



TIANREN
ENGLISH
天仁英语书系 SERIES

英语辅导报 竞赛专版

英语奥林匹克

ENGLISH OLYMPIC SERIES

总主编 / 包天仁

外籍编审 / [美] Dr. Joseph Alexandre Carrier

全国独家编辑发行

英语竞赛权威辅导

高三年级(下)

沈阳出版社

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语奥林匹克. 高三年级/包天仁主编. —沈阳:沈阳出版社, 2006.9

ISBN 7-5441-2782-6

I. 英... II. 包... III. 英语课—高中—教学参考资料 IV. G634.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2006)第 114274 号

目 录

Contents

英语奥林匹克 高三年级分册

下册

第三章 竞赛题型解题指导及专项训练	(1)
第一节 听力部分	(1)
听力专项训练	(10)
第二节 笔试部分	(19)
一、选择填空	(19)
选择填空专项训练	(21)
二、阅读理解	(25)
阅读理解专项训练	(31)
三、完形填空	(41)
完形填空专项训练	(45)
四、翻译	(53)
翻译专项训练	(55)
五、短文改错	(57)
短文改错专项训练	(59)
六、智力测试	(61)
智力测试专项训练	(63)
七、写作	(65)
写作专项训练	(69)
第四章 竞赛模拟试题	(73)
2006 年全国中学生英语能力竞赛(NEPCS)模拟试题(一)	(73)
2006 年全国中学生英语能力竞赛(NEPCS)模拟试题(二)	(82)
2006 年全国中学生英语能力竞赛(NEPCS)模拟试题(三)	(92)
2006 年全国中学生英语能力竞赛(NEPCS)模拟试题(四)	(102)
第五章 竞赛样题	(111)
2006 年全国中学生英语能力竞赛(NEPCS)高三年级组样题	(111)
附录: 参考答案	(119)



第三章



竞赛题型解题指导及专项训练



第一节 听力部分

一、单词

词语是最小的表意单位,听音辨词是听力最低层次的要求。句子是由一个个词语组成的,对话、短文又是由一个个句子组成的,故此,听辨单词也是听懂句子、对话、短文的前提和必然要求。语言的教学,听力的训练多从听音辨词开始。

【典型例题】请听句子,然后从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出你所听到的句子中所含的单词。

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. polluted | B. previewed | C. moved | D. proved |
| 2. A. constructed | B. created | C. considered | D. carried |
| 3. A. particular | B. nuclear | C. popular | D. familiar |
| 4. A. exhibition | B. invitation | C. edition | D. education |
| 5. A. leadership | B. relationship | C. hardship | D. revolution |

(2004 NEPCS 决赛)

录音原文及参考答案:

Listen to the following sentences and choose the word which is contained in the sentence you hear. Each sentence will be read once.

- Of course, events proved that Susan was exactly correct.
- I believe that just as in the past, new jobs will be created through new products in the future.
- Australia is famous for its many wonderful native animals, in particular the kangaroo and the koala.
- Hello! Welcome to this week's edition of *Tell Me More*—the programme where you ask the questions and we provide the answers.
- In order to understand what people are saying, it helps to know what their relationship is.

答案: 1. D 2. B 3. A 4. C 5. B

【解题指导】

做好此类试题应注意以下几点:

1. 考生应在听前快速浏览各小题的四个选项,做到心中有数。如:

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|------------|--------------|
| 4. A. exhibition | B. invitation | C. edition | D. education |
|------------------|---------------|------------|--------------|

四个选项中的单词均以 -tion 为结尾,这样我们重点应把握各单词的前半部分。通过分析比较,找出了这些单词的异同,听起来就能有的放矢。

2. 通过分析比较,找出异同,再结合命题特点,对答案作出初步预测,然后再通过听来验证。如第 5 小题,前 3 个选项均含有后缀 -ship, D 项只是与 B 项有联系,具有共同的 -tion 后缀,故可推断 B 为正确答案的可能性最大。这样就减小了听的盲目性,增加了听的针对性。当然,一般干扰项均是围绕答案设置,这只是相

对的,而非绝对。

3. 平时学习单词应注意联系其同音词、形似词、音似词,加强它们之间的辨析。如学习 scientific 一词时,不但应联想其同根词 science 和 scientist,还应联想已学的由 -ic 后缀构成的单词(如:realistic, historic, energetic, etc.)和 -ie 后缀构成的单词(horrific, specific, etc.)。

