

2002 高考必备

2001 年全国高考模拟试卷精编




英语

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高考命题研究组编

哈尔滨工程大学出版社

2002 3+X 高考必备



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- 2001年全国高考模拟试卷精编丛书共分《语文》、《数学》、《英语》、《理科综合》、《文科综合》五册。
- 每册均汇集了2001年全国二十几个省市的高中质量检查卷、毕业联合测试、高考复习综合测试、诊断性测试、模拟测试、多校联考等多种试卷，并附有2001年全国高考试卷。每份试卷均附有参考答案、解题思路及评分标准，以方便读者使用。
- 本书可供2002年高考的考生作为模拟试卷使用，前三册全国通用，后两册供“高考3+X”地区使用。由于该丛书选编的试卷体现了全国各地的教学特色和风格，故也可供教师编写高考模拟题时参考。

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英语

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试卷部分

北京市海淀区

第一卷(三部分,共 115 分)

第一部分:听力(略)

第二部分:英语知识运用(共两节,满分 45 分)

第一节:单项填空(共 15 小题,每小题 1 分;满分 15 分)

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

21. Pay attention to _____ road sign while driving in _____ foreign country.
A. a; a B. the; the C. the; a D. a; the
22. We grow all our fruit and vegetables, _____ saves money, of course.
A. which B. as C. that D. what
23. —It's said that "Traffic" is an exciting film.
—I _____ it yet. I hope to see it soon.
A. didn't see B. hadn't seen
C. don't see D. haven't seen
24. He will stop showing off, if no notice _____ of him.
A. is taken B. will be taken
C. takes D. has taken
25. She is always ready to help people in trouble because she thinks it a _____.
A. decision B. chance C. pride D. pleasure
26. —Would you mind if I used your telephone?
—_____.
A. Yes, do please B. Go ahead
C. Of course D. All right
27. —Victor looks unhappy.
—Yes. He always _____ our success.
A. cheers B. envies C. admires D. stops
28. This is an illness that can result in total blindness _____ left untreated.
A. after B. if C. since D. unless
29. —What did you say?
—So you _____ to me.
A. won't listen B. weren't listening
C. didn't listen D. haven't listened
30. Free medical treatment in this country covers sickness of mind as well as _____ sickness.
A. normal B. average C. regular D. ordinary
31. What way are you thinking of _____ rid of the flies?
A. to get B. getting C. being got D. to be getting
32. Be tough-minded, but tender-hearted, _____.
A. will you B. isn't it
C. aren't you D. are you
33. Her face gave her _____ when she told a lie.
A. off B. away C. up D. out
34. —Shall I make you _____ to eat?
—Oh, yes, please. I've had hardly _____ all day.
A. something; nothing B. anything; something
C. something; anything D. anything; nothing
35. I've decided to take the job and I _____ change my mind.
A. mustn't B. can't C. won't D. may not

第二节:完形填空(共 20 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

I've always loved pigeons(鸽子). Some years ago I managed to persuade my wife to let me buy a few and start 36 them myself. They cost a lot of money and so it spoilt(破坏) our 37 a bit, but my wife never actually stopped me so I 38 carried on. I learnt so much about them that I could 39 a good racer anywhere and I bought some beauties. My pigeons won some top races, and I even began to make a bit of 40.

You see, people are prepared to pay big prices if they get to know that your pigeons are 41 big prizes.

My wife had been changing her 42 to the pigeons over the last year or two anyway. She was quite 43 of all the prizes we'd won. Then there was the travelling, which she liked. You see someone has to take the pigeons a 44 way off and release them. Some of the 45 were really nice. I never travelled. I used to like to wait at home and see them come in. They've got this wonderful sense of 46, which can bring them back home so quickly. They'd flown hundreds of miles sometimes 47 storms or against strong winds. And there they'd come, tiny white birds against the great 48. Then I'd watch them 49 round and come down onto the landing shelf. I'd look at my watch and think, "My goodness, that's a good 50." And I'd take off the little leg ring and push it through the machine to 51 what time he'd arrived. Then my wife would 52 up and say, "Has he arrived yet?" Then we would work out if we'd won 53.

Then last year we had a 54! One of them got some sort of flu(流行病) and died, then they all 55. It was terrible, I had to burn them all. We lost a fortune, of course.

