

主编：郭 刚  
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# 解密陷阱题

高中英语

解密陷阱  
特级教师

夺取高分  
亲历编写

东方出版社

# 解密陷阱题

高中英语

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# 前 言

现代教育特别重视能力的培养，考试方面也特别注重能力和素质的考查。现行试题多以能力立意，“陷阱题”因为迷惑性大，条件隐蔽而成为培养学生思维能力的重要手段，也是高考命题的重要命题形式。同学们在考试答题时往往因为试题信息的隐蔽性、迷惑性而造成失误。

一般地说，解答试题的过程，首先应认真分析和提取题示的有用信息，利用扎实的基础知识，进行缜密的科学思维——依题意认定解题所需要的原理、方法，再对事实材料进行分析与判断，从而得出结论、评价。“陷阱题”的难点大致来自几个方面：一、题目通过迷惑性的信息、限制性的条件设置干扰和障碍，使简单问题复杂化；二、题目有意增设无关条件，或用易错、易混、易漏的知识点设置障碍；三、利用考生思维定势，在考生分析概念、判断推理的常见错误和薄弱环节上设置障碍；四、题目呈现的条件隐蔽、“拐弯”，在知识迁移上设置障碍；五、变形隐蔽，通过图文转换等形式设置障碍等等。面对这些障碍，有的同学一筹莫展，或一做就错；其失误主要表现在：知识记忆性失误；题示判断性失误；思维准确性失误；考试心理性失误等。而要突破这些难点，避免失误，在学习与训练中，就要有意识地掌握以下几种方法：复杂问题简单化，抽象问题形象化，零散知识条理化，理论知识具体化，一般问题特殊化，善于对知识进行重新加工，改善思维能力，善于通过比较和归类、分析和综合、抽象和概括、判断和推理、知识迁移等方法解决问题。从而避免解题失误。

在教学过程中，常听见一些同学抱怨，基础知识熟练掌握，平时练习题也做了上千，可在考试中总出现失误，总是因为对题目的信息未能准确提取和判断，落入了试题所设的一个个“陷阱”。如何能最大程度地减少解这种“陷阱题”的失误率，使同学们一上手就能直接抓住解题的关键，熟练地识破题目的“障眼法”，直奔要害，正确解题？面对各种试题，如何解“隐”揭“秘”、去伪存真，引导学生正确支配学习心智，改善思维方法，积极高效地解答“陷阱题”，成为高考复习教学研究的重要课题。为此目的，我们邀请各科有丰富高三教学经验的著名教师，对此进行了探索，将教学实践中积累的资料进行整理提炼，编写了《解密陷阱题》这一套丛书，以供师生参考。

本丛书不同于一般题解类辞书，也有别于一般的错解类书籍，它追求实效和兴趣，把全面复习与讲究解题技巧结合起来。本丛书从学生的角度出发，以现行教学大纲和考

试说明为经，以现行教材（试验修订本）为纬，汇集近年各方名题进行思维训练。是一部“准确、高效、快捷、实效”，可用最短时间获取最佳复习效果、提高实战能力的高考备考用书。

本丛书依现行教材知识体系为线索分章节写作，每章分设几大特色栏目，适合于高三毕业班学生，也适合于高一、高二学生平时训练与备考之用。

参加本丛书编写的都是有丰富经验的著名特、高级教师，至今仍在教学第一线。多人具有多次参与省质检命题经验，本丛书也是他们多年来学习与实践、教学与科研的结晶。本丛书总主编为郭刚（特级教师）。数学分册主编为林群（特级教师，享受国务院津贴专家）；物理分册主编为翁延桂（特级教师，奥赛教练）；化学分册主编为石碧希（特级教师）；英语分册主编为陈珊（高级教师，省骨干教师）。参加编写的全是特、高级教师。

本丛书难免有许多不足与疏漏之处，恳请提出批评与修改意见。

本丛书在编写过程中，参阅了一些资料，在此向有关作者表示谢意。

郭 刚

2004年7月1日

# 编写说明

在学习过程中，同学们可能遇到过一错再错的现象。究其原因，多数是由于在学习不求甚解，不注意总结积累所致。在多年的教学实践中，我们发现：如果学生在平时学习中重视这一环节，及时总结得失，对提高学习效果大有帮助。特别是进入高三复习阶段，大量的练习，浩瀚的题海，如果想把所有做过的练习全部复习一遍，一则时间不允许，二则眉毛胡子一把抓，抓不住重点。如果你手头有一本“错题集”，复习时主要看曾经做错的练习，针对考试中暴露出来的问题再进行认真分析，弄清原因，脑海里就会留下深刻的印象，再加上学而时习之，何愁不能避免一错再错的现象？

