英 语

本试卷包括第Ⅰ卷和第Ⅱ卷两部分。满分100分，考试时间120分钟。

第Ⅰ卷(选择题 共56分)

一、听力理解(共15小题，15分)

第一节：听下面七段对话或独白，从各题A、B、C三个选项中，选出能回答问题的最佳答案。每段对话或独白你将听两遍。

听下面一段对话，回答第1题。

1. Where are the two speakers?

A. In a hotel. B. In a market. C. In a restaurant.

听下面一段对话，回答第2题。

2. What will the man probably do tonight?

A. Sleep at home. B. Go to the movie. C. Study for the exam.

听下面一段对话，回答第3题。

3. How long will it take the woman to get to Boston by train?

A. 3 hours. B. 4 hours. C. 6 hours.

听下面一段对话，回答第4题至第6题。

4. How much does an air ticket cost in June?

A. $525. B. $480. C. $460.

5. In which month is the air ticket the most expensive?

A. May. B. June. C. July.

6. What can you learn from the conversation?

A. Fewer people go to Madrid in July.

B. The two speakers are going to Spain together.

C. The woman hasn't decided whether to go to Madrid.

听下面一段对话，回答第7题至第9题。

7. Why is the man calling?

A. To ask the woman for her advice on the flat.

B. To get some information about the flat.

C. To talk about the park neal the flat.

8. Where is the flat located?

A. In the central part of the town.

B. Far from busy streets.

C. Inside a park.

9. What does the man think of the flat?

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A. He seems to have some interest in it.

B. He thinks it's too expensive.

C. He doesn't seem to like it.

听下面一段对话，回答第 10 题至第 12 题。

10. What does the boy want to do at the beginning of the conversation?

A. Go to play outside.

B. Buy some toys.

C. Play computer games.

11. Which room will the boy clean?

A. Bathroom.　　B. Family room.　　C. Kitchen.

12. What else will the boy have to do?

A. Tidy his bookshelf.

B. Make his bed.

C. Wash his clothes.

听下面一段独白，回答第 13 题至第 15 题。

13. What is the passage mainly about?

A. Tigons.　　B. Lions.　　C. Tigers.

14. Where do wild tigers live?

A. On plains.　　B. On dry land.　　C. In forests.

15. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

A. Lions and tigers can have babies in zoos.

B. Most tigers are man-eating and wild.

C. Lions are hardly seen on open plains.

二、单项填空(共 14 小题，14 分)

从各题 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。

16. In summer, you'd better wear _____ hat to protect yourself from _____ sun.

A. a；不填　　B. the；不填　　C. the；the　　D. a；the

17. We both fell, but fortunately _____ of us was injured.

A. both　　B. either　　C. neither　　D. none

18. You can listen to songs _____ the radio or communicate with others _____ the Internet.

A. in；through　　B. on；through　　C. in；by　　D. on；by

19. Mary tried the necklace on and it _____ wonderful on her.

A. looked　　B. became　　C. went　　D. felt

20. The blues _____ part of African-American culture since African slaves were brought to the US.

A. is　　B. was　　C. has been　　D. had been

21. Steven Spielberg _____ his first real film when he was twelve.

A. makes　　B. made　　C. had made　　D. was making

22. The house where the famous writer once lived _____ into a museum and _____ by thousands of people every year.

A. has turned;visits　　B. has been turned;is visited
C. turns;is visiting　　D. is turned;is being visited

23. A few years later she won a college scholarship that allowed her _____ to university.
A. going　　B. went　　C. go　　D. to go

24. Sharon heard somebody _____. She looked around and saw Tony _____ after a tall man.
A. shouting;running　　B. shouted;running
C. shouted;ran　　D. shouting;ran

25. I can't sleep well at night, _____ I am always very tired.
A. for　　B. but　　C. or　　D. so

26. Eco-travel is a way to find out _____ can be done to help animals and plants as well as people.
A. which　　B. what　　C. that　　D. why