综合历年能力竞赛试题,可以看出单词辨音的考查重点有:

1. 词首有同音或近音字母。如:

A. aloud B. among C. along D. alone

A. always B. altogether C. aloud D. alone

2. 词尾有同音或近音字母。如:

A. nose B. north C. noise D. voice

A. luggage B. garage C. orange D. strange

A. advise B. advice C. south D. smooth

3. 含有同音或近音音节。如:

A. peasant B. parent C. present D. pleasant

4. 含有同音或近音的元音或元音字母组合。如:

A. great B. ready C. break D. wake

A. value B. nature C. natural D. native

A. great B. break C. breakfast D. theatre

5. 同音或近音的辅音或辅音字母组合。如:

A. pardon B. garden C. large D. garage

A. chief B. thief C. cheer D. there

对单词辨音的考查,实际上是考查考生对易混音素的辨别,有些音素主要是因地方口音造成的;备考时要注意以下要点:

1. 辨别 16 组易混音素。这 16 组音素分别为:

[i:] / [ɪ]: seek / sick, sleep / slip, sheep / ship;

[u:] / [ʊ]: pool / put, noon / fool, move / push;

[ɔ:] / [ɒ]: wars / was, cork / cock, shore / shot;

[n] / [l]: night / light, nose / lose, not / lot;

[θ] / [ð]: breath / breathe, maths / with;

[p] / [b]: pig / bus, pot / bed, plane / brush;

[s] / [z]: pace / pays, seal / zeal, most / nose;

[f] / [h]: fat / hat, five / have, fool / who;

[n] / [ŋ]: sin / sing, thin / thing, pin / pink;

[v] / [w]: vice / wise, vet / wet, verse / worse;

[s] / [θ]: sing / thing, sick / thick, mouse / mouth;

[e] / [æ]: pet / pad, vet / fat, beg / bag;

[ɪ] / [e]: listen / lesson, knit / net, fill / fell;

[ɑ:] / [ʌ]: last / lust, cart / cut, park / puck;

[ʃ] / [s]: ship / sip, she / sea, shoe / sue;

[e] / [ei]: get / gate, pet / page, let / late.

2. 单词的重音





词汇的重音不同,它们的词性、词义通常也不同。通常名词、形容词的重音在前面,而动词的重音在后面。比较:

absent ['æbsənt] *a.* 不在场的; 缺乏的 / [æb'sent] *v.* 不到
 desert ['dezət] *n.* 沙漠 / [dɪ'zɜ:t] *vt.* 离弃; 擅离
 record ['rekɔ:d] *n.* 记录, 记载; 唱片 / [rɪ'kɔ:d] *v.* 录制
 abstract ['æbstrækt] *a.* 抽象的 *n.* 摘要 / [əb'strækt] *v.* 取出
 accent ['æksənt] *n.* 口音, 腔调; 重音 / [æk'sent] *v.* 重读

二、句子

句子的理解不同于听音辨词, 不能停留在听清或听懂某个或某些词语, 而应着眼于句子的整体理解。

【典型例题1】请听句子, 然后从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个与你所听到的句子意思一致或相近的答案。

6. A. We finally determined to marry each other in Scotland.
 B. Lastly, they made up their minds to give Mary a lift.
 C. We were going to have a trip to England.
 D. They were so excited at the news that we married.
7. A. We thought it took two years for them to deliver the stamps.
 B. We were surprised to find that it took them two years to make a new postage stamp.
 C. To our surprise, they spent twenty years designing and producing the new stamp.
 D. It's very unusual that the company needed twenty years to create the pictures on an envelope.
8. A. I felt they had their breakfast too early.
 B. It was not right that they ordered the meal so late.
 C. I could not understand why they had their dinner that late.
 D. What they felt strange was that I had my dinner so early.
9. A.  B.  C.  D. 

10. A. Luckily, everything is not changed; it is just as it was.
 B. Fortunately, the population has not increased rapidly.
 C. Even though everything was becoming better, the pollution was worse.
 D. However, the pollution was still as serious as before.

