

高考英语

新高考试题研究室 编

济南出版社



河沿线

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TEST ENGL

新的世纪,国内英语教学发生了日新月异的变化,广大备考师生对出版富有创新思维、创新理念教辅读物的呼声愈来愈高;中学英语教辅亟需精品,亟需品牌,亟需从更高的层次上适应新课改、新课标。"殿堂英语"的问世,正是适应了这一大的趋势。最令我们欣慰的是:自"殿堂英语"问世以来,它即以权威、严谨、高效、实用的特点深得广大师生的垂青而畅销。"读殿堂英语,步名校殿堂"已成为无数备考考生的心声。"殿堂英语"已经走在英语教辅的前沿,成为一个全新的中学英语教辅品牌!一个真正由一线专家精心打造的教辅品牌!

为了帮助高考备考师生更好地了解新高考的知识能力的要求,洞悉题型特点,把握命题方向,探寻命题规律和"满分"备考方略,我们特策划编纂了"殿堂英语"系列图书之——《高考英语满分通》。

本书的特点是:以"满分通"的全新视角,用全新的思维、全新的理念,全新透视新高考,全新梳理高考新考点,透过对近年来全国高考试题的研究、分析,力图最直接地传递高考命题的最新信息和动向,对高考中常考的几大题型分门别类,单独成篇,以例代讲,以例带讲,这既有利于考生短时间内系统掌握知识要点,又有利于考生全面提升"满分"能力。

根据新高考的考点分布,全书共设置了6大篇,即"听力满分充氧站"、"单项填空满分充氧站"、"完形填空满分充氧站"、"阅读理解满分充氧站"、"短文改错满分充氧站"、"写作满分充氧站"。每篇的栏目设置主要有【考点解读】、【满分技巧】、【典例详评】、【真题精析】、【满分精练】五大板块。

【考点解读】主要将该考项的主要特点、考点分布以及应试能力等内容介绍给备考师生,引领考生从全局上,从高考的实战眼光审视、把握考点。

【满分枝巧】主要对一些识题、析题的方法、技巧进行分析和思维启迪,为广大备考考生提升"满分"效果提供方法论支持。

【典例详评】主要对一些具有典型意义的例题进行精当的分析、讲评,帮助考生梳理解题思路,明晰失分点及得分点,从而为提升"满分"绩效提供数据支持。

【真题精析】主要对近三年来的全国高考真题进行重点剖析,引领考生梳理考点,明晰解题思路,为其探究高考命题的规律和动向提供鲜活依据。

【满分精练】在重点讲评的同时,设置了一些集创新性、科学性以及探究性很强的全真模拟题,为"满分"冲关提供实战基地。

总之,本书以揭示高考命题规律,透视高考奥秘,洞悉高考命题 趋势为宗旨,力求使考生"一册在手,高考任我行"!

> 编 者 2005年1月

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第1篇

听力满分充氧站



透过对近几年高考试题听力题的研究,我们发现其命题 的趋向主要有以下几方面的内容:

第一,听力测试命题遵循以下几个原则

- 1. 交际性原则: 试卷的选题立意体现了交际性、口语化的原则, 所选材料基本上是口语材料, 具有交际性, 这样可以考查学生的听力和语感。对学生的辨音、记忆、推理、归纳等能力、语言反应的速度以及连续听英语材料的耐受能力, 都做了量化要求。
- 2.循序漸进原则:试卷的编排体例体现了循序漸进的原则。听力试题的通常安排是对话在前,短文在后;则易到难,由短到长。这样做可以减轻考生心理压力,使他们更能发挥出正常水平。
- 3.实践性原则:试卷的内容选材体现了实践性的原则。 内容贴近考生的生活实际,所采用的对话情景,一般不会超出 大纲后面所列出的 41 项日常交际用语的范围,即:问路、打电 话、约会、看病、介绍、告别、劝告、留便条、住旅馆、操作工具、 租房、用餐、文秘、过海关、风土人情、传统、时事、人物、环保、 科書等等

第二,试题内容涉及广泛

听力理解的内容贴近考生生活实际,完全符合中学英语 教学大纲的要求,注重了语言交际能力的考查。这将对今后 的中学英语听力教学起到有益的反拨作用。

第三,对话语的深层含义的理解试题逐年增加

听力题按内容的深度来分有四个层次:单音层次(at sound level)、单词层次(at word level)、句子层次(at sentence level)和话语层次(at discourse level)。目前高考听力试题的深度主要体现在后一个层次上,即话语层次上。

听力题按选择题涉及的内容可分为表层理解和深层理 解。

- 1.表层理解的题目大体上涉及下列考点:
 - (1)地点(places)。要求考生从情节推断出说话的地点。

- (2)人物关系(relationship among people)。从情节判断人与 人之间的关系。
- (3)分辨数字(number discrimination)。要求考生分辨出哪 个数字是问题的答案。
- (4)计算(computation)。需要用听到的数字作简单的计算 才能答对题目。
- (5)否定(negation)。听到的内容有否定的意思。要求考 生弄清否定什么。
- (6)从上下文确定词义(contextual reference)。要求考生根据上下文确定某个单词的词义。
- 2.深层理解的题目大体上涉及下列考点:
- (1)归纳概括题(summing up and summarizing)。要求考生能把握对话或独白的总体,运用概括、判断、归纳、推理等逻辑思维的方法确定其主题(subject)、中心思想(main idea)、说话的目的(purpose)等。
- (2)推理判断题(making a judgement and an inference)。要求考生在掌握话语的表层意义的基础上领会说话人的言外之意,并作出正确的推理和判断。

随着考生听力理解能力的不断提高,听力题目也会从表 层理解逐步向深层理解发展。

第四,录音材料逐步向真实性材料过渡

目前高考用的听力理解材料是专门为测试准备的材料。 这类材料经过加工,控制了难度。但是,这些材料内容和语言 两方面都缺少真实性。因此,要进一步提高测试的质量,就应 该用真实性材料。所谓真实性材料,指的是从现实生活中获 取的材料,这些材料未经加工,反映的是英语实际应用的情况。

