?

A. To show the change of weather.

B. To finish his homework.

C. To invite friends to his city.

D. To call for environmental protection.

18. What do we know about winter in the speaker's city?

- A. There's little snow. B. February is the coldest.  
C. It lasts for five months. D. People are active with sports.
19. What is the summer season like in this area?  
A. Wet and windy. B. Cool and dry. C. Hot and dry. D. Windy and hot.
20. What is one activity people like to do in fall?  
A. Go and see the fall colors. B. Clean their houses.  
C. Have a fall picnic. D. Fly kites.

## II. 英语运用 (共 35 小题, 每小题 1 分; 满分 35 分)

### 单项填空 (共 15 小题)

21. -- Did you have a good time in Singapore last week?  
--- \_\_\_\_\_, it was really hot.  
A. Yeah, why not. B. Not really.  
C. Oh, great. D. You're wrong.
22. They had three goals in the first half, and \_\_\_\_\_ two in the second.  
A. other B. rest C. another D. the rest
23. It is usually warm in my hometown in April, but it \_\_\_\_\_ be rather cold sometimes.  
A. must B. can C. ought to D. should
24. --- Would you like to join us in the game?  
--- \_\_\_\_\_, for I have something important to attend to.  
A. I'd love to B. What a shame C. I didn't D. I'm afraid not.
25. The transport here is very convenient with \_\_\_\_\_ buses going between the school and the community.  
A. common B. usual C. regular D. normal
26. I'm not really enjoying the book I'm reading, but I'll stick with it for a few more pages to see if it gets any \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. good B. better C. best D. the best
27. When science, business, and art learn something of \_\_\_\_\_ methods and goals, the world will surely be a better place to live in.  
A. one another's B. one another C. each other's D. each other
28. The British Museum, \_\_\_\_\_ we visited during a recent trip to Britain, is really a great place to learn about history.  
A. which B. what C. that D. where
29. --- I'm sorry, I \_\_\_\_\_ a little bit earlier.  
--- No problem, I haven't been waiting for too long.  
A. would be B. should have been C. will be D. must have been
30. Andrew remained firm in his \_\_\_\_\_ that the policy was wrong.  
A. advice B. idea C. belief D. reason
31. --- I'm still working on the program.  
--- Time is \_\_\_\_\_, and you will be late for the deadline.  
A. running out B. coming out C. going out D. giving out



32. I wanted to catch \_\_\_\_\_ early bus, but couldn't get \_\_\_\_\_ ride to the station.  
A. /;the B. an; the C. the; a D. /;a
33. Natalie \_\_\_\_\_ the pile of books and papers into her bag and left the room.  
A. sweeps B. swept C. is sweeping D. has swept
34. The singer is very \_\_\_\_\_ with young people, who like his voice and style.  
A. familiar B. popular C. particular D. similar
35. The fire escape should always be open \_\_\_\_\_ a fire, especially in dry weather.  
A. in case of B. in spite of C. instead of D. because of

**B) 完形填空 (共 20 小题)**

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从 36 至 55 各题所给的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

I once had a big, strong dog called Muggs. He always \_\_36\_\_ as if he thought I wasn't one of the family. There was a small \_\_37\_\_ of being on of the family, \_\_38\_\_ he didn't bite the family as \_\_39\_\_ as he bit strangers. \_\_40\_\_, in the years that we had him he bit everybody but \_\_41\_\_, and he mad a pass at her once, but \_\_42\_\_.

That was during the month when we suddenly had mice, and Muggs \_\_43\_\_ to do anything about them. They seemed like pet mice, \_\_44\_\_ like mice somebody had trained. They were so \_\_45\_\_ that one night when we had guests for dinner, Mother \_\_46\_\_ a lot of little dishes with food in them on the floor in the kitchen \_\_47\_\_ the mice would be \_\_48\_\_ that and wouldn't come into the dining room. Muggs \_\_49\_\_ there with the mice, lying on the floor, and \_\_50\_\_, not with the mice, but with the people in the next room that he would like to get at. Mother \_\_51\_\_ the table once to see how everything was \_\_52\_\_. It made her so \_\_53\_\_ to see Muggs lying there, paying no attention to the mice, that she slapped (打了一巴掌) him and he bit at her, but didn't make it.

Over the years, the \_\_54\_\_ of the persons Muggs bit became longer and longer. Mother used to \_\_55\_\_ a box of chocolate every Christmas to each of these people.

- |                     |               |                |                  |
|---------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|
| 36. A. played       | B. lived      | C. acted       | D. jumped        |
| 37. A. advantage    | B. secret     | C. chance      | D. favor         |
| 38. A. so           | B. for        | C. or          | D. but           |
| 39. A. suddenly     | B. quickly    | C. hard        | D. often         |
| 40. A. Still        | B. Therefore  | C. Thus        | D. Besides       |
| 41. A. the stranger | B. a guest    | C. me          | D. Mother        |
| 42. A. escaped      | B. stopped    | C. missed      | D. lost          |
| 43. A. decided      | B. refused    | C. liked       | D. forgot        |
| 44. A. only         | B. almost     | C. usually     | D. always        |
| 45. A. shy          | B. lazy       | C. friendly    | D. patient       |
| 46. A. cooked       | B. sent for   | C. found       | D. put down      |
| 47. A. so that      | B. since      | C. when        | D. even if       |
| 48. A. afraid of    | B. happy with | C. crazy about | D. anxious about |
| 49. A. waited       | B. hid        | C. stayed      | D. ate           |
| 50. A. disappointed | B. pleased    | C. busy        | D. angry         |
| 51. A. checked      | B. set        | C. cleaned     | D. left          |

- |                   |          |            |            |
|-------------------|----------|------------|------------|
| 52. A. developing | B. doing | C. going   | D. keeping |
| 53. A. glad       | B. mad   | C. curious | D. fierce  |
| 54. A. list       | B. line  | C. number  | D. names   |
| 55. A. lend       | B. send  | C. sell    | D. promise |

### III. 阅读理解（共 20 小题，每小题 2.5 分；满分 50 分）

阅读下列短文，并做每篇后面的题目，从四个选项中，选出能回答所提问题或完成所给句子的最佳答案。

#### A

Do you think parenting is a difficult job? Just ask Fred and Bonnie Cappuccino, parents to 21 children—two of their own and 19 others adopted from countries around the world. “We don’t have much trouble with our children,” says Bonnie. “We take care of problems when they happen.” Fred says that if there are difficulties, you shouldn’t worry. “Worry doesn’t help, and in time your child will be all right.”

