

2009 1

一、考核目标要求

1

2

二、考试范围与要求

Unit1 Greeting and Meeting

Unit2 Directions and Public Signs

Unit3 Reception

Unit4 Basic Calculation

Unit5 Measurement

Unit7 Safety in Production

2200

400

300

;

三、考试内容要点

40

35

5

1

2

2200 () 400

,

3

1

a.

b.

c.

d.

2

a.

b.

c.

d.

e.

f.

g.

3

a.

b.

c.

4

5

6

a.

b.

c.

d.

... +than

...the+ +in/of

...as+ +as...

...not so (as)+ +as...

... +and+ ...

The+ ...,the+ ...

7

8

a.

b.

c. be, get, look, seem, turn, grow, become

d. be, do, have, shall, will

e. can, may, must, need, ought

f.

9

a.

b.

can,may,must

10

a.

b.

c.

11

a.

b.

c.

d.

12

13

a.

b.

c.

who,whom,whose,which,that

when,where,why

14

15

a.

b.

c.

d.

16

a. wish

b. demand,suggest,order,insist,require

17 it

a.

b.

(18)

a.

b.

c.

in,non,un,re,pre,im,dis,mis...

er,tion,ese,ist,ing,ment,ness,able,ful,y,ly,teen,ty,th,sion,or,ous,less...

4

1

Greeting and saying goodbye

2

Introducing oneself and others

- 3 Expressing thanks and making apologies
- 4 Making appointments and invitations
- 5 Expressing wishes and congratulations
- 6 Asking for and offering help
- 7 Expressing agreement and disagreement
- 8 Accepting and rejecting
- 9 Giving advice and making suggestions
- 10 Complaining and blaming
- 11 Praising and encouraging
- 12 Giving instructions and making requests
- 13 Prohibiting and warning
- 14 Seeking and offering information
- 15 Expressing feelings and emotions
- 16 Bargaining

1 2 6 13

(60

50

10

2

- 1 Personal information and family
- 2 School life
- 3 Daily life
- 4 Leisure and entertainment
- 5 Health
- 6 Living environment
- 7 Travel
- 8 Science and technology
- 9 Work
- 10 Festivals and customs

3

60-80

四、考试形式及试卷结构

90

100

5

: : : =4 : 3 : 2 : 1

一、考试选拔对象及范围

二、考试教材选定

三、考试形式、结构及难易度

100

90

10

30

5

)

15

30

15

2

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:

: =4:3 2:1

四、考试内容及总体要求

40

35

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2200

400

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1

2

- 1 Personal information and family
- 2 School life
- 3 Daily life
- 4 Leisure and entertainment
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- 10 Festivals and customs

3

60-80

山西省中等职业学校对口升学考试样题

英语试卷

本试卷分选择题和非选择题两部分。满分 100 分，考试时间为 90 分钟。答卷前请先填写密封线内的项目，答案直接写在试卷上。

题号	一	二	三	四	五	总分
得分						

选择题

一、语音（本大题共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

从 A、B、C、D 画线部分中找出画线部分的读音与其他不同的选项。

1. A. car B. warm C. far D. park
2. A. choose B. cool C. tooth D. wooden
3. A. heavy B. great C. healthy D. weather
4. A. throw B. row C. down D. though
5. A. pear B. fear C. near D. hear
6. A. side B. midnight C. writer D. silent
7. A. school B. child C. check D. chair
8. A. sick B. desk C. sleep D. music
9. A. thin B. with C. than D. these
10. A. helped B. cooked C. touched D. invented

二、单项选择题（本大题共 30 小题，其中 36—40 分文科类职业模块和工科类职业模块两种选做。每小题 1 分，共 30 分）

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出空白处的最佳选项。

11. Tom likes playing _____ volleyball, and his sister likes playing _____ piano.
A. the; a B. a; the C. /; a D. /; the
12. Who will you _____ when you need help?
A. turn on B. turn to C. turn up D. turn over
13. In my heart, my father is one of the greatest men in the world. I am _____ of him.
A. proud B. afraid C. careful D. worried
14. —Did you notice Jim walking into the classroom just now?
—No, I _____ to music on my mobile phone.

