**河北衡水中学2011届高三模拟试卷英语**

**本试卷分第Ⅰ卷（选择题）和第Ⅱ卷(非选择题)两部分。共150**

**分。考试时间120分钟。**

# Ⅰ卷（选择题 共95分）

**第二节 语法和词汇知识（共15小题；每小题1分，满分15分）**

从A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

6.------- Excuse me, is the shop open around the clock?

 ------- . Only from 8:00 am. to 4:00 pm..

A．I’m not sure B．Well, it depends C．That’s right D．I’m afraid not

7. As beautiful movie about pain, struggle, hope and love, *Slumdog Millionaire* swept the ceremony with eight awards, including prize for best pictures.

 A．a; the B．a; a C．the; a D．the; the

8. ----I’d like to see the movie very much, but I have no money with me.

----That’s OK. My \_\_\_\_\_this time.

A. offer B. treat C. promise D. service

9. My parents \_\_\_\_ in Hengshui. They were born there and have never lived anywhere else.

A. live B. lived C. were living D. will live

10. -----I don’t care what people think.

-----Well, you \_\_\_\_.

A. could B. would C. should D. might

11. reasonable, the idea he to create a friendly environment attracted much public attention.

A．Sounded; came about B．Sounded; came across

C．Sounding; came up with D．Sounding; came along

12. How much \_\_\_\_\_ she looked without her glasses!

 A. well B. good C. best D. better

13. Please do me a favour---\_\_\_\_\_\_\_my friend Mr. Smith to Youth Theatre at 7:30 tonight.

 A. to invite B. inviting C. invite D. invited

14.I miss the teachers and the kindergarten \_\_\_\_\_ my parents think highly of.

 A. who B. where C. which D. that

15.In no case go the law of nature or we’ll meet endless suffering.

 A．we can; by B．can we; for C．we can; round D．can we, against

16.\_\_\_\_\_\_do the pubs stay open?

A. When B. Where C. How D. Until when

17.The role change from husband to father, although difficult, doesn’t seem so great as from wife to mother.

 A．one B．that C．this D．those

18. “How could you lose so much money?” Charlie asked his wife, eyeing her angrily from the kitchen table.

 A．at B．across C．through D．on

19.—Do you think it wise for Chinese parents to try to do everything for their children?

 —No, that’s they are mistaken.

 A．where B．when C．what D．how

20. He chose to teach in a western province, though he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_in the city for a better life.

A. could stay B. would stay C. could have stayed D. had stayed

**第三节 完形填空（共20小题，计分30分）**

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从21-40各题所给的四个选项中，选出一个最佳答案。

A mother and daughter living in my community are two of the most unfriendly people I have ever come across in my life. They are totally separated, mixing with 21 . As they drive past 22 they keep their eyes looking away and make no sign of acknowledgement. The only fame they have is making a nuisance (讨厌的人) of themselves to the local police station by 23 music played too loud, dogs barking more than once a day and any other petty 24 gripe (把柄).

On moving into this neighborhood, I was 25 of these two but decided I would make up my own mind. This proved quite a 26 to me as more than once either the mother or the daughter would knock on my door and blast (猛烈抨击) me with some 27 or other.

I 28 answered politely and made sure I 29 as they went past my place and also made the effort now and then to make a kind remark about their garden or pets.

Time passed and in October, as part of the Kindness Rock Give (送爱心石活动), Maureen and I 30 to place a kindness rock in their garden. Their 31 remained unchanged, however, and I continued to be as friendly as possible. During the Easter give, we decided once again to 32 these two unhappy ladies to our list and left a packet of cookies on their 33 . Imagine my 34 when two days later they 35 at my gate and jokingly said they are considering hanging their Christmas stocking on their gate, and they 36 me a bunch of flowers!

So, my fellow gifters, do not 37 on your random gifts of kindness. You may never know just what this 38 to others, nor how many broken or 39 hearted people you may just change with a simple act of 40 .