Fred and Bonnie adopted children from many different countries, including India, Japan, Korea, and Vietnam. Each time, they made sure they had books, food, music, and pictures of that child’s native country so the children would feel good about themselves.

The Cappuccinos had pre-school children running through their house for 26 years straight! The washer was always going and cloths hung from one end of the room to the other. Everyone worked together to do the housework. The family drank ten liters of milk a day!

The Cappuccinos live in a wooden house they bought for \$8000 about 30 years ago. After many of the Cappuccino children grew up Bonnie began traveling to India, where she opened three orphanages（孤儿院）for 170 needy children. She travels there four times a year to bring vitamins（维生素），medicine, and used clothing. Back home, she cooks meals for her seven children still living there.

The family still keeps in touch. Last year when their Vietnamese son, Tran, 22, got married, 18 brothers and sisters danced at his wedding.

The Cappuccinos want their children to grow up happy, healthy, and independent, and hope they will find their own way to help other people.

56. What does the word “adopted” underlined in Paragraph 1 mean?

- A. raised children with government support
- B. looked after children for parents who were busy
- C. provided education for children from poor families
- D. brought up someone else’s child as its legal parents

57. What do the Cappuccinos do to make the children feel good about themselves?

- A. Send them to school.
- B. Ask them not to be worried about the difficulties.
- C. Help them find their parents.
- D. Let them have something from their homeland.

58. What does Bonnie do after the children grow up?

- A. She goes abroad to help more children in need.
- B. She still stays at home to cook for them.
- C. She sets up orphanages in Vietnam.
- D. She often visits her son in India.



59. Which of the following is the best title for the article.

- A. Worry doesn't help.
- B. A big happy family.
- C. How to help others.
- D. Family should keep in touch.

### B

Everyone loves a good list. I've lost count of the number of "greatest albums of all time" news stories. I've read carefully in pop music magazines, and I am also a complete lover for the books of the year features in newspapers and magazines, in which the literati (文学人士) choose their favorite titles from the past 12 months. There is clearly something in the human brain that loves the complete variety and confusion of life being neatly tidied up into lists and tables.

Now *The Stage* newspaper, often described as the actors' bible and a publication where I worked myself for two extremely happy years in the 1980s, has come up with its own list.

For 10 weeks, *The Stage's* readers have been working to decide on the greatest stage actor of all time-the first time I can remember such an exercise being carried out, though lists of the top film stars are relatively commonplace. The newspaper's readership was presented with a shortlist of 10 names after a team of theatre experts, including the producers Nica Burns and Thelma Holt, former National Theatre director Richard Eyre, and the Shakespearean scholar Stanley Wells, had handed in their own top 10s, which could come from any country and any period in history.

Between them, the 16 experts put forward some 70 actors, both living and dead. They went right back to Thespis, the Greek poet and actor regarded as the father of drama, from whom the word "thespian" comes into being. Their total top 20 also included such great names as Edmund Kean(1789-1833)-of whom Coleridge wrote "to see him act is like reading Shakespeare by flashes of lightning" -David Garrick(1717-79) and Sarah Siddons(1755-1831).

Unsurprisingly, however, the top 10 largely consists of living British actors, or those who have died relatively recently, and whose performances still burn brightly in the memory.

Both the honor and the sadness of stage acting is that it is so short. Great paintings last for centuries, great books will always be there to be read, great musical performances have been recorded for almost a century. With theatre, however, a great stage performance has gone for good once a show closes, unless it has been filmed- and that is recent situation and still seldom happens, and no video recording can quite fully express the "liveness" of theatrical performance.

60. What does a good list do mostly according to the author ?

- A. To keep count of time.
- B. To select the best in history.
- C. To remember the great performances.
- D. To help the brain organize information

61. Which of the following shows the steps to follow for a Top 10 List to be produced?

- A. general readers → producers → literature scholars
- B. theater experts → general readers
- C. producers → general readers → directors
- D. top film stars → general readers

62. Who is a great Shakespearean actor?
- A. Stanley wells. B. Thespis.  
C. Edmund Kean. D. Coleridge.
63. Why does the author think that it is hard for stage acting to get into lists?
- A. It cannot be made into films.  
B. It does not have enough viewers.  
C. It is often too short-lived for people to remember.  
D. It expresses too much liveness of theatrical performance.

### C

Who was that? The ability to recognize our friends, family and relatives from total strangers is important for both social and safety reasons. But how does a visual(视力) system and brain manage to perform this task, and how might it be possible to develop new computer programs to recognize faces in situations such as airport safety checks?

What might be the smallest processing requirements of a brain to deal with such a task? Is recognizing human faces a special ability of humans, or might other animals also be able to complete this visual task?

The human brain is very large, and understanding how information is processed in such a system can be difficult. For example, fMRI (功能性磁共振脑成像) can show increased blood flow in the different parts of the brain when a subject looks at an object. This technique has shown that a particular part of the brain, the fusiform face area(FFA), is active when normal subjects view faces but not when control images such as houses of animals are viewed.

One way to understand the importance of recognizing faces is to present faces to other animals to see if they can perform the task. A team of researchers in Cambridge, UK, found that sheep were very good at recognizing both sheep and human faces. In addition, paper wasp (胡蜂) can recognize specific facial marking on other wasps within a hive (蜂巢)。

Bees have relatively small brains, but are able to perform some tasks that might be considered to be the field of much larger brains, and can use their skills to find flowers. Therefore, it was important to know whether bees might also be able to learn to recognize human faces in order to determine the least difficult processing required for this task.

Scientists carried out researches and found out the bees can recognize different human faces. This may be important for our understanding of the brain function necessary to recognize a face. It may suggest how relatively simple programs for computer recognition might be designed, because bees are able to achieve this great task without the advantage of the large human brain.

64. Why does the author ask to many questions in the first two paragraph?
- A. To make readers interested.  
B. To show that he knows a lot.  
C. To show that humans like asking questions.  
D. To make readers believe in him.
65. When will FFA become active?
- A. When houses are seen. B. When wasps are seen.



