文化素质样卷

语文部分(100 分)

—、	单项选择颗	(本大题共10小题,	每小颗 3分.	共30分)
•	XX			7 VV /J /

	在每小题	给出的四	个备选项中,	只有一项是	符合题目要求的,	, 请将	<u></u>
选出	l,填在答:	题卡上。	未选、错选或	战多选均不得	分。		
	1. 下列各	组词语中	,没有错别字	的一组是		()
	A. 抉择	喜盈门	手不失卷				
	B.甄别	冷不妨	旁征博引				
	C. 商榷	倒记时	心悦诚服				
	D.蝉联	口头禅	门可罗雀				
	2. 下列各	组词语中	,加点字的读	音全都正确的	的一组是	()
	A. 干涸(h	é)	慰藉(jiè)	爱憎分明	(zèng)		
	B.奢望(s	hē)	陨落(yǔn)	风雪载途	(zài)		
	C. 卓越(:	zhuō)	剽悍 (biāo)	间不容发	(fà)		
	D. 按捺(n	ài)	踌躇(chú)	亲密无间	(jiàn)		
	3. 下列句	子横线上	依次填入词语	吾,恰当的一耳	是	()
	①工匠们	传承、坚	3守、专研、仓	ù新,	_技能的极致,找	丁磨完	美
的作	品。						
	②司马迁	的伟大,	在于他从未以	人成败论英雄	,从未以简单的边	直德观	念
来_		2人物。					
	③清晨,	漫步在桃	花湖畔,听到	到阵阵	_的鸟鸣声,我的	小心情	更
加愉	ì快。						
	A. 追求	评判	清脆				
	B.追赶	评断	清冽				
	C.追赶	评断	清脆				

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清冽

D.追求

评判

4. 下列句子中,没有语病的一项是	()
A. 即使是刀山火海,也推不垮我们钢铁般的意志。		
B. 昨天我们参观学习了兄弟学校开展课外活动的先进经验。		
C. 从小他就喜爱音乐、美术和绘画。		
D. 如何防止青少年在外免遭抢劫诈骗,是学校教育的重要内]容之-	
5.下列各项中,标点符号使用规范的一项是	()
A. 谈到怎样教育下一代?这位教育家有独到的见解。		
B. 张明具体分析了当今中职生的学习和就业等情况, 他的每	一句话	都
十分亲切、得体。		
C.杜甫的诗句:"会当凌绝顶,一览众山小"多豪迈啊!		
D. 武汉的中南财经政法大学、华中科技大学,北京的首都师	范大学	学 ,
上海的复旦大学都派了代表参加这次学术研讨会。		
6. 下列各项中, 修辞手法不同于其他三项的一项是	()
A. 两岸青山相对出,孤帆一片日边来。		
B.主人下马客在船,举酒欲饮无管弦。		
C.独有英雄驱虎豹,更无豪杰怕熊罴。		
D. 寄言纨绔与膏粱,莫效此儿形状。		
7. 下列有关文学常识的表述,有误的一项是	()
A. 高尔基的《母亲》是世界文学史上第一部描写无产阶级革	命斗争	∳的
著作,列宁称它是"一部非常及时的书"。		
B. 乐府诗是汉魏六朝时期重要的诗歌类型,其继承了《诗经	≫所开	F创
的现实主义传统,讲究"感于哀乐,缘事而发",其中有两首叙	事诗初	誉

D. 《诗经》是我国最早的诗歌总集,原本只称《诗》,汉代时被尊为

C. 《资治通鉴》是北宋司马光主持编纂的,体例与《左传》相同,均

为"乐府双璧",一首是《木兰诗》,另一首是《孔雀东南飞》。

为编年体。《战国策》是西汉刘向整理编辑的,体例是国别体。

经典,始称《诗经》,收录从西周初年到春秋中叶的诗歌 305篇,分为"赋" "比""兴"三大类。

阅读下面的文言文,完成8--10题。

又一年,王召范蠡而问焉,曰: "吾与子谋吴,子曰'未可也'。今其稻蟹不遗种,其可乎?"对曰: "天应至矣,人事未尽也,王姑待之。"王怒曰: "道固然乎,妄其欺不穀耶?吾与子言人事,子应我以天时;今天应至矣,子应我以人事,何也?"范蠡对曰: "王姑勿怪。夫人事必将与天地相参,然后乃可以成功。今其祸新民恐,其君臣上下,皆知其资财之不足以支长久也,彼将同其力,致其死,犹尚殆。王其且驰骋弋猎,无至禽荒,宫中之乐,无至酒荒,肆与大夫觞饮,无忘国常。彼其上将薄其德,民将尽其力,又使之望而不得食,乃可以致天地之殛,王姑待之。"

