



TIANREN
ENGLISH
天仁英语名师 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

高一年级(下)

沈阳出版社



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第三章



竞赛题型解题指导及专项训练



第一节 听力部分

听力考试是 NEPCS 考试中很重要的部分,占全部分值的 20%。2006 年的 NEPCS 听力由四部分组成,即,句子理解、回答问题、对话理解和短文理解。(注:本节所选典型例题真题均保留原题号)

一、句子理解

句子理解是从所给四个选项中选出一个与所听到的句子意思一致或相近的答案。考查的重点是句子的意义。这里需要注意的是,句子理解试题并不是从所给的选项中选出你听到的句子,所给四个选项中没有和所听句子在句子结构上完全一致的,这就需要考生能够抓住句子的实质,不受句子结构的干扰,追求“神似”而不是“形似”。

【典型例题】(2005 NEPCS 高一 决赛 I)

1. A. Flora is the oldest of the three. B. Kate is younger than Flora.
C. Dave is the youngest of the three. D. Kate is younger than Flora but older than Dave.

透过四个选项我们可以看出,所给四个选项均为含有比较意义的句子。四个选项中出现了 Flora, Kate 和 Dave 三个人物。也就是说,我们可以预测所听句子肯定是三个人物在年龄上的比较。

录音原文:

Flora is five years older than Dave, and Dave is six years younger than Kate.

答案:C 所给选项中没有出现数字,因此在听录音的时候重点注意三个人年龄的大小即可。

2. A. Don't climb these rocks without a guide. B. Be careful of these sharp rocks.
C. Mind you don't fall off these rocks. D. Stay away because the rocks are unsafe.

四个选项均为祈使句,警示对方注意什么:

- A. 没有向导别爬那些岩石。 B. 小心这些锋利的石头。
C. 小心别从那些岩石上摔下来。 D. 离那些岩石远点儿,危险。

录音原文:

Don't climb on these rocks as they can be dangerous.

答案:D 虽然所听句子和选项 A 里出现的单词很相近,但意义却截然不同。

3. A. I am pleased to receive any advice. B. You should ask if you want me to help you.
C. You are advised to wait here for me. D. Please help yourself if I am busy.

所给选项意义区别较大,因此在听的时候重点注意所听句子的意思。

录音原文:

If you need any advice I will be pleased to help.

答案:B 虽然两个句子所用词汇有一定差别,但句意是相近的。

5. A. I can't run as fast as my classmates because I have been sick for two weeks.
 B. I have been on holiday for two weeks and I made a lot of new friends.
 C. I can't get along well with my classmates because I haven't seen them for two weeks.
 D. I have been sick for two weeks, and I missed some lessons.

四个选项都较长,都是对第一人称“我”的叙述,这里需抓住句子的关键所在:

A. 跑不快,生病。B. 度假,交朋友。C. 不能和同学联系,分开两周了。D. 生病,落下功课。

录音原文:

I've been ill for two weeks, so it's difficult for me to catch up with my classmates.

答案:D

在听力句子理解部分,会有选图题目,即,根据所听到的句子选择正确的图画。

4.



A. B. C. D.

四幅图画所表示的均为人们所从事的运动项目,因此在听的时候要格外留意关于运动项目的名词。

录音原文:

Jim loves sports, and he's good at long jump and long-distance running.

答案:C. long jump 为跳远。

9.



A. B. C. D.

四幅图画表示四个不同的地方,相信录音里肯定会有表述。

录音原文:

I love fresh air, so I will go to the countryside for my holiday.

答案:D. 选项 D 为表示乡村的图画。

【技巧点拨】

1. 抓选项阅读

利用对话正式开始之前的阅读题型介绍及例题时间快速浏览选项,做到心中有数。在阅读的过程中要注意选项间的异同并做好适当的标记,这样会节省不必要的记忆。

2. 抓关键词

不管是选项还是录音的句子里面都有反映句子中心的关键词,尤其在听录音的时候一定要学会抓关键词,遇到不懂的词赶紧越过,要抓住句子的主旨意义。

3. 抓图例的区别

图例题一般为判断人物的外貌特征,不同的地点,不同的食物等等。注意点:注意比较不同图间的差别点,并推测可能出现的描写性语句;在有不同点的地方划出标记。

二、回答问题

这种题型是句子理解的一种形式,考生根据所听到的句子,按照要求回答问题。因为听到的是一个问

题,因此听的过程中必须从句子中一些关键而难以理解的词语入手,先搞清楚它们的含义,再联系整个句子的意思来理解。一般听到的句子都是询问一个特定的语境,所提问题有显性的也有隐性的,主要针对句子中的重要信息用疑问句提出问题。有时还可能问及对话人的身份、关系、观点、态度等。