- C. When sheep were seen. D. When faces were seen.
66. Why do bees interest scientists especially in their research?
- A. They are very good at recognizing human faces.  
B. They can recognize specific facial marking.  
C. They can use their skills to find flowers.  
D. They are very smart for their small brains.
67. What may people achieve if bees can recognize different human faces?
- A. The improvement of fMRI.  
B. The cure for visual problems in the brain.  
C. The design of simple programs for computer recognition.  
D. The understanding of animals' reorganization of human faces.

### D

Leonardo Da Vinci's 500-year-old world famous painting has long been regarded as mystery (神秘), and even today people don't know who the woman with the mysterious smile is. Now members of Italy's National Committee for Cultural Heritage have shown that through high resolution images (高分辨率图像) of the Mona Lisa's eyes, letters and numbers can be seen.

In the right eye, there appears to be the letters LV which could well stand for his name Leonardo Da Vinci while in the left eye there are also symbols but they are not as clear.

"It is very difficult to make them out clearly but they appear to be the letters CE or it could be the letter B-you have to remember the picture is almost 500 years old so it is not as sharp and clear as when first painted. While on the bridge in the background, the number 72 can be seen, or it could be an L and the number 2," said Silvano Vinceti, president of the Committee.

Mr. Vinceti is part of the group asking French authorities for permission to dig out Da Vinci's remains from his tomb at Amboise Castle in the Loire Valley. They want to see if they can try and recreate his face and establish if the Mona Lisa is a self-image of the artist, as many people believe.

Another theory is that Mona Lisa is Lisa Gheradini, the wife of a Florence merchant - or possibly even he artist's mother.

Mr. Vinceti added: "Da Vinci paid special attention to the Mona Lisa and we know that in the last years of his life he took the painting with him everywhere - he didn't like it to leave his side and carried it in a case" We also know that Da Vinci was very mysterious and used symbols in his work to give out messages and we have examined other paintings and have not found any similar numbers or letters.

"Painters we have spoken to have also said they are unlikely to have been put there by mistake so we are confident that they are a message from Da Vinci and were specifically placed into the eyes by him."

What adds to the mystery is that they are in the pupils, the darkest part of the eyes, so they would only be done by him-if he had wanted them to be more widely seen then he would have put them into the more visible white parts of the eyes.

"The question now is what they mean-we are fairly confident that the LV is probably his signature (签名) but the other numbers and letters? Who knows they may even possibly be a love message to the figure in the painting."

68. What is regarded as the most mysterious thing about the Mona Lisa?
- A. Where it is now.
  - B. When it was painted.
  - C. Who the woman in the painting is.
  - D. How much the painting may be worth.
69. What does Vinceti and his fellow researchers expect to find from digging out Da Vinci's remains?
- A. Whether Mona Lisa was Da Vinci's mother.
  - B. How similar he looked like Mona Lisa.
  - C. What the letters and numbers mean.
  - D. Why he painted the Mona Lisa.
70. People have become more interested in the Mona Lisa because of .
- A.the discovery of a possible message
  - B.the new study plan by Italian researchers
  - C.the mysterious smile shown on her face
  - D.the secret information on the bridge
71. What is the main idea of the text?
- A. French scientists are studying the Mona Lisa.
  - B. Questions about the painting still remain.
  - C. People are curious about mysteries.
  - D. Da Vinci's skills in painting are studied.

## E

### Welcome to London's New & Best Open-Top Bus Tour

Tour and find out "the world's biggest city" with London's longest built sightseeing company using open-top "double-level" buses. With half a century's experience we like to think that we've got it right, but to help make the most of your time with us, you may find the following useful:

*Will we see all the major sight?* Yes-Our tour lines are the most comprehensive (综合性的) way to see the best that London has to offer including the wonderful whole views from seven bridges, the Tower of London, Big Ben, Buckingham Palace, St.Paul's Cathedral, Westminster Abbey, Trafalgar Square, Madame Tussauds, London Bridge.....

*Will we get an introduction?* Yes-There is a full introduction in English and a choice of six other languages.

*Will the children enjoy it?* Yes-You can relax and enjoy the tour whilst your children (and everyone else's) are entertained (看护) and educated by our highly praised "Kids club" introduction and their free London activities. "Kids Club" is special on our red line service.

*Will we be able to jump-on and jump-off?* Yes-Your tour tickets are accepted on any of our tour buses. You can travel on any of our tour buses. Each line makes many stops-simply get off where you want to and return to the same stop to continue your tour.

Can we use our tickets all day long? Yes-Tickets are usable until the same time the following day for use during our business hours. Ask our staff when you should get on your last bus of the day as times are different seasonally throughout the year.



72. Where does the passage most probably appear?  
 A. In a textbook. B. In a story book.  
 C. In a travel book. D. In a science book.
73. How many languages are offered for the introduction?  
 A. Five. B. Six. C. Seven. D. Eight.
74. Which color of the line services is special with “Kids Club”?  
 A. Red. B. Green. C. Yellow. D. Blue.
75. What should we know about the use of the tickets?  
 A. They can be used only once.  
 B. They are for a single particular bus.  
 C. They may be used for 24 hours.  
 D. They are for both children and adults.

## 第二卷

## IV. 短文改错 (共 15 小题, 每小题 1 分; 满分 15 分)

此题要求你对一段文章改错。现对每一行作出判断是对还是错。如果是对的, 在该行右边横线上画一个勾 (✓); 如果有错误 (每行不会多于一个错误), 则按情况改错如下:

此行多一个词: 把多余的词用斜线 (\) 划掉, 在该行右边横线上写出该词, 也用斜线划掉。

此行缺一个词: 在缺词处加一个漏字符号 (∧), 在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

此行错一个词: 在错词下画一横线, 在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

注意: 原行没有错的不要改。

例:

When I have free time I go ∧ a long walk. Some	(a) <u>for</u>
People read the books or watch television while	(b) <u>the</u>
other have sports. Charles and Linda Mason do	(c) <u>✓</u>
all of these things as well as climbed buildings.	(d) <u>climbing; climb</u>

I used to being afraid of asking the teacher questions in	76. _____
class, because I thought that ask questions would make me	77. _____
look silly, that I would probably just be wasting	78. _____
my classmate's time when the teacher was answering my	79. _____
questions. As a result, whatever I had a question, I would ask	80. _____
my classmates instead of the teacher, but that only lead to	81. _____
more problems, because while my classmates were answering	82. _____
my question, none of us were unable to listen to what the	83. _____
teacher was saying. I decided to control their fear.	84. _____

To deal with this fear, I tried to persuade me that	85. _____
asking questions would not be interruption to my classmates,	86. _____
but a chance for all of us to learn more, or make what we had	

learned clearly. Second, I practiced asking the teacher at break time when I was the only one to accept the answer. Then, I gathered up my courage and started to be ask questions in class. The whole thing was not very easy, but with a few steps, I was able to successful control this fear of mine.