27. In 1988, Hawking wrote A Brief History of Time, _____ quickly became a best-seller.
A. that　　B. when　　C. which　　D. it

28. News reporters shouldn't ignore what happens _____ it is difficult for people to accept some stories.
A. now that　　B. as if　　C. even if　　D. so that

29. If a person is _____ on April Fool's Day, he or she is called "April fool!"
A. taken in　　B. called in
C. believed in　　D. brought in

三、完形填空(共 15 小题,15 分)

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,从各题 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。

When I turned 40, my husband secretly planned a surprise party for me. I'll never forget my feeling __30__ I entered the restaurant and saw loving friends among flowers and music and a large display of photos. I hurried from one table __31__ the next, greeting each guest. Then suddenly at the back of the room I caught sight of a gentle, smiling man with snow-white hair and a kind, blue-eyed woman on his arm.

"Mom, dad," my __32__ became wide. They had flown to Los Angeles from Chicago just hours before. I burst into tears at the sight of these two who, more than __33__ else, had taught me that being there for another person is the __34__ gift we can give.

A year later, my husband and I were invited to an unusual wedding. The night before the wedding, I decided to __35__ my friends and beg off. "Kathy, this is Karen."

"You're __36__, aren't you?" she broke in, almost begging(乞求). I __37__ and at that moment the sight of my parents at my 40th-birthday party came into my mind.

"Yes, of course," I said. "We'll be there."

So we __38__. And I was grateful we did. We weren't in our seats a minute before Kathy came up, happy but with __39__. She told me how much our presence meant to her. Kathy's parents didn't make it as well as her son. I saw __40__ in her eyes.

I see's now that one's presence __41__ be a duty. It is, in fact, something that we owe one another, whatever the __42__. To be there—in person—for the sad or happy events of our friends

and dear ones makes __43__ .

When we are truly __44__ for other people, important things happen to them and to us. We are renewed in love and friendship.

30. A. though	B. when	C. if	D. since
31. A. to	B. in	C. at	D. on
32. A. nose	B. forehead	C. eyes	D. ears
33. A. everybody	B. nobody	C. somebody	D. anybody
34. A. heaviest	B. cheapest	C. smallest	D. greatest
35. A. call	B. help	C. visit	D. join
36. A. driving	B. coming	C. going	D. returning
37. A. resisted	B. prayed	C. hesitated	D. refused
38. A. had	B. went	C. waited	D. were
39. A. tears	B. surprise	C. smiles	D. pride
40. A. puzzle	B. comfort	C. hurt	D. honor
41. A. must	B. can	C. may	D. would
42. A. prize	B. wage	C. bill	D. cost
43. A. a problem	B. an opportunity	C. a difference	D. an impression
44. A. present	B. happy	C. thankful	D. eager

四、阅读理解(共 13 小题,26 分)

阅读下面短文,从各题 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳答案。

A

Oh, Those Schools

Most schools are named after famous people. Other schools are named after the streets on which they are located. Some school names are most unusual. How they were chosen is anyone's guess.

There are schools with names that would make a person think twice before opening the door. The school named Lookout at least warns pupils in advance. You would need the most courage of all to enter the school in Oregon named Tenkiller!

Not all unusual school names are strange in a fearful way. Many of the names are pleasant. Who would not feel at home in the school named Welcome? What could go wrong in the school called Allgood? The Bright School, located in Montana, seems to promise that much learning will take place.

Other schools have names neither pleasant nor fearful. Their names are simply funny. There are schools with names such as Telephone, and Ducktown. For names to make us smile, what can match Bushyhead in the state of Georgia?

Do you think you can find the Nonesuch School? If you look carefully at the word, you will see that its name says there is no such school, but there is. The Nonesuch School is found in Kentucky.

45. One pleasant school name in the passage is _____.

A. Telephone B. Tenkiller C. Lookout D. Allgood

46. When you hear of the school name Bushyhead, you will find it _____.

A. terrible B. fearful

C. funny　　D. familiar

47. The Bright School is found in the state of _____.

A. Georgia　　B. Kentucky　　C. Oregon　　D. Montana

B

The Thing from the Sea

In 1938, a fishing boat off the coast of Africa pulled up its nets. One net held a very strange fish, five feet long and bright blue. Strangest of all, it had fins(鳍) that looked like legs!

