# 《文化素质测试》科目样卷

# 语文部分

一、选择题。(每题4分,共40分)
1. 依次填入下面句子中横线处的词语最恰当的一项是()。
读如春,你心便无冬;读如秋,你心中便挂满果实。从阴雨读出晴日,从暗夜读出
,从枯黄读出,从沙漠读出清泉,你就读出了常人所读不到的。
读的最高境界是读出,这样才能把被读的生命与自己的生命读在一起。
A. 霞云翠绿意境灵魂 B. 光明翠绿意义生命 C. 霞云丰润意义灵魂 D. 光明丰润意境生命
2. 下列各项中,有语病的一项是( )。
A. 礼是由传统和习俗形成的行为规范。
B. 传统文化培养了中国民众高尚文雅的气质和彬彬有礼的精神风貌。
C. 重礼仪的民族, 都是古代经济较为发达, 衣食生活比较充足。
D. 礼尚往来是中国古代社会家喻户晓的礼节,也是人们交往的准则。
3. 从修辞角度看,与其他三句不同的一句是( )。
A. 惜秦皇汉武, 略输文采, 唐宗宋祖, 稍逊风骚。
B. 我的思想感情的潮水,在放纵奔流着。
C. 我就知道,我们之间已经隔了一层可悲的厚障壁了。
D. 书, 人们称为人类文明的"长生果"。
4. "行到水穷处"是一种生命现象,好像走到了绝望的穷途末路,但作者笔锋一转,
又让我们看到另一种生命现象,即"坐看云起时"。走累了,就坐下来,看到悠然的云,
此时穷途绝望似乎都有了自由升华的可能。这段文字所呈现的人生态度,与下列何者最接
近?( )。
A. 宽心自在,不受窘境拘束 C. 忍辱负重,等待浴火重生 D. 及时行乐,享受自由生活
5. 李白笔下的"飞流直下三千尺,疑是银河落九天"指的是哪个风景区? ( )
A. 华山 B. 黄山C. 峨眉山 D. 庐山
6. 假如你的一首五言绝句被杂志社采用,按照正文部分每字5 元来计算,你应得多少
稿费? ( )
A. 50 元B. 100 元C. 150 元 D. 200 元
7. 李清照词中的"绿肥红瘦"描写的是什么季节的景色? ( )
A. 早春 B. 晚春C. 仲夏D. 初秋
8. 下列交际用语使用得体的一项是( )。

- A. 从数百里外捎来如此厚礼,推辞不了,只好笑纳!
- B. 本月二十六日, 小女举行婚礼, 届时请务必光临。
- C. 奉上刚刚草就的拙作, 敬请拜读, 专候宝贵意见。
- D. 老朽退休多年, 而获此殊荣, 颇为羞愧, 感谢诸位厚爱!
- 9. 下列成语意思相近的一项是()。
  - A. 镇定自若 胸有成竹 胜券在握
  - B. 义愤填膺 怒不可遏 怒发冲冠
  - C. 向隅而泣 惨绝人寰 痛心疾首
  - D. 日新月异 翻天覆地 白驹过隙
- 10. 选出与"红花绿叶"中的"绿"的词性相同的一项是( )。
  - A. 春回大地群山绿
- B. 春风又绿江南岸
- C. 一汪绿水慰平生
- D. 红了樱桃,绿了笆蕉

#### 二、阅读理解(每小题 4 分, 共 20 分)

有人说遗憾是人生的一部分,这话我信。有哲言:人生不如意十有八九,那"八九"就 是遗憾。

每年高考,有多少莘莘学子因为十几分、几分乃至一分之差而落榜,他们的命运与人生便发生了不可逆转的变化。不少人可能有这样的假设:假如不算错那道数学题,假如利用好最后的时间复查一遍······总之,是事后诸葛,无济于事,多么的遗憾。遗憾是不可避免的,实际上高考制度是一把双刃剑,一方面制造喜悦,一方面制造遗憾。