87. \_\_\_\_\_

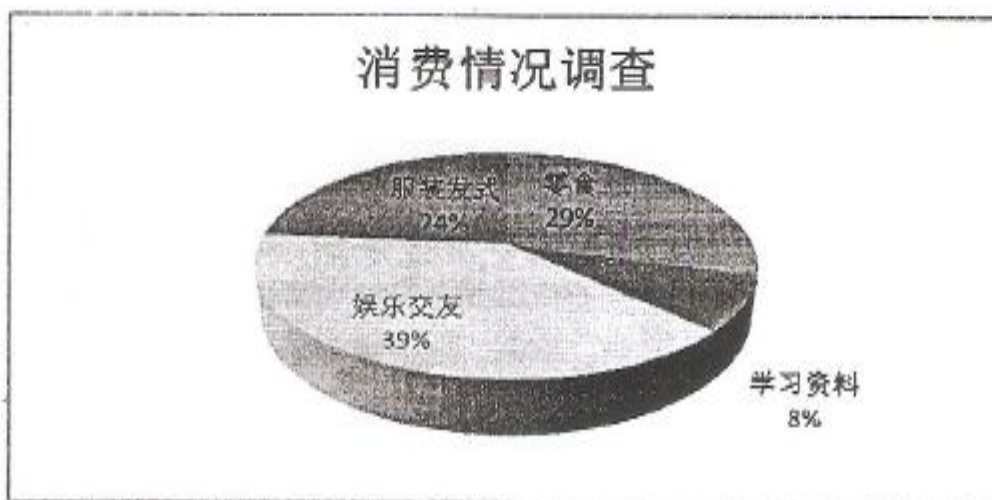
88. \_\_\_\_\_

89. \_\_\_\_\_

90. \_\_\_\_\_

#### V. 书面表达（共 1 题，满分 20 分）

假设你是李华，收到 **People Today** 杂志社邀请，对某所中学学生消费情况进行调查。下图是你的调查结果，请根据此结果写一篇英语短文，并表达自己的看法。



注意：

词数 100 左右；

可适当增减细节。

生词：娱乐-entertainment

零食-snack



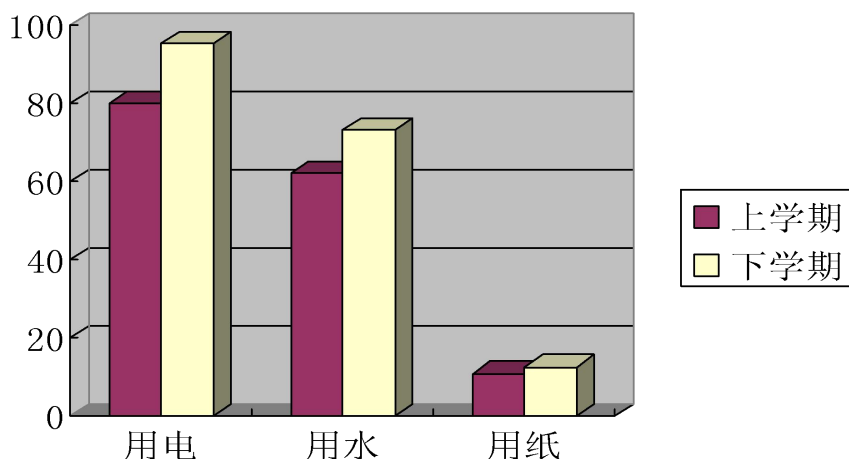
## 高考英语作文系列之一

## 1. 原创范文

## II. Guided Writing (2012 虹口一模)

**Directions:** Write an English composition in 120-150 words according to the instructions given below in Chinese.

上海市正提倡建设“节约型社会”，下图为某校两个学期用水、用电、用纸的情况。请对其进行简要分析，以“How to build an economized society”为题，写一篇作文，谈谈自己的想法。



As is clearly shown in the bar chart, the amount of water, electricity and paper used in the school this term increased dramatically. Especially, the consumption of electricity went up by approximately twenty percent. Why is there such a tremendous rising trend of energy consumption during these days?

There are many factors leading to this phenomenon, of which the most important is that the students fail to recognize the necessity of establishing an economized society. Admittedly, some lights and fans are frequently left on with nobody in the classrooms; many a student even turns a blind eye to the running taps. In addition, school is to blame for neglecting to limit the expenses of water, electricity and paper.

Therefore, several measures must be taken in an attempt to tackle this issue. Foremost, relevant rules and regulations are supposed to be established to make sure that this resources are used reasonably. Besides, we should appeal to every student to bear in mind the significance of saving resources, and take actions from the very beginning. As far as I am concerned, I will do my own bit from now on, such as reusing water and making full use of paper.

I firmly maintain that with the efforts of each individual and the guidance of the government, we'll finally succeed in building an economized society.

(225 words)

**2、我一定要记住的经典套句：**

- 1、As is clearly shown in the bar chart, the average number of ... .. spent on .... increased from .... to .... per ... since ... .
- 2、According to the statistics given in the table/chart/graph,....
- 3、There was a rapid / sharp / dramatic / gradual / slow increase / rise / drop/ decline in the number of ....Especially, the number reached approximately .... in (2013).
- 4、The number of ... dropped steadily from ... to ...in (2013).
- 5、The figures in the table/chart reflect that...
- 6、There are many factors leading to this phenomenon, of which the most important is that we fail to recognize the necessity of....
- 7、Why is there such a great rising/decreasing trend of... during these days?
- 8、I firmly maintain that with the efforts of each individual and the guidance of the government, we' ll finally succeed in ....