In the nets, only this fish remained alive for several hours. Before the creature began to rot, a young woman made a drawing of it. She sent her drawing to an expert on sea life, Professor J. B. Smith.

Upon seeing her drawing of the fish, Professor Smith stared in disbelief. Could it be true? It just didn't seem possible, but there it was. It could be only one thing, a coelacanth, a fish believed to have died out fifty million years ago. How could the fish have been swimming about only a few days before?

If one had been found, there must be others. The professor put up posters offering a reward for catching such a fish.

Other scientists laughed at Smith. They insisted the search was a waste of time. Years passed. It began to look as if the other scientists were right. But Smith never gave up hope. One day, fourteen years later, the professor received a telegram. A fish had been caught that looked like the one in the poster. Would the scientist fly to the region and inspect the fish? Smith did.

With shaking fingers the professor raised the cloth around the fish. It was exactly like the one in the young woman's drawing. It was a coelacanth, a missing link with the past!

After the discovery of the coelacanth, scientists began to wonder. Is it possible that an even stranger creature will someday be discovered?

48. Which is TRUE about the first coelacanth in the passage?

A. It had four legs.　　B. It was bright blue.

C. It was six feet long.　　D. It died when caught.

49. The coelacanth was believed to have died out for _____.

A. fifty million years　　B. fourteen years

C. five million years　　D. a few years

50. Which of the following gives the meaning of the last paragraph?

A. Scientists didn't believe the discovery of the coelacanth.

B. Scientists are working hard to find more coelacanths.

C. Scientists may find even stranger creatures someday.

D. Scientists are doing research on the coelacanth.

C

Some Kinds of Poetry

You deal with poetry more than you probably think. It may not always be good poetry, but the words of many songs are poems. They use rhyme(韵) and strong images or pictures painted in words. You may also find poems on some greeting cards. The best of these are poems from some well-known writers.

Generally we say that there are two kinds of poetry. They are the lyric poem and the narra-

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tive poem. A lyric is usually a short poem. It does not tell a story. Instead, it expresses some emotion. For example, a poet may write a lyric poem about getting his child to bed. He does not tell about everything that happens. But he may pick up one small part, such as tucking the child in(掖被子). He may describe this in a line or two. Then he may go on to tell his thoughts and memories. Maybe he thinks of his other children when they were young. Maybe he remembers his own childhood. Expressing his feelings, he writes a lyric poem.

Narrative poems are poems that tell stories. Some people find these easier to understand than lyric poems. There are many different types of narrative poems. For instance, you may know about ballads. These are often stories about unhappy love affairs. They can also be about characters such as Jesse James. Some are about tragedies such as the sinking of a ship. Ballads have a lot of action and dialogue. The rhyme in them is often also very strong.

Some narrative poems have little or no rhyme. One famous writer of narrative poems was Robert Frost. Frost lived on a farm in New England. Many of his narratives were about that life. Couples would argue. People would die. Their stories came to life in Frost's poems.

51. This passage is mainly about _____.

A. differences between lyric and narrative poetry

B. the stories that narrative poems tell

C. introduction of some famous poets

D. poems that express emotion

52. You call conclude from this passage that Robert Frost's narratives were mostly _____。

A. hard to understand　　B. about everyday events

C. filled with love stories　　D. ignored by most other poets

53. The writer helps you understand what a lyric poem is by _____.

A. writing out a lyric poem　　B. giving a brief history of lyric poems

C. showing its dictionary meaning　　D. explaining what one might be about

D

The Scientific Method

Did you ever wonder why the water level in a glass doesn't change when the ice in the glass melts(融化)? To find out why, you can use the scientific method. Used by scientists in various situations, the scientific method is also a clear and logical way to solve many real-world problems, as the procedure below indicates.