真实性材料通常选自广播和电视(例如新闻、天气预报、 评论、广告、体育报道、广播剧、电视剧、电视剧)、电影、学术讲座、也有的选自车站、码头、机场等公共场所录下的材料。

非流利性是口语的特征,话讲得太流利就不自然,就不像口语了。此外,在现实生活中,听到的东西常常有噪音的干扰,测试听力理解的材料有可能加进一些干扰,使材料更加真

2003 年春季高考英语试题(北京卷)以电话录音作为听

力测试的录音材料反映出录音材料向真实性录音材料发展的 趋向,对今后的听力测试具有导向性,应引起足够重视。



1. 轻松自信备者

听力测试具有瞬时性、不可逆性、转瞬即逝,不给考生充分 思考的时间,更容不得考生反复琢磨,这就要求考生具有良好的 心理素质和适应能力,不要心神不定地进考场,心慌意乱地忙考 试。要相信自己、镇定自己,信心百倍地进考场,从容自若地应对 考试;要认识到考试前的心情紧张既是每个人的正常表现,也是 能够通过自己调整完全可以控制了的;要做好充分的思想准备, 不让试题本身的难度、考场音响设备的质量、考场内外的环境影响了自己的情绪。遇到未听懂或未完全听懂的题,应迅速猜一个 答案,否则,在一个问题上犹豫太久,就会影响下面一个甚至几个 题作答。考生务必自信、放松、沉着冷静、注意力集中。

2.快速浏览试题

听力测试特别要求眼、耳、手、脑多种器官的协调配合。 在放每段录音前,必须抓住间隙,快速读完选项,节省部分时间,提高应试成功率。

听力试题的各个选项常有相同或近似的部分。我们可以忽略这些部分,而把注意力集中在那些有较大差异的部分,通过比较和鉴别,迅速做出正确判断。例如,在通读了问题和选项 Who is the woman talking to? A. Her doctor. B. Her father. C. Her teacher. 后,把注意力集中在 doctor, father, teacher 这几个关键词上,就可以立即看出这是一个考查人物的试题,从而把握住听的方向。

对长选项应采取跳读的方式,作两步处理:第一步,整体 看,以发现共同点。第二步:竖着读,着重看区别。做到胸中 有数,抓住重要信息提示,再去听录音材料。

例如:

- A. Because the man wants to check the time.
- B. Because the man wants to fine a phone.
- C. Because the man wants to buy some stamps.

从选项中我们看到,三个选项的都是原因状语从句,它们的主语,谓语部分都是 wants,而作宾语的不定式有很大的区别。 我们先抓住 check the time, find a phone, buy some stamps 三个短语,然后根据所听录音做出判断。

通过抢先看题,从选项所透露的信息中了解录音原文所 涉及的话题、大致内容以及可能提出的问题,做到听的时候有 针对性。

3.预测对话内容

预测包括听前预测、听中预测和听后推测即根据题干提供的语言信息进行预测。语言交际离不开语境。如果我们从题干中获取了某些方面的信息,就可以预测对话的语境、人物

身份及对话的时间,场景、谈话人之间的关系及各自职业。对于一些询问说话人的行为状态、事件原因以及推断性的题目,可采用比较选项,注意各选项中重复出现的关键词汇,从关键词人手,对要听的内容进行预测。

听中预测主要是根据关联词和关键词进行预测,比如听到 dad, mum, sister, brother 等词而预测谈话人之间的关系时,则可预测谈话发生在家庭成员之间。

听后推测:预测活动贯穿听力理解的全过程。考生在听完试题后应前后联系,利用后面听到的信息补充前面信息中有疑问或漏听的信息、并对听前、听中的预测加以定夺、分析和修正.从而巩固理解的准确度。

例一:

- 1. What was the man doing?
 - A. Buying clothes.
 - B. Selling clothes.
 - C. Having a suit made.
- 2. Why didn't the person take the suit?
 - A. It was too big.
 - B. It was too expensive.
- C. The colour wasn't right.

从题中即可推断出 the man 在服装店购买衣服,因为第 2 题中"take the suit"几乎说明了第 1 题的答案。

请看原对话:

W: Would you like to take this suit, sir?

M: Well, I like the colour and the material. The size is all right, too.

W: Yes, it fits you perfectly.

M: But I'm afraid the price is a little more than I can afford. Perhaps I can look at something cheaper.

浏览时即使难以推测对话的内容,但对对话的关键信息 却可以把握。掌握了语言对话的基本概念,听的时候就可放 弃多余信息,有的放矢地听关键词和语言线索。

例二:

Where is the woman going?

A. To class. B. To the cinema. C. To a restaurant.

问题的关键是地点,而且只涉及 the woman,考生听的时候就应将注意力放在 the woman 之上。

请看原对话:

M: How about going to the cinema?

W: Sorry. I have to go to class becaue I have a test.

4.深层理解是做好听力理解的重要技巧

听录音时,考生要努力领会对话或独白大意,将重点放在 "考点"上,切不可停留在个别次要的词、句上。注意听主题句 和第一段。主题句是对短文内容的概括。它往往出现在文章 的开头,很多考题涉及这一部分。抓住这一环节有助于考生 了解短文的主旨、作者的观点和意图以及事件发生的原因或 背景等。

不仅要理解对话的表层意义,还必须体会出弦外之音。解题时应注意根据获得的信息进行概括、推理判断。典型的问题有:"What does the man (woman) mean (suggest)? What do

we learn form this conversation? 或者 What are they talking about?" 等等。遇到计算类题时,不仅要听出有关的数字及数字间的关系,还必须要特别注意听清问句,因为对运算方法的要求通常离于问题之中。

值得注意的是:解题信息往往出现在对话后半部。因此, 对第二个人的谈话的内容要特别注意。

例如、NMET 2003 北京春季:

- 2. Where is the man going to plant the tree?
 - A. By the front door.
 - B. At the back of the garage.
 - C. At the other end of the garden.