句子中往往具备时间、地点、人物、份钱、数量、原因、目的等方面的具体细节,学生在接受这些具体信息以后,做一些简单的数据处理,就能得出说话者的意图,此类常见的问题有:

What is the man / woman? (What does he/she do?)

Whom is the man / woman talking to (with)...?

How much does the man / woman pay for the...?

How long has he / she been / worked in...?

Where has the man / woman gone / been?

【典型例题】

A. Only one.

B. Someone else.

C. Five thousand yuan.

D. It's broken.

答案:C

听力原文:

How much is the man's computer?

句子中 how much 是关键词,如果能正确理解是“询问价格”的意思,即能得出答案。

做此题时,听录音前最好先阅读选项,带着选项去听;听录音时,要紧紧围绕所描述的事实,捕捉与问题有关的重点、具体信息;如果信息较复杂,备必要做记录。

三、对话理解

对话理解分两部分,第一部分为短对话理解;第二部分为长对话理解。短对话只给出答案选项,不给问题。对话基本是衣、食、住、行等日常生活中常见的话题和学校生活的话题。对话理解题材广泛,源于生活。其内容大数包括说话人的姓名、年龄、职业等身份特征,对话的问题往往涉及时间、地点、工作、学习、休闲等等,此外还包括一些简单的数据计算。

(一) 短对话理解

短对话理解以一问一答两个回合形式出现,或两问一答形式出现,在每段对话后设一个问题,考查考生在一定语境或情景中所表现出来的快速反应能力。

【典型例题】(2005 NEPCS 高一 决赛 II 题 A 部分)

请听下面五组小对话,每组对话后有一个问题,然后根据你所听到的对话内容,选择能回答所据问题的最佳答案。

11. A. David.

B. Jane.

C. Alice.

D. Mary.

12. A. \$120.

B. \$100.

C. \$90.

D. \$30.

13. A. In the office.

B. At home.

C. At his friend's.

D. In class.

14. A. He might be a singer.

B. He might be a teacher.

C. He might be a writer.

D. He might be a doctor.

15. A. At 7:30.

B. At 8:20.

C. At 8:30.

D. At 7:20.

【答案分析】

11. 选项为四个人名,因此所提问题可能是 who 引导的疑问句。

录音原文:

W: Hi! Could you lend me the camera, David?

M: Hi, Alice! I'd like to, but it belongs to Jane.

W: Well, in that case, I'll borrow one from Mary.

Q: Who wanted to borrow the camera?

答案: C 在听文中所涉及的四个人物时,重点要听清他们之间的关系。

12. 此题为数字辨别题,题中出现了四个数字,需要仔细辨别

录音原文:

W: Please change this into three 20-dollar bills and four 10-dollar bills.

M: Sure. Twenty, forty, sixty, seventy, eighty, ninety, one hundred. Here you are, madam.

W: Thank you so much.

Q: How much money does the woman want to change?

答案: B 对话中的女士要换钱,从所要换钱的币值可以推算出钱的总数。另外,也可根据男士数钱的话中知道所换钱的总额。

13. 此题是对方位的考查,选项是四个小的地点,听时需格外留意。

录音原文:

W: Hello, Tom! This is Anne in the office. Is Larry at home?

M: No, he's in class now. He'll be home for lunch.

W: OK. I'll call him later.

Q: Where is Larry now?

答案: D 从Tom的对话中可得出答案。此题不仅仅要注意地点词语,而且也要注意人名,弄清人物关系。

14. 这是一道判断人物身份的题目。

录音原文:

W: Did you have a good day, dear?