Steps in the Scientific Method	Examples
State the problem or question	"Why doesn't the water level in a glass rise when ice melts?"
Collect information about the problem, using your own observations and research.	You already know that ice is frozen water. From your research, you learn that water and ice are made of water molecules(分子).
Form a hypothesis, or a best guess based on the information.	"The molecules in water appear to be closer together than they are in ice."

Test the hypothesis by doing an experiment.	Fill four glasses with ice. Then pour water over the ice and fill each glass to the rim. As the ice melts, you observe that the water does not spill over the top of the glasses. Each time you repeat the experiment, you get the same results.
Draw a conclusion based on your results.	Molecules are closer together in water than they are in ice.

54. Which of the following is another good title for this passage?

A. Research and Conclusion　　B. Observation and Experiment

C. Follow the Steps to Find Out Why　　D. Mix Water with Ice and Get the Result

55. A hypothesis is _____.

A. a guess about the cause of something　　B. the first step in the scientific method

C. a conclusion about water molecules　　D. an experiment on ice and water

56. This passage suggests that _____.

A. repeated experiments lead to the right result

B. research should be done in various situations

C. your hypothesis can prove your experiment results

D. a logical method is needed when solving problems

57. The chart in the passage is useful because it _____.

A. shows a diagram of how ice melts　　B. shows steps and examples

C. compares water with ice　　D. explains cause and effect

第Ⅱ卷(非选择题　共30分)

一、听力理解(共5小题,5分)

第二节:听下面对话和独白,根据题目要求写下关键信息。每题你有2秒钟时间阅读,并准备作答。每段对话和独白你将听两遍。每听完一遍,每题你将有5秒钟时间写下或核实你的记录。书写要字迹清楚、工整。

听下面一段对话,根据题目要求在答题卡相应题号后的横线上写下第1题至第3题的关键信息。

RIVER RESTAURANT

Name:Mr. Hilary Bower　Reservation:__(1)__ table(s) for __(2)__ people

Dinner time:__(3)__

听下面一段独白,根据题目要求写下第4题和第5题的关键信息。

MESSAGE

Hank will be __(4)__ and will bring __(5)__.

二、短文填空(共10小题,10分)

阅读下面短文,根据上下文和空白处单词首字母的提示填写单词,使短文内容完整,逻辑清楚合理。

Whenever I think back to the third grade. I think of my friend Anthony. He had blond hair and big brown, expressive eyes. Although Anthony had AIDS and knew his days were numbered, he __1__ Weager to come to school and try t __2__ lead a normal life. Some days, he was in sharp pain and he had to leave early. His mother usually came every d __1__ to eat lunch with him or just to be with h __4__. It seemed that he always had a positive view on things even though he knew everything wasn't okay.

In June of that year, Anthony d __5__. I clearly remember the sight that he was lying there peacefully with his small bag of toys. I knew Anthony had left his body to go to a better place, a place without p __6__, but I felt bad for his family because they would always feel e __7__ without Anthony.

During the year when I had gone to school with Anthony, I had grown to r __8__ him and his mother. Through her love she taught Anthony, as well as others such as myself, to be brave, to love and to c __9__ for every one. Anthony had taught me to live life to the f __10__, and I intended to do just that.

三、书面表达(共 15 分)

本题包含可供选择的(A)和(B)两道题,你可任选其中一题。根据(A)或(B)所提出的具体要求,写一篇连贯完整的短文。词数不少于 60。

如考生完成两篇短文,按(A)篇成绩计分。

(A)

根据问题和括号中的全部信息写一篇短文。

1. Who is Mr. Zhang? (our math teacher)
2. How does he work? (work hard, make everything clear in class)
3. Do your classmates like him? (no, never smile, never joke with students)
4. What do some of your classmates do? (stay away from him, talk about him behind his back)
5. What will you do to solve the problem?

(B)

写一篇短文描述北京的交通现状,并展望 10 年后北京的交通。可参考选用下列词汇。

- heavy traffic, private cars, traffic jams and accidents, parking areas, air pollution...
- subways, helicopters, maglev trains, computer-controlled systems, e-maps...
- there be, happen, improve, build, choose...

