

公共课《英语》模拟试卷 1

(时间: 90 分钟 总分: 150 分)

Part I Vocabulary and Structure (2 points each, 30 points in all)

Directions: *There are 15 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE that best completes the sentence, and then mark the corresponding letter on the **Answer Sheet***

1. At the discussion nobody has _____ a good suggestion.
A. come up with B. come in
C. come along D. come out
2. I'd rather you cleaned up everything _____ Sunday.
A. in B. on
C. at D. to
3. Do you usually go to school by bus? 句子中的助动词是_____.
A. Do B. usually
C. go D. bus
4. It's no good _____. You just have to put up with all these terrible things.
A. complained B. to be complaining
C. complaining D. to complain
5. The customer requires that the goods _____ directly to his home.
A. deliver B. are delivered
C. should be delivered D. would be delivered
6. --Is Joe really badly ill?
-- _____. He is still in hospital now.
A. I don't think so B. I am not sure
C. I don't hope so D. I am afraid so
7. —I have never been to Hawaii. What about Mike?
—_____.
A. So has he B. So he does
C. Neither he has D. Neither has he
8. —_____ honest boy!
—_____.
A. What an; So is he B. What a; So he is
C. How a; So is he D. What an; So he is
9. If your friend sends you message to borrow money from you on the Internet, you'd better call him _____ to make sure of that.
A. recently B. finally C. hardly D. directly
10. The ability to use a language can be _____ only by practicing the language.
A. acquitted B. required C. inquired D. acquired

11. The accident which happened on the highway _____ several vehicles.
A. connected B. involved C. contained D. contacted
12. I paid him 50 dollars for the painting, but its real _____ must be about 500 dollars.
A. fee B. value C. price D. fare
13. _____ her weekly wages, Sally got a lot of tips from her part-time job.
A. In addition to B. Except C. In addition D. Except that
14. The Minister made a (n) _____ in public for not handling the matter in time.
A. apology B. project C. decision D. position
15. The twins, Tom and Jack, have quite different hobbies. Tom likes basketball _____ Jack likes classical music.
A. and B. while C. or D. so

Part II Cloze (2 points each, 20 points in all)

Directions: There are 10 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage and write the corresponding letter on the **Answer Sheet**.

How do you spend your vacation? Many Americans like to have their vacations in 1 countries. One day an American 2 came to China. This was her first time to China and she wanted to 3 some friends there. She met a Chinese boy, Wang Tong. Wang Tong was only ten years old, and he always wanted to practice 4. So he came up and said "5" to her, and then he began his first talk with a person 6 an English-speaking country.

"How old are you?" Wang Tong 7 then.

"I'm 8. Please don't ask a lady about her 9," she answered.

Wang Tong was surprised. He didn't know 10. Can you help him?

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. another | B. else | C. other | D. any |
| 2. A. man | B. boy | C. woman | D. child |
| 3. A. make | B. being | C. do | D. having |
| 4. A. speak English | B. speak Chinese | C. speaking English | D. speaking Chinese |
| 5. A. OK | B. Hello | C. Sorry | D. Good-bye |
| 6. A. to | B. at | C. on | D. from |
| 7. A. asked | B. told | C. read | D. spoke |
| 8. A. sure | B. shy | C. happy | D. sorry |
| 9. A. dinner | B. age | C. job | D. family |
| 10. A. when | B. why | C. what | D. where |

Part III Reading Comprehension (2 points each, 40 points in all)

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or incomplete sentences. For each of them there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the **Answer Sheet**.

Passage 1

Being happy is just like being fit, with a new guide saying you need to practice the skill needed to get this emotion, a little every day, and remain happy even during the darkest time.

Road-testing Happiness: How to Be Happier by Sophie Scott is a self-help book. “Being happy is something you need to focus on, and it doesn’t come as a matter of course,” Scott said. “You always need to make an effort. Even if you reach the point of saying you are contented, you still need to keep focusing and working on the things that make you happy.” Scott also said the book was born out of her interest in the human’s mind as well as how difficult she had found it to cope after her mother died of cancer two years ago.

“I was always interested in psychology, but a lot of books about happiness don’t tell the fact that you can be happy even if your life isn’t going according to the plan. The key is to manage expectations,” she said. “In the book, I focused on what were the things most likely to make people happy, the ones with the most scientific research.” And before you start thinking that being happy is yet another task and then feel guilty when you don’t do it, Scott said the road to a positive attitude begins with very easy, small steps.

“Women today feel overloaded (负担过重的): they’ve got to be thin, got to have a career, got to have a perfect relationship and the last thing they need is to be thinking they’ve got to be happy all the time,” she said. “But it is important to improve your quality of life. Stop rushing around and filling each moment of the day with things to do, and then sit down and think about your life and how you’re feeling. The things I learned were not the things that take a lot of effort: feeling more grateful for the things you’ve got; modifying your reaction to situations and people. It’s about changing small habits, more tinkering around the edges instead of overhauling your life.”

26. By saying “Being happy is just like being fit”, the author really means _____ .

- A. people should practice how to remain happy
- B. people should spend more time working out
- C. keeping happy is the key to continuing our life
- D. it’s difficult for people to keep happy all the time

27. Why is Scott unsatisfied with the books about happiness written by other writers?

- A. Because they are not based on psychological analysis.
- B. Because there is a lack of scientific facts in these books.
- C. Because she wants to show her book is the greatest one.
- D. Because they haven’t offered readers complete solutions.

28. What should we do if we want to remain happy in Scott’s opinion?

- A. Force ourselves to burst into laughter every time.
- B. Control our expectations sometimes.
- C. Read more books about psychological activities.
- D. Think that happiness is a very tough task to do.

29. In the last paragraph, Scott suggests that _____ .

- A. people should sit down and think of their childhood
- B. people shouldn’t work so hard and be so overloaded
- C. people should change their attitudes towards daily life
- D. people should take their quality of life for granted

30. Which of the following can best reflect Scott’s opinion?

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| A. Happiness lies in our contentment. | B. Happiness originates from our success. |
| C. A smile always makes a man young. | D. Laughing can make you become fat. |

Passage 2

Mr. Jackson is having a meeting. He looks at the clock on the wall. It is 7:45. "The last bus left fifteen minutes ago," he thinks. "I'll have to stay in a hotel tonight."

Mr. Jackson always drives home after work. He lives outside the city. There is something wrong with his car, so today he has to take a bus to his office.

The meeting is over. When he goes out of the warm office, it begins to snow. He wants to have some warm food and soup first. Most restaurants are full of people and he has to go into a small one. The waiter shows(出示) him the menu(菜单).

"Some hot soup, please," says Mr. Jackson.

Later, the waiter brings the soup to him. When Mr. Jackson is drinking, he finds something in it. "Come here, boy," he says. "Look, there is a hair in my soup!"

The waiter says, "it's usually a fly in the soup, I remember."

1. Mr. Jackson usually goes home _____.

- A. by bus B. by car C. by bike D. on foot

2. _____, so Mr. Jackson has to stay in the hotel.

- A. There is no bus B. There is a very important meeting
C. Something is wrong with his car D. It is very cold outside

3. The last bus leaves at _____.

- A. 7:30 B. 7:45 C. 7:55 D. 8:05

4. Mr. Jackson wants to have some hot soup first because _____.

- A. the restaurant is very warm B. he is hungry
C. there are few people in the restaurant D. he feels cold after he leaves his office

5. The waiter's words mean that _____.

- A. the soup in the restaurant is nice B. the hair is Mr. Jackson's
C. there are usually flies in the soup D. he has to say sorry to Mr. Jackson

Passage 3

Do parents owe their children anything? Yes, they owe their children a great deal.

One of their chief duties is to give their children a sense of personal worth, for self-esteem is the basis of good mental health. A youngster, who is often made to feel stupid and compared to brighter brothers, sisters or cousins will not feel confident and become so afraid of failing that he won't try at all. Of course, they should be corrected when they do something wrong, which is the way children learn. But praise should be valued as much as criticism.

Parents owe their children firm guidance. It is frightening for a youngster to feel that he is in charge of himself. It's like being in a car without brakes. The parents who say "No" when other parents say "Yes" send a double message. They are also saying, "We love you, and we are ready to risk your anger, because we don't want you to get into trouble."

Parents owe their children a correct opinion about their body, and enough information about sex to balance the wrong information that they will surely receive from their friends.

Parents owe their children privacy and respect for their personal things. This means not borrowing things without being permitted, not reading diaries or mail, and not looking through wallets, pockets or drawers. If a mother

feels that she must read her daughter's diary to know what is going on, the communication between them must be pretty bad.