A. was listening B. am listening C. had listened D. have listened

15. —The party has been cancelled.

—Oh, no! _____.

A. It is a pity.

B. It does not matter.

C. I knew already.

D. It is not interesting at all.

16. The number of people invited _____ fifty, but a number of students _____ absent for different reasons.

A. were; was B. was; was C. was; were D. were; were

17. They were all _____ excited that they could not _____ a word.

A. so; say B. such; say C. so; talk D. such; speak

18. _____ delicious the soup is! I'd like some more!

A. How B. How an C. What D. What an

19. —Do you think Mr. Wang is a qualified teacher?

—Yes, _____ we ask him for help, he is always patient and tries his best to help us.

A. whoever B. whatever C. wherever D. whenever

20. —I don't think Jenny will go to the cinema on Sundays, _____?

A. won't she B. do you C. will she D. does she

21. —Could you please tell me _____?

—Turn left at the traffic lights. You can see a tall grey building. That's it.

A. if I get to the post office

B. how can I get to the post office

C. how to get to the post office.

D. when I can get to the post office

22. The students stopped _____ as soon as the teacher came into the classroom.

A. talking B. to talk C. to talking D. talk

23. —We shouldn't spend too much time on computer games. It's bad for our eyes.

— _____!

A. That's all right

B. I can't agree more

C. It's none of your business

D. It's so happy

24. —Whose desk is it?

—It's _____. They share it.

A. Lucy's and Lily's B. Lucy and Lily's

- C. Lucy's and Lily D. Lucy and Lily
25. Many scientists believe that oil was formed in the earth _____ years ago.
A. million B. millions C. million of D. millions of
- 26.—Look! Someone is coming. I think it _____ be Mr. Li. He likes wearing a grey hat.
—It _____ be him. Mr. Li has gone to America.
A. can; couldn't B. may; needn't
C. must; can't D. must; mustn't
27. _____ Tom _____ Jim is here. I don't know when they will come.
A. Not only; but also B. Both; and C. Either; or D. Neither; nor
- 28.—Tomorrow my parents as well as I are leaving for Paris for the coming New Year with my sister.
— _____!
A. Cheers B. Good luck
C. Congratulation D. Good journey
29. It is no use _____ over the spilt milk. Try to make a new start from now on.
A. to cry B. crying C. to crying D. cries
30. You can't expect to have any friends _____ you are honest and kind to others.
A. until B. if C. unless D. though
31. This skirt fits me very well, but I can't afford to buy _____. I have to choose a cheaper _____.
A. that; it B. one; that C. it; one D. that; one
32. Susan found _____ difficult to get along well with her new classmates.
A. that B. it C. this D. /
33. _____ sports you have, _____ you will feel.
A. Much; healthy B. The more; the healthier
C. The much; the healthy D. More; healthy
34. The manager worked _____ 10 hours _____ a rest.
A. on; with B. for; without C. for; with D. in; during
35. I don't like him. I'd rather _____ in than _____ to play with him.
A. to stay; to go B. stay; go C. to stay; go D. stay; to go
— _____

[文科类职业模块]

36. —Could you tell me how _____ mooncake?
— Sorry, I don't know.

A. make B. making C. to make D. made

37. —How is the weather in your hometown?

— _____.

A. hungry B. relaxed C. surprised D. Sunny

38.—Never thought to see you here.

— _____.

A. Neither did I. B. Oh, haven't you? C. I never thought, too.

D. I'm well. Thank you. And you?

39.—Could you please go to the theatre with me?

— _____.

A. Yes, sure. B. Sorry, I can't .

C. No, you can't D. No I won't.

40. Which sign tells us the way out of a building?

A

ENTRANCE

 B

PUSH

C

EXIT

 D

PULL

[工科类职业模块]

36.They work day and night; however, _____of the money they make goes to their so—called eldest brother.