录音原文:

Woman: Where are you going to plant the tree? By the front door?

Man: No, that would be silly. It'll grow too big. I'm going to put it at the back of the garage.

Woman: I thought it would be better right at the other end of the garden.

Man: Oh, no

对话中的 I'm going to put it at the back of the garage. 为确定答案提供了线索,表明他将在车库后种树。 by the front door 和 at the other end of garden 干扰了考生做出正确选择,但这都是那位妇女提出的建议,不能作为答案的依据。

答案:B

5. 识别关键信息, 领会主题大意

考生在听录音材料时,要特别注意识别关键信息,如关键词、关键句、关键句、关键段等。

一般情况下,关键词在材料中出现的次数较频繁,有时是 反复使用,有时可能会对关键词进行描述、分析或概括,抓住 了这一两个关键词,就等于抓住了材料的中心,在此基础上进 行推断、选择基本上就不会"跑题"了。

关键句多为材料题的开头句和结尾句,尤其以材料的首句居多。这个首句可能是材料的主题句,特别是新闻报道,演讲等方面的题材,它不但突出了材料的主体,而且把材料的主题告诉了听者。当然,在有些材料中,关键句可能是结尾的最后一句,那么这个结尾句对理解材料的主要内容就具有了非同寻常的意义。

关键段多为材料的第一段或最后一段,它不仅包括材料的关键词,而且材料的主要内容、观点如某个事件发生的时间,地点,具体人物及各角色之间的关系等也可能渗透其中。因此,在听力考试中,一定要认真听材料的第一段和结尾段,力求听懂其中的关键信息,这样才能提高选题的效率和准确率,取得事半功倍的效果。

6.弄清时态,明确时间

试题中的问题问的是哪个时间的事,问题涉及的事是录音中不同时间发生的事件中的哪一个,此时时态十分重要。 过去时、将来时、现在完成时、过去完成时必须听清。试题中可能有虚拟语气使用,考生对此应有明确的判断。 例如:

What did Tom do last night?

A. He went to the cinema.

- B. He did his homework.
- C. He looked after his sister.

Tom 到底做了什么事?

请看原对话:

W: Why didn't you go to the cinema last night, Tom?

M; Oh, I wish I hadn't had so much homework to do. But didn't you see my sister?

7. 明确背景,推断地点

听力考试中常出现 Where does the conversation take place? 之类的问题,考生要通过对话的具体情节和背景判断对话发生的地点。对特定的场景用语和关键词要熟悉,如餐馆(restaurant)用语: menu, bill, order, tip, hamburger, sandwich, soup, dish, beer, soft drink 等;宾馆(hotel)用语: luggage, single room, double room, room number 等;医院(hospital)用语: take medicine, temperature, pill, headache, fever, blood pressure 等; 邮局(post office)用语: mail, deliver, stamp, envelope, telegram 等;火车站(railway station)用语: round trip, single trip, sleeping car 等;商店(store)用语: on sale, size, colour, price, change(零钱)等;学校(school)用语: professor, exam, course, dining hall, playground 等;图书馆(library)用语: librarian, renew 等。

8. 听清数字, 正确计算

高考听力考试的数字考查一般考查个位数、十位数的辨别。如 four 与 five, thirteen 与 thirty 等,考查考生对 - teen 和 - ty的正确把握。

数字考查时,对话中往往先后出现几个数字,问题问的是哪一个,考生需注意鉴别。

例一:

At what time does the office open?

A. At 8:15. B. At 8:00.

从常识推断,办公时间往往以正点开始,而不会在几点几分开始,初定选 B。

、请看原对话:

M; I wonder why the office is still not open.

W: But it's not yet eight. In fact, it's only a quarter to eight.

涉及计算时,要注意 more, less, as much (many) as, another 等。 例二:

How much will the woman lend the man?

A. \$4. B. \$6. C. \$7.

一看到选项是几个数字,就要用笔准备计算。 请看原对话:

M: This pen costs 11 dollars, but I've got 7 dollars.

W: I have 6 dollars, so I can lend you the rest.

对话中的 6 dollars 为多余信息,是干扰项。简单的计算 是 11-7=4

计算时间时更要小心一点,因为时间是以 60 为单位的。 考生对 to,past,quarter 等要熟悉,如 10:45 的表达:ten forty - five,a quarter to eleven.

例三:

What time is it now?

A.7:20. B.7:10.

C.7:00.

C. At 7:15.

请看原对话:

M: The movie starts at seven thirty.

W; Well, we still have twenty minutes.

7点半减20分钟,现在时间为7点10分。

例四.

M:1'm afraid we'll miss the train. What time is it now?

W; It's six fifteen. There are ten minutes left. Let's hurry.

O: What time does the train leave?

A. at 6:15.

B. at 6:25.

C. at 6:50.

根据对话中的信息,现在是6时15分,还剩10分钟就要 开车。那么火车的发车时间应是6时25分。

例五・

W: Can I come to see you at ten. Professor Smith?

M₁I'm sorry, Susan. But I'm meeting my students then. Why not come half an hour later?

Q: When should Susan go to meet Professor Smith?

根据对话中的信息,苏姗想在 10 时见史密斯教授,而史 密斯教授建议苏姗半个小时之后再来,即 10 点 30 分。

9.判断职业,明确关系

听力考查问到职业和关系时需要考生根据场景和讲话者的语气及态度判断,此时关键词十分重要。对话中出现 term exam 就可能有 professor 出现,或者人物前有 teacher – student 的关系;对话中提到 buy, change 应该有 salesman 或 salesgirl。 大妻对话会用 dear,父母对小辈说话可能会有 listen 等词。

例-----

W; Can I help you, sir?

