

# 人文英语 1 机考 23896 试卷

## 听力部分

一、听录音，选出你所听到的选项。（5分）（     ）

1、 A. traffic     B. train     C. tell     (     )

2、 A. taxi     B. film     C. ship(     )

3、 A. street     B. sled     C. straight(     )

4、 A. stop     B. go     C. wait(     )

5、 A. next weekend     B. today     C. tomorrow

二、听录音，选择恰当的答语。（10分）（     ）

1、 A. You can take the No.15 bus

B. You can see the No.15 bus.

C. Go straight and you can see the cinema.(     )

2、 A. It' s the post office

B. It' s next to the post office.

C. It' s next to the supermarket. (     )

3、 A. No, it isn' t.

B. No, there isn' t.

C. Yes, there isn' t. (     )

4、 A. You' re right.

B. You' re welcome.

C. see you.

三、听录音，判断下列句子与你所听内容是 (T) 否 (F) 一致。(10分) ( )

- 1、 There is a new bookstore in my city.( )
- 2、 I' m going to the library on foot tomorrow. ( )
- 3、 Turn right at the zoo.( )
- 4、 Mike is going to play basketball after school. )
- 5、 Tina is going to Beijing with her mother.

四、听对话并填空。(10分)

- 1、 The \_\_\_\_\_ is on your right.
- 2、 \_\_\_\_\_ do you get there? \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3、 Turn right at the \_\_\_\_\_. Then you can see the \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4、 The nature park is \_\_\_\_\_ my school.
- 5、 Jack is going to Hainan by \_\_\_\_\_.

### 笔试部分

一、语法选择 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文,按照句子结构的语法性和上下文连贯的要求,从1~15各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 项中选出最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Xian Xinghai was a very famous musician in China. He wrote one of the greatest pieces of the 20century. In his short life he wrote-1 300 songs and an opera.

Xian was born in Xinyi, Guangdong, China in 1905. Because his father died before he was born, Xian moved from place to place with his mother. He began learning to play the violin when he was 20 years old. In the beginning, his violin was cheap and badly made that he could not play it well. His friends laughed at him. Xian did not stop and soon showed his talent. In 1934, he was one of the first Chinese students to study in a special music school in Paris. Before long, Xian became the school's best student and won prizes for his talents.

In 1935, he returned to China and helped fight against the Japanese army. Later, he came to Fanyuan'an music college. There were no pianos in Fanyuan'an at that time. Xian played some of his most important music there, including The Yellow River, his most famous work.

In May 1940, Xian went to the Soviet Union by the Chinese Communist Party to make movies. In the Soviet Union, life was very hard. Xian got sick and later died on October 30, 1945, aged only 40. Xian's music, however, lives on in the people's hearts.

1. A. near B. nearly C. nearby D. nearer
2. A. he B. him C. his D. he's
3. A. a B. an C. the D. this

4. A. so B. such C. very D. much
5. A. need B. may C. should D. could
6. A. practice B. practicing C. to practice D. practised
7. A. what B. which C. whom D. who
8. A. leave B. leaves C. left D. was leaving
9. A. and B. but C. as D. or
10. A. teach B. taught C. teaching D. to teach
11. A. If B. Although C. When D. Because
12. A. any B. little C. few D. some
13. A. sent B. was sent C. has sent D. was sending
14. A. hard B. harder C. hardest D. the hardest
15. A. at B. in C. on D. by

二、完形填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从 16~25 各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 项中选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Before graduating college, Jackie began to look for a job. She aimed at a famous company, but the competition for such jobs was very strong. The company Jackie chose planned to employ only 16, but more than twenty people applied for the job. 17, Jackie was one of the three invited for the final interview. The interview was very 18. The interviewer asked just a few questions and it was all over in less than 10 minutes. Then the

interviewer said to them, 'All of you are very good. Please go home and 19 our response.

Three days later, Jackie received a message saying she would not be<sup>20</sup> the job. She disappointed. That evening, however she received another<sup>21</sup>. This time it said that got the job.

Jackie later found out that the first message sent to her phone was part of the interview a<sup>22</sup> to see if she was suitable for the job. All the three people received the<sup>23</sup> text reply<sup>24</sup> the company. Of the three, one did not reply. The other said "goodbye" and Jackie said "thank you". This reply showed that Jackie was a/an<sup>25</sup> person, so she offered her the job.

16. A. exams. works. competition D. plan

17. A. thankfully. unluckily. hopefully. Immediately

18. A. longi. strict C. interesting. simple

19. A. pick up B. wait torc. deal with D. think of

20. A. offered. returned. refused. shown

21. A. letter. e-mail. call D. message

22. A guided. conversation. test D. lesson

23. A. same. other C. second D. whole

24. A. reached. satisfied. helped. surprised

25. A. brave B. clever C. polite D. honest

### 三、阅读（共两节：满分 45 分）

#### 第一节阅读理解（共 20 小题；每小题 2 分,满分 40 分）

阅读下列短文，从 26~45 各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 项中选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

(A)

For his eleventh birthday, Lin was given a gift that would shape his life. On that day his mum took him to the Children's Activity Centre and said he could choose any course that interested him. There was just one requirement: Lin would have to promise to study it for at least one year.