本书正是从学生的角度出发，以最新的大纲、考纲为依据，与试验本（最新修改）教材同步，汇集了2004年高考及近年来的高考名题、新题与动向题，将其分为典例分析及要点分析两大类，同时，精选出具有代表性和权威性的考题，运用发散思维进行解题训练。它瞄准高考命题范围，传递高考信息，提示高考规律，强化思维训练，是一部“准确、规范、快捷、高效”，用最短的时间获取最佳复习效果的高考复习用书。

本书博采众长，匠心独运，有的放矢，注重实效，设计成以下几个板块：

一、要点分析：建立起学科知识的框架体系，把知识点、考点组合成一个有机整体进行剖析，以培养考生的应试能力。

二、典例分析：将涉及本单元的历年高考题进行总结、例析，使读者在总复习时便能掌握高考命题的方式、技巧及热点。

三、陷阱分析：注重启发性和培育兴趣原则，讲究“陷阱”布局，有助于形成正确的解题思路，把握解题技巧。

四、实战模拟：精心设计题型，不搞题海战术，务求实效性、典型性和启发性，意在培养学生的学科思想与悟性。

五、模拟题：模拟高考“实战”演练，提高对学科知识体系、规律性的整体掌握水平，以及灵活运用知识的学科能力。

总之，本书最大特色是思维的多向性。这种思维方式，在解题时注重多思路、全方位、异途径、多方式。通过这样的解题训练，可激发学生思维的悟性，达到开启心扉、挖掘潜能的目的，并提高分析、解决问题的能力。因而它含金量高，考生在总复习时采用本书必定能在有限时间内获得最佳的复习效果。

参加本册编写的有：陈珊（第一、四章；第二章和第七章一部分）、陈新民（第三章；第二章一部分）、俞菊仙（第五章；第二章和第七章一部分）、廖燕红（第六章；第二章和第七章一部分）。本书由陈珊主编、统稿。

书中难免有错误与疏漏之处，敬请读者不吝指正。

编 者

2004年7月



## 郭刚简介

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特级教师，现任国家示范性高中龙岩第一中学副校长。1995年被国家教委聘为高中生物新大纲编订小组成员，参与了高中生物新大纲的编订工作。主要论文论著有：《生物解题方法与技巧》、《如何学好高中生物》、《认真学习新大纲、全面提高生物教学质量》、《谈研究性学习》等40余篇（部）。现为中国教育学会生物专业委员会理事。

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# 第一章 听 力

高考重点要求:

1. 听清、听懂、把握对话或独白的整体内容。
2. 对整体内容进行概括总结, 并达到理解、掌握主旨大意的能力。
3. 根据材料内容或说话者的语气、语调, 理解说话者的意图、观点或态度。
4. 根据听力材料, 获取事实的具体信息, 判断、推测相关的具体内容。

## 一、要点分析

听力测试题分为两节。第一节听 5 段简短对话, 每段对话后有一个考题, 共 5 小题, 要求考生听完一遍对话后从每题的三个选项中选出一个符合对话内容的正确选项; 第二节听 5 段较长的对话或独白, 每段对话或独白后有数个考题, 共 15 题。这部分对话或独白读两遍, 要求考生听完每篇材料后从每题的三个选项中选出一个符合材料内容的正确选项。

听力测试是通过现场收听录音材料的方式考查学生理解口头英语的能力。听力的提高需要良好的语言、语音基本功和长期不懈地多听多练。考生若能认真研究、学习高考题型, 注意答题技巧, 则有助于培养自己从容应付各种听力题型的能力, 在高考中取得理想成绩。

1. 答题的步骤:

- (1) 迅速浏览问题和选项, 同时预测对话的内容。
- (2) 仔细听录音, 捕捉所需信息, 并同时用铅笔在选项旁做记号。
- (3) 听完后迅速答题(答在试卷上, 暂时不涂卡, 全部听完后留有专门时间涂卡), 然后抓紧时间看下一道题。

2. 答题的方法:

(1) 调整应试心理。紧张的情绪会阻碍听力测试的正常发挥。考前一定要放松情绪, 使自己处于平静心态, 树立必胜信念, 心慌烦乱于事无补, 集中精力、临场不惧才是明智之举。