M; Yes. Do you have this coat in large size?

Q1: What is the woman speaker? (职业)或

Q2: Where does the conversation take place? (地点)或

(23: What is the relationship between the two speakers? (关系)可以看出,从对话中交流的信息可以推断对话的环境,通过环境和信息同时又可以判断说话者的身份和他们之间的关系。因此,熟悉此类题材的对话可以收到"一箭三雕"的效果。三者中以地点为基础,解题关键是捕捉信息词(key words)、短语中句子(phrases or sentences)。在对话过程中,两个人交谈一般有一个话题(topic),肯定会讲到某件事(what, which)、有时会提及事情的前因后果(why)、或发生的时间(when)、或数量的多少(how many, how much)、或方法方式(how)等。这些涉及具体事实和细节都是对话的主要信息内容,也是理解对话的重点。在高考听力测试中,这类试题较多。

例二:

Q: How much a pound are the oranges?

A.6 cents. 请看原文对话: B. 16 cents.

C.60 cents.

W: Those oranges look nice. How much are they?

M: They are sixty cents a pound.

些题在考查数量的同时,也考查了单词的读音。

例三:

Q; How does the man pay for the tickets?

A. by credit card.

B. With U.S. dollars.

C. by cheque.

Q: Which turning should the! woman take on Bridge Street?

A. the first on the right.

B. the first on the left.

C, the second on the left.

例四:

Q: Who are the two speakers?

A. a man and his wife.

B. a man and his sister.

C. a man and his girlfriend.

对话原文中有这样一句话:

M; Yes, you often have tea with your friends and I sometimes play cards with my friends. We seldom do anything together.

It's quite unlike when we were first married.

根据这句话可以判断对话双方的关系应该是夫妻。听对话时,如果能够迅速准确地确定说话人的职业和身份,就可以较快理解对话内容,反之则不然。

10. 判断对话的目的或讲话人的意图

人们进行日常对话,就是在运用口头语言进行交际,总是 有一定的交际目的,如抱怨、道歉、赞同、反对、征求意见、盛情 邀请、问路等。这是听力理解的一个重要方面。

例一:

Q: What is David going to do?

A. catch a train home.

B. do his homework.

C. go to a park.

请看原文对话:

W: David, are you coming to the park with us?

M: No, I'm sorry, but I have to catch up with my homework. 答案: B

例二:

O: What does the man mean?

A. The spring has come.

B. They're ready for the train.

C. It's been raining.

请看原对话:

M: I think it's going to rain.

W: Starting to rain? The ground is already wet.

答案:C

11. 理解判断说话人的言外之意

对话中的言外之意绝大多数情况下是通过第二说话人通 过简略回答、间接回答或讲话的语气表示出来的。

例如:

Q: What are the two speakers doing?

A. walking down a hill.

B. climbing stairs.

C. discussing a trip.

请看原对话:

W; Oh, dear! I wish we had taken the lift.

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步名校殿堂

M; If I had known it was so far up, I wouldn't have suggested walking.

答案:B

在这一对话中,第二说话人的回答表面上似乎答非所问, 设计的问题也不是很直接,但由于对话特有的会意功能和语 增作用, 实际上清楚地回答了所提问题, 只是回答比较间接, 其言外之意需要去细心体会才能理解。

12. 宏观把握内容, 善于整体思维

听力考试不管听什么材料,一定不要让个别词句分散你 的注意力,要把精力集中在对材料整体内容的理解上,树立整 体观念,从总体上把握问题。如,整篇材料使用的时态问题, 人物在具体环境应采用何种交际用语问题,英美国家的交际 习惯问题等。只有从大局着眼,通盘考虑才可能做出符合题 意的选择。



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 三个洗项中洗出最佳洗项,并标在试卷的相应位 置。每段对话仅读一遍

- 1. How long has the woman collected stamps?
 - A. one vear.
- B. two years.
- C. three, years
- 2. What is the woman's feeling towards her work?
- B. excited. A. disappointed.
- C satisfied
- 3. Where are the speakers?
 - A. in an office.
- B. in a classroom. C. in a hotel.
- 4. How long is the Changjiang River?
 - A. about 6,000 km.
 - B. about 5,000 km.
 - C. about 4,000 km.
- 5. What did the man do last Saturday?
 - A. He saw a play.
 - B. He acted in a play.
 - C. He went to the tea house.

第二节(共15小题,每小题1分,满分15分)

听下面5段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小 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。每段对话或独白读两遍

听第6段对话,回答6至7题

- 6. Which flight will the man take actually?
 - A. the 8:30 flight.
 - B. the 10:30 flight.
 - C. the 9:00 flight.
- 7. Why did the woman say sorry to the man?
 - A. Because the flight the man planned to take was fully booked.
 - B. Because he had to sit in that case.

C. Because there were no seats left for both the flights.

听第7段对话,回答8至9颗

- 8. What did the woman do last night?
 - A. She cooked a good meal
 - B. She invited Linda to dinner.
 - C. She had a wonderful dinner.
- 9. What do we know about Jim?
 - A. He's good at cooking.
 - B. He's an old man.
 - C. He likes good food.

听第8段材料,回答10至12题

- 10. What's the man's plan for his future?
 - A. to take a business course in Shanghai.
 - B. to learn some English in Shanghai.
 - C. to do some research in Shanghai.
- 11. What can you tell about the man?
 - A. He used to live in Shanghai.
 - B. He used to live in Beijing.
 - C. He used to live in Xi'an.
- 12. What do they agree to?
 - A. going to the evening school.
 - B. improving their English.
 - C. practising business.

听第9段材料,回答13至16颗

- 13. Where does the man work?
 - A. in a bank. B. in a restaurant. C in a hotel
- 14. Where does the woman work?
 - B. in a restaurant. A.in a bank. C. in a hotel.
- 15. What does the man think of his work?
 - A. He thinks it's really hard.
 - B. He doesn't think it's hard at all.
 - C. He was very busy with receiving guests.