To that point Lin had had many hobbies, but none kept his interest for more than a week. His mum once gave him a bag of stamps to encourage stamp collecting. That hobby lasted a week. Then his father got him some paints hoping that Lin's artistic side would shine through. Those paints were now under his bed, still unopened. This time Lin's parents would let him decide.

Lin's eyes moved down the list that listed all the courses on offer. He stopped at 'Photography'. He liked the idea of taking beautiful pictures but the notice said that each student had to bring their own camera. Although Lin's family weren't poor, they weren't rich

either, and camera cost a lot of money. He continued looking.

The next course to catch his eyewash' Language Art'. He didn't even know what that meant. His father explained that it taught people how to make public speeches. Lin, a shy boy, could think of nothing worse.

Then he saw it.'Cooking'sounded like something he'd like to do. It was inexpensive and it could be done alone and it was also creative.

Based on Lin's hobby history, his dad had doubts, but he agreed. Much to his parents' surprise, Lin kept his promise. He studied cooking at the Centre every Saturday, and practised at home, making delicious meals for his family. Everyone looked forward to birthdays, when they could ea this cakes. Lin got great satisfaction from the pleasure his food brought to others.

The months turned to years but his hobby never changed again.

Now Lin is an adult and runs a successful restaurant. When customers say they enjoy his meal, he still gets the same pleasure he did as a child, and remembers the special gift he received all ago.

26. Why didn't Lin choose to study photography?

A. It was too expensive.

- B. He had no interest in it.
- C. He was not very creative.
- D. It was not offered that term.

27. The underlined expression 'catch his eye' in Paragraph 4 means " " .

- A. make him excited
- B. cause him surprise
- C. get his attention
- D. help him see clearly

28. Which of the following best describes Lin' s interest in cooking?

- A. It only lasted for a short time.
- B. It seemed to match his character.
- C. It was forced on him by his parents.
- D. It developed slowly over many months.

29. Why did the father have doubts about Lin' s choice of cooking?

- A. Lin wasn' t good at cooking.
- B. Cooking wasn' t very convenient.
- C. He didn' t think Lin would continue.
- D. Cooking wasn' t a good hobby for a boy.

30. What' s the best title for the passage?



A. A Strict Father

B. A Changeable Boy

C. The Fun of Cooking

D. The Birthday Gift

(B)

Experts believe that there are more than 8 million restaurants in the world today. So it you to learn that restaurants, as we know them, have only existed for a few centuries. Before 1765, there were no restaurants. That is, there were no places that provided the . There was nowhere in which a waiter brought you food and drink that you picked from menu. In fact, there were no menus anywhere.

There were eating places travellers could go to centuries before that. The countryside was inns that would serve food. And there were taverns where one could get drinks. The rich eat special meals prepared by private cooks. But none of them could be called a “restaurant” .

A man called Boulanger changed that. In 1765, he opened a place in Paris that sold soup(汤) . On his sign he used the word ‘restaurant’ to describe what he was selling. At that time, soups something that could help ‘restore’(恢复) your health— in French the word ‘restore’ is “ ” — so he called the

soups' restaurants'. Soon, people started buying Boulanger's soups even when they were not ill. And over time, people began to use the word 'restaurant' to refer to a place selling soup rather than the soup itself. More restaurants opened in France, and people began to buy soups more often.

Later, restaurants in Paris began to serve other food besides soup. In the 1790s, menus appear. By the mid-1800s, there were many types of restaurants throughout the world. States offered coffee shops. Tea houses became popular throughout China. Paris restaurants for the rich. The British began to copy the French, and the restaurant throughout the British Empire.

Today cities are filled with all types of restaurants. Diners have millions of options to choose.

31. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. How restaurants developed
- B. What made a good restaurant.
- C. Who created the first restaurant
- D. Why restaurants became popular.

32. According to the first paragraph, what made restaurants different from earlier eating places?

- A. Restaurants only served food

B. Restaurants were more expensive

C. Restaurants were mainly in cities

D. Restaurants had a list of meal choices

33. Who did Boulanger expect to come and eat at his restaurant?

A. Rich people

B. Sick people.

C. Travellers.

D. Workers.

34. When it was first used, what did the word 'restaurant' refer to?

A. A person.

B. A place.

C. Illness.

D. Soup.

35. When did restaurants begin to grow internationally?

A. In the 1600s.

B. In the 1700s.

C. In the 1800s.

D. In the 1900s.

(C)

Many people know that rubbish is a big problem on planet

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