Now, there are many problems in transportation in Beijing. _____

_____

_____

_____.

We are expecting a new look in ten years' time. _____.

_____

_____

_____.

英 语(新课标)

本试题包括第Ⅰ卷和第Ⅱ卷两部分,共满分100分,考试时间90分钟。

第Ⅰ卷(三部分,共60分)

第一部分:听力测试(共两节,满分20分)

第一节(共5小题;每小题1分,满分5分)

听下面5段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后,你都有10秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话读两遍。

1. What can we learn from the conversation?

A. The woman couldn't find the man.

B. The man broke the traffic rule.

C. It is hard to park the car here.

2. How much should the woman pay if she buys two T-shirts?

A. 23 dollars. B. 20 dollars. C. 21 dollars.

3. What do we know about Fred?

A. He has lost his job.

B. He works hard.

C. He dislikes his job.

4. What is the woman doing?

A. Playing her radio. B. Driving the bus. C. Talking too loudly.

5. Why was the man late for work this morning?

A. He got up late.

B. He took a wrong bus.

C. He missed the bus.

第二节(共15小题;每小题1分,满分15分)

听下面对话和短文。每段对话和短文后有几个小题,从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话和短文前,你都有时间阅读各个小题,每小题5秒钟;听完后,各小题将给出5秒钟的作答时间。每段对话和短文读两遍。

听下面一段对话,回答第6至8题。

6. What did Mary plan to study?

A. Medicine. B. Teaching. C. Business.

7. What helped Mary to make her last decision?

A. Her interest. B. Social need. C. Parents' suggestion.

8. What can we learn about the man?

A. He is against Mary's decision.

B. He will stick to his choice.

C. He hasn't made up his mind what to do.

听下面一段对话，回答第 9 至 12 题。

9. Who knocked the woman down?

A. Someone on bike.

B. Someone driving a car.

C. Someone running.

10. What did the man want to do to help the woman at first?

A. Called the police.

B. Sent her to hospital.

C. Called an ambulance.

11. How did the man help the woman at last?

A. Helped the woman up.

B. Helped her walk home.

C. Helped her take a taxi.

12. Where does this conversation probably take place?

A. In a hospital.　　B. On a playground.　　C. In the street.

听下面一段对话，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. How many children does the woman have?

A. Two.　　B. Three.　　C. One.

14. What is the woman's husband?

A. A worker.　　B. A guard.　　C. A manager.

15. What are the woman's hobbies?

A. Dancing and cooking.

B. Playing guitar and dancing.

C. Dancing and playing the piano.

16. What kind of conversation is this?

A. An interview.　　B. A small talk.　　C. An argument.

听下面一段短文，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What did the speaker find when he tried the trousers on?

A. They were about three inches longer.

B. They were about two inches longer.

C. They were about four inches longer.

18. What were his mother and sisters doing when the speaker came to them?

A. They were preparing supper.

B. They were discussing something.

C. They were having supper.

19. What did the speaker's younger sister do when she finished her supper?

A. Went to the speaker's room.

B. Went to meet her friend.

C. Went to the cinema.

20. By how many inches were the trousers cut at last?

A. Two.　　B. Four.　　C. Six.

第二部分：英语知识运用（共两节，满分 20 分）

第一节：单项填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

21. Nowadays，_____ mobile phone is _____ popular means of communication.

A. 不填；a　　B. a；不填　　C. the；the　　D. the；a

22. —What book do you need?

—_____ that is about business English.

A. Either　　B. One　　C. Some　　D. All

23. Thank you for the flowers，but you really _____ buy so many.

A. didn't have to　　B. mustn't　　C. couldn't　　D. wouldn't

24. —Mom，will you read the story to me?

—Oh，no，dear. Can't you see I _____ in the kitchen?

A. was cooking　　B. cooked　　C. am cooking　　D. have cooked

25. She walks to school every day not because she can't _____ to take buses but because she wants to take exercise.

A. afford　　B. agree　　C. offer　　D. allow

26. —Would you like me to turn down the radio a bit?