(2004 NEPCS 初赛)

录音原文及参考答案:

Listen to the following sentences and choose the statement which has the same or almost the same meaning as the sentence you hear. Each sentence will be read once.

6. In the end we decided to get married in Scotland.
 7. We discovered to our surprise that it could take up two years to produce a new postage stamp.
 8. What was strange to me was that they had their meals so late.
 9. She has no plans to return to work; she believes it is important that she should be at home with her family.
 10. One thing that hasn't changed, unfortunately, though, is the pollution...it's just as bad as it always was.

答案: 6. A 7. B 8. C 9. B 10. D

【解题指导】

★ 该题型多为同义句练习在听力中的应用。它要求考生有扎实的语言基本功和敏捷的思维能力,在理解
★ 录音材料的基础上,迅速准确地辨认出与原句意义相同或相近的“另一种表达方式”。此种题型的设计方法
★ 有:

★ 1. 借助于词语释义、同义句。如赛题 6, In the end we decided to get married in Scotland. = We finally de-
★ termined to marry each other in Scotland. 再如赛题 8, What was strange to me was that they had their meals so
★ late. = I could not understand why they had their dinner that late.

★ 2. 句子内容的整合,如赛题 9. 另外,该题还要求考生善于识别图形。考生应试时,应在听前分析比较四
★ 幅图形,找出其异同,听录音时应将重点放在不同点上。

★ 3. 对句子结构、内容的深层理解,如赛题 10. 该题录音原文为一个含有两个从句的复合句,且中间插入
★ 了 unfortunately, though 等词来增加难度,使得句意更加难懂。

【典型例题 2】请听句子,然后从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出能回答所听句子的选项。

1. A. He didn't pass the test but he still hopes so.

B. He has nothing to do with you.

C. He has been to Canada.

D. He has gone to Canada.

2. A. I like drinking.

B. OK. I'm coming.

C. I don't like drinking at all.

D. Yes, you are drinking too much.

3. A. No. I don't like to.

B. I don't like the concert.

C. What happens on Wednesday evening?

D. I'd like to, but I've already got something on that evening.

4. A. Yes, she is a teacher here.

B. No, she is a student.

C. Yes, she is. Would you like a word with her?

D. No, who is Mary?

5. A. We should have read the lessons last night.

B. The questions are too hard.

C. The questions are too long.

D. The teacher shouldn't ask the questions.

录音原文及参考答案:

Listen to the following questions and choose the sentence which can answer the question.

1. What's the matter with John?

2. Why not join us and have a drink together?

3. Would you like to go to the concert on Wednesday evening?

4. Is Mary here?

5. Why there was no one prepared for the teacher's questions?

答案: 1. A 2. B 3. D 4. C 5. B

【解题指导】

此题型主要考查考生对口语交际项目的掌握情况,要求对听到的句子作出合乎英美人习惯的应答。解答好此类试题可从以下两个方面着手:

1. 熟悉大纲和教材要求掌握的口语交际项目及常用的套语。常见的口语交际项目有:问候、介绍、告别、打电话、感谢及其应答、祝愿祝贺及其应答、天气、购物、问路与指路、请求帮助、语言困难、邀请与约会、就餐、看病、时间与日期等。

2. 注意中英文文化的差异。英语中许多场合的应答方式与汉语不同。如:在别人用 "Your English is excellent." 之类的话表扬你时,不能按照中国的方式用 "Oh, no, no." 谦虚一番,而应使用 "Thank you." 或 "It's

very kind of you to say so.”等表示感谢这类的话来应答。另外,在西方国家,像年龄、薪水、婚姻状态、政治倾向、宗教信仰等为日常禁忌的话题。

三、对话(短对话,长对话)

听力的对话理解分为两节。此种题属于情景会话题,它不仅仅考查学生在特定情景中使用准确、地道的交际语言的能力,更注重考查学生的“听”和“思维”的能力。它所给出的问题有时针对对话双方的身份,更多的是针对对话的内容。

第一节为5段短对话,每段对话设置一个问题,试题卷面上一般只提供A、B、C、D四个选项,而不提供所提的问题,故听时不但要注意听清对话内容,还要听清问题。该部分对话均为小对话,一般只有1个问题。

【典型例题1】请听下面五组小对话,每组对话后有一个问题,根据你所听到的对话内容,选择能回答所提问题的最佳答案。每组对话和问题均读两遍。

11. A. A cinema. B. A bus station. C. An English school. D. A department store.
12. A. It was boring. B. She was working. C. It was excellent. D. She played tennis.
13. A. He is preparing a Christmas dinner. B. He is looking for a gift.
C. He is helping his father tie his shoelaces.
D. He is packing the Christmas present for the woman.
14. A. Because the woman did not finish the task.
B. Because the woman made a mistakes in the design.
C. Because the conference was delayed again.
D. Because the man was not allowed to attend the meeting.