M: Yeah, it was really great. Look, this is the cover of my new book. What do you think of it?

W: Well, er... I'm afraid I don't like it, dear.

Q: What might be the man's job?

答案: C 从男子谈话中提到的 this is the cover of my new book 可推测出他很可能是位作家。

15. 此题是对时间的考查,要注意对话中出现的时间数字。

录音原文:

W: Shall we watch TV tonight?

M: All right. What's on?

W: A pop show on Channel Six is at 7:30. Then at 8:20 there's a western report.

Q: When will the pop show start?

答案: A 从对话中可直接听出所需答案。

【技巧点拨】

1. 认真阅读选项内容,为听做好准备。一般短对话所给的选项均有共同之处,要么同为地点、时间,要么同为人物身份,这就确立了听的重点。

2. 听准问题,这是排除干扰信息最有效的方法。短对话所设问题不以书面的形式出现,而是考听,因此听准问题是做题的关键所在。

3. 听录音时,边听边记对答题大有好处。根据选项提示记下对话中的地点、数据等,但应有技巧,不能影响听。如:人名、地名可用汉字,数据用阿拉伯数字,单词记首字母等。

(二) 长对话理解

长对话一般有 10 多个回合,对话后设几个小题,要求考生从所给的四个选项中选出最佳选项,该部分

的语言材料内容与日常生活、文化教育、风土人情、科普常识等有关,词数一般在 100 左右。其语言材料比阅读材料简单,语言结构不如书面语言那么严谨,是交际性的口头英语。其特点是句子短,语速适中。这种听力测试主要考查考生能听懂所学语言范围内用正常语速谈论日常生活的内容。

【典型例题】(2005 NEPCS 高一 决赛 II 题 B 部分)

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. Why does the woman want to go to Southeast Asia?
 - A. To find a new job there.
 - B. To move her family there.
 - C. To take some beautiful photos there.
 - D. To spend her vacation there.
17. What kind of place interests the woman?
 - A. Somewhere with lots of people around.
 - B. Nowhere but at home.
 - C. Somewhere far from the sea.
 - D. Somewhere quiet and with good weather.
18. Where is Phuket?
 - A. Next to Thailand.
 - B. On an island near Thailand.
 - C. In Thailand.
 - D. Far from Thailand.
19. Which one is NOT true according to the conversation?
 - A. The man has been to Phuket before.
 - B. The woman is not interested in the man's suggestion at all.
 - C. Phuket is a place with great weather.
 - D. The woman will go to Phuket for her holiday.
20. What's the probable relationship between the two speakers?
 - A. Good friends.
 - B. Doctor and patient.
 - C. Two strangers.
 - D. Father and daughter.

录音原文:

W: Hello, George!

M: Hi, Susan! Haven't seen you for a long time. What are you doing here?

W: I'm thinking about spending my vacation in Southeast Asia, but I haven't decided where.

M: Oh? What kind of place are you looking for?

W: Somewhere with good weather, that's quiet and far away from the crowds.

M: Hmm, Phuket might be the place.

W: Phuket? Where is that?

M: In Thailand. It's a beautiful island with excellent beaches. I was there last year. It's fantastic!

W: Sounds good. But what about the weather?

M: The weather is great. And there are plenty of cheap hotels along the beach.

W: It sounds just like the kind of place I'm looking for.

【答案分析】

这是一篇两个朋友谈论关于出游话题的对话。

16. 答案:D 对话中提到 I'm thinking about spending my vacation in Southeast Asia,可从中得出答案。
17. 答案:D 对话中直接提到了 Susan 要去“天气好、安静且远离人群的地方”。
18. 答案:C 根据 In Thailand. 可知答案。
19. 答案:B 注意题目要求选择不符合对话内容的选项。
20. 答案:A 此题考查人物间的关系,通过对话内容,语气可推断出对话双方是好朋友。

【技巧点拨】

长对话理解与短对话理解不同,它通常提供一篇意义相对完整,提供的信息量较多,涉及的词汇量大,

知识面广。带有一定主题的长对话,是难度较大的听力测试题型。这种对话以选择题形式设计题目,内容与所听的对话密切相关。

1. 了解题型、把握所给问题及选项。这样有助于预测听的内容和重点,做到心中有数,尤其是长对话理解,往往能透过选项,推断对话涉及的内容。此外,还应学会分析和对比选项的差异。