听第 10 段材料,回答 17 至 20 题

- 17. How many hours do most of the shops in Britain open?
 - A. over 12 hours.
- B. over 10 hours.
 - C.8 or 8 hours and a half.
- 18. When is it not possible to buy things from some large food shops in England?
 - A.8:00 p.m. on Saturday.
 - B.8:00 p.m. on Thursday.
 - C.8:00 p.m.on Friday.
- 19. What are not sold in newspaper shops?
 - A. newspapers. B. sweet and cigarettes. C. stamps.
- 20. Where can people buy stamps?
 - A. in newspaper shops.
 - B. in post offices.
 - C. in all shops.

【解题点悟】

- 1.B 本题考查的重点是判断时间。two years ago 说明到现在 为止已经有两年。
- 2.A 本题考查的重点是判断人物的观点。the working hour

are long...the only woman 说明她对工作不满意。

- 3.C 本题考查的重点是判断活动地点。Room Service 说明 话地点是宾馆。
- 4.A 本题考查的重点是判断数字。a quarter of 25,000 km 是 6,000 多公里。
- 本题考查的重点是判断活动内容。to the theatre 说明她 是去看戏而不是去演戏。
- 6.B 本题考查的重点是判断数字(时间)。
- 7.A 本题考查的是判断原因。句型 I'm sorry, but...中 but 后面接的是道歉的原因。
- 8.C 本题考查的重点是判断活动内容。女士首先说 had a wonderful time at Jim and Linda's,就否定了 B 项。又说 Jim cooked...,再否定了 A 项。
- 9.A 本题考查的重点是判断人物的特点。just finished a cookery course at night shoool 说明他不老,而且烹饪技术很 好。
- 10.A 本题考查的重点是判断人物计划。
- 本题考查的重点是判断细节。男士说 go back to Shanghai,女士说 more opportunities for business there than in Beijing, 说明他们目前在北京, 而男士原来住在上海。
- 12.C 本题考查的重点是判断人物的观点。材料中没有提 到 evening shood,而且两个人都是说英语国家的人,不需 要提高英语水平。上海是一个他们都可以一展商业才 华的地方。
- 13.C 本题考查的重点是判断人物的工作地点。
- 14.A 本题考查的重点是判断人物的工作地点。
- 15.C 本题考查的重点是判断人物的观点。男士说: Yes and no...it depends, 说明在宾馆的工作有时很累, 有时又很 清闲。
- 16.C 本願考查的重点是判断活动内容。男士说上个周六 all the rooms full, 而且 two receptionists away ill,那么他一定
- 17.C 本题考查的重点是判断数字。9点开门、5点或5点 半关门,那么一天营业时间就是8个或8个半小时。
- 18.A 材料中说到周四或周五商店营业时间会延长到8点。 那么周六下午8点就不可能购物,因为此时商店已经关
- 19.C 本题考查的重点是判断细节。材料中说 newspaper shops 卖报纸,并出售 sweets and cigarettes,没有提到 stamps.
- 20.B 本题考查的重点是判断活动地点。最后一句说 stamps 是最麻烦的, only at post offices 可以买到, 而其他日用品 随处可以买到。

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。每段对话仅读一遍

1. When did the woman graduate?

A.in 1965.

B. in 1964.

C. in 1966.

2. Where does the man probably stay now?

A. in a hospital.

B. in a hotel.

C. at an airport.

- 3. What do we learn from this dialogue?
 - A. The man likes the film more than John.
 - B. John doesn't like the film, but the man does very much.
 - C. Neither John nor the man likes the film.
- 4. What is the man's feeling now?

A. He is angry.

B. He is sad.

C. He is excited.

5. What is the man going to wait for?

B. better weather. C. newspaper.

第二节(共15小题;每小题1分,满分15分)

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小 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。每段对话或独白读两遍

听第6段材料,回答6至7题

- 6. What's happened to the woman?
 - A. She forgot to lock the door when they came into the house.
 - B. She found her lock stolen.
 - C. She didn't close the door when they left home.
- 7. What would they do afterwards?
 - A. They'd go back home quickly.
 - B They'd go to buy a pack of cigarette first.
 - C. They'd lock the door.

听第7段材料,回答8至10题

- 8. Where does the dialogue take place?
 - A. in a gas station.
 - B. in a garage.
 - C. in a car factory.
- 9. What is the licence number of the car?

A. LFZ 312 G. 10. Is the car ready?

C. Not mentioned.

B. LFZ 712 G. C. LFZ 712 B.

A. Yes.

B. No. 听第8段材料,回答11至14題

11. What is the relationship between Mrs Black and the man?

- A host and guest.
- B. teacher and student.
- C. mother and son
- 12. What was the weather like when they had the picnic?

A. terrible. B. rainy. C. lovely.

13. Where did they have their picnic?

A. just outside their house.

B. in the courtyard.

C. on an island.

- 14. What does the woman speaker feel about the picnic?
 - A. She feels excited about it.
 - B. She feels sorry for it.
 - C. She feels regretted for not having gone for it.

听第9段材料,回答15至16题

- 15. How long would the man stay in London?
 - A. for a week.
 - B. for two or three weeks.
 - C. for two or three days.
- 16. What's the woman complaining about?
 - A. The man doesn't spend much time with her.

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- B. The man doesn't take care of his health.
- C. The man is always having business lunches.

听第10段材料,回答17至20顯

17. What might be the speaker's job?

A. an enjoyment program host.

- B. a weather reporter.
- C. a farmer.
- 18. What is the weather like now?