A. three—fifth B. threes—fifths C. third—five D. three—fifths

37. Thirty—six _____ six is six.

A. plus B. minus C. times D. divided by

38. Which of the following is not a unit of length?

A. meter B. nanometer C. gram D. centimeter

39. During the big flood, _____ people lost their lives and property.

A. hundred of B. hundreds of
C. hundred D. ten of hundred of

40.Five degrees Centigrade below zero can be written _____.

A. -5°C B. 5°C C. -5°F D. -5°F

三、完形填空（本大题共 15 小题，每小题 1 分，共 15 分）

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出空白处的最佳选项。

One Sunday morning, I decided to buy a computer to use for school. I went to the __41__ store in town, which __42__ all kinds of computers. There were __43__ many computers there that I

didn't know how to choose ___44___ right one.

"Hi! What can I do for you?" A young man ___45___ me with a sweet smile. He looked like not a ___46___ but a student like me. I sensed a strange feeling -- ___47___ I had met him before. He began patiently showing me each model. ___48___ his help, I decided to ___49___ one computer with enough functions at a very ___50___ price. I enjoyed this shopping experience because of his smile. A few months later, ___51___ was wrong with my computer. I went back to the store to have it ___52___. When I arrived there, what I saw was still his smile. As soon as I told him my problem, he comforted me ___53___ and tried his best to solve the problem for me. I was quite grateful for his sweet smile and good service.

When I went back to school, his smile often ___54___ in my mind. I don't know whether we'll meet each other again, but his sweet smile will stay there in my memory and deep in my heart. ___55___ is the most peaceful language in the daily life.

41. A. smallest B. the most expensive
 C. biggest D. cheapest
42. A. invented B. made C. brought D. sold
43. A. quite B. very C. such D. so
44. A. a B. the C. 不填 D. an
45. A. said B. greeted C. talked D. asked
46. A. salesman B. teacher C. customer D. speaker
47. A. as if B. even though C. what if D. even if
48. A. Without B. Under C. For D. With
49. A. take B. buy C. pay D. cost
50. A. high B. expensive C. low D. cheap
51. A. anything B. nothing C. something D. everything
52. A. returned B. fixed C. repaired D. mended
53. A. slowly B. at last C. later D. immediately
54. A. appeared B. disappeared C. happened D. occurred
55. A. Laughing B. Explaining C. Smiling D. Communicating

四、阅读理解（本大题共 15 小题，其中 66—70 分文科类职业模块和工科类职业模块两种选做。每小题 2 分，共 30 分）

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出空白处的最佳选项。

(A)

As we know, there are differences between western culture and Chinese culture. We can see differences when we pay attention to the way words are used. Let's look at the words about

animals and plants. Most expressions in Chinese about the dog, for example, “a homeless dog”, “a mad dog”, “a running dog” and “a dog catching a mouse”, have negative meanings. But in western countries, dogs are thought to be honest and good friends of humans. In English, people use the dog to describe positive actions. For example, “you are a lucky dog” means you are a lucky person. And “every dog has its day” means each person has good luck sometimes. To describe a person’s serious illness, they say “sick as a dog”. The word “dog-tired” means very tired. However, Chinese love cats very much. But in western culture, “cat” is often used to describe a woman who is cruel.

The rose is regarded as a symbol of love in both China and some western countries. People think the rose means love, peace, courage and friendship. And the rose is the national flower of England, America and many other countries.

The words about plants and animals are used in positive or negative ways in different cultures. We can learn about many differences in cultures by comparing how some words are used.

56. “Every dog has its day.” means “_____”.

- A. Everybody in the world is lucky
- B. Each person lives his own way of life
- C. If one works hard, he’s sure to succeed
- D. Everybody has a time in life to be lucky

57. Western people usually use “cat” to refer to “_____”.

- A. a tired person
- B. a brave man
- C. a homeless person
- D. an unkind woman

58. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. Words show differences in cultures.
- B. Chinese people prefer dogs to cats.
- C. Western people think cats to be good friends.
- D. Rose is the national flower of all western countries.