21. A. nobody B. someone C. anyone D. nothing

22. A. ladies B. neighbors C. friends D. relatives

23. A. composing B. requesting C. reporting D. explaining

24. A. important B. easy C. interesting D. little

25. A. accused B. warned C. reminded D. convinced

26. A. challenge B. job C. task D. matter

27. A. jokes B. advice C. explanation D. complaint

28. A. seldom B. never C. always D. sometimes

29. A. waved B. stared C. noticed D. laughed

30. A. started B. continued C. mentioned D. decided

31. A. smile B. attitude C. decision D. anger

32. A. add B. recommend C. reduced D. drove

33. A. place B. roof C. gate D. fence

34. A. interest B. smile C. surprise D. face

35. A. whispered B. stopped C. shouted D. wandered

36. A. brought B. wished C. threw D. expected

37. A. take in B. take up C. give in D. give up

38. A. refers B. means C. relates D. contributes

39. A. kind B. light C. hard D. warm

40. A. sorrow B. hope C. imagination D. kindness

**第二部分．阅读理解（共25小题。第一节每小题2分，第二节每小题1分；满分45分）**

第一节 阅读下面五篇短文，从每题后所给的四个选项中选出最佳答案。

**A**

“Linda, if beating yourself up were an Olympic sport, you’d win a gold medal!”

Annabel, my close friend, stunned（使…震惊）me with that frank observation after I told her how I had mishandled a situation with a student in a third-grade class where I was substituting（代替）. “I should never have let him go to the boy’s room without a pass! It was my fault he got into trouble with the hall monitor! I’m so stupid!”

My friend burst out laughing, and then made her “Olympic” comment. After a brief period of reflection I had to admit that she was right. I did put myself down an awful lot. Why, just during the previous day I had called myself “a slob” for having some papers spread out on my desk, “ugly” when I left the house without makeup and “an idiot” when I left the house for an emergency substitute job without my emergency lesson plan.

In a more reflective tone, Annabel said, “I once took a workshop at church where the woman in charge had us list all the mean things we say about ourselves.”

“How many did you have on your list?” I asked.

“Fifteen,” she confessed. “But then the teacher said, ‘Now turn to the person next to you and say all the items on your list as if you were speaking to that person!’ ”

My jaw dropped，“What did you do?”

“Nothing. Nobody did. We all just sat there, until I said, ‘I could never say these things to anyone else!’ ”

“And our teacher replied, ‘Well, if you can’t say them to anyone else, then don’t ever say them to yourself!’ ”

My friend had a point. I would never insult a child of God---and I’m God’s child, too!

God, today let me be as kind to myself as I would be to another of Your children.

41. What does Annabel mean by the first sentence of the passage?

 A. The writer is a good athlete. B. The writer scolds herself too much.

 C. She is encouraging the writer. D. A gold medal is not a big deal.

42. What does the writer intends to tell us through the second and third paragraphs?

 A. She has low self-esteem over some small things.

 B. She often makes serious mistakes in daily life.

 C. She is a third-grade teacher.

 D. She cares too much about her appearance.

43. We can infer that the underlined word “slob” might be \_\_\_\_\_.

 A. something untidy B. someone dangerous C. something dirty D. someone lazy

44. What can we learn about Annabel?

 A. She used to put herself down a lot.

 B. She often goes to church.

 C. She was in charge of a workshop.

 D. She used to be too shy to talk to others.

45. What does the writer mean by the last sentence of the passage?

 A. She is ready to turn to God for help.

 B. She will be kind to all children.

 C. She won’t insult(侮辱) herself as well as others.

 D. She is willing to be a child of God.

**B**

If you are a male and you are reading this, congratulations: you are a survivor. According to statistics, you are more than twice as likely to die of skin cancer than a woman, and nine times more likely to die of AIDS. Assuming you make it to the end of your natural term, about 78 years for men in Australia, you will die on average five years before a woman.

There are many reasons for this, men take more risks than women and are more likely to drink and smoke, but perhaps more importantly, men don’t go to the doctor.

“Men aren’t seeing doctors as often as they should,” says Dr. Gullotta, “This is particularly so for the over-40s, when diseases tend to strike.” Gullotta says a healthy man should visit the doctor every year or two. For those over 45,it should be at least once a year.

According to a recent survey, 95%of women aged between 15 and early 40s see a doctor once a year, compared to 70% of men in the same age group.