15. A.

B.

C.

D.



(2004 NEPCS 初赛)

录音原文:

Listen to the following mini-dialogues and choose the best answer to each question. Each dialogue and question will be read twice.

Dialogue 1

M: Excuse me. Do you speak English?

W: A little bit.

M: Where's the nearest department store, please?

W: Over there, next to the cinema. Can you see it?

M: Oh yes. Thank you.

Q11: What is the man looking for?

Dialogue 2

W: Did you have a good weekend?

M: Yeah, it was OK. I didn't do much, really, just sat at home relaxing, you know. How about you?

W: Yeah, I had a fantastic weekend, very nice!

Q12: How was the woman's weekend?

Dialogue 3

W: Are you OK there, sir? Do you need any help?

M: Well, yes, actually, I'm looking for a Christmas present for my father and I'm not sure what...

W: I see, well, how about this tie? It's very popular with fashionable men.

Q13: What is the man doing?

Dialogue 4

M: Ah, Tina. Is the design for the conference center ready?

W: Er, no. I was...

M: But you know I need it for tomorrow and I asked you to stop working on everything else until you have finished it.

W: I know, I've been working on it all day, but I haven't finished it yet. I'm sorry.

Q14: Why is the man angry?

Dialogue 5

W: Right, and how would you like to pay, sir?

M: I'd like to pay by credit card, please.

W: That's fine. If I can just take your card... right, if you'd just like to sign there, please, on the line.

M: Okey.

W: There's your card... and your receipt. Thank you very much.

Q15: Which picture shows the place where the conversation is taking place?

答案与解析:

11. D. 根据男声的第2句“Where's the nearest department store, please?”可知。

12. C. 该题尤其应听清问题,不然就无法答题。根据最后一句“Yeah, I had a fantastic weekend, very nice!”尤其是 very nice 可知。

13. B. 根据男声“Well, yes, actually, I'm looking for a Christmas present for my father and I'm not sure what...”可知。

14. A. 该题问的是男子生气的原因,从第一轮对话可知“会议中心的设计没有完成”,接着男子生气地说“But you know I need it for tomorrow and I asked you to stop working on everything else until you have finished it.”女子接着解释说“I know, I've been working on it all day, but I haven't finished it yet. I'm sorry.”,故答案为 A。

15. D. 对于识图题,听前或听时,应弄清所给图画提供的信息。本题根据 pay, credit card, receipt 等可知为一付款结帐的场面,故选 D。

第二节为一段长对话,共设5个小题,每个问题提供四个选项,要求根据所听到内容,选出其最佳答案。此部分的对话和问题均读两遍。与第一部分不同的是,问题和选项同时提供在试卷上。故考生可在听前和听的过程中,扫读这些问题,做到心中有数,有的放矢。

【典型例题2】请听下面一段对话,然后根据你所听到的对话内容,选择能回答所提问题的最佳答案。对话读两遍。

16. Where did the man leave his camera?

- A. On the bus. B. On the train. C. In his office. D. In a taxi.

17. What's the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Office assistant and passenger. B. Guide and tourist.
C. Editor and reporter. D. Manager and worker.

18. Which country is the man from?

- A. Britain. B. America. C. China. D. Japan.

19. When did this conversation take place?

- A. In a morning. B. In an evening. C. In an afternoon. D. At midnight.

20. Where did the train come from?

- A. Thames Drive. B. Essex. C. Edinburgh. D. London.

录音原文:

Listen to the following dialogue and choose the best answer to each question. The dialogue will be read twice.

Dialogue 6

W: Good evening, sir. May I help you?

M: Yes, I think I left my camera on the train from London earlier today.