(选自≪国语:越语下≫

- A. 越王认为范蠡对形势的判断未必有道理,是在欺骗自己,所以最终 没有听从范蠡的谏议。
 - B. 范蠡后来认为人事一定要和天地相互配合起来, 谋吴才可以成功,

而现在人事方面条件尚未成熟,因而劝谏越王再等一等。

- C. 越王勾践复仇心切,屡次想攻打吴国,故一再召见范蠡,商议报复吴国的事宜。
- D. 范蠡认为吴国的天灾刚刚发生, 君臣上下都知道本国的物资不能维持长久, 一定会同心协力、拼命应对, 现在攻打还是有危险的。

二、综合题(本大题共7小题,共35分)

11.请将第一大题文言文阅读材料中画横线的句子翻译成现代汉语。 (4分)

道固然乎,妄其欺不穀耶?

12.请将下面的句子改为不带"被"字的句子。(4分)十五年中,这古园的形体被不能理解它的人肆意雕琢。

13. 下面是朱光潜《诗论》中的一段文字。请用一句话概括朱光潜对 陶渊明的评价。(4分)

自钟嵘推渊明为"隐逸诗人之宗",一般人都看重渊明的隐逸一方面; 自颜真卿作诗表白渊明眷恋晋室的心迹以后,一般人又看重渊明的忠贞一 方面。渊明是隐士,却不是一般人所想象的孤高自赏、不食人间烟火气, 像《红楼梦》里妙玉性格的那种隐士;渊明是忠臣,却也不是他自己所景 仰的荆轲、张良那种忠臣。渊明还有极实际极平常的一方面,他处处都最 近人情,保持着一个平常人的家常便饭的风格。

14. 阅读古诗,回答问题。(8分)

绝 句

杜甫

两个黄鹂鸣翠柳,一行白鹭上青天。 窗含西岭千秋雪,门泊东吴万里船。

- (1) 诗中的景物描写展现了哪几种美感?结合诗句分析。(4分)
- (2)诗的三、四句在写法上有什么特点?请做简要分析。(4分)

阅读下面一篇文章,完成15——17题。

荷叶与红莲

冰心

- ①父亲的朋友送给我们两缸莲花,一缸是红的,一缸是白的,都摆在院子里。
- ②八年之久,我没有在院子里看莲花了——但故乡的庭院里,却有许多,不但有并蒂的,还有三蒂的,四蒂的,都是红莲。
- ③九年前的一个月夜,祖父和我在院子里乘凉。祖父笑着对我说:"我们园里最初开三蒂莲的时候,正好我们大家庭里添了你们三个姊妹。大家都喜欢,说是应了花瑞。"
- ④半夜里听见繁杂的雨声。早起是浓阴的天,我觉得有些烦闷。从窗内往外看时,那一朵白莲已经谢了,自瓣儿小船般散飘在水面,梗上只留下个小小的莲蓬和几根淡黄色的花须。那一朵红莲,昨夜还是含苞欲放的,今晨却开满了,亭亭地在绿叶中间立着。
- ⑤仍是不适意! ——徘徊了一会儿,窗外雷声大作了,大雨接着就来, 愈下愈大。那朵红莲,被那繁密的雨点,打得左右摇摆。在无遮蔽的天空 之下,我不敢下台阶去,也无法可想。
- ⑥对面屋里母亲唤着,我连忙走过去,坐在母亲旁边,一回头忽然看 见红莲旁边的一个大荷叶,慢慢地倾侧下来,正覆盖在红莲上面……我不

宁的心绪散尽了!

- ①雨势并不减退,红莲却不摇动了。雨点不住地打着,只能在勇敢慈 怜的荷叶上面,聚了些流转无力的水珠。
 - ⑧我心中深深地受了感动。
- ⑨母亲啊!你是荷叶,我是红莲。心中的雨点来了,除了你,谁是我在 无遮拦天空下的荫蔽?
 - 15. 文章写白莲的作用是什么? (5分)
 - 16. 从④段到句末,作者有怎样的一条情感的线索?(5分)
 - 17. 对这篇散文的赏析,不恰当的一项是(5分) ()
- A. 文章是作者对儿童时期的回忆, 文中描写遭到雨打的红莲正是作者 故园的莲花。
- B.文章第③段由花及人,与文章末段"我是红莲"呼应,为文章末段 起到铺垫作用。
 - C.文章借花写人,感情真挚,表达含蓄。
 - D. 这篇散文的主旨是在赞美母爱。