“A lot of men think they are invincible （不可战胜的）”Gullotta says “They only come in when a friend drops dead on the golf course and they think 'Dear me, if it could happen to him, …' ”

Then there is the ostrich (鸵鸟)approach, “Some men are scared of what might be there and would rather not know, ” says Dr. Ross Cartmill.“ Most men get their cars serviced more often than they service their bodies,” Cartmill says. He believes most diseases that commonly affect men could be addressed by preventive check-ups. Regular check-ups for men would inevitably(不可避免地) place stress on the public purse. Cartmill says. “But prevention is cheaper in the long run than having to treat the diseases. Besides, the final cost is far greater.”

46. Which is the most important reason why men die five years earlier on average than women according to the passage ?

A. Men drink and smoke much more than women.

B. Men aren’t as cautious as women in face of danger.

C. Men don’t seek medical care as often as women.

D. Men are more likely to suffer from fatal diseases.

47.Which of the following best completes the sentence “Dear me, if it could happen to him,…”in paragraph5 ?

A. I should avoid playing golf.

B. I should consider myself lucky.

C. it would be a big misfortune.

D. it could happen to me, too.

48. What does Dr. Ross Cartmill mean by “the ostrich approach” in paragraph 6 ?

A. A new treatment for certain psychological problems.

B. Refusal to get medical treatment for fear of the pain involved.

C. Unwillingness to find out about one’s disease because of fear.

D. A casual attitude towards one’s health conditions.

49. What does Cartmill say about regular check-ups for men?

A. They may increase public expenses.

B. They will save money in the long run.

C. They may cause psychological stress on men.

D. They will enable men to live as long as women.

**C**

 My mother moved a lot when she was growing up on account of Grandpa being in the army．She hated having to adjust to new schools and make new friends．That’s why I thought she was joking when she put forward the idea of moving．But she was completely serious. “For just the two of us，” my mother said， “an apartment in the city will suit our needs much better．” Personally, I think she lost her mind．I guess I can understand why she would want to move，but what about me and what this house means to me?

I suppose if you looked at my house，you might think it was just another country house．But to me it is anything but standard．I moved into this house with my parents ten years ago. I can still remember that first day like it was yesterday．The first thing I noticed was the big front yard．To me it seemed like an ocean of grass—couldn’t wait to dive in．The backyard was full of gnarled(扭曲的，粗糙的)and scary trees that talked on windy nights．But I grew to like them and the shadows they cast in my room．My father and I even built a small tree house，where I often go to remember all the wonderful time we had before Father’s death.

This house is special—maybe only to me—but special nevertheless. It’s the little seemingly insignificant things that make this house so special to me; the ice-cold tile floors that make me tremble on midnight snake runs; the smell of my fathers pipe that still exists; the towering bookcases of my mother; the view outside my bedroom window.

This house bears too many memories, memories which would be lost if we gave it up.

50．Why did the author’s mother decide to move?

 A．Because she hated the countryside．

 B．Because Grandpa was on constant move．

 C．Because Dad’s death made her lose her mind．

D．Because she thought a city flat more fit for them．

51．What impressed the author when she first moved into the house?

 A．The tree house B．The big trees C．The cold floors D．The green grass

52．How did the author let us feel that the house was special to her?

 A．By arguing whether the house was standard

 B．By explaining why the house suited their needs

 C．By describing the small things related to her house．

 D．By comparing the differences between country and city life．

53．The author describes the house with ．

 A．love B．responsibility C．promise D．enthusiasm

**D**

COPENHAGEN—The world is gathered in Copenhagen for the U.N. climate summit, but Denmark’s bicycle-friendly capital has also given its name to a movement of cities trying to find a kinder way to commute（往返上下班）.

Nearly 40 percent of Copenhagen’s population cycle to work or school on ubiquitous（无处不在的） paved cycle paths. Many residents take to their bikes year-round, braving rain and snow through the winter in a city where the bicycles outnumber the people.

Amsterdam and Beijing too are known for their bicycles, but the Danish capital is where urban planners from around the world have been looking for ways to get their people out of cars and up onto bikes, an effort known as Copenhagenisation.