W: Did you, sir? Oh well, in that case we'd better fill in a Lost Property form. Can you tell me your name?

M: Yes, it's Steve Adams.

W: OK. Your address?

M: You mean in Britain, or in the States?

W: How long are you staying?

M: Oh, I've still got a few months in Britain.

W: OK then, can you give me your address here?

M: Right. It's 21, Thames Drive, Leigh-on-Sea, that's L-E-I-G-H-on-Sea, Essex. Do you want the phone number?

W: Yes, I'd better have that.

M: OK, 01702 35211.

W: Thanks. And you said it was a camera? What make and model?

M: It's a Ricoh.

W: OK, got that. Now, you said it was the London train. What time did it arrive in Edinburgh?

M: At 4:55 this afternoon, exactly on time.

W: Right you are sir. We'll do our best.

答案与解析:

16. B. 由男声的第一句话 "I think I left my camera on the train from London earlier today." 即可得知。

17. A. 根据对话内容,男子在火车上丢失了相机,来此申报,填写失物单,故为乘客和 Lost and Found 办公室工作人员之间的对话。

18. B. 该题有一定难度,因为对话中未直接告知这一点,而是很巧妙地涉及到。女声问 "OK. Your address?" 男声问 "You mean in Britain, or in the States?" (你是要我在英国的地址还是美国的?) 女声接着问 "How long are you staying?" 男声回答 "Oh, I've still got a few months in Britain. 在英国还要呆几个月", 因此可推知男士来自美国,现在英国。

19. B. 男士发现相机丢失,立即到火车站的 Lost and Found 办公室申报、登记,根据 earlier today, this afternoon 说明是在当天,而其乘坐的火车是下午 4:55 到达的,故可推定其是在当天晚上来的。

20. D. 根据男声 "I think I left my camera on the train from London earlier today." 和女声 "you said it was the London train" 可知是来自 London 的火车。

【解题指导】

本部分问题的设置可分为: 1. 对话的内容, 如 20 题; 2. 对话中涉及的时间, 如 19 题; 3. 对话中涉及的地点, 如 16、18 题; 4. 对话中的人物, 包括其身份、职业、关系等, 如 17 题; 5. 人物的态度、观点。此类试题通常难度较大, 主要是考查学生从对话中获取信息的能力。那么如何获取正确信息即成为解决此类题的关键。考生应做到以下几点:

1. 先要通读所给出的选择项。我们从选择项即可知道这个对话后问的是什么问题。
2. 把握对话中的关键信息词。这些信息词包括时间、数字、物品、交通工具, 等等。
3. 听准所提问题, 不要踏人设题 "陷阱"。

四、篇章

NEPCS 试题听力部分短文理解一般由两篇短文组成。这部分是听力题中难度最大的部分，其信息量大，题材多样化，考生往往难以把握。在听的过程中考生不仅要听懂，抓住其中的大意，还要记住某些重要的事实和数据。听力短文理解按出题方式可分为客观题和主观题两种。

【典型例题 1】客观题

请听下面的短文，然后根据你所听到的短文内容，选择能回答所提问题或完成所给句子的最佳答案。短文读两遍。

21. What was the speaker's major at university?
A. Maths. B. Politics. C. Physics. D. Management.
22. The speaker's first job after graduation was _____.
A. a teacher B. a shop assistant C. a waitress D. a secretary
23. Why did the speaker decide to give up her first job?
A. The manager disliked her. B. She made some unbelievable errors.
C. She got bored with the job. D. She wanted to have a higher salary.
24. How was the speaker at her second job?
A. She liked it very much. B. She did a good job on it.
C. She was not very good at it. D. She had to work extra hours every day.
25. With her old friend's help, finally, where did the speaker get a job?
A. In a magazine publisher. B. In a local department store.
C. In a restaurant. D. In television.

录音原文：

Listen to the following passage and choose the best answer to each question. The passage will be read twice.
W: Well, I studied maths at university, and then I was lucky because I got a job very quickly as a secretary in a local department store. It wasn't exactly what I wanted, however, you know, it was my first job. I stayed there for four years altogether. After three years I got higher position to assistant manager, and I stayed in that job for a year, but then I got really bored, so I decided to leave and I applied for other jobs in the area. But I had no luck getting a second job at all, and I was very short of money, so in the end I had to get a job working as a waitress in a restaurant. Well it wasn't very successful because I kept dropping things, so after a few weeks they dismissed me. And then, just by chance I met an old friend whom I was at university with, and he was working in television. And he got me a job as a television researcher on a programme called "Business Today". And after a few months they decided that they wanted younger presenters of the programme, and I got the job, I love it.