—_____. I am used to working with the radio on.

A. No，it's all right　　B. Yes，it doesn't matter

C. No，I don't like it　　D. Yes，please

27. Jane's caring words made me recognize _____ silly mistakes I had made.

A. how　　B. that　　C. which　　D. what

28. I'm sorry to trouble you，_____ can you tell me the way to the bank?

A. and　　B. but　　C. or　　D. yet

29. The singer who had been praised highly _____ to be a great disappointment.

A. turned in　　B. turned out　　C. turned up　　D. turned down

30. I still remember _____ the water in the river was clean with a lot of fish in it.

A. when　　B. where　　C. what　　D. whether

第二节：完形填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从 31～40 各题所给的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出能填入空白处的最佳答案。

Pulling heavy suitcases all day in the summer is hard work，especially when you're a thin 14-year-old child. That was __31__ in 1940—the youngest and smallest baggage boy at New York City's Pennsylvania Railway Station.

After just a few days on the job，I began noticing that the other fellows were overcharging passengers. I'd like to __32__ them，thinking，"Everyone else is doing it."But then I decided that it was wrong.

When I got home that night，I told my dad what I wanted to do. "You gave all __33__ day's work，"he first praised me and then looked at me straight in the eye. "Always do whatever you think is right."

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I __34__ my dad's advice for the rest of that summer and have lived by his words ever since.

Of all the jobs I've had, it was my __35__ at Pennsylvania Railway Service that has stuck with me. Now I teach my __36__ to have respect for other people and their possessions. Being a member of a team is a totally shared experience. If one person cheats, it __37__ trust and hurts everyone. I can put up with many things, __38__ not with people who cheat. If one of my players was caught cheating, he'd be __39__.

Whether you're on a sports team, in an office or a member of a family, if you can't trust one another, __40__ is sure to come.

31. A. you	B. him	C. her	D. me
32. A. punish	B. join	C. stop	D. pay
33. A. ordinary	B. easy	C. honest	D. interesting
34. A. refused	B. followed	C. forgot	D. corrected
35. A. experience	B. contribution	C. habit	D. satisfaction
36. A. passengers	B. brothers	C. players	D. sisters
37. A. destroys	B. develops	C. improves	D. encourages
38. A. and	B. so	C. even	D. but
39. A. lost	B. defeated	C. gone	D. found
40. A. success	B. trouble	C. luck	D. injury

第三部分：阅读理解（共 10 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 20 分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中选出最佳选项。

A

Film stars may come and go, but Paul Newman's career（事业）is long-lasting. Newman has worked in films for 40 years. His most recent one opened in December.

The film is called "Nobody's Fool". Newman plays a 60-year-old construction worker named Sully.

To some people, Sully seems to be a loser. But he has a lot of charm（魅力）. His life changes when his son comes to town. Late in life, Sully learns to grow up.

"I've played a lot of characters and the character I play in 'Nobody's Fool' is closer to me than any other role I've done." says Newman.

Newman turned 70 years old on January 26, 1998. "Nobody's Fool" is his 52nd film. He has won two Oscars in his career.

Newman has found success in other aspects of life. He has been married for 36 years. He took up car racing at the age of 47 and won prizes.

Twelve years ago, he started a food company called Newman's Own. He gives away all his money he has helping the poor.

41. We can learn _____ from the underlined sentence.

A. many film stars leave the screen after they've become successful

B. it is not easy for a film star to keep his or her charm long

C. Newman showed no interest in films any more

D. Newman is successful not only on the screen

42. Newman likes the character of Sully because _____.

A. he finds a lot in the character that is new to him

B. he likes playing an ordinary person

C. he has never played such a wonderful role

D. he sees more of himself in Sully

43. The writer wrote this passage mainly to _____.

A. prove that a person can be successful in many ways

B. show us a most recent film by Paul Newman

C. introduce a famous film star, Paul Newman

D. tell us about Sully, a moving character in a recent film

B

The Most Useful Invention of All Times?