**3、名言谚语：**

1. Take care of the pence, and the pounds will take care of themselves.	积少自然成多。
2. Industry is fortune's right hand, and frugality her left.	勤勉是幸运的右手，节约是幸运的左手。
3. Saving is getting.	节约等于增加收入。
4. Better spare to have of thine own, than ask of other man.	求人不如节俭。
5.If you don't save water, the last drop of water will be your tears!	如果不节约用水，世界上最后一滴水将会是你的眼泪！

**4、经典替换词：**

**完全：** firmly absolutely, unconditionally, completely, entirely

**好：** extraordinary, amazing, miraculous, marvelous, excellent, wonderful, of high quality, pleasing, surprising, agreeable, on top of the world

**全，都：** whole, entire, complete, perfect, total, the whole number of , unbroken , gross

**5、我一定要记住的经典模板**

As is clearly shown in the bar chart, the amount of ...used in .... increased dramatically. Especially, the consumption of .... went up by approximately ... percent. Why is there such a tremendous rising trend of... during these days?

There are many factors leading to this phenomenon, of which the most important is that we fail to recognize the necessity of .... Admittedly, some ...; many a ...even turns a blind eye to .... In addition, ... is to blame for neglecting to ....

Therefore, several measures must be taken to tackle this issue. Foremost, relevant rules and regulations are supposed to be established to make sure that .... Besides, we should appeal to every student to bear in mind the significance of ....., and take actions from the very beginning. As far as I am concerned, I will do my own bit from now on, such as ....

I firmly maintain that with the efforts of each individual and the guidance of the government, we'll finally succeed in ....

**(172 words)**



## 6、图画图表类作文语料

## 1. 图的种类及相关表达

漫画	cartoon( 亦可译为连环漫画,讽刺漫画), caricature
漫画家	cartoonist
迪斯尼动画片	a Walt Disney cartoon
图片	picture
照片,相片	photograph
(泛指)图形	graph, chart, diagram, illustration
饼图,圆形图	pie chart, pie graph
条形图,柱形图	bar chart, column chart, histogram
直线图,曲线图	line chart, curve diagram
表格图	table
程序图	processing diagram, procedures diagram
流程图,过程图	flow chart, sequence diagram
树型图	tree diagram
线条	line
直线	the straight line
虚线	the dotted line
肖像绘画	portrait painting
轮廓,外形	outline

## 2. 图表数据的种类及相关表达

数字	figure	数量,数字	number
数据,信息	data	统计数据	statistic
比例	proportion	百分比	percentage

## 3. 数据变化及相关表达

1. 不变	保持不变,基本不变	remain level
	数据(Data)固定不变	fixed in time
	稳定	remain stable, stabilize, level off...

2. 变化	在一系列的时间段中转变	changes over time
	增加	increase ,raise ,rise ,go up ,surge ,climb ,mount...
	减少	decrease ,grow down ,drop ,fall ,descend ,decline ,reduce ,lessen...
	波动	fluctuate ,undulate ,wave ,rise and fall ,up and down...
3. 表程度	迅速的,飞快的,险峻的	rapid/rapidly
	戏剧性的,生动的	dramatic/dramatically
	有意义的,重大的,重要的	significant/significantly
	锐利的,明显的,急剧的	sharp/sharply
	急剧(升降)的	steep/steeply
	稳固的,坚定不移的	steady/steadily
	渐进的,逐渐的	gradual/gradually
	缓慢的,不活跃的	slow/slowly
	轻微的,略微地	slight/slightly
	稳定的	stable/stably
	一些较大变化	significant changes
	明显趋势	noticeable trend
	在同一时期	during the same period
	分布,区别	distribute
	不相等地	unequally
4. 表比较	占 44% 比例	account for 44 percent,make up 44 percent
	位居第一	rank the first
	仅次于	be second to
	居第二位	in second spot
	与……相比	compared with ,by contrast ,on the contrary ,likewise
	A 与 B 成比例	A be in proportion to B
5. 其它	平均	mean ,average
	趋势	tendency ,trend ,inclination
	由……组成	consist of ,be made up of ,be composed of

#### 4. 图画作文通用句式

1. The intended meaning of the photo above is pressing and far-reaching. 上面图画要表达的意义迫切而深远。
2. As is truly demonstrated in the photo above. 正如图所真实展现地那样……
3. As is vividly betrayed in the drawing above. 正如图生动表现地那样……
4. The cartoon vividly illustrates. 这幅卡通生动地阐述了……
5. As is vividly depicted in the picture. 正如图片所生动描述地……
6. The purpose of the drawings is to show us that. 这幅图画是为了向我们展示……
7. This picture demonstrates one of the basic theories of philosophy. 这幅图片展现了哲学的一个基本理论:
8. Such an image draws attention to the fact that 这样一种形象吸引我们注意到这样的现实……



9. The scene drawn in the above picture is this: 上图所画的情形是……
10. It is obvious that the drawer wishes all of us 很明显, 图画作者希望我们所有人都……
11. It is obvious that the drawer of this picture wants to draw our attention towards …… , 很明显, 图画作者希望我们所有人都注意……
12. As can be seen from the drawings, 正如从图中所看到的那样……
13. Looking at the picture, we can't help thinking of the more and more serious phenomenon of... 看着这幅图片, 我们不禁想到越来越严重的……这一现象。
14. The pictures serve to remind us of... 这幅图片使得我们想起……
15. It is obvious that the drawer wants all of us to... 很明显, 画的作者想让我们都……
16. In this picture, 在这幅图片中……
17. These two pictures remind us of... 这两幅图片提醒了我们……
18. From the picture above, we can see that... 从上面的图画, 我们可以看出……
19. In this picture we are surprised to see... 在图片中, 我们惊讶地看到……
20. As is described in the picture, 正如图中所描述的那样……
21. What can we say at seeing such pictures? 看到这样的图片, 我们能说些什么呢?
22. What an ironic cartoon it is! 这是一幅多么有讽刺意味的卡通画啊!
23. It is quite obvious that the drawer wishes to draw our attention to this most unfavorable social phenomenon. 非常明显, 画的作者希望我们注意到这一最不受欢迎的社会现象。
24. A heart-breaking scene is witnessed by the photographer of this picture: 这张图片的摄影师见证了这一令人心碎的场面:
25. Two pictures above describe a story which we would never wish to encounter. In the first one, ... In the second picture... 上面的两幅图片描述了一个故事, 其中的场景是我们最不愿碰到的。第一幅……第二幅……
26. This is not an uncommon picture in our life: 这幅图片所描述的在我们的生活中是很普遍的:
27. This picture inevitably invites a series of questions: 这幅图不可避免地提出了一系列的问题:
28. What picture above intends to convey is a typical example. 上面图画想传达的是一个典型的例证。
29. Under the picture, there was a thought-provoking sentence: 图片下面有一句发人深省的话:
30. The picture describes a prevailing phenomenon—图片描述了一个如今流行的现象——
31. The drawer reminds us of a common social phenomenon. 画的作者提醒了我们一个普遍的社会现象。
32. What is really important, according to the drawer, should be... 按照图画作者的观点, 真正重要的应该是……
33. A miserable picture unfolds before our eyes: 在我们眼前展开了一幅不幸的画面:
34. This is a pathetic and heart-rending scene! In the picture given, 图中描述了一个悲惨而叫人心碎的场面……
35. We can see from the picture that... 我们从图中可以看出……
36. Just as is revealed in the pictures above, 正如上图所揭示的那样……
37. Looking at the drawing, I think a lot. It tells us that... 看着这幅图画我想到了很多。它告诉我们……
38. This picture sets me thinking for a long time. 这幅图使我想了好久。
39. The picture symbolically depicts... 这幅图象征性地描述了……
40. The picture focuses on... 这幅图集中表达了……