Parents owe their children a set of solid values around which to build their lives. This means teaching them to respect the rights and opinions of others. It means respecting elders, teachers and the law. The best way to teach such values is by example. A child who is lied to will lie. A child who sees his parents steal tools from the factory or towels from a hotel will think that it is all right to steal. A youngster who sees no laughter and no love in the home will have a difficult time laughing and loving.

No child asks to be born. If you bring a child into the world, you owe the child something. And if you give him his due, he'll have something of value to pass down to your grandchildren.

36. According to the passage, parents owe their children the following things EXCEPT _____ .

- A. privacy
- B. cars
- C. a sense of personal worth
- D. information about their body

37. The author thinks that teenagers are frightened when they are in charge of themselves because _____ .

- A. they don't know how to stop a car without brakes
- B. there is no one to respect them
- C. there is no one to guide them
- D. they are afraid of being left alone

38. Parents are advised to show love to their children by _____ .

- A. saying "Yes" to everything the children ask for
- B. refusing their children something
- C. never embracing children
- D. never criticizing children

39. The underlined word "due" in the last paragraph means _____ .

- A. what must be given to someone because it is right or owing
- B. something one should do or finish before a fixed time
- C. reasonable explanation or plans
- D. the money to be paid

40. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?

- A. It is better to compare a youngster to his brighter brothers because it will make him try harder.
- B. Parents prefer to let their children be in charge of their own lives at an early age.
- C. Children shouldn't be corrected because it destroys their self-esteem.
- D. Children learn much by seeing what their parents do.

Passage 4

Scientists are racing to build the world's first thinking robot. This is not science fiction: some say they will have made it by the year 2020. Carol Packer reports.

Machines that walk, speak and feel are no longer science fiction. Kismet is the name of an android(机器人) which scientists have built at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology(MIT). Kismet is different from the traditional robot because it can show human emotions. Its eyes, ears and lips move to show when it feels happy, sad or bored. Kismet is one of the first of a new generation of androids—robots that look like human beings—which

Can imitate human feelings. Cog, another android invented by the MIT, imitates the action of a mother. However, scientists admit that so far Cog has the mental ability of a two—year—old.

The optimists say that by the year 2020 we will have created humanoids(机器人)with brains similar to those of all adult human being. These robots will be designed to look like people to make them more attractive and easier to sell to the public. What kind of jobs will they do? In the future, robots like Robonaut, a humanoid invented by NASA, will be doing dangerous jobs, like repairing space stations. They will also be doing more and more of the household work for us in Japan, scientists are designing androids that will entertain us by dancing and playing the piano.

Some people worry about what the future holds: will robots become monsters(怪物)?Will people themselves become increasingly like robots? Experts predict that more and more people will be wearing micro—computers, connected to the Internet, in the future. People will have micro—chips in various parts of their body, which will connect them to a wide variety of gadgets (小装置). Perhaps we should not exaggerate(夸大)the importance of technology, but one wonders whether, in years to come, we will still be falling in love, and whether we will still feel pain. Who knows?

41. Kismet is different from traditional robots because _____.

- A. it thinks for itself
- B. It is not like science fiction
- C. it can look after two—year-old
- D. it seems to have human feelings

42. What makes Cog special?

- A. It looks like a mother.
- B. It behaves like a child.
- C. It can imitate the behavior of a mother.
- D. It has a huge brain.

43. In about 15 years' time from now, robots _____.

- A. will become space designers
- B. will look like monsters
- C. will behave like animals
- D. will think like humans

44. In the future robots will also _____.

- A. explore space
- B. entertain people
- C. move much faster
- D. do all of the housework

45. What is the writer's attitude to robots in the future?

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| A. Critical | B. Hostile |
| C. Objective | D. Enthusiastic |

Part IV Translation (5 points each; 30 points in all)

Directions: Translate the following sentences. Remember to write your translation in the corresponding space on

the Answer Sheet.

46. 毫无疑问，公司在销售方案上做出了正确的决定。
47. 如果你打算参加会议，你应该现在就走。
48. 自从新市长上任以来，该市发生了重大变化。
49. This trip offers you a chance to experience traditional Chinese culture.
50. It is important to keep a balanced diet to lose weight.
51. I appreciate your advice on whether to go to work in the computer company.

Part V Writing (30 points)

Directions: You are required to write *A Letter of Appeal* according to the given information in more than 100 words.

Remember to write it in the corresponding space on the Answer Sheet.

假定目前校园内事物、水电浪费现象严重。请你写一份以“校园节约，从我做起”为主题的英文倡议书。先简要阐明倡议的缘由，再详细列出倡议的主要内容（1.增强节约意识； 2.从小事着手；3.养成节约习惯）最后向全校师生发出呼吁，号召大家立即行动起来。倡议人：学生会，倡议时间：2023年4月14日。

参考词汇：

学生会 the Students' Union

节约意识 the awareness of saving

剩余食物 leftovers

打包 get a doggie bag

公共课《英语》模拟试卷 2

(时间: 90 分钟, 满分: 150 分)

Part I Vocabulary and Structure (2 points each, 30 points in all)

Directions: There are 15 incomplete sentences. You are required to complete each one by deciding on the most appropriate word or words from the 4 choices marked A, B, C and D, then write the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

1. ---Would you please do me a favor and carry the books upstairs?

--- _____.

- A. Yes, that's right
B. No trouble
C. No wonder
D. With pleasure

2. Neither Tom nor Jack and I _____ his students.

- A. are
B. am
C. is
D. was

3. He invited me to a dance after the show _____ Christmas Eve.

- A. at
B. on
C. in
D. by

4. The news _____ our football team had won the match excited all of us.

- A. what
B. which
C. that
D. as

5. In the last few years, China _____ great achievements in environmental protection.

- A. has made
B. had made
C. was making
D. is making

6. I prefer _____ in the countryside rather than live in the busy city.

- A. live
B. living
C. to live
D. life

7. I could tell he was surprised from the _____ on his face.

- A. appearance
B. view
C. sight
D. expression

8. Alice, together with two boys, _____ for having broken the rule.

- A. was punished
B. punished
C. were punished
D. being punished

9. ---How about going out for a walk with us?

---I wish I could, _____ I have to finish my homework first.

- A. so
B. and
C. but
D. or

10. He is my classmate, but I didn't _____ him at yesterday's party.

- A. know
B. recognize

- C. realize D. understand
11. This laptop ____ him 6000 yuan last year.
A. cost B. costs
C. costed D. cast
12. Sophia spoke _____ softly that I could hardly hear her.
A. very B. rather
C. too D. so
13. ---Why are you so tired these days?
---Well, I have _____ homework to do.
A. too much B. too many
C. much too D. many too
14. It is reported that the flood have left about _____ people homeless.
A. two thousand B. two-thousands
C. two thousands D. two thousands of
15. _____ his composition is good, but there are still some spelling mistakes in it.
A. In detail B. In general
C. In fact D. In common

Part II Cloze (2 points each , 20 points in all)

Directions: There are 10 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage and write the corresponding letter on the **Answer Sheet**.

Hi, boys and girls! How time flies! Someone says, "Time is money." But I think time is 16 important than money. Why? Because when we have no money, we can get it back. However, when time is gone, it will never 17. That is 18 we mustn't waste time. 19 we say that time is usually short. 20 a second is very important. We should make full use of our time to do 21. But it is a pity that many people don't know the importance of time. They spent their limited time playing, drinking and 22. They don't know that wasting time means wasting part of their own 23.

In a word, we should save time. We shouldn't 24 today's work for tomorrow. Remember we have no time to 25. Keep trying!

16. A. less B. much C. much less D. more
17. A. return B. take C. get D. bring
18. A. because B. if C. why D. where
19. A. so B. even C. at D. for
20. A. even B. because C. as D. also
21. A. something useful B. nothing useful C. useful something D. useful nothing
22. A. studying B. reading C. smoking D. working
23. A. money B. life C. book D. work
24. A. give B. let C. take D. leave
25. A. get B. waste C. take D. bring

Part III Reading Comprehension (2 points each, 40 points in all)

Directions: *There are four passages in this section. Each passage is followed by five questions. For each of them there are four choices marked A、B、C and D. You should decide on the best choice and write the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.*

Passage 1

Frederic Chopin was born in March 1810 near Warsaw in Poland. He was one of the greatest musicians in the world. In 1831, he went to Paris. No people but he could play the piano very well. At that time, people in Paris liked the Hungarian pianist Franz Liszt.

One night, at a concert, Liszt went to the piano and people shouted. As all the lights in the concert were turned off, a wonderful piano concert started. The music was so good that the listeners were all greatly interested. They kept praising the pianist and thought that Liszt had reached something new in playing the piano.