这与体育比赛有类似之处。在当年奥运赛场万米长跑的跑道上,王军霞离终点只剩下几十米了,她还保持领先位置,可是就在这微不足道的路程中,历史性的遗憾发生了,一个外国姑娘在最后几十米内超越了王军霞,使这块含金量极高的金牌失之交臂。在当年的奥运射击赛场上,王义夫在关键的最后一枪时发病,一枪打偏,以 0.1 环之差,丢掉了几乎到手的金牌。在一次世乒赛上,刘国梁与瓦尔德内尔交锋,第一局胜出,到第二局,他又以 20 比18 领先,只要再得一分就赢得这场比赛的胜利,可是他没有拿到这一分,被对手连扳两局,以 1 比 2 输掉了这一盘,致使团体赛的金杯落入了瑞典之手……

遗憾的发生就是这样的不可思议。遗憾发生了就不可挽回。

越是接近成功而造成的失败,遗憾的成分越多,所谓功败垂成或功亏一篑就是讲的这个 道理。遗憾留给人的创伤是巨大的。弱者守着遗憾唉声叹气,不能自拔,遗憾是弱者的陷阱。 在他们大脑中,人生的机会就那么一次或几次。在强者眼中,人生的路上处处都是机会,只 要努力、肯付出,那么机会就会找上门来。

人生并非一盘棋,人生是由无数盘棋组成的,这局输了那就让它过去,然后集中精力下好下一盘,每一盘都有每一盘的价值,而每一小盘的胜利,积累起来,就会成为骄人的战绩。面对遗憾,我们不必回避。更不应困在其中,而是应收拾行装,开始新的行程。这时,遗憾将成为我们向上拼搏的动力。孔丘、左丘明、司马迁、孙膑、韩信、李白、杜甫、白居易无不背着遗憾上路,而他们成为集大成者。

#### 奋起,以遗憾为起点。

- 11、文章第2段中,高考制度制造的遗憾指的是什么?
- 12、文章第3段列举了体育比赛中的种种遗憾,并强调这些遗憾的"不可思议"。下面 与"不可思议"无关的一项是()。
  - A、一个外国姑娘在最后几十米内超越了王军霞。
  - B、(王义夫)以 0.1 环之差, 丢掉了几乎到手的金牌,
  - C、在一次世乒赛上,刘国梁与瓦尔德内尔交锋。
  - D、(刘国梁)只要再得一分就赢得这场比赛的胜利,可是他没有拿到这一分。
  - 13、解释"功败垂成"在文中的含义。
  - 14、作者认为应该怎样"善待"遗憾?(用文中的句子回答)
  - 15、在生活中、学习过程中,你有过什么遗憾?是怎样对待的?

## 三、写作(40分)-

以"大学生活遐想"为题作文,要求选好角度,明确立意,不少于500字。

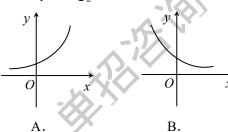
### 数学部分

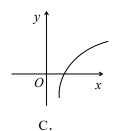
#### 一、选择题: (每小题 4 分, 本题满分 60 分)

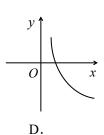
- 1. 设集合  $A = \{0,1,2\}$ ,  $B = \{1,2\}$ , 则  $A \cap B = (1,2)$ 
  - A. Ø
- B. {0}
- $C. \{1,2\}$
- D.  $\{0,1,2\}$

- 2. 函数  $y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}}$  的定义域为(
  - A.  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  B.  $(-\infty, 1)$

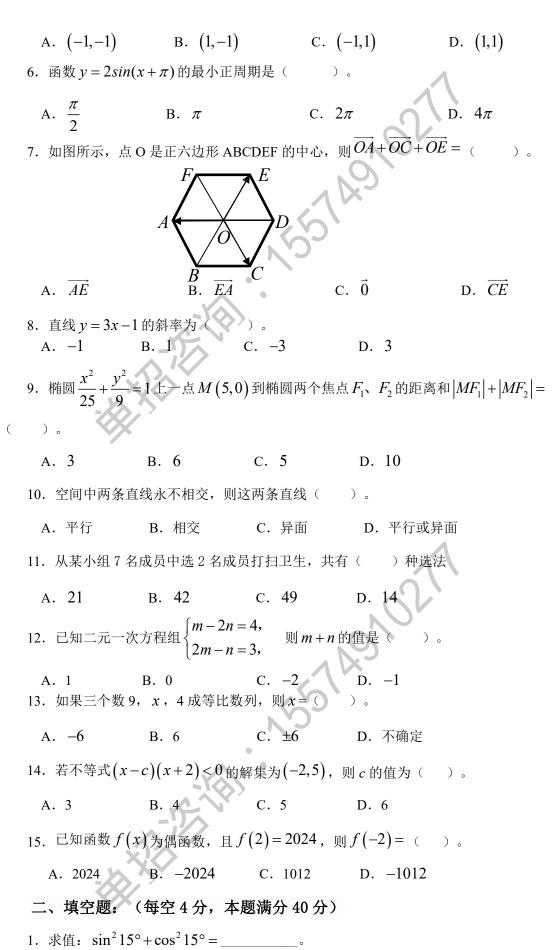
- 3. 下列选项错误是()。
  - A. 函数  $y = \sin x$  是周期为  $2\pi$  的周期函数
- B.  $\tan x =$
- C. 函数  $y = \sin x$  的值域为 [-1,1]
- D.  $\sin(-x) = -\sin x$
- 4. 函数  $y = \log_2 x$  的图形大致是(