Barbara-Saturday, April 13

I am writing a paper for my English class, and I need some ideas. What do you think is the most useful invention of all times? Thanks for your thoughts.

RE: The Most useful Invention of All Times?

Cindy Wu-Saturday, April 13

There are many—the phone, the car, the airplane but these are not my choices. For an everyday, useful invention, I choose the air conditioner. I live in Hong Kong, and during the summer, the temperature reaches 35 degrees Celsius or more. The heat is terrible! Without air conditioning, people here cannot work or study. A lot of people might also get sick without cool air.

RE: The Most Useful Invention: The Internet!

Jorge-Sunday, April 14

The most useful inventions of all times are the Internet and the World Wide Web. We can now communicate with people and do business faster. I own a clothing store in Mexico City. I also have a website. Now people from all over the world can buy my clothing using my web site. I can keep in touch with friends and family in Mexico and around the world using e-mail. It's faster than regular mail, and it's cheaper than using the phone!

RE: The Most Useful Invention: Yes, but...

Kazuo-Monday, April 15

Jorge, I agree—the Internet is useful. But, in my opinion, there is an 'invention' that is more important—electricity. Of course, this isn't a man-made invention, but people like Benjamin Franklin and Alessandro Volta learned how to use it. Without electricity, many of the world's most important inventions would not work.

44. Cindy thinks the air-conditioner is the most useful invention because _____.

A. it helps people to live and work more comfortably

B. it is more often used than cars and telephones

C. they have to use it all the year round

D. it can be used to produce heat

45. Jorge thinks that the Internet is the most important invention because _____.

A. it is more useful than electricity

B. it is a modern means of communication

C. he can buy things from all over the world

D. it can be used to manage a shop

46. Which of the following might be the best title of the passage?

A. The Most Useful Inventions.

B. A Classroom Discussion.

C. New Inventions.

D. Questions and Answers.

47. Where is the article probably taken from?

A. An advertisement.　　B. The web site.

C. A tourist guide.　　D. Computer instructions.

C

Besides giving off gases and dusts into the air, humans produce waste that is poured on the environment. Often, this waste produced by major industries and people is harmful to both nature and human life.

One of the main causes of the large amount of dangerous waste is that people do not realize how large a problem it is. Because it can be simply removed and sent to a landfill(废渣填埋场), the problem is often believed to end there. In addition, industries have often shown an unwillingness to find ways to deal with dangerous waste because of the related expenses. Many industries and governments build simple landfills to store waste, and often just pour waste chemicals into nearby bodies of water. Often, chemicals used for industrial production cause dangerous forms of waste. The amount of these chemicals has increased greatly in the past, but it is often difficult and expensive to get rid of these chemicals or to store them in a way safe to human life and the environment.

48. According to the text, people _____.

A. are unwilling to produce harmful waste in their daily life

B. should be taught not to produce the waste

C. should be informed of the seriousness of the waste problem

D. are not sure about where harmful waste ends

49. Most industries are unwilling to deal with the dangerous waste because _____.

A. they don't realize how large the problem is

B. they have no place to store harmful waste

C. it costs a lot of money

D. it's difficult to get government support

50. What can be inferred from the passage?

A. The polluting industries benefit little from their products.

B. The waste problem can be solved only by modern technologies.

C. Landfills should be blamed for the problem of pollution.

D. It requires the efforts of the whole society to get rid of pollution.

第Ⅱ卷(非选择题 共40分)

第四部分:阅读与写作(共三节,满分40分)

第一节:短文填空(共10小题;每小题1分,满分10分)

阅读下面短文,根据文章内容和空白处单词首字母提示,在短文下面的横线上写出该单词的完整形式。

Save My Mom!

One Thursday morning, the operator at 911 emergency services received a call. When she answered it, she heard a tiny v ___51___. It was a young child. The child said, "Mommy sick, Mommy sick, Mommy sick" over and over again.