## 5. 图表作文通用句式

1. The table shows the changes in the number of.....over the period from...to... 该表格描述了从……年至……年间……数量的变化。
2. The bar chart illustrates that... 该柱状图展示了……



3. The pie graph depicts that...该圆形图揭示了……
4. The tree diagram reveals how...该树型图向我们揭示了如何……
5. The data (statistics, figures) lead us to the conclusion that...这些数据资料令我们得出结论……
6. This is a graph which illustrates...这个图表向我们展示了……
7. This table shows the changing proportion of a & b from...to...该表格描述了……年到……年间 a 与 b 的比例关系。
8. The graph, presented in a pie chart, shows the general trend in...该图以圆形图形式描述了……总的趋势。
9. This is a column chart showing...这个柱型图描述了……
10. As can be seen from the graph, the two curves show the fluctuation of...如图所示, 两条曲线描述了……的波动情况。
11. Over the period from...to...the...remained level. 在……至……期间, ……基本不变。
12. The number of...remained steady, stable from (month, year) to (month, year). ……(月, 年)至……(月, 年)……的数量基本不变。
13. The number sharply went up to...数字急剧上升至……
14. The figures peaked at...in (month, year) 数目在……(月, 年)达到顶点, 为……
15. The percentage remained steady at...比率维持在……
16. The percentage of...is slightly larger (smaller) than that of...……的比例比……的比例略高(低)。
17. There is not a great deal of difference between...and...……与……的区别不大。
18. The graphs show a threefold increase in the number of...该图表表明……的数目增长了三倍。
19. ...decreased year by year while...increased steadily. ……逐年减少, 而……稳步上升。
20. The situation of...reached a peak (a high point). ……的情况到达顶(高)点。
21. The figures (situation) bottomed out in...数字(情况)在……达到底部。
22. The figures reached the bottom (a low point). 数字达到底部(低谷)。
23. A is ...times as much (many) as b. a 是 b 的……倍。
24. high, low, great, small percentage. 比例高(低)
25. There is an upward trend in the number of...……数字呈上升趋势。
26. A considerable increase (decrease) occurred from...to...从……到……发生急剧上升(下降)。
27. From...to...the rate of decrease slow down. 从……到……, 下降速率减慢。
28. ...(year) witnessed, saw a sharp rise in...……年……急剧上升

