

最富有价值的**高考**好题解读
最令人信服的**高考**等值预测
适应全国分省**高考**命题的最新力作

● 浩瀚 主编

College Entrance Over the Years

历年高考英语

全真试题及点评



听说读写译全面展示 热点试题精讲精练
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真题是学生备考参考书的首选，本书汇编了2000~2004年全国各省市高考英语试卷，并对试题进行了详解，为考生了解命题原则，熟悉考查内容与形式，调整备考策略，提供了极有价值的指导信息，也为广大教师透析高考英语测试的内涵，把握英语教学方向，前瞻未来高考走势，具有重要的参考价值。

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内 容 提 要

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前言

普通高等学校统一招生考试是全国规模最大,最牵动人心的选拔性考试。通过它,每年要为全国高等院校输送数百万名大学生,为国家选拔数百万名优秀后备人才。

高中毕业的一年,是最繁忙的一年。作为毕业生,要想把全国以及各省(直辖市)的试题一一进行比较,分析命题走向,从中筛选出更能测试基础知识和综合运用能力的测试题来,显然是不可能的。

但每年全国以及各省(直辖市)的高考试题对下届考生具有极高的参考价值和借鉴意义。为此,我们精心编写了《历年高考英语全真试题及点评》一书,精选出 2000 ~ 2004 年具有代表意义的试题。考生可以从中看出各部分命题的基本特点和发展趋势,复习时事半功倍,迎考时信心百倍,考完后激情满怀,拥抱理想,迈入自己梦想的校园。

为了探索英语教学和考试规律,编写一本解读高考英语试题的助考辅导读物,已为全国的高中师生所热切期盼。

本书有以下特点:

1. 提供了 2000 ~ 2004 年全国高考英语试题,从而保证了资料的权威性。读者自己可以通览全卷,从中体察各年的命题思路,领悟未来的命题趋势。

2. 附答案及详解。进入高考复习备考阶段,许多学生会发现很多自己难以解答的问题,不可能一一去问老师。为了让使用本书的考生能独立阅读并解答所遇到的问题,我们对所有试题做了详尽的分析,让考生在没有人指导的情况下,能够顺利做完所有精选的试题,让他们知其然,也知其所以然。

本书作者均为常年奋战在教学第一线的教师,具有丰富的教学经验及较高的教学水平。选择本书,能使考生的英语复习目标明确、针对性强,用最短的时间,取得最佳的效果。

编者

2004 年 12 月

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2000 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试

第 I 卷 (三大题, 共 95 分)

I. 单项填空 (共 25 小题, 每小题 1 分; 满分 25 分)

A) 从 A、B、C、D 中找出其划线部分与所给单词的划线部分读音相同的选项。

例: have

A. gave

B. save

C. hat

D. made

答案: C

1. rush

A. dull

B. butcher

C. sugar

D. push

2. northern

A. strength

B. wealth

C. thus

D. throw

3. silence

A. weigh

B. ceiling

C. bargain

D. height

4. occur

A. ocean

B. opposite

C. official

D. offer

5. pleasure

A. possession

B. television

C. anxious

D. precious

B) 从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。

例: We _____ last night, but we went to the concert instead.

A. must have studied

B. might study

C. should have studied

D. would study

答案: C

6. —What about having a drink?

—_____

A. Good idea.

B. Help yourself.

C. Go ahead, please.

D. Me, too.

7. I don't think I'll need any money but I'll bring some _____.

A. at last

B. in case

C. once again

D. in time

8. _____ to take this adventure course will certainly learn a lot of useful skills.

A. Brave enough students

B. Enough brave students

C. Students brave enough

D. Students enough brave

9. — Waiter!

—_____

—I can't eat this, It's too salty.