(2) 熟悉常考题型。高考对话题的设计多以下列内容为主体: ①对话发生的时间和地点; ②谈话人的职业和身份; ③谈话人之间的关系; ④谈话的主题; ⑤谈话者的意图、观点和态度。短文题型则多在考查理解短文的情节发展, 人物关系, 事件发生的地点、时间、原因及结果, 文章的主旨。短文内容主要包括日常生活、人物故事、风俗人情、科普文化、新闻时事等方面。

(3) 快速抢读试题, 积极进行预测。高考的听力题问题和选项都印在卷面上, 在录音播放前应抓紧时间抢读问题和选项, 并根据问题和选项预测听力材料内容, 使自己的听力具有针对性, 从而提高答题的效率和准确性。

(4) 强化短暂记忆, 注意抓住关键词句。由于有的材料是较长的对话或独白, 信息量大而且集中, 收听次数和时间又受到限制, 所以考生听录音要边听边记, 用相关字母或符号记下相关人名地名、相关数字; 关键词语、长句的关键成分、重要细节, 从而在选择答案时有据可依。

(5) 答题当机立断。在答题时克服犹豫不决的毛病, 对有把握的答案一锤定音, 对没有把握的答案尽可能根据题意快速抉择, 不要为一道题举棋不定而影响听后面的内容。正确的做法是相信第一感觉, 当机立断, 决不能反反复复, 贻误全局。

## 二、●●●●

### 1. 简短对话

简短对话材料虽短,但话题广泛,涉及购物、旅游、约会、问路、就餐、候车、看病、娱乐、上课等日常生活诸方面。事情发生的时间、地点,当事人的行为活动,对话人之间的关系,事件发生的方式、原因及结果,常是试题涉及的范围。由于录音只听一遍,这就要求考生在有限时间内具备善于抓住关键信息,当机立断,迅速处理信息的能力,切勿瞻前顾后,犹豫不决。

#### (1)

Who is Chris Paine? (2002NMET • 1)

A. A computer engineer.

B. A book seller.

C. A writer.

录音原文

—I like to read Chris Paine.

—So do I. I hear he writes on his computer and his new book will come out next week.

—Great! I've got to get one as soon as it's out.

**【分析】**本题要求考生判断谈话双方所谈论的人物身份。带着题目中的疑问 who 去针对性地索取谈话者所提供的信息...he writes on his computer and his new book will come out, 可知他们所谈论的对象是一位作家。

**【答案】**C。

#### (2)

What are the two speakers talking about? (2002NMET • 2)

A. A football player.

B. A football team.

C. A football match.

录音原文

—Do you know that Michael Owen has won France's football golden ball prize?

—Not a surprise. He has 20 goals this season.

**【分析】**本题考查谈话人所谈论的对象。关键词“He”表明他们所谈的是“人”,而非球队或球赛。

**【答案】**A。

#### (3)

Why did the woman buy a heavy coat for Jimmy? (2002NMET • 3)

A. Winter is coming soon.

B. Jimmy' ll go into the mountains.

C. Jimmy has caught a cold.

录音原文

—I'm so tired. I spent the entire afternoon shopping for a heavy coat for Jimmy.

—At this time of year? Don't you know it's summer?

—Yes. I know. But he and Billy are going camping in the mountains and it'll be cold up there.

**【分析】**本题要求考生判断答话人行为的原因。带着疑问 why 去倾听答话人的回答,可知她为 Jimmy 买厚外衣是因为 Jimmy 要去山上野营。

**【答案】**B。

#### (4)

Where is the woman? (2002NMET • 4)

A. In a soap factory.

B. In her house.

C. At an information desk.

录音原文

—Hello, may I speak to Mrs Ornull?

—Speaking.

—This is Spical Company. You are one of the lucky housewives chosen to receive our free soap.

—That's very nice of you, but I would rather go on using what I've always used. Thanks just the same.

**【分析】**本题要求考生推断答话人接电话的地点。从关键词“house wife”和“soap”可判断 Mrs Ornull 是在家里。

**【答案】**B.

(5)

When is the man checking in? (2002NMET • 5)

A. Friday.

B. Thursday.

C. Tuesday.

录音原文

—Good morning! Can I help you?

—Yes. I'd like a double room.

—How many nights do you plan to stay with us?

—Three. I'll be checking out Friday morning.