Suddenly, all the lights were turned on again as the music came to an end. And there stood a young man instead of the famous Hungarian pianist Franz Liszt.

Liszt planned all this. As the lights went out, Liszt left his chair and let Chopin take his place. So with the help of Liszt and his own talent, Chopin soon became famous.

26. Chopin was _____.

- A. one of the greatest musicians in the world
- B. a famous Polish pianist
- C. a famous Paris pianist
- D. one of the greatest musicians in Hungary

27. The wonderful piano concert started _____.

- A. after all the lights were turned on
- B. when Liszt sat down at the piano
- C. after the lights were turned off
- D. when Chopin went to the piano

28. When the music came to an end, _____.

- A. Liszt stood at the piano
- B. all the lights were turned off again
- C. Chopin stood at the piano
- D. people went out of the hall

29. Chopin became famous _____.

- A. before he came to the concert
- B. because he was a student of Liszt's
- C. because people in Paris liked him very much
- D. since he played so well at the concert

30. From the story we know _____.

- A. Chopin could be famous because of his own talent and the help from Liszt
- B. Liszt planned to make Chopin famous
- C. Liszt was Chopin's teacher
- D. one could be famous only with the help of a famous person

Passage 2

"If you want to see a thing well, reach out (伸出手) and touch it!"

That may seem a strange thing to say. But touching things can help you to see them better. Your eyes can tell you that a glass ball is round. But by holding it in your hands, you can feel how smooth (光滑) and cool the ball is. You can feel how heavy the glass is. When you feel all these about the ball, you really see it.

With your skin, you can feel better. For example, your fingers can tell the difference between two coins in your pocket. You can feel a little drop of water on the back of your hand, too.

All children soon learn what "Don't touch!" means. They hear it often. Yet most of us keep on touching things as we grow up. In shops, we touch things as we might buy: food, clothes. To see something well, we have to touch it.

There are ways of learning to see well by feeling. One way is to close your eyes and try to feel everything that is touching your skin. Feel the shoes on your feet, the clothes on your body, the air on your skin. At first, it is not easy to feel these things. You are too used to (习惯于) them!

Most museums are just for looking. But today some museums have some things to touch. Their signs say, "Do touch!" There you can feel everything on show. If we want to see better, reach out and touch it. Then you will really see!

31. By touching things, _____ .

- A. you will have a strange feeling
- B. you will learn how to reach out your hand
- C. you can tell the difference of the things
- D. you can tell what colours they are

32. When people buy things in shops, they often _____ .

- A. try them on first
- B. keep their right hands on them
- C. ask about them
- D. feel and touch them

33. Why does it say "At first, it is not easy to feel these things?" Because _____ .

- A. the things are used by people, too
- B. people feel the things too often
- C. people know how to use the things
- D. the things are easy to feel

34. Which of the following is true?

- A. Touching is more important than seeing.
- B. Our feet, fingers, hands and skin can help us buy food.
- C. People have to learn to see by feeling as they grow up.
- D. Visitors can feel the things on show in some museums.

35. Which of the following can be the best title of the story?

- A. Touching by Feeling
- B. To See or to Feel
- C. To See Better-Touch

D. Ways of Feeling

Passage 3

For Schultz, a 77-year-old man, this is a chance of a lifetime. Schultz is part of a group of around 50 Germans who are on a bus journey along the ancient Silk Road.

Speaking of his journey, he says: "I have been deeply interested in the Silk Road since I was a child, but now I finally have a chance to experience it."

The two-month bus journey will take the group through Germany, Russia, and other 4 European countries. They will then enter China from the country's western part. It will be an unforgettable memory for them.

Nearly half of the 13,000-kilometer trip will be inside China. From Xinjiang in the west to Shanghai in the east, the German visitors will see more than 20 Chinese cities. "We have managed the trip of the Silk Road for around 10 years. An increasing number of people, not only from German-speaking countries, have been joining us," says Liu Guoqiang from China Tours.

Almost 26 million foreigners traveled to China in 2015, and about 5 million of them were from Europe. Beijing, Xi'an, Shanghai and the Changjiang River are traditional Chinese travel **destinations** for European tourists. Speaking of where he wants to go, Schultz says, "Compared with modern cities, the culture in western China attracts me more.

As Shi Xiang, head of the China Tours, says, "Being a new brand to attract foreign visitors, the Silk Road is good for people to know more about China, especially the northwestern part of the country."

36. How will the group of around 50 Germans have the tour?

- A. By car
- B. By train.
- C. By bus
- D. By subway.

37. Where will the German group enter China?

- A. From the western part of China.
- B. From Beijing.
- C. From the eastern part of China.
- D. From Shanghai.

38. According to Liu Guoqiang, how long has China Tours managed the trip?

- A. For 26 months.
- B. For around 10 years.
- C. For 2 months.
- D. For about 20 years.

39. What's the meaning of the word "destinations" in Part 5?

- A. 标志
- B. 道路
- C. 品牌
- D. 目的地

40. Which is the best title for this passage?

- A. Silk Road: A fashionable way to buy silk
- B. Silk Road: An old brand to attract Chinese
- C. Silk Road: A new way to learn about China
- D. Silk Road: A better chance to see modern cities

Passage 4

Norm Pethrick, a 36-year-old man in Australia's northern city Darwin, was praised on Thursday for jumping onto a crocodile's back to save his wife Wendy at Litchfield National Park, a popular tourist spot southwest of

Darwin, a local newspaper reported.

Ms. Pethrick was standing on a river bank Wednesday afternoon when the saltwater crocodile lunged (扑), locking its jaws on both her legs as it tried to drag her underwater.

Norm Pethrick, who with his wife had been collecting water, immediately went to help her. He jumped onto the back, poked (戳) the eyes of the crocodile and finally got his wife free.

Ms. Pethrick was later taken to Royal Darwin Hospital for a medical treatment. The doctors said she was suffering eight puncture wounds (伤口) in her right leg, a puncture wound in her left leg and a serious cut to one of her fingers.

“This could have been a fatal and tragic situation,” said the general manager of Royal Darwin Hospital (RDH), Dr. Len Notaras, according to a local report. He said Ms. Pethrick was saved by her husband’s “quick and diligent actions”.

Dr. Notaras also said she would remain in hospital for three to four days and have an operation to clean the wounds, which are easy to get infected because of bacteria (细菌) on the teeth of the crocodile.

41. This passage is most likely to be found in _____.

- A. a travel guide
- B. a newspaper
- C. a textbook
- D. a novel

42. The crocodile attacked Ms. Pethrick when she was _____.

- A. swimming in the river
- B. standing on the river bank
- C. watching the crocodile
- D. fishing in the water

43. Which of the following statements is TRUE about Ms. Pethrick?

- A. Her eyes were badly poked.
- B. She had eight wounds altogether.
- C. One of her fingers also got hurt.
- D. One of the crocodile’s teeth was found in her leg.

44. According to the passage, Norm Pethrick can be described as following EXCEPT _____.

- A. brave
- B. diligent
- C. quick
- D. humorous

45. Which of the following would be the best title for this passage?

- A. The husband should save the wife
- B. A man saves wife’s life from crocodile’s jaws
- C. A crocodile is not so dangerous as people imagine
- D. Human beings can beat crocodiles sometimes

Part IV Translation (30points)

Section A

Directions: Translate the following sentences from Chinese into English. (5 points each)

46. 下次你应该早点儿来这儿。

47. 你最好不要单独去游泳。

48. 这箱子太重，这小孩搬不动。

Section B

Directions: Translate the following sentences from English into Chinese. (5 points each)

49. It takes my father one and a half hours to go to work every day.

50. I found it very difficult to answer the question.

51. Although they are neither very tall nor very strong, they are a good team.

Part V. Writing (30 points)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed to write an essay. You are required to write at least 120 words, following the outline given below:

假如你是李华，你的学校将于 10 月 23 号下午 2 点举行英语演讲比赛，请你写一封信邀请你的口语老师 Tom 做比赛的评委 (judge):

1) 比赛地点: 学校图书馆 4 楼;

2) 请 Tom 老师简短地评价每位同学的表现，并提供一些学好英语的建议;
表达对 Tom 老师的感激之情。

公共课《高数》模拟试卷 1

(满分: 150 分 时间: 120 分钟)

班级:

姓名:

成绩:

把选择题答案填写到下面方框内(否则, 零分处理)

1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12

一. 选择题:(共 12 小题, 每题 4 分, 共 48 分.)