5. 点P(1,-1)关于原点对称的点的坐标为(



2. 求值: lg5+lg6-lg3=。
3. 复数 $z=1-2i$ 的共轭复数 $\overline{z}=$ 。
4. 不等式   x-2   < 1 的解集为。
5. 向量 $\vec{a} = (1,2)$ , $\vec{b} = (\lambda,4)$ ,若 $\vec{a} //\vec{b}$ ,则 $\lambda = $ 。
6. 双曲线 $\frac{x^2}{16} - \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$ 的焦点坐标为。
7. 边长为6的正方体的内切球体的体积为。
8. 己知 $f(x) = \begin{cases} -x + 2, x \le 0 \\ x^2 - 3, x > 0 \end{cases}$ ,则 $f(2) = \underline{\qquad}$ 。
9. 数列1, -3, 5, -7, 9, …的通项公式为。
10. 圆 $(x+1)^2 + (y-2)^2 = 5$ 的圆心坐标。
英语部分
I. There are 10 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.
TT ( ( ( ( ( ( ( ( ( ( ( ( ( ( ( ( ( (
Write your answer on the Answer Sheet. (60 分)
Write your answer on the Answer Sheet. (60 分)  1 I had supper.
1 I had supper.
1 I had supper When you it?
1 I had supper When you it? A. did, had B. do, have C. did, have D. will, have
1 I had supper When you it? A. did, had B. do, have C. did, have D. will, have 2 book is this?
1 I had supper When you it? A. did, had B. do, have C. did, have D. will, have 2 book is this? It's Tom's.
1 I had supper When you it? A. did, had B. do, have C. did, have D. will, have 2 book is this? It's Tom's. A. Who B. What C. Whose D. How
1 I had supper When you it? A. did, had B. do, have C. did, have D. will, have 2 book is this? It's Tom's. A. Who B. What C. Whose D. How 3 Anything interesting for next week?
1 I had supper When you it? A. did, had B. do, have C. did, have D. will, have 2 book is this? It's Tom's. A. Who B. What C. Whose D. How 3 Anything interesting for next week? Yes, We have a school trip November 16 <sup>th</sup> .
1 I had supper When you it?  A. did, had B. do, have C. did, have D. will, have  2 book is this? It's Tom's.  A. Who B. What C. Whose D. How  3 Anything interesting for next week? Yes, We have a school trip November 16 <sup>th</sup> .  A. in B. for C. on D. with
1 I had supper When you it?  A. did, had B. do, have C. did, have D. will, have  2 book is this? It's Tom's.  A. Who B. What C. Whose D. How  3 Anything interesting for next week? Yes, We have a school trip November 16 <sup>th</sup> .  A. in B. for C. on D. with  4. There's apple tree in front of house.
1 I had supper When you it?  A. did, had B. do, have C. did, have D. will, have  2 book is this? It's Tom's.  A. Who B. What C. Whose D. How  3 Anything interesting for next week? Yes, We have a school trip November 16th.  A. in B. for C. on D. with  4. There's apple tree in front of house.  A. an ,/ B. the, the C. an , the D. / , a
1 I had supper When you it?  A. did, had B. do, have C. did, have D. will, have  2 book is this? It's Tom's.  A. Who B. What C. Whose D. How  3 Anything interesting for next week? Yes, We have a school trip November 16 <sup>th</sup> .  A. in B. for C. on D. with  4. There's apple tree in front of house.  A. an ,/ B. the, the C. an , the D. / , a  5. Our teacher always funny stories to us.
1 I had supper When you it?  A. did, had B. do, have C. did, have D. will, have  2 book is this? It's Tom's.  A. Who B. What C. Whose D. How  3 Anything interesting for next week? Yes, We have a school trip November 16 <sup>th</sup> .  A. in B. for C. on D. with  4. There's apple tree in front of house.  A. an ,/ B. the, the C. an , the D. / , a  5. Our teacher always funny stories to us.  A. tell B. tells C. say D. says