**【分析】**本题要求考生推算答话人预订房间的时间。抓住关键词“three”和“check out Friday morning (星期五早上退房)”可推出他 check in(订房)的时间是星期二。

**【答案】**C.

## 2. 长段对话

长段对话轮次多, 包含信息大, 谈话也较深入, 就对话内容测试的考题至少在两题以上, 对考生综合能力要求较高。考生在听第一遍时必须抓住大意, 理顺思路, 把握要点, 针对试题所考查的内容, 抓住关键线索, 进行信息处理, 初选答案; 听第二遍时复查核定, 这样才能提高答题的准确率。

录音原文

听下面一段对话, 回答 17—20 小题。你有 20 秒钟的时间阅读这四个小题。

—Mrs Whinfield, thank you very much for allowing me to visit your wonderful garden. It really helps me a lot to write an article on Dorset gardens for our paper. Now I wonder if I could ask you a few questions.

—Yes, sure.

—Could you tell me when you became interested in gardening?

—Well, I was always interested in wild flowers and then in 1980 I read Margaret Fisher's book “Cartidge Garden Flowers”, which is full of practical advice and personal opinions. But I was reading about plants that I didn't know. So I started to read as much as I could and get different writers' advice. I also used to visit Kew Gardens a lot. That was when we lived in Hallow, West London. I learned a lot from my visits. By the way, Dorset was one of England's three most beautiful towns, the other two being Wiltshire and Somerset. You must know that. I am often invited to give talks to biology students in colleges.

—Yes, certainly. That's why I came here. Mm, now what was your first garden like?

—It was a very tiny piece of land, which came with my house in Hallow, west of London.

—Do you grow many plants yourself?

—I don't grow many plants from seeds, but I have several friends, and we often give each other plants. My garden is a place which often reminds me of so many people through the plants they have given me.

17. What was the purpose of Mrs. Whinfield's visits to Kew Gardens?

- A. To learn more about plants.      B. To write an article on gardens.  
C. To meet the writers she read.

**【分析】** 本题考查考生推断 Mrs. Winfield 参观 Kew Gardens 的原因。本题信息点在对话中间。考生可能会根据对话开头的干扰信息 “It really helps me a lot to write an article on Dorset gardens for our paper” 而误选 B。其实，该题问的是园主本人 Mrs. Winfield 为何曾经去参观 Kew Gardens，关键句 “But I was reading about plants that I didn’t know. So I started to read as much as I could and get different writers’ advice. I also used to visit Kew Gardens a lot” 才是回答本题的正确信息。

**【答案】** A。

18. Where did Mrs. Winfield live before she moved to her present home?

- A. Dorset.      B. Somerset.      C. West London.

**【分析】** 本题要求考生推断 Mrs. Winfield 曾经居住的地点。关键句 “That was when we lived in Hallow, West London” 表明 Mrs. Winfield 曾经住在伦敦西部的 Hallow。

**【答案】** C。

19. Where does Mrs. Winfield get most of her plants?

- A. She grows them from seeds.      B. She gets them from her friends.  
C. She buys them from a market.

**【分析】** 本题要求考生推测 Mrs. Winfield 花园中大部分植物的来源。对白的结尾部分 “I don’t grow many plants from seeds, but I have several friends, and we often give each other plants” 提供了该题的答案。

**【答案】** B。

20. What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

- A. Tourist and gardener.      B. College professor and biology student.  
C. Newspaper reporter and garden owner.

**【分析】** 本题要求考生判断对话人双方的身份。本题所需信息在对白开头。第一说话人参观了 Mrs. Winfield 的花园，其目的是为报纸写一篇有关 Dorset gardens 的文章，可推知谈话的双方是记者和花园主人。

**【答案】** C。

### 3. 独白

独白式的短文，由于篇幅长，题目多，文章在给我们提供有用信息的同时又夹杂许多冗余信息，考生在有限时间内既要听懂内容，又要捕捉有用信息，因此答题相对比简短对话难。但如果充分注意所听文体特点、结构层次，把注意力集中在与试题有关的关键语句和内容上，把握要点，分清主次，答题也就能化难为易。

#### 录音原文

听下面一段独白，回答第 18—20 三个小题。现在你有 15 秒钟的时间阅读这三个小题。

(2001NMET · 18—20)

What happened to me that day is just unbelievable. The first thing to go wrong was that all the parking spaces were taken, so I had to park on the grass, and hoped that I would not get a parking ticket. When I got to the admission’s office, there was already a long line of students waiting. By the time was my turn, two of the courses I needed were filled and I had to go back to my adviser and make up the whole new timetable. Although I did sign up for all my courses. I missed lunch. The next thing to go wrong was the bookstore sold out one of the textbooks required. As I was leaving, I wondered what else could possibly happen. Then I saw a policeman standing beside my car, and writing out a ticket.