1. 函数 $f(x) = |x \sin x| e^{\cos x}$, 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上是 ()

- A. 有界函数 B. 偶函数 C. 单调函数 D. 周期函数

2. 当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $(1+x^2)^k - 1$ 与 $1 - \cos x$ 为等价无穷小, 则 k 的值为 ()

- A. 1 B. $-\frac{1}{2}$ C. $\frac{1}{2}$ D. -1

3. 函数 $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2 - 3x + 2}$ 在点 $x=1$ 处为 ()

- A. 第一类可去间断点 B. 第一类跳跃间断点
C. 第二类间断点 D. 不能确定

4. 若 $f(x-1) = x^2 - 1$, 则 $f'(x)$ 等于 ()

- A. $2x+2$ B. $x(x+1)$ C. $x(x-1)$ D. $2x-1$

5. 设函数 $f(x) = (1+x)e^x$, 则函数 $f(x)$ ()

- A. 有极大值 B. 有极小值
C. 既有极小值又有极大值 D. 无极值

6. 若 $f(x)$ 的导函数是 $\sin x$, 则函数 $f(x)$ 有一个原函数是 ()

- A. $1 + \sin x$ B. $1 - \sin x$ C. $1 + \cos x$ D. $1 - \cos x$

7. 设 $f(x) = \int_0^x \sin t dt$, 则 $f\left[f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right] =$ ()

A. -1

B. 1

C. $-\cos 1$ D. $1 - \cos 1$

8. 设二元函数 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$, 则 $\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2 =$ ()

A. 1

B. 2

C. $x^2 + y^2$ D. $\frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}$

9. 设 A 为 3 阶矩阵, 且 $|A| = a \neq 0$, 将 A 按列分块为 $A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$, 若 $B = (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \alpha_3 + \alpha_1)$, 则 $|B| =$ ()

A. 0

B. a C. $2a$ D. $3a$

10. 设有非齐次线性方程组 $Ax = b$, 其中 A 为 $m \times n$ 矩阵, 且 $r(A) = r_1, r(A, b) = r_2$, 则下列结论中正确的是 ()

A. 若 $r_1 = m$, 则 $Ax = 0$ 有非零解B. 若 $r_1 = n$, 则 $Ax = 0$ 仅有零解C. 若 $r_2 = m$, 则 $Ax = b$ 有无穷多解D. 若 $r_2 = n$, 则 $Ax = b$ 有唯一解

11. 当事件 A 与 B 同时发生时, 事件 C 必发生, 则下列结论正确的是 ()

A. $P(C) = P(AB)$ B. $P(C) = P(A \cup B)$ C. $P(C) \geq P(A) + P(B) - 1$ D. $P(C) \leq P(A) + P(B) - 1$

12. 已知 $\xi: N(0, 4)$, 且 $P(-2 \leq \xi \leq 0) = 0.4$, 则 $P(\xi > 2)$ 等于 ()

A. 0.1

B. 0.2

C. 0.6

D. 0.8

二. 填空题: (共 6 小题, 每题 4 分, 共 24 分.)

13. 已知 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\int_0^x (e^{t^2} - 1) dt}{x^2}, & x \neq 0 \\ a, & x = 0 \end{cases}$, 在 $x = 0$ 处连续, 则 $a =$ _____.

14. 已知函数 $f(x) = \frac{x}{1+x}$, 则定积分 $\int_1^2 f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) dx$ 的值等于 _____.

15. 设 $z = e^{\frac{x}{y}}$, 则 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

16. 已知 $\begin{vmatrix} x & 3 & 1 \\ y & 0 & 1 \\ z & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1$, 则 $\begin{vmatrix} x-3 & y-3 & z-3 \\ 5 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

17. 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 4 & t & 3 \\ 3 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, B 为三阶非零矩阵, 且 $AB = O$, 则 $t = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

18. 已知随机变量 X 服从 $X: B(n, 0.3)$, 且 $E(2X+1) = 4$, 则 $D(2X+1) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

三. 解答题: (共 7 小题, 19-22 每题 10 分, 23 题 12 分, 24-25 每题 13 分, 共 78 分.)

19. 求极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{(x^3 - \pi^3) \sin 5x}{e^{\sin^2 x} - 1}$.

20. 求不定积分 $\int \frac{e^{2x}}{\sqrt{e^x + 1}} dx$.

21. 证明：当 $x > 0$ 时， $\ln(1+x) > \frac{\arctan x}{1+x}$.

22. 设 D 为曲线 $y = x^2$ 与直线 $y = x$ 所围成的有界平面图形，求 D 绕 x 轴转一周所得旋转体的体积 V .

23. 计算 $\iint_D \sqrt{4-x^2-y^2} d\sigma$, 其中 D 由 Ox 轴及曲线 $y = \sqrt{2x-x^2}$ 围成.

24. 设线性方程组
$$\begin{cases} x_1 + 3x_2 + x_3 = 0, \\ 3x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 = -1, \\ -x_1 + 4x_2 + mx_3 = k, \end{cases}$$
 有无穷多解. 求 m, k 的值, 并求出方程组的通解.

25. 已知连续型随机变量 ξ 的分布函数 $F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \leq 0 \\ Ax^3, & 0 < x \leq 2, \\ 1, & x > 2 \end{cases}$

求：(1) ξ 的密度函数 $f(x)$ ；(2) $E\xi$ 和 $D\xi$ ；(3) $P(\xi=3)$.

公共课《高数》模拟试卷 2

(考试时间: 150 分钟 满分: 150 分)

姓名: _____

得分: _____

把选择题答案填写到下方框内 (否则, 零分处理)

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.

一、选择题 (本题共 12 个小题, 每小题 4 分, 共 48 分)

1. 下列函数当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, 与 $\sin x^2$ 是等价无穷小的是 ()

- A. $2(1 - \cos x)$ B. $\sqrt{1+x} - 1$ C. $\ln(1+x)$ D. $e^{2x} - 1$

2. 设 $f(1) = 0$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x)}{x-1}$ 存在, 则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x)}{x-1} =$ ()

- A. $f(1)$ B. $f'(1)$ C. 1 D. 2

3. 函数 $y = 2x^2 - \ln x$ 在区间 $\left(0, \frac{1}{2}\right)$ 上 ()

- A. 单调减少 B. 单调增加 C. 具有最大值 D. 具有最小值

4. 函数 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin x}{x}, & x < 0 \\ x^2 + 1, & 0 \leq x \leq 2 \\ e^x + 1, & x > 2 \end{cases}$, 则 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0, x = 2$ 的连续为 ()

- A. $x = 0, x = 2$ 处均连续 B. $x = 0, x = 2$ 均不连续
C. $x = 0$ 处连续, $x = 2$ 处不连续 D. $x = 0$ 处不连续, $x = 2$ 处连续

5. 曲线 $y = \ln x$ 上某点的切线平行于直线 $y = 2x - 3$, 则该点的坐标是 ()

- A. $\left(2, \ln \frac{1}{2}\right)$ B. $\left(2, -\ln \frac{1}{2}\right)$ C. $\left(\frac{1}{2}, \ln 2\right)$ D. $\left(\frac{1}{2}, -\ln 2\right)$

6. 设 $f(x) = \int_0^x \cos 2t dt$, 则 $f'\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) =$ ()

- A. 1 B. $\frac{\pi}{2}$ C. 0 D. -1

7. 已知 $F_1(x)$ 与 $F_2(x)$ 为 $f(x)$ 不同的原函数, 则 ()

- A. $F_1(x) = F_2(x)$ B. $\int f(x) dx = F_1(x)$
C. $F_1(x) - F_2(x) = C$ D. $\int f(x) dx = F_1(x) + F_2(x) + C$

8. 设 A, B 为 n 阶方阵, 下列正确的选项是 ()

- A. $|A+B| = |A||B|$ B. $(A+B)^{-1} = A^{-1} + B^{-1}$ C. $AB = BA$ D. $(AB)^T = B^T A^T$

9. 设方程组 $\begin{cases} x_1 + 3x_2 + x_3 = 1 \\ x_1 - 5x_2 - x_3 = b \\ 2x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 = 2 \end{cases}$ 有无穷多解, 则必有 ()

- A. $b = 1$ B. $b = -1$ C. $b = 2$ D. $b = -2$

10. 设 A 是 $m \times n$ 矩阵且 $m < n$, 则对线性方程组 $Ax = b$, 下列结论一定成立的是 ()

- A. $Ax = 0$ 仅有零解 B. $Ax = 0$ 有非零解
C. $Ax = b$ 有唯一解 D. $Ax = b$ 有无穷多解

11. 袋中共有 10 个球 (6 白, 4 黑), 从中任取 2 个, 则其中至少有一个白球的概率为 ()

- A. $\frac{2}{15}$ B. $\frac{7}{15}$ C. $\frac{8}{15}$ D. $\frac{13}{15}$

12. 设 A, B 为两个随机事件, 且 $P(A) = 0.7$, $P(B) = 0.5$, $P(AB) = 0.4$, 则 $P(\overline{AB}) =$ ()

- A. 0.1 B. 0.2 C. 0.6 D. 0.8

二、填空题 (本题共 6 小题, 每小题 4 分, 共 24 分)

13. 极限 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{n^2 + n} - n) =$ _____.