59. What’s the best title for the passage?

- A. Negative or Positive
- B. Different Countries Have Different Cultures
- C. Rose Means the Same in Chinese and English
- D. What Dog and Cat Mean in English and Chinese

60. What’s the author’s purpose in writing the passage?

- A. To tell people the rose is the national flower of many foreign countries.
- B. To make sure people like dogs better than cats.
- C. To tell people that he loves roses best.

D. To indicate that people can learn about different cultures by comparing some words used differently.

B

How green are you? Do you know how to be green?

We all need a healthy environment, but we produce waste every day and it does harm to our environment. Though we are young, we can still do something to help. In fact, even the simplest everyday activities can make a real difference to the environment. Here are some ideas for you.

Reduce

Reduce means “use less”. Don’t waste things. This saves money and reduces pollution and waste going into the environment. Before we buy something new, think whether it is really necessary—or maybe the old one will be just as good! When we do buy things, choose local products if possible, and try not to buy too many things from abroad.

Reuse

Reuse means “use again”. Use things for as long as possible. When we buy things, make sure that they last a long time. We should look after them so that they will last, and we should repair them if we can instead of throwing them away and buying new ones. Don’t use a paper cup or a paper bag. It’s better to use a china cup or a lunch box because you can use them again.

Recycle

Recycle means “change things into something else”. Though it takes energy to change something into something else, it’s better than throwing things away or burning them. Find out what can be recycled in your neighborhood and take part in recycling programs. We should also buy products made from recycled materials, such as recycled paper, to help save trees.

So please remember these three words: reduce, reuse and recycle.

61. What is the passage about?

- A. How to produce things. B. How to burn things.
- C. How to help others. D. How to be green.

62. Which of the following is right?

- A. Don’t waste things B. Always throw away old things.
- C. Always buy new things D. Buy too many things from abroad.

63. Why is it better to use a china cup and a lunch box?

- A. You can throw them away.
- B. You can burn them.
- C. You can use them again.
- D. You can change them into something else.

64. To protect the environment, we should remember these three words: _____.

- A. waste, reuse and recycle B. reduce, reuse and recycle
C. repair, burn and recycle D. reduce, waste and recycle.

65. The passage may come from _____.

- A. a menu B. a dictionary C. a magazine D. a storybook

C

[文科类职业模块]

When you visit a European family in winter, you'd better not take off your coat as soon as you enter the house. Because that means you will stay for a long time, which will make the host feel nervous. So you should wait until the host asks, "May I take your coat?"

If you are lucky enough to be invited to a formal dinner party in Paris, you should mind your manners. Even your 'finest manners' may not be correct by French custom.

For example, it is not polite to arrive with a gift of flowers in hand, because the hostess will deal with finding a vase when she is too busy to do that.

Though the French love wine, you must never bring a bottle of wine to a dinner party. Why? It's as if you feared your hosts would not have enough wine on hand, and that's an insult (侮辱). You may, however, offer a box of chocolate which the hostess will pass after dinner with coffee.

Another thing you should remember: it is not polite to use the bathroom in a private house. Once seated at the table, guests must never get up and leave the table-not to go to the bathroom, not to help the hostess in the kitchen, and not to serve or clear.

66. You shouldn't take off your coat on arriving at a French house, because

- A. the coat will make the house dirty B. you will catch a cold
C. it will make the host nervous D. it will bring bad luck to the host

67. The finest manners in China will in France

- A. help you a lot B. be the worst manners
C. be the same D. not be accepted

68. Why is it not polite to bring a gift of flowers in hand to a dinner party in France?

- A. Because flowers mean bad luck in France.
B. Because no one like flowers in France.
C. Because the hostess will be too busy to find a vase for them
D. Because there is no vase in France.