A. Yes, sir?

B. What?

C. All right?

D. Pardon?

10. Most animals have little connection with _____ animals of _____ different kind unless they kill them for food.

A. the ; a

B. 不填 ; a

C. the ; the

D. 不填 ; the

11. It's always difficult being in a foreign country, _____ if you don't speak the language.

A. extremely

B. naturally

C. basically

D. especially

12. Let Harry play with your toys as well, Clare—you must learn to _____.
- A. support B. care C. spare D. share
13. —You've left the light on. —Oh, so I have. _____ and turn it off.
- A. I'll go B. I've gone C. I go D. I'm going
14. Someone called me up in the middle of the night, but they hung up _____ I could answer the phone.
- A. as B. since C. until D. before
15. —Are you coming to Jeff's party?
- I'm not sure. I _____ go to the concert instead.
- A. must B. would C. should D. might
16. If you want to change for a double room you'll have to pay _____ \$15.
- A. another B. other C. more D. each
17. Dorothy was always speaking highly of her role in the play, _____, of course, made the others unhappy.
- A. who B. which C. this D. what
18. _____ production up by 60%, the company has had another excellent year.
- A. As B. For C. With D. Through
19. I've worked with children before, so I know what _____ in my new job.
- A. expected B. to expect C. to be expecting D. expects
20. —How are you today?
- Oh, I _____ as ill as I do now for a very long time.
- A. didn't fell B. wasn't feeling C. don't fell D. haven't felt
21. The WTO cannot live up to its name _____ it does not include a country that is home to one fifth of mankind.
- A. as long as B. while C. if D. even though
22. The managers discussed the plan that they would like to see _____ the next year.
- A. carry out B. carrying out C. carried out D. to carry out
23. Why don't we take a little break? Didn't we just have _____?
- A. it B. that C. one D. this
24. It is the ability to do the job _____ matters where you come from or what you are.
- A. one B. that C. what D. it
25. The reporter said that the UFO _____ east to west when he saw it.
- A. was travelling B. travelled C. had been travelling D. was to travel

II. 完形填空 (共 25 小题, 每小题 1 分; 满分 25 分)

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从 26 ~ 50 各题所给的四个选项中, 选出一个最佳答案。

I climbed the stairs slowly, carrying a big suitcase, my father following with two more. By the time I got to the third floor, I was 26 and at the same time feeling lonely. Worse still, Dad 27 a step

and fell, sending my new suitcases 28 down the stairs, "Damn!" he screamed, his face turning red. I knew 29 was ahead. Whenever Dad's face turns red, 30!

How could I ever 31 him to finish unloading the car 32 screaming at me and making a scene in front of the other girls, I would have to spend the 33 of the year with? Doors were opening and faces peering out (探出), as Dad walked 34 close behind. I felt it in my bones that my college life was getting off to a (n) 35 start.

"36," the room quickly, I thought, "Get him into a chair and calmed down." But 37, would there be a chair in Room 316? Or would it be a (n) 38 room?

39 I turned the key in the lock and 40 the door open, with Dad 41 complaining (抱怨) about a hurting knee or something. I put my head in, expecting the 42. But to my 43, the room wasn't empty at all! It had furniture, curtains, a TV, and even paintings on the walls.

And there on a well-made bed sat Amy, my new 44, dressed neatly. Greeting me with a nod, she said in a soft voice, "Hi, you must be Cori." When she 45 the music and looked over at 46. "And of course, you're Mr. Faber," she said, 47. "Would you like a glass of iced tea?" Dad's face turned decidedly 48 before he could bring out a "yes."

I knew 49 that Amy and I would be 50 and my first year of college would be a success.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 26. A. helpless | B. lazy | C. anxious | D. tired |
| 27. A. took | B. minded | C. missed | D. picked |
| 28. A. rolling | B. passing | C. dropping | D. turning |
| 29. A. suffering | B. difficulty | C. trouble | D. danger |
| 30. A. go ahead | B. look out | C. hold on | D. give up |
| 31. A. lead | B. help | C. encourage | D. get |
| 32. A. after | B. without | C. while | D. besides |
| 33. A. best | B. beginning | C. end | D. rest |
| 34. A. with difficulty | B. in a hurry | C. with firm steps | D. in wonder |
| 35. A. fresh | B. late | C. bed | D. unfair |
| 36. A. Search | B. Find | C. Enter | D. Book |
| 37. A. in fact | B. by chance | C. once more | D. then again |
| 38. A. small | B. empty | C. new | D. neat |
| 39. A. Finally | B. Meanwhile | C. Sooner or later | D. At the moment |
| 40. A. knocked | B. forced | C. pushed | D. tried |
| 41. A. yet | B. only | C. even | D. still |
| 42. A. worst | B. chair | C. best | D. tea |
| 43. A. regret | B. disappointment | C. surprise | D. knowledge |
| 44. A. roommate | B. classmate | C. neighbour | D. companion |
| 45. A. turned on | B. turned down | C. played | D. enjoyed |
| 46. A. Dad | B. me | C. the door | D. the floor |
| 47. A. questioning | B. wondering | C. smiling | D. guessing |
| 48. A. red | B. less pale | C. less red | D. pale |
| 49. A. soon | B. there | C. later | D. then |

50. A. sisters B. friends C. students D. fellows

III. 阅读理解 (共 25 小题。A 节每小题 2 分, B 节每小题 1 分; 满分 45 分)

A) 阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的四个选项选出一个最佳答案。

New York, 10 November—5:27pm, yesterday, biggest power failure in the city's history.