Klaus Bondam, Copenhagen’s technical and environmental chief, calls himself a “mega cyclist” and says the bike’s popularity stems partly from high taxes on cars which meant working-class Danes could not afford to drive in the 1930s and 40s. “Today you’ll meet everybody on the bicycle lanes --- women and men, rich and poor, old and young,” Bondam said.

The local government has during the last three years invested more than 250 million crowns ($49.42 million) in bicycle lanes and to make the traffic safer for bicyclists. Today around a third of the population drive cars to work or study, another third take public transport, while 37 percent cycle -- a figure the city aims to boost to 50 percent by 2015.

There are many benefits when citizens choose bicycles over cars: pollution and noise decline, public health improves, and more people on bikes or walking creates a sense of safety in the city. Fewer parked cars leaves more space for playgrounds, parks, shopping areas and other useful public places.

54．According to the first paragraph, Copenhagen is better known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A．a city without cars B．a bicycle-friendly city

 C．Denmark’s capital D．the U.N. climate summit

55．We can learn from the second and the third paragraph, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A．there is no path for cars during rainy and snowy days

 B．citizens are limited to have only one bike for each person

 C．two-thirds of people in Copenhagen cycle to work or school

 D．city planners try their best to encourage more citizens to ride bikes

56．Bikes are popular in Copenhagen partly because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A．the citizens are unable to afford to buy a car

 B．the rich tend to keep fit by cycling to work

 C．young people regard cycling a fashion to follow

 D．high taxes were paid for cars in the 1930s and 40s

57．Which of the following is NOT the benefit of cycling?

 A．Saving time on the road. B．Declining pollution and noise.

 C．Improving public health. D．Creating safety in the city.

**E**

That little “a” with a circle curling around it that is found in E – mail addresses is most commonly referred to as the “at” symbol.

Surprisingly though, there is no official, universal name for this sign. There are dozens of strange terms to describe the "@" symbol.

Before it became the standard symbol for electronic mail, the "@" symbol was used to represent the cost of something or how heavy something is. For instance, if you purchased 6 apples, you might write it as 6 apples "@" $1.10 each.

With the introduction of e-mail came the popularity of the "@" symbol. The "@" symbol or the "at sign" separates a person's online user name from his mail server(服务器) address. For instance, joe@uselessknowledge.com. Its widespread use on the Internet made it necessary to put this symbol on keyboards in other countries that have never seen or used the symbol before. As a result, there is really no official name for this symbol.

The actual origin of the symbol remains a mystery. History tells us that the @ symbol came from the tired hands of the Middle Ages. During the Middle Ages before the invention of printing machines, every letter of a word had to be copied with great efforts by hand for each copy of a published book. The monks that performed these long, boring coping duties looked for ways to reduce the number of individual strokes (笔画) per word for common words. Although the word “at” is quite short to begin with, it was a common enough word in text and documents so that those monks thought it would be quicker and easier to shorten the word “at” even more. As a result, the monks changed the shape of “t” into a circle to surround “a”, thus leaving out two strokes in the spelling “t”.

58．Which of the following is the best title of the passage?

 A．How “at” developed into @. B．How @ came into being.

 C．How monks invented @. D．How people wrote the cost of something.

59．Which is NOT the reason for the monks to spell “at” as @?

 A．Though “at” is short, it was used very often.

 B．The monks wanted to be quicker and easier with their copying.

 C．The monks wanted to invent a new word.

 D．Copying work was long and boring for them.

60．According to paragraph 5, which is TRUE about the symbol of @ today?

 A．When you are online, you must use the @ symbol.

 B．Kittly 163.com@is an email address.

 C．In countries where @ is used, governments have given it an official name.