A. It's cold. B. It's warm. C. It's cool.

- 19. How is the weather going to be like in no time?
 - A. It would rain a lot.
 - B. It would snow.
 - C. It would be sunny.
- 20. What could people do this morning?
 - A. They could see white color all over the ground.
 - B. They could go outside and enjoy themselves.
 - C. They could know clearly what the weather is likely to be.

【解題点悟】

- 1.B 本题考查的重点是判断数字(年份)。your cousin 是 1965 年毕业的,那么这位女士就是 1964 年毕业的 (a year before she did)。
- 2.B 本题考查的重点是判断居住地点。find another hotel 说明这个人现在住在宴馆。
- 3.C 本題考查的重点是判斷对话的言外之意。I dislike it no less than he.这句话说明他不喜欢,我也不喜欢。
- 4.B 本题考查的重点是判断人物的感情。feel blue 的意思 是"感到悲伤",即B项。
- 5.B 本题考查的重点是判断活动内容。a drop of rain 说明 此时正在下雨。wait for it to clear up 是等待天气变晴,即 B项。
- 6.C 本题考查的重点是判断活动过程。首先通过预览,决定将注意力集中在 A、C 项上,判断是"进屋"还是"出门"时忘了锁门。材料中的女士说 when we out,当我们出去的时候,即 C 项。
- 7.A 本题考查的重点是判断下一步行动的内容。通过预览 将注意力集中在 A、C 项上,而且要明确 A 项是说"马上 回家"而 C 项只是"回来锁门"。材料中说 next time 买烟, 所以答案是 A 项。
- 8.B 本题考查的重点是判断地点。首先明确 3 个选项的区别:加油站、修理站和汽车制造厂。对话中的女士问自己的车是否已经修好,说明所在的地点是修理站,所以答案是 B 项。
- 9.A 本题考查的重点是字母与数字的辨音。虽然 B 和 G 两个字母在拼读上的读音极为相近,但 312 和 712 的英语读音很容易辨别。
- 10.B 本题考查的重点是判断事情的结果。虽然材料中没有明确地出说 No,但女士说... is still working on it,表明汽车还在修理之中。
- 11.A 本题考查的重点是判断人物的关系。男士说 We didn't feel like guests,说明了他与 Black 夫人之间的主客关系。所以答案为 A。

- 12.C 本题考查的重点是判断天气。根据 The sun was hot and the weather was warm.可以判断天气是 lovely。
- 13.C 本题考查的重点是判断地点。根据材料中那位女士 的活可以知道。
- 14.C 本题考查的重点是推断人物的感受。女士听了男士的叙述之后说: What a pity... 表明她后悔自己当初没有一起去野餐。
- 15.C 本题考查的重点是判断时间。
- 16.A 本题考查的重点是推断人物的言外之意。浏览了选项之后将注意力放在女士的用词和语气上,如:I thought I could see more of you,... you are always working late...I don't see you much 等,这些都反映了她对男士的不满意与抱怨。而 C 项只是她不满意的许多事件中的一件,它求属于 A 项。
- 17.B 本题考查的重点是推测人物的职业。但全篇材料叙述的均是有关天气方面的信息,而且第一句就提到weather report,显然说话人是"气象预报员"。
- 18.A 本趣考查的重点是判断天气情况。a lot of snow and wind 说明目前刮大风天气气温较低,很冷。
- 19.B 本题考查的重点是判断天气情况。最后一句中的 waiting to see the whites 说明马上就要下雪了。
- 20.C 本题考查的重点是预测人物的活动。这段材料是一 大早播出的(first thing in the morning),天气预报说要下 雪,但不会马上见到白茫茫的一片雪白世界(A项),也 不会出门打雪仗或别的娱乐活动(B项),我们只是更加 清楚地了解了近期的天气情况(C项)。

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。每段对话仅读一遍

1. What's the actual number of people who attended the meeting?

A.20. B.25. 2. Where is Tom now?

A. in the hospital.

B. at home.

C. on the way to school.

3. Who does the work less well?

A. both of them. B. the man.

C. Mary.

C.40.

- 4. What does the woman mean?
 - A. She doesn't agree with the man.
 - B. She likes cooking for herself.
- C. She likes eating in a school canteen.
- 5. Why did the man return early from his holiday?
 - A. He lacked money.
 - B. He didn't plan his trip well.
 - C. A young couple were not friendly to him.

第二节(共15小题;每小题1分,满分15)

听下面5段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小 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。每段对话或独白读两遍

听第6段材料,回答6至7题

- 6. Why is it often necessary for the man to speak in front of a large audience?
 - A. Because he is a manager of a company.
 - B. Because he is a school teacher.
 - C. Because he is a government official.
- 7. What does the woman think of the man's oral skills?

A. not satisfactory. B. very good. C. not shown.

听第7段材料,回答8至10題

- 8. Which language is the man learning now?
 - A. French.
- B. English.
- C. Chinese.
- 9. Which language is the man best at?
 - A French.
- C. Chinese. B. English.
- 10. How does the woman help him with his language learning? A.by pair work. B.by group work. C.by individual work. 听第8段材料,回答11至13題
- 11. What does the woman want to buy?
 - A. a pair of black jeans.
 - B. a pair of blue jeans.
 - C. a pair of shoes.
- 12. What size does the woman's son wear last summer?
 - A. 22 waist and 30 length.
 - B.23 waist and 30 length.
 - C.30 waist and 22 length.
- 13. What if the size of the jeans doesn't suit the woman's son? A. to exchange them in two weeks.
 - B. to keep them or send them to someone else.
 - C. to exchange them at any time.

听第9段材料,回答14至16题

14. Where does the man live?

B. in a castle. C. near the airport. A. at a hotel.

15. Why is the man booking a taxi?

A. to meet his son.

- B. to go to the airport.
- C. to buy some books with his friends.
- 16. How much will each person pay if they take a taxi?