三、写作题 (本大题共1小题,35分)

18. 请以"我最爱这里的风景"为题,写一篇不少于 500 字的文章。 (35 分)

数学部分(60分)

四、单项选择题(本大题共6小题,每小题3分,共18分) 在每小题列出的四个备选答案中,只有一个是符合题目要求的。错 选、多选或未选均无分。 19. 已知集合 $A=\{1,2,3\}$, $B=\{x|(x-1)(x-2)=0,x\in Z\}$, 则 $A\cap B$ 等(A. {1} B. {2} C. {1,2} D. {1,2,3} 20. lg 2·lg 50+(lg 5)2+lg 100 的值为 () B. 3 A. 2 C. 4 D. 5 21. 已知偶函数 y=f(x) ,且 f(-2)=1,则 f(2)=-) B. -1 C. -2 A. 1 D. 2 22. 设函数 $f(x) = ax^2 - x + a$, 目 f(2) = 8, 则常数 a 为 () A. 2 C.7B-3D.9 23. 若点 M(-10.2) ,N(4.6) ,则线段 MN 的中点坐标是 () A. (-2,3) B. (-6,8) C. (-3,4) D. (3,-2) 24. 若 $\cos \alpha = \frac{4}{5}$, 且 $\alpha \in (0, \pi)$, 则 $\sin \alpha =$ () $D.-\frac{3}{5}$ $A.\frac{3}{5}$ B. $\frac{4}{3}$ C. $\pm \frac{3}{5}$ **五、填空题**(本大题共 4 小题,每小题 3 分,共 12分) 25. 函数 $y = \sqrt{2-3x}$ 的定义域为_____。 26. 如果圆柱的轴截面面积是 4, 高为 2, 那么此圆柱的底面半径

27. 计算:
$$27^{\frac{2}{3}} + (\sqrt{6} - 3)^{\circ} + \log_{5} 15 - \log_{5} 3 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$
。

28.化简:
$$3(2\bar{a}-3\bar{b}+5\bar{c})-(\bar{a}+3\bar{b}-2\bar{c})=$$
______。

六、解答题(本大题共 2 小题, 共 30 分。) 解答题应写出文字说明及演算步骤

- 29. 解答下列问题: (本小题满分 15 分)
 - (1) 解不等式: $\frac{x-2}{3} > \frac{3x+1}{2} 1$; (7分)
 - (2) 等差数列 $\{a_n\}$ 中,已知 $a_3 = 5$,公差d = 2,求 a_5 ;(4分)
 - (3) 等比数列 $\{a_n\}$ 中,已知 $a_2=6$, $a_5=162$,求公比 q 。(4分)

- 30. 已知直线l 经过点 A(2,-1) ,且与直线 $l_1: x+y-1=0$ 垂直。
 - (1) 求1的方程; (8分)

(2) 设圆C与l相切,且圆心为 l_1 与直线 l_2 , 2x+y=0的交点,求C的方程。(7分)

英语部分(40分)

七、选择题(本大题共20小题,每小题1分,共20分)

	在每小题给出	的四个选项中,选	出一个可以填入是	题中空白处的最佳说	<u>ŧ</u>
项,	把答案填写在	答题卡上。未选、	错选或多选均不	得分。	
()31. Jim, we c	an't mend the plane	e. Could you help_	?	
	A. Him	B. her	C. them	D. us	
()32. —My dau	ighter seldom has _	dinner.		
	—It is	unhealthy h	abit. You must ask	her to change it.	
	A. /; an	B. the; an	C./; a	D. the; a	
()33. Fruit and	d vegetables are go	ood for health, _	I think they ar	e
deli	cious!				
	A. and	B. or	C. but	D. so	
()34.Be quiet!	The baby			
	A.sleeps	B. slept	C. is sleeping	D. has slept	
()35.Is that you	ır mouse? No,			
	A.it is	B. it isn't	C. that is	D. that isn't	
()36. What wo	ıld you like	_breakfast?		
	A. at	B. with	C. have	D. for	
()37. I'm not g	ood at basketball	you play	basketball?	
	A. Are	B. Is	C. Must	D. Can	
()38. May I	your diction	ary, please?		
	A. borrow	B. return	C. turn	D. have	
()39. Uncle Li,	there's something	wrong with my co	mputer. Can you giv	e
me a	a?				
	A. foot	B. head	C. hand	D. face	
()40. Look! Th	e boys1	kite by the river.		
	A. fly	B. is flying	C. are flying	D. flying	
()41. It was a _	day yest	erday.		
	A. rainy		C. rain 共 12 页	D. to rain	