2. 在了解对话可能涉及的信息基础上,边听边用自己明白的符号做点记录。听第一遍时,不宜边听边选,这样会影响对对话内容的整体理解。听第二遍录音时,可以边听边选了。

3. 在听对话时,要跟着录音全面倾听,听时要带着问题获取答题的信息。听力试题不同于其他,它要求考生从头至尾往下听。如果因一两处未听清而卡住,应马上排除干扰,否则就会跟不上录音而漏听。

4. 明辨话题。对话理解的材料有一个比较明确的语境,即话题、场所、对话之间的关系,因此听音时要从获取的信息中判断语境,若判断错误就会影响作答。

四、短文理解

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,抓住其中心大意,并且还要记住某些重要的事实和数据。听力短文的提问形式一般有以下几种:中心思想归纳题、时间和数字、地点和动向、价格和数量、人物和事件、情景和背景等。听力短文理解按出题方式可分为客观题和主观题两种。

(一) 短文理解客观题

【典型例题】(2005 NEPCS 高·决赛 III 题 A 部分)

请听下面两篇短文,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答案。每篇短文读两遍。

A

21. Why did the woman go to the Lake District?
 - A. She went there to visit her friends.
 - B. She went there on holiday.
 - C. She went there on business.
 - D. She lived there.
22. What happened to her when she visited a church in Kendal?
 - A. She couldn't find her way to the hotel.
 - B. She ran into an old friend in the churchyard.
 - C. A policeman arrested her.
 - D. A man robbed her.
23. How many things in her bag did she lose according to the passage?
 - A. Three.
 - B. Four.
 - C. Five.
 - D. Six.
24. When did the police call the woman?
 - A. Four days later.
 - B. When she was at the railway station to leave.
 - C. They didn't call the woman at all.
 - D. After she angrily called the police station.
25. Which of the following is probably TRUE according to the passage?
 - A. The police there were so lazy that they didn't want to help the woman.
 - B. The man always robbed people on the street.
 - C. The woman thought the man who robbed her was miserable.
 - D. The police found the man for the woman, but all her things were missing.

录音原文:

Passage A

W: I was on business in the Lake District, and after I finished my work I went to visit a church in Kendal. I was sitting in the churchyard, relaxing for a moment, and my handbag was beside me. Suddenly, someone came

up from behind, grabbed my bag and pulled it very hard. I shouted, first in pain, because when he pulled the bag it hurt my wrist, then in anger as I saw him get on a motorcycle and drive away. I felt awful as I watched my passport, my money, credit cards, and an important document disappear down the road. Four days later, the police there rang me at my hotel and said they'd got him and all my things. When the man saw me, he started to cry, and said it's the first time he had done anything illegal. He was unemployed, and he had a family to look after. He robbed me, but now I was the one who felt sorry.

【答案分析】

该短文是一篇故事性题材的记叙文,文章以第一人称的形式,讲述了自己遭抢劫的经历。

21. C 事实细节题,要求考生能听懂做某事的具体原因。从文中第一句 I was on business in the Lake District 可得出答案。

22. D 事实细节题,考查对所发生具体事件的理解。通过事件的描述,可知“我”遭到了抢劫。

23. B 对数量的考查,也属于事实细节题目。作者丢失了 passport, money, credit cards, and an important document 四样东西。

24. A 对时间数字的考查。由文中 Four days later, the police there rang me at my hotel and said they'd got him and all my things. 可知答案。

25. C 概括推断题,通过短文后面作者的态度可知作者对抢劫者报以同情的态度。

【技巧点拨】

短文理解需具备的能力:

1. 把握主旨大意,概括谈话内容。要求学生对听到的内容有一个整体的把握和全面的领会。有时主旨大意较明显,有时则需要归纳、概括。

2. 明确具体事实,贯通信息联系。要求学生听清、听懂相关信息,深入理解具体细节、信息,如时间、地点、人物、价钱、数量、原因、目的、结果等,有时还要对听到的信息做加工处理,如数字运算、时间顺序、比较筛选、同义转换、因果关系等。