69. What should you bring to the dinner party as a gift?

- A box of chocolate. B. Some flowers.
C. A bottle of wine. D. A cup of coffee.

70. Which of the following statements is not true?

- A. French people like wine.
B. You should not use the bathroom in a private house
C. In France, people usually have coffee after a dinner
D. You should help the hostess in the kitchen.

[工科类职业模块]

D

It is possible to do many simple tricks with numbers. Here is one trick. It has seven steps. First, write down your house number. For example, if your address is 73 Lemon Street, you would write down 73.

Next, double it. In other words, multiply it by two. Then, add five to this doubled number. For example, if your address was 73 and you doubled it, you would get 146. Then, if you added five, you'd get 151.

So, to repeat the first three steps, write down your house number, double it, and add five.

Fourth, multiply this number by 50. In our example here, if you multiply 151 by 50, you'll get 7550.

The fifth step is to add your age to this total. For example, if you're 26 years old, you should add 26 to this total. In our example here, the result would be 7550 plus 26, you'll get 7576.

Sixth, you have to add the number of days in a year, which is 365. In our example here, 365 added to 7576 is 7941.

The seventh and final step is this: subtract 615 from the number that you have. In our example, 7941 minus 615 is 7326.

The result here, 7-3-2-6, is the trick. The first part of the number is the address and the last part of the number is the age of the person. That is, 73 is the address that we started with, and 26 is the age that we used.

If you follow these seven steps with any address and the age of any person. You will get the same result.

66. According to the trick, what number can you get if you are 16 years old and your house number is 85?

- A. 1685 B. 1658 C. 8165 D. 8516

67. What's the correct match for "multiply, plus, and minus"?

- A. "×, +, and −" B. "÷, −, and +" C. "×, −, and +" D. "÷, +, and −"

68. How can your age number appear at the last part of the result?
- A. It's really a trick.
 - B. By taking all the steps except Step 2 and Step 3.
 - C. By taking all the steps
 - D. By taking Step 6 and Step 7.
69. What's the secret of the trick?
- A. It's impossible to know.
 - B. By taking Step 2 and Step 4, we get the formula(公式): your address number $\times 2 \times 50$.
 - C. By taking all the steps except 1 and 2, we get the formula: $5 \times 50 + \text{your age number} + 365 - 615 = \text{your age number}$.
 - D. Both B and C.
70. How many steps are there in this trick?
- A. Five
 - B. Six
 - C. Seven
 - D. Eight

非选择题

五、书面表达（共 1 题，满分 15 分）

假设你是李华,你的美国朋友 Joan 想了解你的家乡, 请你根据下面的提示内容给他写一封电子邮件介绍你的家乡。

1. 我的家乡是位于山西省西北部的一个小镇。
2. 家乡有三百多年的历史。人口约 80 万。
3. 家乡有两个名胜古迹, 享誉中外。
4. 家乡的人民勤劳、善良、友好。

(60—80 words)

参考答案及评分标准

一、语音（本大题共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

1-5 BDBCA 6-10 BADAD

二、单项选择题（本大题共 30 小题；每小题 1 分，共 30 分）

11-15 CBAAA 16-20 CAADC

21-25 CABBD 26-30 CDDBC

31-35 CBBBB

【文科类职业模块】36-40 CDABD

【工科类职业模块】DDCBA

三、完型填空（本大题共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，共 15 分）

41-45 CDDAB 46-50 AADBC 51-55 CBDAC

四、阅读理解（本大题共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，共 30 分）

56-60 DDABD 61-65 DACBC

【文科类职业模块】66-70 CDCAD

【工科类职业模块】66-70 DACBC

写作范文：

Dear Joan,

How are you recently? I'm glad to tell you something about my hometown. It is a small town located in the northwest of Shanxi Province with a history of three hundred years. The population of my hometown is about 0.8 million. There are two places of interest which are well known all over the world. And the people here are diligent, kind-hearted and friendly. I love my hometown. Welcome to my hometown.

Looking forward to your reply.

Yours

Li Hua