答案与解析：

21. A。第一句前半部分 "I studied maths at university" 就告诉了我们答案。
22. D。由第一句后半部分 "and then I was lucky because I got a job very quickly as a secretary in a local department store." 可知。
23. C。根据 "but then I got really bored, so I decided to leave and I applied for other jobs in the area." 可知。
24. C。由 "Well it wasn't very successful because I kept dropping things, so after a few weeks they dismissed me." 一句可知。
25. D。根据 "And he got me a job as a television researcher on a programme called "Business Today". And

after a few months they decided that they wanted younger presenters of the programme, and I got the job, I love it.”可知。

【典型例题2】主观题

请听下面的短文,然后根据你所听到的内容回答下列问题。短文读两遍。

26. How many children have the police found?
27. Where did the police find the children?
28. How many people took part in the search for the children?
29. Why are some neighbours not happy?
30. How did the parents feel the moment their children were found?

录音原文:

Listen to the following passage and answer the questions. The passage will be read twice.

M: Police have found the four children from Stonehouse near Glasgow only a few yards away from their homes. They were found in a cellar of an empty building directly across the street from where one of the children lives. Although they are tired, cold and hungry, they are otherwise quite well. It seems that the four were playing in the cellar and somehow managed to lock themselves in. One hundred police and two hundred volunteers joined in the search for the children, but no one looked in the cellar because they thought it was impossible for the children to get in there. The parents of the four were extremely pleased that their children were safe, but some neighbours were not satisfied and unhappy, because they thought the police had taken so long to find the children.

答案与解析:

26. Four. 由第一句“Police have found the four children from Stonehouse near Glasgow”可知,另外,文章还多处提到 the four。

27. In a cellar. 根据第二句“They were found in a cellar of an empty building directly across the street from where one of the children lives.”可知。

28. Three hundred. 根据“One hundred police and two hundred volunteers joined in the search for the children...”一句可知,一共为300人(100名警察+200名志愿者)。

29. They thought the police spent too much time finding the children. 根据最后一句后半部分“but some neighbours were not satisfied and unhappy, because they thought the police had taken so long to find the children.”可知。

30. Extremely pleased. 根据最后一句前半部分“The parents of the four were extremely pleased that their children were safe”可知。

【解题指导】

考生做短文听力时应注意以下几点:

1. 重视听第二遍。

在初步掌握问题的重点之后,听第一遍时,往往只能听懂大意,一些细节性的问题及一些必要的判断和推理主要取决于听第二遍。

2. 正确处理听与看的关系。

要先看后听,而不是先听后看,这样才能做到心中有数,提高解题正确率。但有时候题目之间间隔时间短,在短时间内将选择项看完恐怕不易。我们可以在不能先看的时候,做到边听第一遍,边看问题或选择项。听为主,看为辅。

3. 脑记和笔记相结合。

对于材料长、信息多的对话或短文,仅凭脑记是不够的。此时须借助笔记。笔记是做听力题的重要一环,它可以使学生获得更多更全面的信息,从而提高解题正确率。做笔记时,要记下某些关键词,如数字、日期等,必要时,记下短语或句子。在记的时候,为了节省时间,可以用一些自己习惯使用而事后能认识的缩写词以及符号等。

听力专项训练

(一)

I. 句子理解(Sentences)

请听句子,然后从 A, B, C, D 四个选项中选出一个与你所听到的句子的意思一致或相近的答案。

1. A. She has been a nurse for five years. B. She has five nurses.
C. She was a nurse five years ago. D. She wasn't a nurse five years ago.
2. A. All are not here, but our English teacher is.
B. All are here, but our English teacher isn't.
C. Everyone is here and our English teacher is here, too.
D. No one is here. Our English teacher is not here, either.
3. A. All of us saw two interesting films.
B. It was such an interesting film that two of us saw it.
C. It was such an interesting film that all of us saw it again.
D. It was such an interesting film that all of us saw it.
4. A. I was doing some housework when my mother got home.
B. I was doing some homework when my mother got home.
C. Mother was doing some homework when I got home.
D. Mother was doing some housework when I got home.
5. A. He spent half an hour doing his homework yesterday.
B. He spent half an hour doing his homework every day.
C. He spent an hour doing his homework yesterday.
D. He spent half an hour doing his homework every day.