* Thousands of people got stuck in lifts. Martin Saltzman spent three hours between the 21st and 22nd floors of the Empire State Building. "There were twelve of us. But no one panicked. We passed the time telling stories and playing word games. One man wanted to smoke but we didn't let him. Firement finally got us out."

* "It was the best night we've ever had," said Angela Carraro, who runs an Italian restaurant on 42nd street. "We had lots of candles on the tables and the waiters were carrying candles on their trays. The place was full — and all night, in fact, for after we had closed, we let the people stay on and spend the night here."

* The zoos had their problems like everyone else. Keepers worked through the night. They used blankets to keep flying squirrels and small monkeys warm. While zoos had problems keeping warm, supermarkets had problems keeping cool. "All of our ice cream and frozen foods melted," said the manager of a store in downtown Manhattan. "They were worth \$50,000."

* The big electric clock in the lobby (大厅) of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in downtown Manhattan started ticking (滴答) again at 5:25 this morning. It was almost on time.

51. Throughout the period of darkness, Martin Saltzman and the eleven others were _____

A. nervous B. excited C. calm D. frightened

52. In what way was the night of November 9 the best night for Angela Carraro?

A. She had taste of adventure.
B. Burning candles brightened the place.
C. Business was better than usual.
D. Many long people stayed the night in her restaurant.

53. How long did the power failure last?

A. Nearly 12 hours.
B. More than 12 hours.
C. Nearly 24 hours.
D. More than 24 hours.

(B)

The easy way out isn't always easiest. I learned that lesson when I decided to treat Doug, my husband of one month, to a special meal. I glanced through my cookbook and chose a menu which included homemade bread. Knowing the bread would take time, I started on it as soon as Doug left for work. As I was not experienced in cooking, I thought if a dozen was good, two dozen would be better, so I doubled everything. As Doug loved oranges, I also opened a can of orange and poured it all into the bowl. Soon there was a sticky dough (面团) covered with ugly yellowish marks. Realizing I had been defeated, I put the dough in the rubbish bin outside so I wouldn't have to face Doug laughing at my work. I went on preparing the rest of the meal, and, when Doug got home, we sat down to Cornish chicken with rice. He tried to enjoy the meal but seemed disturbed. Twice he got up and went outside, saying he thought he heard a noise. The

third time he left, I went to the window to see what he was doing. Looking out, I saw Doug standing about three feet from the rubbish bin, holding the lid up with a stick and looking into the container. When I came out of the house, he dropped the stick and explained that there was something alive in our rubbish bin. Picking up the stick again, he held the lid up enough for me to see. I felt cold. But I stepped closer and looked harder. Without doubt it was my work. The hot sun had caused the dough to double in size and the fermenting yeast (酵母) made the surface shake and sigh as though it were breathing. It looked like some unknown being from outer space. I could see why Doug was so shaken. I had to admit what the "living thing" was and why it was there. I don't know who was more embarrassed (尴尬) by the whole thing—Doug or me.

54. The writer's purpose in writing this story is .
- A. to tell an interesting experience
B. to show the easiest way out of a difficulty
C. to describe the trouble facing a newly married woman
D. to explain the difficulty of learning to cook from books
55. Why did the woman's attempt at making the bread turn out to be unsuccessful?
- A. The canned orange had gone bad.
B. She didn't use the right kind of flour.
C. The cookbook was hard to understand.
D. She did not follow the directions closely.
56. Why did the woman put the dough in the rubbish bin?
- A. She didn't see the use of keeping it.
B. She meant to joke with her husband.
C. She didn't want her husband to see it.
D. She hoped it would soon dry in the sun.
57. What made the dough in the bin look frightening?
- A. The rising and falling movement.
B. The strange-looking marks.
C. Its shape.
D. Its size.
58. When Doug went out the third time, the woman looked out of the window because she was .
- A. surprised at his being interested in the bin
B. afraid that he would discover her secret
C. unhappy that he didn't enjoy the meal
D. curious to know what disturbed him

Decision-thinking is not unlike poker—it often matters not only what you think, but also what others think you think and what you think they think you think. The mental process (过程) is similar. Naturally, this card game has often been of considerable interest to people who are, by any standards, good thinkers.