A. seven boxe	es of matches	B. seven box of	matches	
C. seven boxe	es of match	D. seven box's	of matches	
8. If it	sunny tomorrow, we	hiking in the mo	ountain.	
A. will be; w	ill go B. is; will go	C. will be; go	D. is; go	
9. The boy parents died in the air crash is called Tom.				
A. whose	B. which	C. that	D. as	
10 I'm going to have an English exam this afternoon.				
	<u> </u>	(2)		
A. Good job!	B. Good luck! C. I	Have a good time!	D. Congratulations!	
11	beautiful the campus is!			
A. How	B. What	C. However	D. Very	
12. If only I	your advice at that tin	ne!		
A. take	B. took	C. had taken	D. have been taking	
13. There is no ch	nance of getting the job	you apply.		
A. if	B. when	C. in case	D. unless	
4. The child parents died in the air crash is living with his aunt now.				
A. whose	B. which	C. that	D. as	
15. It is interesting film that I have seen.				
A. the best	B. the better	C. the more	D. the most	

# II. Read the following passage, you will find questions or unfinished statements followed. For each question or statement, there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. You should make the correct choice and write your answer on the Answer Sheet. (20 分)

Many Chinese students who have already learnt English more than ten years are still unable to speak English properly and fluently when they encounter a foreigner. They have been able to master the basic language structure and many other things grammatically, but a conversation in English will make them feel uneasy. They are afraid other people might laugh at their mistakes or they think those to whom they are speaking might not understand them.

It is not uncommon that many students, who are bad speakers of English, write beautiful and fluent English. This proves perfectly that they do have the ability to organize their ideas in English. The problem is that they do not have enough practice and confidence. Maybe they are afraid of speaking English openly.

The best way out, as a result, would be a bit more confidence and practice. No one would laugh at you even though you make some mistakes for they understand English is a foreign language to you. Don't care too much about the small mistakes you may make in your

conversation because you can correct them easily if you practice enough. But you do have to take great care to make people understand what you are trying to say. If you keep practicing English all the time, you will surely find that talking with a native speaker is not at all difficult.

	16. The problem that most Chinese students h	ave in learning English is that they are unable			
to _		,0)			
	A. master the basic structure	B. write beautiful English			
	C. talk to a foreigner	D. learn difficult grammar			
	17. Many Chinese learners of English are we	ak at speaking because			
	A. they can't organize ideas in English	,			
	B. they don't have enough confidence and practice				
	C. they don't feel like talking to an English s	peaker			
	D. they haven't studied long enough				
	18. The best way to solve this problem, according	ding to this passage, is by			
	A. practicing more	B. listening more			
	C. learning more grammar	D. making more friends			
	19. People would not laugh at you even though you make some mistakes for				
	A. they want to continue the conversation with you				
	B. they have no idea about what you are sayi	ng			
	C. they are proud of their oral English				
	D. they understand English is a foreign langu	nage for you			
		CV			
	20. In practicing speaking, Chinese students sho	ould			
	A. focus more on making themselves unders	tood			
	B. care more about the sentence structure and grammar				
	C. pay no attention to the mistakes they make				
	D. take care of their mistakes and try to corre	ect all of them			
	•				

# Ⅲ. Translate the paragraph into Chinese. Write your translation on the Answer Sheet. (20 分)

Everyone has a dream. Dream is the most beautiful expectation from the bottom of our hearts; Dream is full of sunshine; Dream is power. Though we are not offered with a pair of wings, instead, we are awarded with a flying heart, a brain with dreams..