

2020

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30

150

210

90

第一部分 语 文

一、考试能力要求

A

B

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伏

C

D

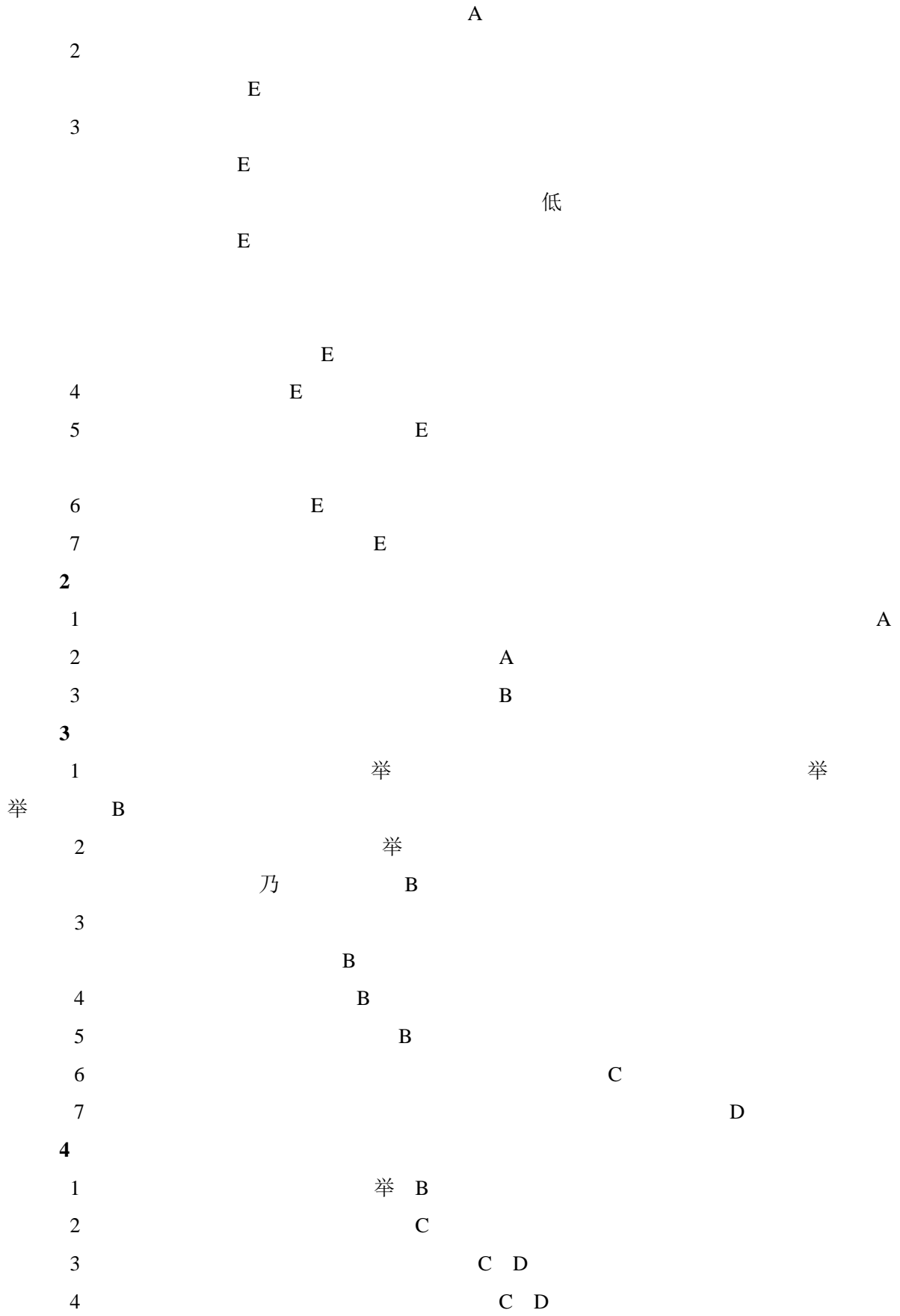
E

二、考试内容与考核要求

1

1

A



5

C D

C D

C D

伏

C D

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1

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二、考试内容与考核要求

1

- 1.
- 2.
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- 4.
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- 7.
- 8.
- 9.

2

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

3

1. 举
- 2.

- 3.
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- 6.
- 7.
- 8.

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4

- 1.
- 2.
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- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.

$y = x^{\frac{1}{2}}$ $y = x$ $y = x^2$ $y = x^3$ $y = x^{-1}$ $y = x^{-2}$ $y = x^{-3}$

5

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
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- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.

低
低
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6

- 1.

- 2. n .
- 3. n .
- 4. n .
- 5. .

7

1.

- 2. .
- 3. .
- 4. .
- 5. .

8

- 1. .
- 2. .
- 3. .
- 4. .
- 5. .
- 6. .
- 7. .
- 8. .
- 9. .
- 10. .
- 11. .
- 12. .
- 13. .
- 14. .

9

1. .

10

- 1. .
- 2. .

三、考试形式与试卷结构

1

2. 60

3.