14. 设函数 $f(x) = 2x^3 - 3x^2$, 则其在 $(-1, 4)$ 区间上的极小值为_____.

15. $\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (x \cos x + 5) dx =$ _____.

16. 已知 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, 且 $AB = A + B$, 则 $B =$ _____.

17. 掷 2 个一元硬币, 设出现“1 元字面朝上”的次数为 X , 则 $P\left\{X < \frac{3}{2}\right\} =$ _____.

18. 设随机变量 X 服从 $[2, 5]$ 上的均匀分布, 则 $E(X^2) =$ _____.

三、计算证明题 (本题共 7 个小题, 共 78 分)

19. 求极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{\ln x} \right)$.

20. 求不定积分 $\int \arctan \sqrt{x-1} dx$.

21. 已知函数 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$.

22. 计算 $\iint_D \sqrt{1+x^2+y^2} dx dy$, 其中区域 D 是由 $x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, y = 0, x = 0$ 所围成的第一象限的区域.

23. 证明方程 $x^3 + 1 = 3x^2$ 在 $(0, 1)$ 内有唯一根.

24. 已知线性方程组
$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 + 3x_4 = 1 \\ x_1 + 3x_2 + 6x_3 + x_4 = 3 \\ x_1 - 5x_2 - 10x_3 + 9x_4 = a \end{cases},$$

(1) a 为何值时, 方程组有解?

(2) 当方程组有解时, 求出他的全部解 (用解的结构表示).

25. 在一次智力竞赛中，出题为抢答形式，甲乙丙三人抢答的概率分别为0.2，0.3，0.5，甲乙丙答对的概率分别为0.9，0.4，0.4，求：

- (1) 随机出一题，这道题被答对的概率为多少？
- (2) 现已知某题被答对了，则这题是谁抢答的可能性最大？

公共课《大学语文》模拟试卷 1

(满分: 150 分; 时间: 120分钟)

姓名: _____ 班级: _____ 分数: _____

一、选择题。(每小题 2 分, 共 30 分)

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
答案															

1、下列词语中有错别字的一项是 ()

- A. 粗犷 蹿出 炽热 再接再厉
 B. 脊梁 朗读 瞑目 衣冠楚楚
 C. 戏谑 襁褓 骨髓 怙恶不悛
 D. 镌刻 作坊 敛财 无懈可击

2、下列词语中, 适合填入横线的一组是 ()

当前, 我国正处于一个大有可为的历史机遇期, 发展形势总的是好的, 但前进道路不可能_____, 越是取得成绩的时候, 越是要有如履薄冰的谨慎, 越是要有_____的忧患, 绝不能犯战略性、颠覆性错误。依次填入横线处最恰当的一项是:

- A. 一马平川 戒骄戒躁 B. 一帆风顺 居安思危
 C. 一劳永逸 未雨绸缪 D. 荆棘密布 防患未然

3、下列成语使用不恰当的是 ()

- A. 叶嘉莹先生淡泊名利, 致力于传播古典诗文化, 其道德风范令人高山仰止。
 B. 国家速滑馆“冰丝带”内, 运动员们正在紧锣密鼓地备战 2022 年北京冬奥会。
 C. 发展乡村旅游扶贫需要因地制宜, 挖掘当地的特色资源, 大力打造特色品牌。
 D. 未来, 农民可在电脑前或手机上操控各种智能机械, 亦步亦趋地进行农业生产。

4、古代科举考试中, 殿试第三名是 ()

- A. 状元 B. 会元 C. 榜眼 D. 探花

5、下列诗歌中, 与《孔雀东南飞》合称“乐府双璧”的是 ()

- A. 《陌上桑》 B. 《长歌行》 C. 《木兰诗》 D. 《子夜歌》

6、下列著名词作家均属于婉约派的一项是 ()

- A. 李煜、柳永、李清照、姜夔 B. 李煜、苏轼、陆游、辛弃疾
 C. 苏轼、陆游、温庭筠、李煜 D. 柳永、李清照、陆游、辛弃疾

- 7、下列关于《孔雀东南飞》的表述，正确的一项是（ ）
- A. 最早见于宋人郭茂倩的《乐府诗集》。
- B. 是汉代七言体乐府民歌。
- C. 故事发生地为汉末建安时期的庐江府。
- D. 浪漫主义是其最主要的表现手法，贯穿全篇。
- 8、《面朝大海，春暖花开》的作者是（ ）
- A. 舒婷 B. 海子 C. 北岛 D. 顾城
- 9、“把悲伤留给读者，把快乐留给自己”的作家是（ ）
- A. 郁达夫 B. 余华 C. 张爱玲 D. 莫言
- 10、“元曲四大家”是（ ）
- A. 郑光祖、王实甫、白朴、钟嗣成 B. 关汉卿、白朴、马致远、王实甫
- C. 关汉卿、马致远、白朴、郑光祖 D. 关汉卿、王实甫、郑光祖、钟嗣成
- 11、下列哪项不是词的别称（ ）
- A. 曲子词 B. 诗余 C. 雅曲 D. 长短句
- 12、杜甫诗歌的风格特点是（ ）
- A. 雄奇飘逸 B. 沉郁顿挫 C. 通俗易懂 D. 清朗峻爽
- 13、下列说法不正确的一项是（ ）
- A. 庄子名周，是道家学派的代表人物，老子哲学思想的继承者和发展者，先秦庄子学派的创始人。后世将他与老子并称为“老庄”，他们的哲学为“老庄哲学”。
- B. 陶渊明，字元亮，号五柳先生，谥号靖节先生，西晋末期诗人、文学家、辞赋家、散文家。他是山水田园诗派的开创者。
- C. 《孟子》由孟轲及其弟子编成，内容涉及政治活动、政治学说以及哲学、伦理教育思想。多用比喻、对比、排比手法，长于论辩是孟子散文的主要特色。
- D. 《孟子》与《论语》《大学》《中庸》并称儒家“四书”。
- 14、从体裁说，睢景臣《哨遍》（高祖还乡）属于（ ）
- A. 词 B. 杂剧 C. 小令 D. 散曲
- 15、“星落秋风五丈原”出自下列哪部作品（ ）
- A. 《三国演义》 B. 《三侠五义》 C. 《水浒传》 D. 《梧桐雨》

二、填空题。（每小题2分，共20分）

- 16、小说集《彷徨》的作者是_____。
- 17、《世说新语》的编者是_____。
- 18、“诗圣”指的是_____。
- 19、被称为“浪子诗人”的作家是台湾的_____。
- 20、艾青被胡风称为“_____”。
- 21、_____，后不见来者。（《孔雀东南飞》）
- 22、凤箫声动，玉壶光转，_____。（辛弃疾《青玉案·元夕》）

23、爱——不仅爱你伟岸的身躯，也爱你坚持的位置，_____。（舒婷《致橡树》）

24、为什么我的眼里常含泪水，_____。（艾青《我爱这土地》）

25、_____，性本爱丘山。（陶渊明《归园田居》）

四、阅读理解。（第一篇 15 分，第二篇 18 分，第三篇 17 分，共 50 分）

（一）茅屋为秋风所破歌

杜甫

八月秋高风怒号，卷我屋上三重茅。茅飞渡江洒江郊，高者挂胃长林梢，下者飘转沉塘坳。

南村群童欺我老无力，忍能对面为盗贼。公然抱茅入竹去，唇焦口燥呼不得，归来倚杖自叹息。

俄顷风定云墨色，秋天漠漠向昏黑。布衾多年冷似铁，娇儿恶卧踏里裂。床头屋漏无干处，雨脚如麻未断绝。自经丧乱少睡眠，长夜沾湿何由彻！

安得广厦千万间，大庇天下寒士俱欢颜！风雨不动安如山。呜呼！何时眼前突兀见此屋，吾庐独破受冻死亦足！

26、解释下列诗句中的加点字。（3 分）

①八月秋高风怒号（ ） ②俄顷风定云墨色（ ） ③秋天漠漠向昏黑（ ）

27、分别概括前三节诗的内容。（6 分）

第一节：

第二节：

第三节：

28、“八月秋高风怒号，卷我屋上三重茅。”中“怒”字用的很精彩，试分析。（6 分）

（二）故都的秋

郁达夫

秋天，无论在什么地方的秋天，总是好的；可是啊，北国的秋，却特别地来得清，来得静，来得悲凉。我的不远千里，要从杭州赶上青岛，更要从青岛赶上北平来的理由，也不过想饱尝一尝这“秋”，这故都的秋味。