18. Who is the speaker?

A. A student.

B. A teacher.

C. An office clerk.

【分析】本题要求考生判断说话人的身份。从关键句“...there was already a long line of students waiting. By the time it was my turn...”可推出说话人是个学生。

【答案】A。

19. Why did the speaker get a parking ticket?

A. His car was parked for too long.

B. His car took up too much space.

C. He left his car in a wrong place.

【分析】本题要求考生推测说话人被罚的原因。从信息句“so I had to park on the grass, and hoped that I would not get a parking ticket”可知他所以被罚是因为车停在草地上。

【答案】C。

20. Which of the following words best describes the day the speaker had?

A. exciting

B. unlucky

C. tiring

【分析】本题考查独白的主旨大意。说话人在本篇独白中述说他一天的遭遇：找不到停车场；排队登记；轮到自己时，所需要的课程已满额；重新制订时间表；错过午饭；自己所要的书在书店已卖光；被警察罚款。综合上述信息，可推知说话人那一天不走运。

【答案】B。

### 三、实战模拟

#### (一)

(2002年北京市海淀区6月)

第一部分：听力(共两节，满分30分)

第一节(共5小题；每小题1.5分，满分7.5分)

1. How long will the man stay at home?

A. A day.

B. A week.

C. Three days.

2. What happened to the man?

A. He lost his keys.

B. He called the woman.

C. He quarreled with the manager.

3. Where does the conversation take place?

A. In a hotel.

B. At an airport.

C. In the street.

4. What will Jack do?

A. Visit Bill.

B. Play tennis.

C. Go swimming.

5. Why does the man live in the countryside?

A. It's near the school.

B. His house is too old.

C. It's quiet.

第二节(共15小题；每小题1.5分，满分22.5分)

听第6段材料，回答第6—8题。

6. Who are the speakers?

A. Students.

B. Teachers.

C. Clerks.

7. What are they mainly talking about?

- A. Noise in the office.                      B. A new meeting room.                      C. The story of a workmate.

8. What does Stan suggest they do?

- A. Talk to Jack openly.                      B. Move to another office.                      C. Ask for a meeting room.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 9—11 题。

9. What does the woman intend to do?

- A. Introduce the Workers Club.                      B. Invite the man to do sports.  
C. Invite the man to see a film.

10. What can we learn about the club?

- A. People can skate there.                      B. It's open until 12 : 00 at night.  
C. Three buses pass the club.

11. Where does the man work?

- A. At the Workers Club.                      B. At a high school.                      C. At a computer center.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 12—14 题。

12. What's the relationship between the two speakers?

- A. Schoolmates.                      B. Workmates.                      C. Strangers.

13. Why is Jeanie here earlier ?

- A. To meet her friend.                      B. To have a class.                      C. To go over her homework.

14. What's Jack's attitude toward the test?

- A. He is calm.                      B. He worries about it.                      C. He has to get an A.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 15—17 题。

15. What do you think Robert is?

- A. A dancer.                      B. A singer.                      C. A student.

16. Where will the group perform?

- A. At concert halls.                      B. At restaurants.                      C. At some parties.

17. Why is Robert not sure of joining the group?

- A. He doesn't think he is good enough.  
B. He doesn't have time to practice.  
C. He isn't interested in joining it.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 18—20 题。

18. What will the weather be like in England today?

- A. Quite dry.                      B. Wet and windy.                      C. Fine but cool.

19. How will the weather be in the east of Europe tomorrow?

- A. Fine.                      B. Windy.                      C. Rainy.

20. How many days does the forecast mention?

- A. One.                      B. Two.                      C. Three.

(二)

(2002 年云南一模)

第一部分：听力(共两节，满分 30 分)

第一节(共 5 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 7.5 分)

1. Where does the conversation probably take place?  
A. At the restaurant.                      B. On the plane.                      C. On the train.
2. What does the woman mean?  
A. Only the man's wife holds the key.  
B. The man should hold the key.  
C. The man often loses the key.
3. What does the boy prefer doing?  
A. Sweeping the floor.                      B. Washing the dishes.  
C. He doesn't like to wash the dishes, but he has to do it.
4. How much did the man pay for the tickets?  
A. \$ 5    B. \$ 10.5    C. \$ 17.5
5. Which statement is true about the woman?  
A. She had been hurt.                      B. She hadn't been hurt.                      C. She won the game.