3. 推测谈话背景,判断人物身份。要求学生理解对话地点、背景和对话者之间的关系。

4. 领会弦外之音,理解观点意图。要求学生不仅能理解所听内容的主旨大意,而且能通过其中的重要细节、具体事实,揣摩、推断说话者的意图、观点和态度等。

(二) 短文理解主观题

听力主观题比客观题的难度大得多。一般指听写,包括听短文完成表格、回答问题、完成句子、判断正(T)、误(F)等形式。

【典型例题】

听下列短文然后回答问题。

1. What kind of life did Mr Finch want to live?

2. When was the building built?

3. Who made Mr Finch even more angry?

4. What made Mr Finch even more angry?

5. What did Mr Finch have to do at last?

录音原文:

Mr Finch hoped to have a quiet life, he bought a small house in a village near the sea. The house was built in 1588. It was the most interesting building in the village. But in summer hundreds of visitors came here for their holidays. They were standing outside his house and kept looking into the rooms through the windows. And some of them even went into his garden. It was too noisy and Mr Finch had to move away.

【答案分析】

1. He wanted to live a quiet life. 由短文第一句 Mr Finch hoped to have a quiet life, 可知
2. It was built in 1588. 文中只出现了一个数字, 认真听不难得出答案。
3. Hundreds of visitors who came for their holidays. 由文中 But 转折可知因为大量游客来度假而影响了 Mr Finch。
4. Those who even went into his garden. 由倒数第二句可知。
5. He had to move away. 短文最后一句指出“太吵, Mr Finch 不得不再次搬家。”

【技巧点拨】

做这类主观题要求我们得学会“记笔记”。听力材料不像阅读材料可以重复很多遍。因此, 可以说听力训练就是培养听力记忆。但“好记性不如烂笔头”, 特别是在听较长的对话或听短文时更是如此。但在听力测试中的“记”应该是速记, 而不是一般的听写。速记时要使用自己认识的, 最简便、最快速的方法, 如首字母、缩写、符号, 甚至用中文。

听力主观题的这几种题型一定要在听完短文且理解了短文主要内容之后才能作答。千万不要边听边作答, 否则会顾此失彼。在听的过程中, 尤其是在两遍录音之间的间隔时间里, 要快速记下关键词, 如人物、时间、地点、事件、数字等。另外, 遇到生词或一时听不懂的地方应该毫不迟疑地跳过去, 并往下听, 不要受生词的干扰而把思维停下来。听短文不能强求每句都听懂, 这是很难做到的。但只听懂只言片语, 也是没有多大意义的。听短文重在对其整体内容的理解和把握。因为听完之后, 还有一个思维连贯的过程, 在这个过程中, 你还要结合题目进行思考和判断, 题目内容有助于你对短文中具体细节的回忆, 记忆的复苏才能让你写出符合要求的答案。

做“完成表格”和“完成句子”题型时要注意: 1. 题目要求有无词数限制; 2. 所填单词或词组是不是短文中提到的关键内容; 3. 填好之后的句子是否正确。

做“回答问题”题型时, 特别要注意: 1. 听清问题。录音中问题与问题之间的间隔时间足够答题所需, 不必紧张; 2. 写准答案。听清了问题, 才可以从容作答。作答时, 可以用完整的句子, 也可以用省略句。使用省略句作答时, 一定要写出能回答问题的关键内容, 同时注意书写正确。

做“判断正误”题型时, 特别要注意: 1. 要先浏览问题和所给句子, 以便听时就有相关信息加以证实, 学会带着问题去听; 2. 只要能听懂短文大意以及与所给问题相关的内容即可, 对于与问题无关的短文内容可暂时撇开不管; 3. 不管听什么材料, 注意力一定要集中在整体内容的理解上, 千万不能只停留在个别单词或单句上, 听不清时马上放弃, 不要强迫听清每一个词, 要把重点放在听关键词即实词上, 一边听一边把要点及回答问题的关键词记下来。