江南，秋当然也是有的；但草木凋得慢，空气来得润，天的颜色显得淡，并且又时常多雨而少风。一个人夹在苏州上海杭州，或厦门香港广州的市民中间，混混沌沌地过去，只能感到一点点清凉，秋的味，秋的色，秋的意境与姿态，总看不饱，尝不透，赏玩不到十足。秋并不是名花，也并不是美酒，那一种半开半醉的状态，在领略秋的过程上，是不合适的。

不逢北国之秋，已将近十余年了。在南方，每年到了秋天，总要想起陶然亭的芦花，钓鱼台的柳影，西山的虫唱，玉泉的夜月，潭柘寺的钟声。在北平，即使不出门去吧，就是在皇城人海之中，租人家一椽

破屋来住着，早晨起来，泡一碗浓茶，向院子一坐，你也能看得到很高很高的碧绿的天色，听得到青天下驯鸽的飞声。从槐树叶底，朝东细数着一丝一丝漏下来的日光，或在破壁腰中，静对着像喇叭似的牵牛花（朝荣）的蓝朵，自然而然地也能够感觉到十分的秋意。说到了牵牛花，我以为以蓝色或白色者为佳，紫黑色次之，淡红色最下。最好，还要在牵牛花底，教长着几根疏疏落落的尖细且长的秋草，使作陪衬。

北国的槐树，也是一种能使人联想起秋来的点缀。像花而又不是花的那一种落蕊，早晨起来，会铺得满地。脚踏上去，声音也没有，气味也没有，只能感出一点点极微细极柔软的触觉。扫街的在树影下一阵扫后，灰土上留下来的一条一条扫帚的丝纹，看起来既觉得细腻，又觉得清闲，潜意识下并且还觉得有点儿落寞，古人所说的梧桐一叶而天下知秋的遥想，大约也就在这些深沉的地方。

秋蝉的衰弱的残声，更是北国的特产；因为北平处处全长着树，屋子又低，所以无论在什么地方，都听得见它们的啼唱。在南方是非要上郊外或山上去才听得到的。这秋蝉的嘶叫，在北方可和蟋蟀耗子一样，简直像是家家户户都养在家里的家虫。

还有秋雨哩，北方的秋雨，也似乎比南方的下得奇，下得有味，下得更像样。

在灰沉沉的天底下，忽而来一阵凉风，便息列索落地下起雨来了。一层雨过，云渐渐地卷向了西去，天又晴了，太阳又露出脸来了，穿着很厚的青布单衣或夹袄的都市闲人，咬着烟管，在雨后的斜桥影里，上桥头树底下去一立，遇见熟人，便会用了缓慢悠闲的声调，微叹着互答着地说：“唉，天可真凉了——”（这“了”字念得很高，拖得很长。）

“可不是吗？一层秋雨一层凉了！”

北方人念“阵”字，总老像是“层”字，平平仄仄起来，这念错的歧韵，倒来得正好。

北方的果树，到秋天，也是一种奇景。第一是枣子树，屋角，墙头，茅房边上，灶房门口，它都会一株株地长大起来。像橄榄又像鸽蛋似的这枣子颗儿，在小椭圆形的细叶中间，显出淡绿微黄的颜色，正是秋的全盛时期，等枣树叶落，枣子红完，西北风就要起来了，北方便是沙尘灰土的世界，只有这枣子、柿子、葡萄，成熟到八九分的七八月之交，是北国的清秋的最佳日，是一年之中最好也没有的 Golden Days。

有些批评家说，中国的文人学士，尤其是诗人，都带着很浓厚的颓废的色彩，所以中国的诗文里，歌颂秋的文字的特别的多。但外国的诗人，又何尝不然？我虽则外国诗文念的不多，也不想开出账来，做一篇秋的诗歌散文钞，但你若去一翻英德法意等诗人的集子，或各国的诗文 Anthology 来，总能够看到许多关于秋的歌颂和悲啼。各著名的大诗人的长篇田园诗或四季诗里，也总以关于秋的部分。写得最出色而最有味。足见有感觉的动物，有情趣的人类，对于秋，总是一样地特别能引起深沉、幽远、严厉、萧索的感触来的。不单是诗人，就是被关闭在牢狱里的囚犯，到了秋天，我想也一定能感到一种不能自己的深情；秋之于人，何尝有国别，更何尝有人种阶级的区别呢？不过在中国，文字里有一个“秋士”的成语，读本里又有着很普遍的欧阳子的《秋声》与苏东坡的《赤壁赋》等，就觉得中国的文人，与秋的关系特别深了，可是这秋的深味，尤其是中国的秋的深味，非要在北方，才感受得到底。

南国之秋，当然也是有它的特异的地方的，譬如廿四桥的明月，钱塘江的秋潮、普陀山的凉雾、荔枝湾的残荷，等等，可是色彩不浓，回味不永。比起北国的秋来，正像是黄酒之与白干，稀饭之与馍馍，鲈鱼之与大蟹，黄犬之与骆驼。

秋天，这北国的秋天，若留得住的话，我愿把寿命的三分之二折去，换得一个三分之一的零头。

29、以下作家中，与郁达夫属于同一流派的是（ ）（2分）

A. 郭沫若 B. 顾城 C. 余光中 D. 徐志摩

30、下列对本文相关内容的理解，不正确的一项是（ ）（3分）

- A. 作者对故都有着深切的眷恋，却不能安静地享用这里的生活，所以愿意将三分之二的寿命折去换得故都秋景永驻。
- B. 作者把读者带进了故都之秋的清、静、悲凉之中，表达出作者淡淡的喜悦和淡淡的哀愁。
- C. 本文先总写作者对北国、江南之秋的不同感受，然后从不同方面描写故都的秋景，赞美北国之秋，厌恶南国之秋。
- D. 作者通过对故都的秋的描写，既表现出追求淡泊、悠闲的生活情趣，又流露出对民族的深沉的忧思。

31、下列对本文艺术特色的分析鉴赏，不正确的一项是（ ）（3分）

- A. 文中写了“鸽声”“蝉声”“雨声”“人声”，这些以声衬静，借助细小的声音体现了北平清静的特点。
- B. 第6段中描写北方的秋雨的排比句，既具有口语的生动性，又兼有语势连贯性，表达了作者的赞美之情。
- C. 文中多次运用对比手法，如用江南的秋与北国的秋作对比，来表现作者对北国之秋的思念与向往之情。
- D. 文中“像是家家户户都养在家里的家虫”的比喻生动形象地突出了北国秋蝉之多，表现了喜爱之情。

32、有人认为以“故都的秋”为题比以“北平的秋”或“北国的秋”为题显得更有温度和深度。请从“温度”和“深度”两个方面分析标题的深刻含义。（6分）

33、开头和结尾，作者都提到了南国的秋天，有何用意？（4分）

（三）前赤壁赋

壬戌之秋，七月既望，苏子与客泛舟游于赤壁之下。清风徐来，水波不兴。举酒属客，诵明月之诗，歌窈窕之章。少焉，月出于东山之上，徘徊于斗牛之间。白露横江，水光接天。纵一苇之所如，凌万顷之茫然。浩浩乎如冯虚御风，而不知其所止；飘飘乎如遗世独立，羽化而登仙。

于是饮酒乐甚，扣舷而歌之。歌曰：“桂棹兮兰桨，击空明兮溯流光。渺渺兮予怀，望美人兮天一方。”客有吹洞箫者，倚歌而和之。其声呜呜然，如怨如慕，如泣如诉；余音袅袅，不绝如缕。舞幽壑之潜蛟，泣孤舟之嫠妇。

苏子愀然，正襟危坐，而问客曰：“何为其然也？”客曰：“‘月明星稀，乌鹊南飞。’此非曹孟德之诗乎？西望夏口，东望武昌，山川相缪，郁乎苍苍，此非孟德之困于周郎者乎？方其破荆州，下江陵，顺流而东也，舳舻千里，旌旗蔽空，酹酒临江，横槊赋诗，固一世之雄也，而今安在哉？况吾与子渔樵于江渚之上，侣鱼虾而友麋鹿，驾一叶之扁舟，举匏樽以相属。寄蜉蝣于天地，渺沧海之一粟。哀吾生之须臾，羡长江之无穷。挟飞仙以遨游，抱明月而长终。知不可乎骤得，托遗响于悲风。”