第二节(共 15 小题，每小题 1.5 分，满分 22.5 分)

听第 6 段材料，回答 6—7 小题。

6. When did the woman read the advertisement?  
A. Today.    B. Yesterday.    C. Last week.
7. In what case will the woman take the job?  
A. If she is well paid.                      B. If they offer her the job.  
C. If they interview her tomorrow.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8—10 题。

8. Where did they have the conversation?  
A. In Kunming.    B. In New York.    C. In Beijing.
9. Why did the man think the woman looked familiar?  
A. Because they know each other well.  
B. Because they lived in a small city.  
C. Because they had met before.

10. What was the reason that the woman was there?  
A. She was there on business.                      B. She was there on holiday.  
C. She was there to visit her friend.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11—13 题。

11. What is the relationship between the two speakers?  
A. Brother and sister.                      B. Friends.    C. Husband and wife.
12. What's wrong with Mary's father?

- A. He has a bad cold.                      B. He has a terrible headache day and night.  
C. He is in hospital.

13. What do you think Mary's father?

- A. He used to smoke a lot.              B. He is a heavy smoker.  
C. He is the man who knows his son well.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14—16 题。

14. Why do the English people like to talk about weather with strangers?

- A. Because it is interesting.  
B. Because the strangers always want to know the weather.  
C. Because they feel friendly by doing this.

15. According to the dialogue, if a person says "A cold morning, isn't it?", what response he will get?

- A. No, it will become warm.              B. Yes.  
C. It was much colder last winter.

16. What will possibly happen if strangers talk about politics?

- A. They will become friends quickly.  
B. They may not agree with each other.  
C. They may be in danger.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17—20 题。

17. What does the speaker want to tell us?

- A. How unlucky he was yesterday.              B. How he spent yesterday.  
C. What he did yesterday.

18. What happened when the speaker was cooking breakfast?

- A. The alarm clock rang.              B. The food was burnt.              C. His hand was burnt.

19. How did the speaker go to school?

- A. He took the 8 : 30 bus.              B. He took a taxi.              C. He ran to school.

20. Why was the speaker not scolded by his teacher?

- A. Because his teacher was happy that day.  
B. Because there was no school yesterday.  
C. Because his teacher got too angry to scold him.

(三)

(2002 年福建一模)

第一部分：听力(共两节，满分 30 分)

第一节(共 5 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 7.5 分)

1. What does the man mean?

- A. The woman will call John.              B. John called the woman just now.  
C. The man called John just now.

2. Where does the conversation take place?

- A. At a restaurant.              B. At the airport.              C. On a bus.



3. What does the woman want to do?  
A. To buy some stamps.                      B. To mail something.                      C. To mail some letters.
4. When will the light be shut off?  
A. 10 : 15.                                      B. 10 : 30.                                      C. 9 : 45.
5. What is Brown likely to do next?  
A. To join them on the trip.                      B. To take a short rest.                      C. To stay behind.

第二节(共 15 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 22.5 分)

听第 6 段材料, 回答第 6—7 题。

6. What is the man probably doing now?  
A. Writing a report.                              B. Visiting the woman's office.  
C. Reading a report.
7. What does the woman ask the man to do?  
A. To wait a moment.                              B. To finish his report.                      C. To call at her office.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8—10 题。

8. What were the speakers invited to do this Saturday?  
A. To have a picnic.                              B. To attend a party.                              C. To go for a bike ride.
9. What does the man intend to do on Sunday?  
A. Have a good rest at home.                      B. Go for a picnic.                              C. Prepare for work.
10. What might the relationship be between the two speakers?  
A. Teacher-student.                              B. Classmates.                              C. A young couple.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 11—13 题。

11. What is Jack's telephone number?  
A. 677-5824.                                      B. 676-5842.                                      C. 667-8542.
12. What was the weather like there?  
A. Sunny.    B. Rainy.    C. Cloudy.
13. Where did Jane spend the nights during her holiday?  
A. In the open air.                                      B. At a nearby hotel.                                      C. In her home.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 14—16 题。

14. Who do you think Bill probably is?  
A. A tourist.    B. A Londoner.    C. A guide.
15. Why won't they be able to go to see Hamlet together?  
A. They haven't booked seats yet.                      B. Bill will have to leave London.  
C. They will have to leave for the airport.
16. What can we learn from the conversation?  
A. The man goes to the National Theatre every week.  
B. The man has booked a seat for the woman.  
C. The woman has great interest in seeing plays.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17—20 题。