II. 回答问题(Questions)

请听句子,然后从 A, B, C, D 四个选项中选出能回答所听句子的选项。

6. A. I wish you would. I could pay you back next week.
B. I have a lot of money.
C. I am a millionaire. D. Don't give me money. I am a millionaire.
7. A. Sure. Go ahead. I don't use it now. B. No, Thank you. I don't use it now.
C. Yes, I would. I don't use it now. D. No. Go ahead. I'm not using it now.
8. A. Very encouraging. I doubt if I will come for his lecture next time.
B. Very encouraged. I doubt if I will come for his lecture next time.
C. Very disappointing. I doubt if I will come for his lecture next time.
D. Very disappointed. I doubt if I will come for his lecture next time.
9. A. No, nothing much. Actually, I was just thinking of my friends.
B. Oh, nothing much. Actually, I was just thinking of my friends.
C. Yes, there is nothing much with my study.

- D. Yes, there is nothing much with my health.
 10. A. I have had lunch. B. I didn't have lunch yet.
 C. I entered the building by the side door. D. Your office is so beautiful.

III. 对话理解(Dialogues)

A) 请听下面五组对话, 每组对话后有一个问题, 根据你所听到的对话内容, 选择能回答所提问题的最佳答案。

11. A. Button. B. Vegetables. C. Meat. D. Cow.
 12. A. America. B. London. C. Canada. D. Washington.
 13. A. He went to see Miss Liu. B. He went to see a friend.
 C. He went to buy some books. D. He went to buy some tapes.
 14. A. 22. B. 24. C. 46. D. 42.
 15. A. Any weekday except Monday. B. On Wednesday and Thursday.
 C. On Tuesday or Friday. D. On Monday.

B) 请听一段对话, 然后根据你所听到的对话内容选择最佳答案。

16. What did the doctor do first?
 A. Gave the patient some medicine. B. Took the patient's temperature.
 C. Let the patient go home. D. Asked the patient some questions.
 17. How long had this condition been bothering the patient?
 A. For a long time. B. About 2 days. C. More than one week. D. Four days.
 18. What was the trouble with the patient?
 A. He had a fever, felt thirsty and couldn't sleep well.
 B. He had a bad cough and couldn't sleep well.
 C. He had a toothache. D. He had a headache.
 19. What did the patient have to do?
 A. Stay in bed and drink plenty of water. B. Have the blood examined.
 C. Take the medicine and go to the doctor's in three days.
 D. Have an injection.
 20. How often should the patient take the medicine?
 A. Twice a day. B. Three times a day. C. Four times a day. D. One pill every six hours.

IV. 短文理解(Passages)

A) 请听下面的短文, 然后根据你所听到的短文内容, 选择能回答所提问题的最佳选项。

21. Which of the following is suggested in the passage?
 A. People were not often punished in England long ago.
 B. England's laws have changed very much since 1787.
 C. Captain Cook claimed Australia for the prisoners.
 D. Australia should belong to England.
 22. What's the main idea of the passage?
 A. A fleet of English ships. B. Hunting on other people's property.
 C. A prisoner settlement in Australia. D. How Australia was discovered.
 23. Which statement does the article lead you to believe?
 A. All English fleets have very strange goods. B. A new chance may be good for many people.
 C. The men on the English ships were ordinary. D. The men on the English ships were strange.
 24. Why did Britain choose Australia as a place to send the prisoners to?
 A. Because the Americans don't like English. B. Because America was too crowded.

C. Because Australia was very rich.

D. Because the American Revolution took place.

★ 25. When did the Britain warships land in Australia?

★ A. In 1770.