1~2 90 一

	6	5	30
	4	5	20
	3	10~15	40
	13	—	90

第三部分 英语

一、考试能力要求

二、考试内容与要求

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2 2011 举

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- 11
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- 13
- 14
- 15
- 16
- 17
- 18

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- 1.
- 2. 一 举
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

三、考试形式与试卷结构

- 1
- 2 20
- 3 30 一

	10	2	20
	5	2	10
	15	—	30

文化综合试卷 题型示例

语 文

1 一

- A qi è xu n zh ì
 - B qīn p n qī n
 - C xi è suō bó
 - D zhē ù dǒu
- B

2 一

- A
 - B 2
 - C 伏
 - D 伏 下
- D
- 一 3 5
-

3 一

- A 伏 为
 - B
 - C
 - D
- B

4 一

- A 值
 - B
 - C
 - D
- D

5 一

A

B

C

D

伏

B

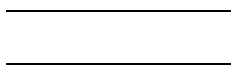
6

7 一

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久

8



一

9 一

伏

一

10 13

举

450

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400

举

350

数 学

1. 一

1 $x^2 - 4x - 5 = 0$ [-1,5]

2 $P(-1,1)$ 2

3 $U = \{x | -2 < x \leq 4\}$ $A = \{x | 2 < x < 4\}$ $\complement_U A = \{x | -2 < x \leq 2\}$.

A. 1 B. 2 C. 1 2 D. 2 3

2. $\{a_n\}$ n S_n $q = 2$ $\exists a_1 a_3 a_5 = 64$ $S_5 =$

A. 9 B. 16 C. 25 D. 31

1. B 2. D.

3. $\frac{(1 - \lg 5)^2 + \lg 2 \cdot \lg 5}{\lg 16} + \frac{1}{\ln e^{-4}} =$ _____

4. $x^2 + y^2 - 4x - 2y + 2 = 0$ _____

3. 0.

4. $(2,1), \sqrt{3}$.

5. 一

l $A(-3,4)$ \exists $3x - 2y - 7 = 0$ l 6

$5x + 6y - 5 = 0$ x P P \exists $2x + \sqrt{5}y + 1 = 0$

. 6

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
3x-2y-7=0 & k_1 = \frac{3}{2} & l & 3x-2y-7=0 & l \\
k = -\frac{1}{k_1} = -\frac{2}{3} & l & A(-3,4) & l & y-4 = -\frac{2}{3}(x+3) \\
2x+3y-6=0 & y=0 & l & l & x=3 & x=0 & l & l \\
y=2. \\
5x+6y-5=0 & x & y=0 & 5x+6y-5=0 & x=1 & P \\
(1,0) & P & 2x+\sqrt{5}y+1=0 & \frac{|2 \times 1 + \sqrt{5} \times 0 + 1|}{\sqrt{2^2 + (\sqrt{5})^2}} = 1 \\
2x+\sqrt{5}y+1=0 & 1 \\
(x-1)^2 + (y-0)^2 = 1^2 & x^2 + y^2 - 2x = 0.
\end{array}$$

英 语

1. —Who _____ the piano now?
—My sister Mary.
A. plays B. played C. is playing D. will play
C
2. I remember our English teacher often asked us _____ a lot of oral practice.
A. to do B. did C. doing D. do
A
3. He has made much progress and makes _____ mistakes in his homework than before.
A. few B. fewer C. many D. more
B

The Lunar () New Year is one of the biggest and most important holidays in Asia. In China, it is called “Chunjie”, which means “spring festival” in English. In Vietnam, it is known as “Tet.” And in Korea, it is “Seollal.” These countries mark the coming year with many similar activities: family reunions (), cleaning the home, the color red, and traditional foods.

Today, we learn about four foods considered lucky during the Lunar New Year.

Spring rolls

In China, spring rolls are often made of vegetables and pork meat. The fried spring rolls look like large pieces of gold. The food is a symbol of wealth and financial success for the coming year.

Vietnamese red sticky rice

In Vietnam, one food you will find during Tet is orange-red rice, called xoi-gac. It is made with gac, a fruit that only grows in Asia. The inside of the fruit is a beautiful, deep red. This gives xoi-gac its orange-red color. And it is the food’s color that makes it especially popular during Tet; red represents luck, happiness and celebration in many Asian cultures.

Korean rice cake soup

No Korean New Year celebration is complete without tteokguk, or rice cake soup. Eating a bowl of it is said to bring a person a long life. Eating tteokguk also represents growing another year older. Koreans may ask a person their age by saying “How many bowls of tteokguk have you eaten?” The soup includes vegetables and thin, round pieces of rice cake. The round shape is said to represent old Korean money. So, tteokguk is said to bring riches, too.

Fish

In many places in Asia, fish is another lucky food for the New Year. In Chinese, the word for fish sounds like the word for more or extra. So, fish also represents wealth. To be especially lucky, there should be some left for a meal the next day. That suggests your riches will continue throughout the new year.

4. What is the Lunar New Year called in China?

- A. Tet.
- B. Gac.
- C. Seollal.
- D. Chunjie.

D

5. Which food is popular in Vietnam in the Lunar New Year?

- A. Spring rolls.
- B. Tteokguk.
- C. Xoi-gac.
- D. Soup.

C

6. In Korea, “How many bowls of tteokguk have you eaten?” may mean “_____”.
- A. How old are you?
 - B. What are you doing?
 - C. What’s the matter with you?
 - D. How many bowls do you have?

A

7. According to the passage, in many places in Asia, fish is the symbol of _____.
- A. life
 - B. home
 - C. reunion
 - D. wealth

D

8. Which would be the best title of the passage?
- A. Lucky Foods for the Lunar New Year
 - B. Different Names, Similar Activities
 - C. Special Festival Customs in China
 - D. The New Year in the World

A