()42. The popula	ation of China is 1	arger than	of any country.
	A.One	B.the one	C.That	D.it
()43. You needn	't you	r English. I will hel	p you.
	A. worry	B. worried	C. worry about	D. worried about
()44	do you think of o	ur new products?	
	A. How	B. What	C. Why	D. Which
()45. It's time _	class.		
	A. for have	B. have	C. to have	D. to having
()46.It is not ea	asy for Betty to b	pecome fat. She is s	still slim she
eats	a lot and doesn't	get much exercis	e.	
	A. because	B. though	C. if	D. unless
()47 of t	the earth is covere	ed with water.	
	A. Three-four	th B. Three-fou	r C. Three-quarter	D. Three quarters
()48.The basket	is too heavy	students in our	class can carry it.
	A. Few	B. A few	C. Little	D. A little
()49. What terri	ble it i	s today! It will do	a lot of to
the o	crops.			
	A. day; harm	B. day; harms	C. weather; harm	D.weather; harms
()50s	eemed a pity to h	ave wasted so much	time.
	A. What	B. It	C. This	D. That
八、	阅读理解(本力	大题共10小题,	每小题2分,共2	0分)
	在每小题给出的	为选项中,仅有−	-项是符合题目要3	求的,请将其选出,
把答	案填写在答题十	₹上。未选、错说	选或多选均不得分。	•

Passage1

Most people who work in the office have a boss (老板). So do I (我也是). But my boss is a little unusual. What's unusual about him? It's a big dog. Many men have dogs, but few men bring their dogs to the office every day. My boss's dog. Robinson, is big and brown. My boss brings him to work every day. He takes the dog to meetings and he takes the dog to lunch. When there is

telephone call for my boss, I always know if he is in the office. I only look under his desk. If I see something brown and hairy (毛绒绒的) under it, I know my boss is somewhere in the office. If there is no dog, I know my boss is out.

()51. People	bring dogs to the office.			
	A. usually	B. often	C. seldo	om (几乎不)	D. sometimes
()52. My boss i	s Robinson's		e.	
	A. boss	B. master	C. class	mate	D. teacher
()53. Robinson	goes to meeti	ngs	my boss	3.
	A. for	B. without	C. inste	ead of (代替)	D. with
()54. Robinson	is always und	ler the des	sk if the boss is	s
	A. in the offi	ce	B. at r	neetings	
	C. out of the	office	D. ou	t of work	
()55. The passa	ge tells us the	boss	the do	g very much.
	A. looks like	B. hates	s (恨)	C. likes	D. trust(信任)

Passage2

Once an old man was walking in a street with his horse. It was raining hard. The old man was cold because he was walking in the rain. He wanted to stay in a restaurant. It was a quarter past three in the afternoon. The old man got to a small restaurant. There were a lot of people in it. The old man couldn't come near the fire. He thought and thought. At last he said to the waiter, "Take some fish to my horse." The waiter and the people were very surprised.

The waiter said, "A horse doesn't eat fish." The old man told the waiter, "This horse is very interesting. It can sing, dance and does all kinds of things. It can eat fish, too." So the waiter brought the horse some fish. All the people in the restaurant ran out to see the horse eat fish except the old man. Now the old man sat beside the fire. After a while the waiter came back and said, "Your horse didn't eat any fish." The old man said, "All right, take the fish back and put it on the table. I'll eat it."

()56. The old man felt very cold because
	A. it was a cloudy and windy day
	B. it snowed
	C. he had traveled in the heavy rain
	D. he was hungry
()57. The people in the restaurant all ran out because
	A. they wanted to see the old man
	B. they wanted to see the horse eat fish
	C. they had been told there came the horse
	D. there was no fire over the stove
()58. Indeed, the horse can neither nor nor
	A. walk; speak; eat fish B. sing; dance; sleep
	C. sing; dance; eat fish D. speak; walk; sit
()59. All the people in the restaurant rushed out but
	A. to see the horse sing; the old man
	B. to watch the horse play games; the waiter
	C. to look for the horse; the old man
	D. to see the horse eat fish; the old man
()60. Why did the old man ask the waiter to take some fish to his horse?
	A. Because his horse liked eating fish.
	B. Because he was cold.
	C. Because he wanted to sit by the fire, but wasn't able to do so at first.
	D. Because he also liked to eat fish.