B. In 1777.

C. In 1788.

D. In 1787.

★ B) 请听下面的短文, 然后根据你所听到的短文内容填空。

★ Something about Special Olympics

★ It is held for: (26)___

★ First held in: (27)___ (place)

★ First held in: (28)___ (year)

★ How many events in the first Games: (29)___

★ Will be held in 2007 in: (30)___

(二)

I. 句子理解 (Sentences)

请听句子, 然后从 A, B, C, D 四个选项中选出一个与你所听到的句子的意思一致或相近的答案。

1. A. He doesn't run fastest in our school.

B. He is the fastest boy in our class.

C. He doesn't run fastest in our class.

D. He runs fastest in our school.

2. A. We set out early but we couldn't get there on time.

B. We set out early so that we could get there on time.

C. We couldn't get there on time because we didn't set out early.

D. We got there early because we set out on time.

3. A. It was raining hard, so they stop working.

B. They went on working because it was raining hard.

C. It was raining hard, but they went on working.

D. They stop working because it was raining hard.

4. A. Only Peter is a foreigner in our class.

B. All the students in our class are foreigners.

C. All the students in our class are foreigners except Peter.

D. None of the students in our class is a foreigner.

5. A. The runner fell behind the others in the race.

B. The runner caught up with all the others in the race.

C. The runner was the fastest in the race.

D. The runner wasn't the fastest in the race.

II. 回答问题 (Questions)

请听句子, 然后从 A, B, C, D 四个选项中选出能回答所听句子的选项。

6. A. No, but you must obey the rule that no book should be taken out of the reading-room.

B. Yes, you must.

C. Yes, but you must obey the rule that no book should be taken out of the reading-room.

D. No, you needn't.

7. A. Don't mention that.

B. Oh, I'm really worried about it.

C. Oh, I'm glad you like it.

D. Thank you for saying so.

8. A. Of course, go ahead.

B. I don't think about it.

C. Not at all, go ahead.

D. No, you'd better not.

9. A. No, I must have a flight ticket to Beijing booked.

B. No, I have something important.

C. Yes, I have something important.

D. Yes, I must have a flight ticket to Beijing booked.

10. A. I went to the Summer Palace last summer.

B. I plan to take it easy for a few days or so.

C. I took it easy for a few days or so.

D. I go to the Summer Palace every year.

III. 对话理解 (Dialogues)

A) 请听下面五组对话, 每组对话后有一个问题, 根据你所听到的对话内容, 选择能回答所提问题的最佳答案。

11. What is the woman doing?
A. Signing and agreement. B. Attending a lecture.
C. Reading the agreement carefully again. D. Asking some questions.
12. Whose picture is on show at the exhibition?
A. The man's. B. Li Ming's. C. Li Ying's. D. The woman's.
13. When does the play start?
A. At 6:30. B. At 6:00. C. At 6:15. D. At 8:00.
14. When will the man meet John?
A. Today. B. The day after tomorrow.
C. Tomorrow. D. This afternoon.
15. What does the man want to do?
A. To book a room. B. To find a hotel. C. To speak to Charles. D. To look for a room.

B) 请听一段对话, 然后根据你所听到的对话内容, 选择能回答所提问题的最佳答案。

16. Where was the bomb?
A. In a phone box. B. In a corner of a house.
C. Outside the newspaper office. D. In a nearby house.
17. What did Andrew do when he discovered the bomb?
A. He threw it away. B. He called the police.
C. He took the bomb apart. D. He took it to the police station.
18. What do we know about Andrew?
A. He was slightly injured. B. He was blamed for being late for school.
C. He was already well-known before this. D. He managed to deliver all the newspapers.
19. What's the relationship between the two speakers?
A. Teacher and student. B. Policewoman and witness.
C. Radio hostess and guest. D. Newspaper reporter and witness.
20. Which of the following is NOT true?
A. Andrew got off his bike to have a better look at the bag.
B. Andrew had been on the radio before, though he had never seen a bomb before.
C. Andrew knew it was a bomb because he had seen one on TV before.
D. Andrew didn't leave the spot until the police arrived.

IV. 短文理解 (Passages)

A) 请听下面的短文, 然后根据你所听到的短文内容, 选择能回答所提问题的最佳选项

21. Why do some people criticize space research according to the passage?
A. Because they think it is useless.
B. Because they think it is a huge waste of money and other resources.
C. Because they think it is a huge waste of time and energy.
D. Because they think it is dangerous for the scientists.
22. What may happen with further space research?
A. It may help us to find more water.