做听力题的注意事项

听力能力测试有心理、瞬时、信息三个方面的效应, 决定听力能力高低的关键在于能否尽快理解所听材料的内在联系, 领会其大意, 抓住其重点。当然, 对待听力测试也有一些技巧, 注意这些技巧上的问题, 可以使得考试心态更良好, 答题更娴熟。

1. 稳定情绪, 集中精力。

学生的心理素质的好坏直接影响到听力的理解。学生应有一个良好的精神状态, 在听时必须镇定自信, 头脑清醒, 沉着不乱, 全神贯注, 凝神谛听, 以积极向上的心理准备, 尽快进入答题状态。

2. 审清题意, 预测内容。

如果学生对题目了如指掌, 答题时就会从容不迫, 有的放矢, 不会因为来不及读题而错过答题。学生应尽量利用“试卷分发”到“播放试音乐曲和试音材料”之间的时间, 及时而迅速地阅读题目(题干和选项), 根据题目中所包含的信息来比较推测对话的内容。

3. 捕捉信息, 快速笔记。

听录音时作好笔记, 有助于记住所听内容。特别可防止对人名、地名、数字等听过即忘的现象, 有时即使听力理解的能力很强, 不做笔记也难以记住长(短)对话或短文中的全部细节, 或对短对话中需推理、运算的

结果来不及做出反应。笔记还可以抓住人物(who)、事件(what)、时间(when)、地点(where)、原因(why)、方式(how)、程度(how often/soon)等信息,记录这些内容可以记关键词或运用符号。

4. 抓住重点,果断答题。

学生答题时切不可因为一个词听不清,就停下来琢磨一阵,这样,等反应过来时,录音的播放已经过了好几句,弄得个顾此失彼。学生应知道听力测试的“时效性”,听力测试不像笔试那样,有较长的时间去思考某一个问題,或者有选择地先易后难,只要录音一开始,学生只能按部就班地跟着录音往下听,千万不可为一个难题冥思苦想,而要果断地放过去,集中精力应付下一题。

5. 分析推理,优化信息。

测试时,并非所有的听力材料中的每个词,句子都能被学生听懂的,这时,学生就要根据上下文或根据信息的前后联系来推理、分析、修正、判断、猜测词义或问题的答案。

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听到的句子意思一致或相近的答案或图片。

- The man will tell Mary how to repair the washing machine.
 - The man will wash the clothes himself because Mary doesn't help him.
 - The man will help Mary wash the clothes because the machine doesn't work.
 - The man himself will operate the washing machine.
- The doctor advised me to stop smoking, but I still kept smoking.
 - To increase my chances of having a heart attack, I kept smoking.
 - To reduce my chances of having a heart attack, I decided to give up smoking.
 - To avoid having a heart attack, the doctor advised me to give up smoking.
- I can't fix my mind on my book because of so much noise next door.
 - I don't like my neighbor because they are always making so much noise.
 - I can't listen to the tape because the people next door are making so much noise.
 - I can't fix my mind on my book so I ask my neighbor to turn down their TV.

4.



A.



B.



C.



D.

- In order to make sure it is right, the figures will be added up a third time.
 - The figures have been added up twice, but the total number isn't right.
 - Do the calculations in order to add the figures up for a third time.
 - These figures are hard to calculate. Lets do it a third time.

II. 回答问题(Questions)

根据所听到的问题,选择能回答所提问题的最佳选项。

- He is kind.
 - He is an engineer.
 - He doesn't like hard work.
 - He likes smiling.



7. A. She doesn't believe. B. No, it isn't. C. She believes not so. D. I hope not.
 8. A. I has no time. B. I'd rather not. C. I'd be happy to. D. I like the cat.
 9. A. Broke the windows. B. In the morning. C. With his friends. D. The lights went out.
 10. A. To prepare the table. B. With a smile. C. To a restaurant. D. At home.

III. 对话理解(Dialogues)

A) 请听下面五组小对话, 每组对话后有一个问题, 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。

11. A. At a hotel. B. In a bar. C. In a department store. D. In a bookstore.
 12. A. Because she has another plan. B. Because she is not feeling well.
 C. Because she saw it the other day. D. Because she doesn't like the film.
 13. A. At 4:30. B. At 4:45. C. At 4:15. D. At 5:15.
 14. A. She is new here. B. She is a stranger to the man.
 C. She has been here several times. D. She likes doing something different from others.
 15. A. London. B. San Francisco. C. Mexico. D. Nanjing.