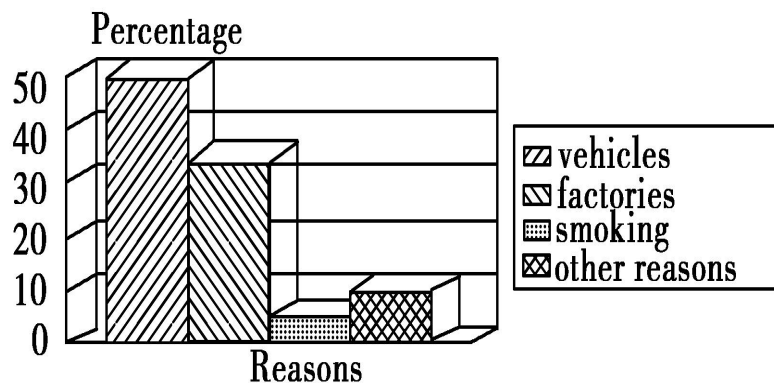
## 7、全部适用

### II. Guided Writing (2012 虹口 二模)

**Directions:** Write an English composition in 120 - 150 words according to the instructions given below in Chinese.

下图为上海市城市污染源比例柱状图。请你简要描述图表内容, 并就城市空气污染的状况提出你的改进建议。

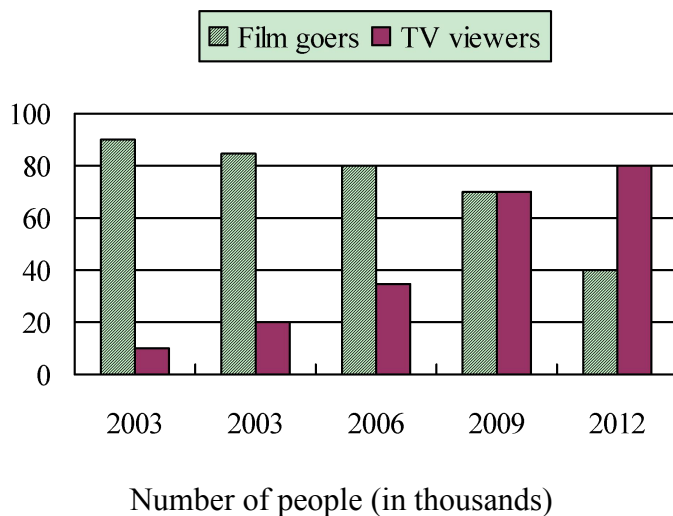
注意: 作文中不得出现你本人的姓名、班级、学校等真实信息。



## II. Guided Writing (2014闵行二模)

**Directions:** Write an English composition in 120 - 150 words according to the instructions given below in Chinese.

以下图表反映了若干年来电影观众量和电视观众量的变化情况。请简要解读图表内容并简要说明引起数量变化的原因（请从方便性、经济性、选择性角度分析）。



## II. Guided Writing (2011二模 闵行)

**Directions:** Write an English composition in 120 - 150 words according to the instructions given below in Chinese.

请根据以下统计表写一篇英文短文。你的短文中应该包括：

- 1、简要解读统计表中的数据
- 2、你的结论
- 3、简要分析原因



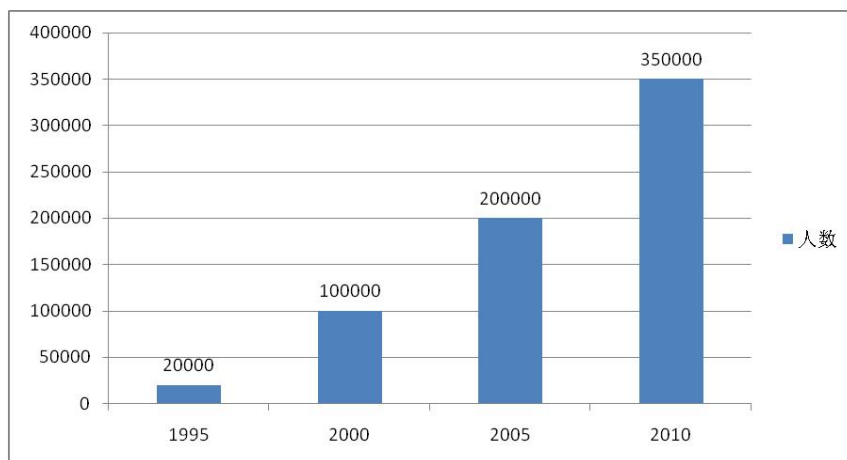
## 8、部分适用

### II. Guided writing (2014 静安一模)

**Directions:** Write an English composition in 120-150 words according to the instructions given in Chinese.

近十几年，某市有越来越多的人选择出境旅游。你的文章请包括以下内容：

- 描述图表，进行对照
- 分析其中变化的原因
- 谈谈可能产生的影响



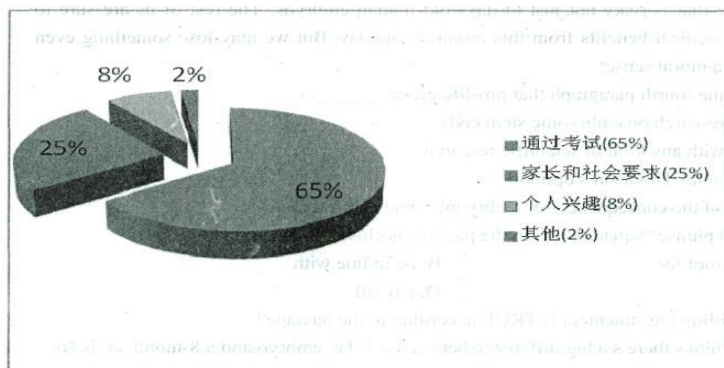
### II. Guided Writing (2012 闸北 二模)

**Directions:** Write an English composition in 120 - 150 words according to the instructions given below in Chinese.

下列图表中数据反映的是某高中学校对全体学生英语学习动机的调查结果，请就此调查结果写一篇作文。内容包括：

1. 描述图表
2. 根据图表得出的结论
3. 谈谈你的看法

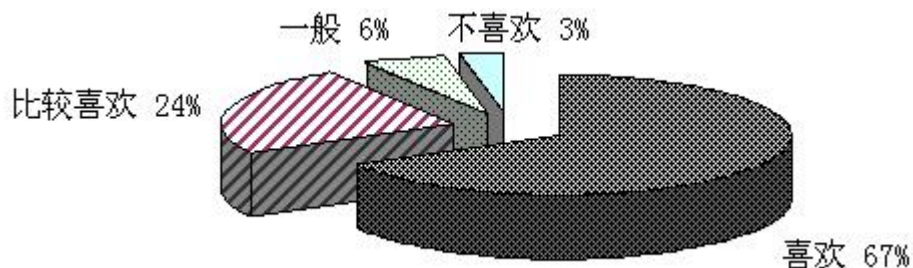




## II. Guided Writing (2011 二模静安杨浦宝山)

**Directions:** Write an English composition in 120-150 words according to the pie chart and instructions given below in Chinese.

90. 某学校在学生中展开调查，了解学生对科学这门学科是否感兴趣。下图是调查结果。



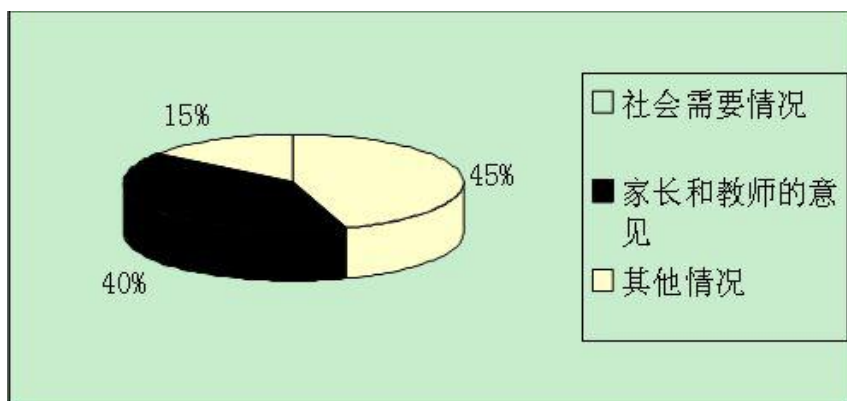
文章必须包括以下内容：

1. 描述图表 (the pie chart)
2. 试分析产生该调查结果的原因
3. 简要谈谈你的看法

## II. Guided Writing (2011 松江 二模)

**Directions:** Write an English composition in 120 - 150 words according to the instructions given below in Chinese.

最近我校对高三学生就他们将如何填报高考志愿做了一次调查。下列图表所显示的是他们填报志愿的总体情况。请你说明图表所显示的结果，并对填报志愿谈谈你的看法。



## 8、经典模板 2

### 柱状图

**As is clearly illustrated in the bar chart,** the figure\the amount of....increased slightly\dramatically from...in...to...in.... **In sharp contrast,** we are surprised to find that a considerable decline\drop\rise occurred in the following...years\at the same time. **Especially in...,** the number reached a low\high point of .... **We can't help asking myself why** there is such a tremendous rise\drop during the years.