The great mathematician John von Neumann was one of the founders of game theory. In particular, he showed that all games fall into two classes: there are what he called games of 'perfect information', games like chess where the players can't hide anything or play tricks; they don't win by chance, but by means of logic and skills. Then there are games of 'imperfect information' like poker, in which it is impossible to know in advance that one course of action is better than another.

One mistaken idea about business is that it can be treated as a game of perfect information. Quite the reverse. Business, politics, life itself are games which we must normally play with very imperfect information. Business decisions are often made with many unknown and unknowable factors (因素) which would even puzzle (困惑) best poker players. But few business people find it comfortable to admit that they are taking a chance, and many still prefer to believe that they are playing chess, not poker.

59. The subject discussed in this text is _____.

A. the process of reaching decisions

B. the difference between poker and chess

C. the secret of making good business plans

D. the value of information in winning games

60. An important factor in a game of imperfect information is _____.

A. rules

B. luck

C. time

D. ideas

61. Which of the following can be used in place of "Quite the reverse"?

A. Quite right.

B. True enough.

C. Most unlikely.

D. Just the opposite.

62. In the writer's opinion, when making business decisions one should _____.

A. put perfect information before imperfect information

B. accept the existence of unknown factors

C. regard business as a game of chess

D. mix known and unknown factors

(D)

Olaf Stapledon wrote a book called *First and Last Men*, in which he looked millions of years ahead. He told of different men and of strange civilisations (文明), broken up by long 'dark ages' in between. In his view, what is called the present time is no more than a moment in human history and we are just the First Men. In 2,000 million years from now there will be the Eighteenth or Last Men.

However, most of our ideas about the future are really very short-sighted. Perhaps we can see some possibilities for the next fifty years. But the next hundred? The next thousand? The next million? That's much more difficult.

When men and women lived by hunting 50,000 years ago, how could they even begin to picture modern life? Yet to men of 50,000 years from now, we may seem as primitive (原始的) in our ideas as the Stone-Age hunters do to us. Perhaps they will spend their days *gollocking* to make *newspundels*, or struggling with their *ballalators* through the *cribe*. These words, which I have just made up, have to stand for things and ideas that we simply can't think of.

So why bother even to try imagining life far in the future? Here are two reasons. First, unless we re-

member how short our own lives are compared with the whole human history, we are likely to think our own interests are much more important than they really are. If we make the earth a poor place to live on because we are careless or greedy (贪婪) or quarrelsome, our grand-children will not bother to think of excuses for us.

Second, by trying to escape from present interests and imagine life far in the future, we may arrive at quite fresh ideas that we can use ourselves. For example, if we imagine that in the future men may give up farming, we can think of trying it now. So set your imagination free when you think about the future.

63. A particular mention made of Stapledon's book in the opening paragraph _____.
- serves as a description of human history
 - serves as an introduction to the discussion
 - shows a disagreement of views
 - shows the popularity of the book
64. The text discusses men and women 50,000 years ago and 50,000 years from now in order to show that _____.
- human history is extremely long
 - life has changed a great deal
 - it is useless to plan for the next 50 years
 - it is difficult to tell what will happen in the future
65. Spundels and ballalators are used in the text to refer to _____.
- tools used in farming
 - ideas about modern life
 - unknown things in the future
 - hunting skills in the Stone Age
66. According to the writer of the text, imagining the future will _____.
- serve the interests of the present and future generations
 - enable us to better understand human history
 - help us to improve farming
 - make life worth living

Excused from recycling (回收利用) because you live in a high rise with a rubbish chute (垃圾道)? You won't be for long. Miami's Mark Shantzis has made it simple for those living in tall buildings to use the chute and recycle too.

In Shantzis' Hi-Rise Recycling System, a chute leads to a pie-shaped container with six boxes that can turn around when operated. The system, which fits in the same space as the chute and container now in use, enables glass, plastic, paper, metal, and other rubbish to go into separate boxes.