苏子曰：“客亦知夫水与月乎？逝者如斯，而未尝往也；盈虚者如彼，而卒莫消长也。盖将自其变者而观之，则天地曾不能以一瞬；自其不变者而观之，则物与我皆无尽也，而又何羡乎！且夫天地之间，物各有主，苟非吾之所有，虽一毫而莫取。惟江上之清风，与山间之明月，耳得之而为声，目遇之而成色，取之无禁，用之不竭。是造物者之无尽藏也，而吾与子之所共适。”

客喜而笑，洗盏更酌。肴核既尽，杯盘狼籍。相与枕藉乎舟中，不知东方之既白。

34、解释下列加点的字词（每题2分，共10分）

（1）举酒属客，诵明月之诗。

（2）浩浩乎如冯虚御风。

- (3) 倚歌而和之。
- (4) 托遗响于悲风。
- (5) 不知东方之既白。

35、请结合全文，简要分析本文的主要艺术特色。(2 分)

36、请简要概括文章的主旨。(2 分)

37、请将下列文字翻译成现代汉语。(3 分)

寄蜉蝣于天地，渺沧海之一粟。哀吾生之须臾，羡长江之无穷。挟飞仙以遨游，抱明月而长终。

五、作文。(共 50 分)

38、以“幸福”为标题，写一篇不少于 800 字的议论文，不得出现自己的人名和校名。

[illegible]

公共课《大学语文》模拟试卷 2

(满分: 150 分; 时间: 120 分钟)

姓名: _____ 班级: _____ 分数: _____

一、选择题。(每题 1 分, 共 15 分)

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
答案															

1、下列注音全对的一项是 ()

- A. 招徕 (lái) 弦乐 (xián) 钳形 (gān) 铁铉 (xuán)
 B. 隔阂 (hé) 园囿 (yòu) 伶俐 (lì) 吹嘘 (xū)
 C. 饽饽 (bó) 田畈 (fàn) 雪花酪 (gè) 小贩 (fàn)
 D. 熟稔 (rěn) 鏖战 (lù) 荞麦 (qiáo) 糟糠 (kāng)

2、下列句子中, 没有语病的一项是 ()

- A. 台北故宫目前已发展了“翠玉白菜”伞、“冰山一脚”袜、“富春山居图”茶杯垫等文化创意产品。
 B. 我们必须认识到: 高昂的学费, 不仅给农村家庭带来沉重的经济负担, 也给学生造成了沉重的心理负担。
 C. 两个学校的老师被市教育局评为 2021 年度“先进工作者, 参加了昨天举行的颁奖大会。
 D. 由于运用了科学的复习方法, 使他的学习效率有了很大的改进。

3、下列句子顺序排列正确的一项是 ()

- ①胡玫表示, 电影只是以直观、立体化的形象将孔子展现在屏幕上, 而小说则是对整个历史事件更清晰的描述。
 ②在今年的订货会上, 国学类读物依然是很多出版社追捧的热点。
 ③该书被称为导演胡玫的首部长篇小说, 与周润发、周迅、陈建斌等主演的同名电影《孔子》同步面市。
 ④作者用宏大的历史叙述、细致的演绎笔法回顾了身处春秋末年乱世之中的孔子如何推行其仁政的一生。
 ⑤其中最令人关注的是中华书局推出的新作品《孔子》。

- A. ②⑤④③① B. ③④②⑤① C. ②⑤①③④ D. ②⑤③④①

4、“醉里挑灯看剑, 梦回吹角连营”出自 ()

- A. 辛弃疾 B. 苏轼 C. 王粲 D. 李清照

5、下列作家怀有“致君尧舜上, 再使风俗淳”理想的是 ()

- A. 杜甫 B. 李白 C. 白居易 D. 辛弃疾

6、以下作品中, 问世时间最晚的是 ()

- A. 《短歌行》 B. 《红楼梦》 C. 《西游记》 D. 《水浒传》

7、下列作家属于秦代的是 ()

- A. 庄周 B. 左丘明 C. 李斯 D. 刘义庆

8、郁达夫在《故都的秋》一文中, 为了突出北京秋天“色彩浓、回味永”, 前后两次写到南国之秋的色彩淡、味浅, 这采用的表现手法是 ()

- A. 对比 B. 类比 C. 烘托 D. 铺垫

9、下列文学常识表述正确的一项是（ ）

- A. 唐代称律诗为近体诗，律诗分为五言和七言，每首四联，依次为首联、颈联、颔联、末联（或尾联）。
- B. 李白的诗歌立足现实，准确而传神的反映那个时代的生活真实，著名的“三吏”“三别”就是这类的典型作品。
- C. 初唐作家陈子昂论诗标举汉魏风骨，反对齐梁绮靡的文风，是唐代诗歌革新的先驱。
- D. 盛唐是唐诗发展的高峰，既有王昌龄、孟浩然这样的山水田园诗人，又有高适、岑参这样的边塞诗人。

10、“我是我自己的，他们谁也没有干预我的权利！”喊出这妇女个性解放呼声的人物形象是（ ）

- A. 子君 B. 莎菲 C. 金子 D. 鲁四凤

11、下列作家、作品、人物搭配不正确的一组是（ ）

- A. 马致远——《汉宫秋》——王昭君 B. 王实甫——《西厢记》——红娘
- C. 洪昇——《长生殿》——杜丽娘 D. 蒲松龄——《婴宁》——王子服

12、小说《迟桂花》的作者是（ ）

- A. 叶绍钧 B. 许地山 C. 郁达夫 D. 王统照

13、巴金的“爱情三部曲”指的是（ ）

- A. 《新生》《萌芽》《灭亡》 B. 《雾》《雷》《电》
- C. 《雾》《雨》《电》 D. 《家》《春》《秋》

14、全部属于行政公文上行文的一组是（ ）

- A. 请示、报告 B. 批复、意见 C. 决定、议案 D. 通报、通告

15、下列古代作家作品朝代搭配不正确的一项是（ ）

- A. 王安石 《游褒禅山记》 北宋 B. 韩愈 《答李翊书》 中唐
- C. 王安石 《答司马谏议书》 北宋 D. 王实甫 《西厢记》 唐代

二、填空题。（每空 1 分，共 15 分）

16、_____，而不知其所止。（苏轼《前赤壁赋》）

17、耳得之而为声，_____。（苏轼《前赤壁赋》）

18、_____，子无良媒。（《诗经·氓》）

19、_____，以望复关。（《诗经·氓》）

20、我有嘉宾，_____。（曹操《短歌行（其一）》）

21、_____，天气晚来秋。（王维《山居秋暝》）

22、蒲苇纫如丝，_____。（《孔雀东南飞》）

23、众里寻他千百度，蓦然回首，_____。（辛弃疾《青玉案·元夕》）

24、_____，直挂云帆济沧海。（李白《行路难》）

25、橐驼非能使木寿且孳也，能顺木之天，_____。（柳宗元《种树郭橐驼传》）

26、然吾居乡，_____，若甚怜焉。（柳宗元《种树郭橐驼传》）

27、丞相祠堂何处寻，_____。（杜甫《蜀相》）

28、问君能有几多愁，_____。（李煜《虞美人》）

29、不应有恨，_____。（苏轼《水调歌头》）

30、_____，水随天去秋无际。（辛弃疾《水龙吟》）

三、翻译。(每题3分，共15分)

31、晓来谁染霜林醉，总是离人泪。(王实甫《长亭送别》)

32、泪添九曲黄河溢，恨压三峰华岳低。(王实甫《长亭送别》)

33、甚者爪其肤以验其生枯。(柳宗元《种树郭橐驼传》)

34、官命促尔耕，勸尔植，督尔获。(柳宗元《种树郭橐驼传》)

35、苏子愀然，正襟危坐。(苏轼《前赤壁赋》)

四、字词解释。(每题2分，共10分)

36、便可白公姥。白：

37、可怜体无比。可怜：

38、俄顷风定云墨色。俄顷：

39、众里寻他千百度。千百度：

40、蚤实以蕃。蚤：

五、阅读理解。(第一篇15分，第二篇15分，第三篇15分，共45分)**(一) 我爱这土地****艾青**

假如我是一只鸟，
我也应该用嘶哑的喉咙歌唱：
这被暴风雨所打击着的土地，
这永远汹涌着我们的悲愤的河流，
这无止息地吹刮着的激怒的风，
和那来自林间的无比温柔的黎明……
——然后我死了，
连羽毛也腐烂在土地里面。
为什么我的眼里常含泪水？
因为我对这土地爱得深沉……