A. \$ 20.

B. \$30. C. \$60.

听第 10 段材料, 回答 17 至 20 题

- 17. What didn't people know many centuries ago?
 - A . how to hunt animals .
 - B. how to gather goods.
 - C. how to farm.
- 18. Which of the following is true to the Kooris?
 - A. They live in places that are easy to reach.
 - B. They have met quite a few outsiders.
 - C. They haven't learned ways of doing things from others.
- 19. What do the Kooris do most of their time?
 - A looking for food.

- B. raising animals for food.
- C. searching for seeds and nuts.
- 20. Where do the Kooris sleep at night?
 - A. in the houses.
 - R around fires
 - C. They don't sleep at all as they have no houses.

【解颗点悟】

- 1.C. 本题考查的重点是推测数字(人数)。预计要有 20 人 出席,但 the number was double that,即 20 的两倍是 40。
- 2.B 本题考查的重点是推测地点。昨天出院了,说明不在 医院(A);明天才能上学(C);那么今天就只能呆在家里。
- 3.B 本题考查的重点是确定角色。女士说男士的作业好, 但 Mary 的更好,好是相对来说男士的作业较差一点。
- 4.B 本题考查的重点是推断人物的言外之意。女士说 I couldn't agree more, 意思是说"我完全同意你的话",即 B
- 5.A 本题考查的重点是推断原因。I ran out of money. 是他 不得不提前回来的原因,因为即 A 项,缺少经费。
- G.A 本题考查的重点是推断原因。第一句 as a manager, I often have to 直接点明答案。
- 7.B 本题考查的重点是推断人物的态度。女士认为 you've been doing very well 表明她认为男士的口才不错,即B项。
- 8.C 本题考查的重点是判断细节。材料中虽然没有直接说 明答案,但是从侧面反映了出来,即 I simply can't learn Chinese . .
- 9.A 本题考查的重点是判断细节。男士说法语是他的母 语,那么他讲的法语肯定最好。
- 10.A 本题考查的重点是判断活动的方式。女士建议 practise these dialogues together,即两人合作练习对话,就 是 A 项 pair work。
- 11.B 本题考查的重点是判断具体内容。材料中没有用 buy 这个词,而是用了 interested in 这一短语。只要通过预 览,注意捕捉颜色,就能选对。
- 12.B 本题考查的重点是判断数字(衣服的尺寸)。
- 13.C 本题考查的重点是推测事态的发展。首先男士提到 可以 exchange,随后又提到 bring them back any time,这便 确定了答案为 C。
- 14.A 本题考查的重点是判断地点。虽然 B 项有些干扰,但 能很快排除。因为最后一句说到 pick you up at your
- 15.B 本题考查的重点是判断原因。A 项与 C 项纯属干扰 项,与材料毫无关系。只要抓住 a taxi to the airport 就可
- 16.A 本题考查的重点是判断数字(价钱)。材料中说 60 美 元是 altogether,即三个人(three of us)总共要付 60 美元, 那么每个人只要付20美元。
- 17.C 本题考查的重点是判断细节。材料中提到古人以植 物和各种种子为生,不知道如何耕种或饲养动物。这样 既明确了答案是 C 项, 又否定了 A 项和 B 项。
- 18.C 本题考查的重点是判断正误。通过预览,决定注意一 切与 Kooris 有关的信息。这段材料先提出了"与世隔 绝"等特征,然后才说 one of the groups is the Kooris。所

新力满分充氧站

以第二遍的录音很重要。因为 A 项中的 easy 与 hard 相反, B 项中的 quite a few 与原文中的 few 相反, 所以 只有 C 项才与 Kooris 这一民族相吻合。

- 19.A 本题考查的重点是判断人物的活动内容。原文中用了searching一词,与A项中的 looking for 完全一致。
- 20.B 本题考查的重点是判断地点。预览时首先要 C 项,因 为这不可能。原文中说 They have no houses,因此 A 项也 不对;而 B 项与原文完全一致。

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。每段对话仅读一遍

- 1. When will the next bus leave for New York?
 - A.10:00.
- R 9.00
- C.9:30.
- 2. What is true among the following?
 - A. The woman's living condition is equally good.
- B. The man's living condition is not very good actually.
 - C. Both of them are living in a very good condition.
- 3. What did the woman mean?
 - A. She meant to comfort him.
 - B. She meant to help him.
 - C. She wanted to show her pride.
- 4. What is the man's real meaning?
 - A. There is no time to buy a magazine.
 - B. They don't have to pay for the magazine.
 - C. The woman can read the magazine on the train.
- 5. When had the woman bought that dress?
 - A. shortly after Christmas.
 - B. during the Christmas season.
 - C. during the sale.

第二节(共15小题;每小题1分,满分15分)

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,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。每段对话或独白读两遍

听第6段材料,回答6至7题

- 6. Why was the man so annoved?
 - A. Because the driver charged him too much.
 - B. Because the policeman stopped him.
 - C. Because he had been robbed.
- 7. Which of the following is true?
 - A. The woman thought the man was wrong.
 - B. The woman thought the man was right.
 - C. The man calls the policeman every day.

听第7段材料,回答8至10題

- 8. How long have Jane and Jeff Smith known each other?
 - A. for a month.
- B. for a year.
- C. for ages.
- 9. Where did they meet first?
 - A. at a cocktail party.
 - B. at a coffee shop.
 - C. at a wedding party.
- 10. What is true among the following?

- A. Jeff loved Jane at the first sight.
- B. Jeff got to know Jane many years ago.
- C. Jeff has been looking for Jane all these years.

听第8段材料,回答11至13题

- 11. What do we know about Tom?
 - A. He is always asking his teacher questions.
 - B. He never asks his teacher any questions.
 - C. He is a very careful student.
- 12. What is the problem with Tom this time?
 - A. He found a misprint in the paper.
 - B. He doesn't like his teacher today.
 - C. He has got two apples today.
- 13. What does Tom have to do next?
 - A. to use his head.
 - B. to go on with his exercises.
 - C. to go home.