The system is controlled from a board fixed next to the chute door. The board has a button for each class of recycling materials (as well as for unrecyclables). At the press of a button, a microcomputer locks all other floors' chute doors and sets the recycling container turning until the right box comes under the chute. The computer also counts the loads and gives a signal by phone when the box is full. And a particu-

lar piece of equipment breaks up the nonrecyclables. Sorting (分类) recyclables before they are collected saves the use of expensive materials recovery equipment which otherwise has to do the sorting. Such equipment often makes recycled materials very expensive, so expensive that tons of recyclables remain wasted. Shantzis believes his system could help recycled materials become more cost-effective.

67. The purpose in writing this text is _____.
- to encourage people to recycle their rubbish
 - to introduce a recycling system for high rises
 - to describe the use of computer technology in recycling
 - to explain the need for rubbish collection in high rises
68. When he says "You won't be for long" the writer means that _____.
- you'll soon be living in a cleaner building
 - rubbish chutes will become out of date before long
 - you won't be long before you'll have to recycle your rubbish
 - it won't be long before you'll have to recycle your rubbish
69. Before dropping rubbish into the chute you have to _____.
- lock the other floors' chute doors
 - check if the container is full
 - press the correct button
 - break up the rubbish
70. The biggest advantage of this new system is that _____.
- it reduces the cost of recycling
 - it saves time and space
 - it saves money for people living in high rises
 - it makes better use of the existing recovery equipment

B) 根据对话内容,从对话后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项,选项中有两项为多余选项。

Mrs Brown: What a tiring evening!

Mr Brown: Oh, it's good to sit down after all that standing.

Mrs Brown: 71

Mr Brown: I don't think I've ever felt so tired in my life. 72

Mrs Brown: And the heat. 73

Mr Brown: We shouldn't have accepted the invitation in the first place. 74

Mrs Brown: 74 We've only been to a party.

Mr Brown: You're right. We must be getting old. 75

Mrs Brown: Come on. 75 We'd feel better.

A. I'm not that tired.

B. Let's have some coffee.

C. What's more, I didn't sleep well last night.

D. But we shouldn't have felt so tired.

E. A good night's sleep will put you right again.

F. I could just sit here for ever and ever, and never get up.

G. All that silly talk, and the drink and the cigarette smoke.

第II卷 (共55分)

IV. 单词拼写 (共10小题, 每小题1分, 满分10分)

根据下列句子及所给汉语注释, 在句子右边的横线上, 写出空缺处各单词的正确形式。(每空只写一词)

76. That flying school graduates a hundred _____ (飞行员) every year. 76. _____

77. Tom is _____ (在楼上). Go and find him yourself. 77. _____

78. This plant is found in the _____ (南部) parts of the country. 78. _____

79. I must _____ (道歉) for not having been able to write to you sooner. 79. _____

80. Two hundred _____ (被盗的) bicycles were returned to their owners last month. 80. _____

81. When I got home after the holiday there were a lot of _____ (留言) in my phone. 81. _____

82. _____ speaking (一般来说), parents care more about their children's health than about their own. 82. _____

83. I can't tell one from the other because they are only _____ (细微) different. 83. _____

84. There has been a 50% growth in the _____ (市场) for personal computers. 84. _____

85. Thank you for _____ (提供) to help, but I can manage it myself. 85. _____

V. 短文改错 (共10小题, 每小题1.5分; 满分15分)

此题要求改正所给短文中的错误。对标有题号的每一行作出判断: 如无错误, 在该行右边横线上画一个钩 (✓); 如有错误 (每行只有一个错误), 则按下列情况改正:

该行多一个词: 把多余的词用斜线 (\) 划掉, 在该行右边横线上写出该词, 并也用斜线划掉。

该行缺一个词: 在缺词处加一个漏字符号 (\), 在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

该行错一个词: 在错的词下画一横线, 在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

注意: 原行没有错的不要改。

The day before the speech contest (比赛) English teacher 86. _____
talked to me. She said that she and my schoolmate all 87. _____
wished me success, but it didn't matter that I would 88. _____
win or not. When I was on the stage the next day, I felt so 89. _____
nervous as I shook like a leaf. There were so many people 90. _____
present! Suddenly, I caught a sight of my English teacher in 91. _____
the crowd. She was smiling but nodding at me. I remembered 92. _____
her words and calm down. I did a good job and won the first 93. _____
prize. Now my picture and the prize is hanging in the library. 94. _____
Whenever I see them I will often think of my English teacher. 95. _____