B) 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。

16. What is the relationship between Roger and Jane?
 A. Friends. B. Classmates. C. A couple. D. Brother and sister.
 17. Where are they from?
 A. London. B. New York. C. Sydney. D. Atlanta.
 18. Which of the following is likely to be the time now?
 A. Winter holiday. B. Spring holiday. C. Summer holiday. D. Autumn holiday.
 19. Where are they going?
 A. Tianjin. B. Beijing. C. Shanghai. D. Guangzhou.
 20. How long are they going to stay in Beijing?
 A. More than five days. B. More than fifteen days.
 C. More than fifty days. D. More than sixteen days.

IV. 短文理解(Passages)

A) 请听下面短文, 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答案。

21. How long does the programme last?
 A. 13 minutes. B. 30 minutes. C. 40 minutes. D. An hour.
 22. How often do kids send programmes?
 A. Once every week. B. Twice every week. C. Every other day. D. Every day.
 23. Who will be the host or hostess?
 A. Kids in Harbin Xiang'an School. B. Students in Harbin.
 C. Schools in the district take turns to host. D. Kids who can do work on the computer.
 24. How can listeners talk with the guests?
 A. By face-to-face talks. B. By writing letter.
 C. By sending emails. D. By calling-ins or using QQ.
 25. Why does the Xiangfang Education Bureau(教育局) make the Web radio?
 A. To train kids to be excellent DJs in the future.
 B. To let kids listen to live Web radio programmes.
 C. To let kids know how to make full use of the Internet.

D. To let kids know how to communicate by using QQ.

B) 听短文, 然后根据你的听到的短文内容, 判断下列句子的正(T)、误(F)。

26. Gao Chang trusts his parents more than his friends because parents will never cheat you.
27. Yang Peng thinks his parents can completely understand him.
28. When Yang Peng has problems, he talks about them with his close friends.
29. Xu Yajie had a fight with her friend because her friend didn't lend what she wanted to borrow.
30. Xu Yajie's parents think her friend has no right to refuse her.

(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听到的句子意思一致或相近的答案或图片。

1. A. After graduation from middle school we will meet again once a year.
B. It will be a few years before we graduate from middle school.
C. We will meet again in years after graduation from middle school.
D. We will meet again after we graduate from middle school in years.
2. A. Steve lent me his MP3 yesterday and I returned it this morning.
B. Steve promised to lend me his MP3 yesterday but he broke his promise this morning.
C. Steve promised to lend me his MP3 yesterday and he wanted it back this morning.
D. Steve promised to lend me his MP3 yesterday and he kept his promise this morning.
3. A. The lecture last Sunday wasn't over because it was so long.
B. I didn't like the lecture last Sunday so I left before it ended.
C. I left before the lecture last Sunday started.
D. I went to the lecture last Sunday but I didn't like its ending.

4.



A.



B.



C.



D.

5. A. The children put a ladder against the wall and climbed onto the house.
B. The children put a ladder against the wall but they didn't dare to climb onto the house.
C. The children put a ladder against the wall so that they could climb onto the house.
D. Although the children put a ladder against the wall, they didn't climb onto the house.

II. 回答问题(Questions)

根据所听到的问题, 选择能回答所提问题的最佳选项。

6. A. Bill is a handsome boy.
B. Bill is preparing for the examinations.
C. Bill doesn't study hard.
D. Bill is often well prepared for exams.
7. A. At the age of 25.
B. In Washington.
C. With his girlfriend.
D. He hasn't decided yet.
8. A. To go to the bookstore.
B. To sell English textbooks.
C. To go to the seaside.
D. To buy English tapes.

9. A. At 7:00. B. At 7:30. C. With the free ticket. D. With her husband.
 10. A. 48 hours. B. At 5:30 pm. C. It is very interesting. D. 120 yuan.