41、下列对本诗相关内容的理解，不正确的一项是 () (3分)

A. 诗人未用“珠圆玉润”之类词语而用“嘶哑”来形容鸟儿鸣唱的歌喉，使人体味到歌者经历的坎坷、悲酸和执著的爱。

B. 关于“土地”“河流”“风”“黎明”的一组诗句，抒写了大地遭受的苦难、人民的悲愤和激怒、对光明的向往和希冀。

C. “然后我死了/连羽毛也腐烂在土地里面。”这两句诗形象而充分地表达了诗人对土地的眷恋，而且隐含献身之意。

D. “为什么我的眼里常含泪水？/因为我对这土地爱得深…”这两句诗中的“我”，指喻体“鸟”而不是指诗人自己。

42、下列对本诗艺术特色的分析鉴赏，不正确的一项是（ ）（3分）

A. “为什么我的眼里常含泪水/因为我对这土地爱得深…”一句运用设问方式，先提出疑问，再回答是因喜悦而流泪，表达了“我”的激动之情。

B. 这首诗的显著特点是篇幅短小，构思精巧。土地是个博大的意象，诗人选择它作为寄情的对象、倾诉的对象，其境界极其广阔，意象极其丰富。

C. 诗中的“鸟”，仅是泛指，具有象征性。“用嘶哑的喉咙歌唱”，是一句引人注目、令人心动、值得品味和沉思的诗句，也是全诗中深化诗人对土地感情的一个奇异的亮点。

D. 作者通过描述自己生活在祖国的这块土地上，痛苦多于欢乐，心中郁结着过多的“悲愤”“无止息地吹刮着的激怒的风”，表达了作者一种刻骨铭心、至死不渝的最伟大、最深沉的爱国主义感情。

43、诗人说“为什么我的眼里常含泪水？”，请谈谈你的理解（4分）

44、诗歌多用意象，请结合诗歌简要分析其内涵及作用。（5分）

（二）季氏将伐颛臾

季氏将伐颛臾。冉有、季路见于孔子曰：“季氏将有事于颛臾。”孔子曰：“求！无乃尔是过与？夫颛臾，昔者先王以为东蒙主，且在邦域之中矣，是社稷之臣也。何以伐为？”

冉有曰：“夫子欲之，吾二臣者皆不欲也。”孔子曰：“求！周任有言曰：‘陈力就列，不能者止。’危而不持，颠而不扶，则将焉用彼相矣？且尔言过矣，虎兕出于柙，龟玉毁于椟中，是谁之过与？”

冉有曰：“今夫颛臾，固而近于费，今不取，后世必为子孙忧。”孔子曰：“求！君子疾夫舍曰欲之而必为之辞。丘也闻有国有家者，不患寡而患不均，不患贫而患不安。盖均无贫，和无寡，安无倾。夫如是，故远人不服，则修文德以来之。既来之，则安之。今由与求也，相夫子，远人不服，而不能来也；邦分崩离析，而不能守也；而谋动干戈于邦内。吾恐季孙之忧，不在颛臾，而在萧墙之内也。”

45、本文孔子从那三个方面对学生进行批评？（3分）

46、第二段运用了三个类比说理，请找出来。（3分）

47、翻译。（9分）

丘也闻有国有家者，不患寡而患不均，不患贫而患不安。盖均无贫，和无寡，安无倾。夫如是，故远人

不服，则修文德以来之。既来之，则安之。

（三）沙棘

侯发山

日头爬到半空中了，老党还没走到目的地。这条路天天走，虽是沙漠，但已经被他硬实地踩出了一条路，其实，这儿已经不能算是沙漠了，放眼望去，到处是蓬勃的沙棘，这些可都是老党家几代人的杰作。汗水从老党的头上往下流，漫过黑红的脸庞，汇集到脖子那儿继续往下淌，被潮湿的衣服更像是一幅地图，花花搭搭的。老党喜欢这样的天气，因为沙棘喜欢阳光，有了阳光它才能生长。

走了十几里，老党还没有走到目的地——他今天是去种植沙棘的，一年三百六十五天，都是围绕沙棘转圈，不是种植就是维护。经过父辈的实践，老党知道沙棘最适合在沙漠里生长，耐干旱、贫瘠、寒冷和炎热，再没有植物能比得过沙棘了。路途越远，老党心里越高兴，说明他们种的沙棘越来越多。老党走得气喘吁吁，休息了一下。老党不知怎么就想到了儿子，每每想到儿子心里就一沉。

昨天，在城里打工的儿子回来了。父子俩就儿子的去留谈了大半夜。

“爹……”

“别叫爹，我是乡长！”儿子刚开口说话，老党就黑着脸打断了儿子的话。

儿子忍不住笑了：“乡长，咱这个乡有多少人口，不就你一个人吗？！”

“你的户口在这里，就是这里的百姓，你还是副乡长呢，一点儿觉悟都没有。”老党说得没错，他的乡长还有儿子的副乡长，都是县上任命的。老伴儿去世前，也是乡干部呢。

“爹，不，乡长，您这样做有意义吗？”

“意义比天大。这里是边境，有人居住，就说明这里还是中国的土地。沙棘种到哪儿，就说明哪儿是中国的地盘，任何国家任何人别想侵占！”

儿子晃了晃手里的书本：“乡长，沙棘……”

老党打断儿子的话，说：“咱国家的边境线长，有的地方以牧代巡，咱这里兔子都不过夜，养啥都不行，只能种沙棘！”

儿子索性不再说话，似乎藏着满腹的心思。

临睡前，老党气呼呼地说：“你要明天敢走，就不是我的儿子。”

儿子痞着脸说：“是不是您说了不算。”

天还没亮，老党发觉儿子的被窝已经空荡荡的。儿大不由爷，翅膀硬了要飞出去，老党能有什么办法？

老党叹了口气。把左肩上的头换到了右肩。不想这糟心事，还是欣赏眼前的沙棘吧。看着沙棘，老党的气就消了，眼里满是怜爱，满是欢喜。金黄色的叶片在阳光下闪闪发光；果子有的橘红，有的橘黄，虽然还不到成熟的季节，但已经散发出淡淡的香味儿。这些沙棘仿佛知道老党的心思，随着风势，挤挤扛扛地摇摆着，仿佛在说：老党，别生气，儿子走了不是还有我们吗？我们都是你的子女，都是你这个乡的子民。

老党呢，似乎听到了沙棘的心声，浑身充满了力量。他长出一口气，迈开大步往前走。

忽然，老党的眼睛变直了——昨天他种植沙棘的地方有个晃动的身影！他心里一紧，揉了揉眼睛，原来是儿子！儿子在挖树坑。儿子光着膀子，连衣服都没穿。

老党心里爽快极了，像个孩子似的跑了过去。

“你，不走了？”

儿子狡黠地眨巴了两下眼睛，说：“谁说我要走了？”

“……”老党欲言又止。心里隐隐有一丝愧疚，觉得自己似乎误会了儿子。

儿子说：“我查了资料，知道沙棘为药食同源植物，沙棘果实中维生素C含量高，素有维生素C之王的美称，入药具有止咳化痰、健胃消食、活血散瘀的功效。沙棘的根、茎、叶、花、果。特别是沙棘果实里含有丰富的营养物质和生物活性物质，除了食品、医药外，还广泛应用于轻工、航天、农牧渔业等领域……”

“真的？”老党两眼一亮，继续说道，“儿子，你是说，沙棘不但能防风固沙。而且还有大用处？还能帮助咱们乡脱贫？”

儿子甩了一把脸上的汗水，呵呵地笑着说：“乡长同志，是有大用处哩。”

大用处？老党给说糊涂了。

儿子说：“乡长，沙棘赶走了沙漠，这里人会越来越多，家会越来越好……”

“原来是这样！”老党明白了。

“傻孩子，这样会晒脱皮的。”老党忙拿起挂在沙棘上的衣服披在儿子身上，心疼地说。

“乡长……”

“别乡长乡长的。我是你爹！”老党上前慈爱地拍着儿子坚实的肩膀心里莫名的踏实。他的眼睛湿润了。

远远望去，老党父子已经与沙棘林融为一体。

（选自《芒种》2020年第9期）

48、请结合文章内容，简要概括老党对儿子态度的变化过程。（6分）

49、文章以“沙棘”为题有何妙处？请简要分析。（9分）

六、作文。（共50分）

50、请以“学习”为话题，自选角度，写一篇不少于800字的文章。

[illegible]