 D．It is likely to find the @ symbol on computer keyboards worldwide

**第二节 短文改错** (共10小题；每小题1.5分，满分15分)

 此题要求改正所给短文中的错误。对标有题号的每一行做出判断∶

　如无错误,在该行右边横线上画一个勾(√);如有错误(每行只有一个错误), 则按下列情况改∶该行多一个词∶ 把多余的词用斜线（\）划掉, 在该行右边横线上写出该词,并也用斜线划掉。

　　该行缺一个词∶ 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。

　　该行错一个词∶ 在错的词下划一横线,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。

 My classmate, Joseph, is at present in hospital

with a breaking leg. He was walking to school the other 76.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

day when a bicycle run into him. He never watches 77.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

where he is going, so he often gets into the trouble. 78.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

But he is having a nice time there. He has a comfortable 79\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

room, patiently nurses, and a great deal of time to read. 80.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Some friends of her go to see him every day, and they take 81.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

him lots of good books and fresh fruit. He is not lost any time 82.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

from school because he is busy study what he has 83.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

missed in class. The doctor says he is recovering fast than 84.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

expected and will be out of hospital a few weeks. 85.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**第三节 书面表达（满分 30分）**

假如你是李华，18岁，现在是衡水中学高三的一名学生。你在网上看到香港大学计划在河北招收2名高三毕业生的消息。你对此非常感兴趣，并有意报考该校。请你给香港大学校长写一封自荐信。信的内容应包括：

1. 姓名、年龄及就读学校；

2. 品学兼优；爱好英语、篮球和电脑；

3. 曾荣获2009年河北省英语演讲比赛一等奖；

4. 希望能就读于香港大学计算机科学系。

注意：1.词数100左右。信的开头和结尾已为你写好；

2.可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

Dear President，

Knowing that you are going to choose two students to study in your school from Hebei Province, I’d like to have a try. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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I’m looking forward to your early reply.

Best wishes.

Yours，

Li Hua

**河北衡水中学2011届高三模拟试卷**

## 英语试卷（答案页）

**第二节：短文改错（共10小题；每小题1分，满分15分）**

此题要求改正所给短文中的错误，对标有题号的每一行做出判断：

如无错误，在该行右边横线上画一个勾（√）；如果有错误（每行只有一个错误），则按下列情况改正：

 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，并也用斜线划掉。

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：在错的词下划一横线，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。

 My classmate, Joseph, is at present in hospital

with a breaking leg. He was walking to school the other 76.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

day when a bicycle run into him. He never watches 77.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

where he is going, so he often gets into the trouble. 78.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

But he is having a nice time there. He has a comfortable 79\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

room, patiently nurses, and a great deal of time to read. 80.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Some friends of her go to see him every day, and they take 81.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

him lots of good books and fresh fruit. He is not lost any time 82.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

from school because he is busy study what he has 83.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

missed in class. The doctor says he is recovering fast than 84.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

expected and will be out of hospital a few weeks. 85.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**第三节：书面表达（满分30分）**

 **评卷人:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

|  |
| --- |
| Dear President，Knowing that you are going to choose two students to study in your school from Hebei Province, I’d like to have a try.  |
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|  |
| I’m looking forward to your early reply.Best wishes. |
|  Yours, Li Hua |

在各题规定的黑色矩形区域内**用黑色炭素笔答题**，超出该区域的答案无效！

**河北衡水中学2010届高三模拟试卷**

**单选** 6-10 DABAC 11-15 CDCDD 16-20 DBBAC

**完形** 21-25 ABCDB 26-30 ADCAD 31-35 BACCB 36-40 ADBCD

**阅读** 41-45 BADAC 46-49 CDCB 50-53 DDCA54-57 BDDA

 58-60 BCD 61-65 EDCFA **短文改错:** 71.breaking ----broken 72. run --- ran 73. 去掉the 74. √ 75. patiently –patient 76. her—his 77. lost-losing /is—has 78. study –studying 79. fast –faster 80. hospital 后加in或within

书面表达

One possible version:

Dear President,

Knowing that you are going to choose two students to study in your school from Hebei Province, I’d like to have a try.

I’m Li Hua, 18 years old, a senior student in Grade 3 from Hengshui Senior School. As a student, I do well in my study. I’m good at English and can speak it fluently. Last year I won the first prize in an English speech competition in Hebei Province. What’s more, I get along well with my classmates and am always ready to help others. In my spare time, I love playing basketball and computer.

My dream is to study computer science in Hongkong University and become an excellent computer engineer in the future. I’m sure I’ll realize my dream.

I’m looking forward to your early reply.

Best wishes.

Yours，

Li Hua