**As far as I'm concerned,** there are many factors contributing to this phenomenon, of which the most important is 原因一.... **Additionally,** resulting from economical aspects, people prefer to do...rather than do... **What's more,** 原因三 should also be taken into account when people make the decision whether...or...

(其他要点....)

**Taking all mentioned above into consideration,** we may reasonably reach the conclusion that...

### 饼状图

**Currently,** the issue of\that\...has been brought to the public attention as a result of the influential investigation held by...

**According to** the statistics illustrated in the pie chart, those who\which....and...account for...and..percent respectively, **indicating that.... In sharp contrast,** we are surprised to find a considerable\tiny proportion in the number of those who..... **We can't help asking myself why** there is such a tremendous diversity in the preference.

**As far as I'm concerned,** there are many factors contributing to this phenomenon, of which the most important is 原因一.... **Additionally,** resulting from economical aspects, people prefer to do...rather than do...**What's more,** 原因三 should also be taken into account when people make the decision whether...or...

(其他要点....)

**Accordingly/Consequently,** it is not difficult to draw the conclusion that...

## 9. 英语作文常用词语

1. 经济的快速发展 the rapid development of economy
2. 人民生活水平的显著提高/ 稳步增长 the remarkable improvement/ steady growth of people's living standard
3. 先进的科学技术 advanced science and technology
4. 面临新的机遇和挑战 be faced with new opportunities and challenges
5. 人们普遍认为 It is commonly believed/ recognized that...
6. 社会发展的必然结果 the inevitable result of social development
7. 引起了广泛的公众关注 arouse wide public concern/ draw public attention
8. 不可否认 It is undeniable that.../ There is no denying that...
9. 热烈的讨论/ 争论 a heated discussion/ debate
10. 有争议性的问题 a controversial issue
11. 完全不同的观点 a totally different argument
12. 一些人 ...而另外一些人 ... Some people... while others...
13. 就我而言/ 就个人而言 As far as I am concerned, / Personally,
14. 就...达到绝对的一致 reach an absolute consensus on...
15. 有充分的理由支持 be supported by sound reasons
16. 双方的论点 argument on both sides
17. 发挥着日益重要的作用 play an increasingly important role in...
18. 对...必不可少 be indispensable to ...
19. 正如谚语所说 As the proverb goes:
20. ...也不例外 ...be no exception
21. 对...产生有利/不利的影响 exert positive/ negative effects on...
22. 利远远大于弊 the advantages far outweigh the disadvantages.
23. 导致, 引起 lead to/ give rise to/ contribute to/ result in
24. 复杂的社会现象 a complicated social phenomenon
25. 责任感 / 成就感 sense of responsibility/ sense of achievement
26. 竞争与合作精神 sense of competition and cooperation
27. 开阔眼界 widen one's horizon/ broaden one's vision
28. 学习知识和技能 acquire knowledge and skills
29. 经济/心理负担 financial burden / psychological burden
30. 考虑到诸多因素 take many factors into account/ consideration
31. 从另一个角度 from another perspective
32. 做出共同努力 make joint efforts
33. 对...有益 be beneficial / conducive to...
34. 为社会做贡献 make contributions to the society
35. 打下坚实的基础 lay a solid foundation for...
36. 综合素质 comprehensive quality
37. 无可非议 blameless / beyond reproach
39. 致力于/ 投身于 be committed / devoted to...
40. 应当承认 Admittedly,
41. 不可推卸的义务 unshakable duty
42. 满足需求 satisfy/ meet the needs of...
43. 可靠的信息源 a reliable source of information
44. 宝贵的自然资源 valuable natural resources



- 45.因特网 the Internet (一定要由冠词, 字母 I 大写)
- 46.方便快捷 convenient and efficient
- 47.在人类生活的方方面面 in all aspects of human life
- 48.环保(的) environmental protection / environmentally friendly
- 49.社会进步的体现 a symbol of society progress
- 50.科技的飞速更新 the ever-accelerated updating of science and technology
- 51.对这一问题持有不同态度 hold different attitudes towards this issue
- 52.支持前/后种观点的人 people / those in favor of the former/ latter opinion
- 53.有/ 提供如下理由/ 证据 have/ provide the following reasons/ evidence
- 54.在一定程度上 to some extent/ degree / in some way
55. 理论和实践相结合 integrate theory with practice
56. ...必然趋势 an irresistible trend of...
- 57.日益激烈的社会竞争 the increasingly fierce social competition
- 58.眼前利益 immediate interest/ short-term interest
- 59.长远利益. interest in the long run
- 60....有其自身的优缺点 ... has its merits and demerits/ advantages and disadvantages
- 61.扬长避短 Exploit to the full one's favorable conditions and avoid unfavorable ones
- 62.取其精髓, 取其糟粕 Take the essence and discard the dregs.
- 63.对...有害 do harm to / be harmful to/ be detrimental to
- 64.交流思想/ 情感/ 信息 exchange ideas/ emotions/ information
- 65.跟上...的最新发展 keep pace with / catch up with/ keep abreast with the latest development of ...
- 66.采取有效措施来... take effective measures to do sth
- 67....的健康发展 the healthy development of ...
- 68.有利有弊 Every coin has its two sides/No garden without weeds.
- 69.对...观点因人而异 Views on ...vary from person to person.
- 70.重视 attach great importance to...
- 71.社会地位 social status
- 72.把时间和精力放在...上 focus time and energy on...
- 73.扩大知识面 expand one's scope of knowledge
- 74.身心两方面 both physically and mentally
- 75.有直接/间接关系 be directly / indirectly related to...
76. 提出折中提议 set forth a compromise proposal
77. 可以取代 "think"的词 believe, claim, maintain, argue, insist, hold the opinion/ belief that
- 78.缓解压力/ 减轻负担 relieve stress/ burden
- 79.优先考虑/发展... give (top) priority to sth.
- 80.与...比较 compared with.../ in comparison with
- 81.相反 in contrast / on the contrary.
- 82.代替 replace/ substitute / take the place of
- 83.经不起推敲 cannot bear closer analysis / cannot hold water
- 84.提供就业机会 offer job opportunities
- 85.社会进步的反映 mirror of social progress
- 86.毫无疑问 Undoubtedly, / There is no doubt that...
- 87.增进相互了解 enhance/ promote mutual understanding
- 88.充分利用 make full use of / take advantage of

## 10. 我的作品

**Directions:** Write an English composition in over 120-150 words according to the instructions given below in Chinese.

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.