听第9段材料,回答14至17题

- 14. What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?
 - A.a manager and an interviewee.
 - B. a boss and his secretary.
 - C. an ad. designer and his customer.
- 15. Which is true of Miss Brown?
 - A. She has just graduated from Peterson Secretary School.
 - B. She read the ad in a magazine.
 - C. She can do a lot of things except typing.
- 16. What is a secretary NOT expected to do according to the dialogue?
 - A. receiving phone calls.
 - B. sending faxes.
 - C. meeting and talking with people.
- 17. What did Mr Thompson say to Miss Brown?
 - A. Her qualifications for the job are excellent.
 - B. He has little interest in talking with her.
 - C. She will not get the job.

听第10段材料,回答18至20題

- 18. What is the president going to do?
 - A. She will leave Brazil and Argentina.
 - B. She will leave for Brazil and Argentina.
 - C. She will return home in May.
- 19. Which is true of the president?
 - A. She was elected president in May this year.
 - B. This is her fourth visit to foreign countries.
 - C. She will hold talks on environmental problems.
- 20. Where can you probably find this passage?
 - A. in a newspaper.
 - B. in a cartoon magazine.
 - C. in a novel.

【解題点悟】

- 1.A 本题考查的重点是推断数字(时间)。汽车的间隔是 every half an hour, 而男士错过了9点半的那趟车,那么下 一趟车就是10点。
- 2.B 本题考查的重点是肯定判断。as good as yours 点明答

案。

- 3.A 本题考查的重点是判断言外之意。take it easy 是用来 安慰别人的用语。
- 4.A 本题考查的重点是判断言外之意。is about to leave 表明车立刻就开,时间来不及了。
- 5.B 本题考查的重点是时间。对话中用的是虚拟语气,"如果你在圣诞节之后买"表明女士是在节日期间买的,价格才那么高。
- 6.A 本题考查的重点是判断原因。overchange(即 change too much)与A项吻合。
- 7.B 本题考查的重点是肯定判断。you did the right thing 与B项吻合。
- 8.A 本题考查的重点是判断时间。1 met him one month ago. 直接明确了答案。
- 9.A 本题考查的重点是判断地点。met him...at a cocktail party 直接明确了答案。
- 10.A 本题考查的重点是肯定判断。先浏览选项。听的时候可以直接确定 A 项是正确答案,也可以通过否定排除 法来确定答案。
- 11.A 本题考查的重点是推断人物的特点。女士说的话 always have so many silly questions 直接确定答案。
- 12.A 本题考查的重点是判断人物的细节。直接点明答案。
- 13.8 本题考查的重点是判断活动内容。女士(教师)责备 他多事,这样的小问题自己改了就行了,快抓紧时间做 颜啊。
- 14.A 本题考查的重点是判断人物之间的关系。女士说 read the ad...looking for a secretary 并且详细地介绍了自己的情况,男士说 let you know the result as early as possible。这些都能说明答案。
- 15.A 本题考查的重点是肯定判断。先浏览选项。听的时候注意抓住信息,可以很容易地排除后两项。
- 16.C 本题考查的重点是否定判断。前两项都在女士的话中反映了出来,那么C项就是答案。
- 17.A 本题考查的重点是判断人物的态度。先浏览选项。 听的时候注意捕捉相关信息。男士表示对她的材料很 感兴趣,会尽快给予答复,这样就排除了后两项。
- 18.B 本题考查的重点是判断人物的下一步活动。先浏览 选项,注意前两项的区别。即使有几句没听清楚,也可 以根据后面的 it will be the first visit to foreign countries 来 判断其答案。
- 19.A 本题考查的重点是肯定判断。先浏览选项,听的时候 注意捕捉有关信息。
- 20.A 本题考查的重点是判断材料的来源。从内容来看,这 是一篇新闻报道,因此不可能出现在后两项的题材中。

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。 每段对话仅读一遍

1. Where is the Science Museum?

A. to the east of the zoo.

B. near the People's Park.

- C. to the west of the People's Park.
- 2. What's the total cost for both tickets?

A.50 yuan.

B.70 yuan.

C.75 yuan.

3. What time is it now?

A.7:15.

B.6:55.

C.7:35.

- 4. Whose picture is on show at the exhibition?
 - A. Li Ming's.

B. the woman's.

C. Li Ying's.

- 5. When can the man expect to see Professor Brown?
 - A. on Monday.
 - B. on Friday.
 - C. on Tuesday or Wednesday.

第二节(共15小题;每小题1分,满分15分)

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或白后有几个小题, 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。每段对话或独白读两遍

听蛸6段材料,回答6至7顧

- 6. What will the two speakers mainly do when they meet on Monday?
 - A listen to music.
 - B. review their lessons.
 - C. practise a French song.
- 7. When did the dialogue take place?

A. on Saturday.

B. on Monday.

C. on Friday.

听第7段材料,回答8至10題

- 8. When is Mary's birthday?
 - A. on August 15th.
 - B. on August 16th. C. on August 12th.
- 9. What time will the party begin?
 - A.at 2:00 p.m..
 - B.at 2:20 p.m..
 - C.at 1:40 p.m..
- 10. Will Jean come to the party?
 - A. No, she won't, because she'll meet her sister at the
 - B. Yes, she will, but she will be late for the party.
 - C. Not sure. Perhaps she won't be able to come.

听第8段材料,回答!1至13題

- 11. Where to Mary and Paul come from?
 - A. England and Japan.
 - B. England and America.
 - C. America and England.
- 12. What did both of Mary and Paul have for breakfast?
 - A. bread and eggs.
 - B. bread and butter.
 - C. ham and orange.
- 13. What do many Chinese young people think of the western breakfast?
 - A. cheap and convenient.
 - B. very convenient and good for health.
 - C. delicious but very expensive.

听第9段材料,回答14至17题

读殿堂英语 步名校職堂