The operator found the a ___52___ of the call. She called the ambulance and the fire department. In a few minutes, the d ___53___ and the firefighters arrived at the house. They pushed the kitchen door o ___54___. A small child was crying in the basement. They went d ___55___ right away. They couldn't believe their eyes! The little girl was only two years old! She was sitting by her sick mother. She was holding her mother's hand, and t ___56___ were running down her cheeks.

The doctors began giving first a ___57___. Soon the mother opened her eyes. Then she explained what h ___58___. "I'm Johanne Brissette," she said. "I was at the dentist. When I got back, I didn't feel well. I told Chloe, 'Mommy is sick', and then I passed out."

"Everyone was s ___59___ that Chloe could call 911. On Monday I tried to teach her how to call 911. She couldn't do it," her mother said later.

"It's really amazing! It's the first t ___60___ I've seen a two-year-old call 911!" the 911 girl said.

51. _____ 52. _____ 53. _____ 54. _____ 55. _____

56. _____ 57. _____ 58. _____ 59. _____ 60. _____

第二节:阅读表达(共5小题;每小题2分,满分10分)

阅读下面短文,用英语简要回答文后所给的5个问题。(回答时,每题不超过15个单词)

Hundreds of years ago, a Roman army came north from England to make war on Scotland. The Scots(苏格兰人), a brave people, loved their country. They fought hard to drive the enemy out of Scotland. But there were too many of the Romans. It looked as if the Romans would win.

One night, the leader of the Scots marched his soldiers to the top of a hill. "We will rest here tonight, my men," he said. "Tomorrow we will fight one more battle. We must win, or we will die."

They were all very tired. So they ate their supper quickly and fell asleep. There were four guards on duty, but they were too very tired, and one by one they fell asleep.

The Romans were not asleep. Quickly they gathered at the foot of the hill. Slowly they went up the hillside without making a sound. Closer they came to the sleeping Scots. They were almost at the top. A few minutes more the war would be over. Suddenly, one of them put his foot on a thistle (蓟). He cried out and his sudden cry woke the Scots. In a minute they were on their feet and ready for a battle. The fighting was hard, but it did not last long. The Scots wiped out the Romans and saved Scoland.

The thistle is not a beautiful plant. It has sharp needles all over it. Few people liked it. But

the people of Scotland liked it so much that they made it their national flower.

61. Where did the Scots have a rest one night?

62. Why did the Roman soldier give out a sudden cry?

63. What was the result of the war?

64. What is the thistle like?

65. Why did the Scots make thistle their national flower?

第三节:书面表达(满分 20 分)

下面图画描述的是发生在你班的事情,请根据图画内容用英语写一篇记叙文。



注意:1. 短文应包括所有图画内容。

2. 为使短文连贯,可通过合理想象,适当增加细节。

3. 词数:80 左右。

参考词语:donate money 捐款

英 语

本试卷分为第Ⅰ卷和第Ⅱ卷两部分。满分100分，考试时间90分钟。

第Ⅰ卷 选择题(共75分)

第一部分 听力测试(满分20分)

Ⅰ. 对话理解(共15小题；每小题1分，满分15分)

A)本部分有10段简短对话。根据你听到的对话内容，选择正确答案。每段对话念两遍。

1. Where does the conversation take place?

A. In a shop.

B. In the man's home.

C. In the woman's home.

2. What time is it now?

A. 7：30. B. 8：30. C. 9：30.

3. Why doesn't the man take the bus to work?

A. The bus is often crowded.

B. He always misses the bus.

C. There's no bus stop near his home.

4. How will the man go to the New Century Department Store?

A. By bus. B. By taxi. C. On foot.

5. How many children does the woman have?

A. One. B. Two. C. None.

6. What does the man want to do?

A. To rent a house. B. To sell a house. C. To buy a house.

7. What is the man doing now?

A. Going to Europe. B. Selling his car. C. Buying a new car.

8. What will the woman do?

A. She will take a test.

B. She will take a rest.

C. She will ask her teacher for help.

9. How much will the woman pay?

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