III. 对话理解(Dialogues)

A) 请听下面五组小对话, 每组对话后有一个问题, 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。

11. A. She will watch TV with her friend at home. B. She will go to see her friend.
 C. She will take care of her friend's baby. D. She will help her friend with her lesson.
 12. A. \$8.5. B. \$10. C. \$1.5. D. \$10.50.
 13. A. By air. B. By train. C. By sea. D. By bus.
 14. A. Friends. B. Schoolmates. C. Classmates. D. Teacher and student.
 15. A. The food there is cheap. B. The food there is delicious.
 C. The food there is bad. D. The food there is reasonable.

B) 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。

16. Why does the woman only have a few minutes to have a talk?
 A. Because she will have a class. B. Because she will attend a meeting.
 C. Because she will have a test. D. Because she will attend a training.
 17. What does a student usually have to do before taking advanced drawing course?
 A. Attend a formal training. B. Attend an interview.
 C. Pass an exam. D. Ask for permission.
 18. Who asked the man to see the woman?
 A. His mother. B. His father. C. His master. D. The headmaster.
 19. What does the man give the woman?
 A. Some textbooks. B. Some flowers. C. Some drawings. D. Some photos of people.
 20. When will the woman give the man a reply?
 A. Tomorrow. B. This afternoon. C. This evening. D. Tomorrow evening.

IV. 短文理解(Passages)

A) 听短文, 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答案。

21. Why is it safe to build very tall buildings on Manhattan Island?
 A. Because Manhattan Island is made of solid.
 B. Because Manhattan Island is made of solid rock.
 C. Because Manhattan Island is rich enough to build tall buildings.
 D. Because Manhattan Island is the center of New York.
 22. When was the Empire State Building completed?
 A. In 1900. B. In 1913. C. In 1930. D. In 1931.
 23. How far can you see things on a clear day from the top of Empire State Building?
 A. 102 kilometers. B. 120 kilometers. C. 130 kilometers. D. 110 kilometers.
 24. How many firms were there in the World Trade Center?
 A. More than 1200. B. More than 1300. C. More than 1100. D. More than 1500.
 25. Why are the towers further apart at the top than at the base?
 A. Because the designers made a mistake. B. Because the surface of the earth is round.
 C. Because they were designed in this way. D. Because if so, they aren't easily destroyed.

B) 听短文, 然后根据你所听到的短文内容, 完成下面表格。

Train	From	To	Leaving	Arriving
26. _____	Wuchang	Beijing	27. _____	7:00
Z 12	Wuchang	Beijing	19:40	28. _____
29. _____	Hankou	Beijing	30. _____	7:36

(三)

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听到的句子意思一致或相近的答案或图片。

- I was out of work because the job I applied for was offered to someone else.
 - The job I applied for was a better one than my present job.
 - I got another job as good as the one I applied for.
 - I got a better job than the job I applied for.
- The train to Shanghai leaves at 8:30. It will take us half an hour to get to the train station.
 - We will catch the 8:30 train to Shanghai in an hour.
 - There is still half an hour before the train to Shanghai leaves at 8:30.
 - The 8:30 train to Shanghai had left before we arrived half an hour ago.
- Compared with writing and speaking, I think grammar is the easiest.
 - Compared with writing and grammar, I think speaking is the easiest.
 - Compared with grammar and speaking, writing is the most difficult.
 - Compared with grammar and speaking, writing is the easiest.
-



- I have found a part-time job so that I can make enough money.
 - To make enough money, I should get a part-time job.
 - Finding a part-time job can help you make more and more money.
 - To make enough money, a part-time job is the best choice.

II. 回答问题(Questions)

根据所听到的问题, 选择能回答所提问题的最佳选项。

- On the train.
 - Everybody.
 - Drugs.
 - At noon.
- He is a farmer.
 - Henry.
 - Grandfather.
 - Grandson.
- She hasn't been there.
 - By reading a newspaper.
- She likes reading ads.
 - She likes a good vacation.
- Be a policeman.
 - Find a telephone box.
- Make stamp collections.
 - Telephone customers.
- It made ten people homeless.
 - It made ten people lost.
- No, it was serious.
 - Yes. It was pretty serious.