36. A. racing B. feeding C. tending D. flying
37. A. dream B. work C. marriage D. hobby
38. A. just B. even C. almost D. hardly
39. A. notice B. learn C. imagine D. recognize

40. A. living B. fun C. money D. change
 41. A. losing B. winning C. giving D. making
 42. A. subject B. decision C. relation D. attitude
 43. A. proud B. fond C. careful D. sure
 44. A. different B. long C. short D. far
 45. A. distances B. activities C. trips D. movements
 46. A. direction B. sight C. hearing D. touch
 47. A. over B. across C. with D. through
 48. A. heaven B. mountain C. cloud D. sky
 49. A. turn B. dance C. circle D. whistle
 50. A. fly B. time C. day D. look
 51. A. write B. record C. count D. memorize
 52. A. come B. show C. phone D. cheer
 53. A. again B. finally C. only D. accidentally
 54. A. disadvantage B. chance C. problem D. disaster
 55. A. flew down B. went down C. let out D. gave out

第三部分:阅读理解(共20小题,每小题2分,满分40分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

(A)

When Janet, a grade two student at a well-known school, was pestered(纠缠) by her classmates to join their group to steal from shops, she was shocked. She was a quiet, well-behaved girl and she did not understand why the girls had approached her.

They showed her some of the things they had stolen and said that shop theft was great fun and very exciting. Then they threatened to beat Janet if she did not join them.

Janet was deeply troubled. She did her best to avoid the group of the girls after classes, but they often waited for her outside the school and tried to persuade her to come with them.

This problem is one which many school students in Hong Kong face. We asked the chairman of the local-fight-crime committee what Janet should do in these cases.

"First of all, she could try to talk the other girls out of the whole thing. Being caught stealing from shops could ruin their futures and it is simply not worth the risk," he said.

"Young people may think that it is easy to get away with stealing from shops, but more and more stores now have plain clothes detectives who are dressed like customers. I would say shop thieves have a more than ninety percent chance of being caught."

"If they won't listen to her, Janet should go to someone in charge in school, who can then decide if the matter can be dealt with by her or whether it is necessary to report the incident to the police."

56. From the first three paragraphs we can learn that

- A. Janet didn't know what to do with the case

- B. Janet faced the group bravely
 C. the group stole a lot of things
 D. the group were short of money
 57. The underlined part "talk the other girls out of the whole thing" means _____.
 A. discuss the possible result with them
 B. tell them about their futures
 C. persuade them to stop theft
 D. warn them not to disturb her
 58. One of the suggestions to Janet is to _____.
 A. report the situation to the police
 B. ask the local-fight-crime committee for advice
 C. hire a detective to catch them
 D. turn to her teacher for help

(B)

John Russell, 83, got on a Chicago bus and saw a sign saying that senior citizens could ride for half fare. When he dropped his three quarters in the box, the driver demanded identification. John took out an ID card. "You need a special CTA card," said the driver. John did not have the Chicago Transit Authority card because he lives in New York and was in Chicago visiting his two sons.

"Put in another three quarters," said the driver, "or get off the bus."

One privilege of old age is being stubborn(固执). John said, "Give me back my quarters, and I'll get off."

"I can't—it's in the box. If you don't get off, I'll call the police," said he, which he did. Two police cars pulled up.

"I'm the criminal," said John Russell. Then he and the driver told their stories.

"That's what you called me for?" one policeman asked the driver. Another policeman then said to John, "I'll give you three quarters."

John shook his head, "Why should you give me the quarters? He has to give me my quarters."

"Where are you going?" asked the policemen.

"Downtown to have lunch with friends," John said.

"Come on," the policemen said. "We'll get you your card." So they took him downtown to the CTA office. But the people there wouldn't give him a CTA card—he needed a picture.

"What about his quarters?" one policeman asked. The officials discussed, and the decision was made to give John's quarters back.

When John got downstairs, the policemen asked where he was going.

"To see my friends," John said.

"How are you going to get there?"

"On the bus. And all I'm going to pay is 75 cents."

"Good luck," the policemen said.

John got on a bus, dropped three quarters in the box, and said, "I'm a senior citizen..." The driver looked at John and nodded. He didn't know how lucky he was to be

a sensible man.

59. With a Chicago Transit Authority card _____.
A. men of authority can ride on a bus for half fare
B. senior citizens can pay only half fare for a bus ride
C. men of authority can ride on a bus paying only three quarters
D. senior citizens can pay only three quarters for a bus ride
60. John Russell needs a special CTA card most probably because _____.
A. he is not a senior citizen
B. he is not a citizen of Chicago
C. he is only visiting his two sons
D. he has lost his ID card
61. The decision made by the CTA office was _____.
A. to give John a CTA card then and there
B. to refuse to give John's quarters back
C. to return the three quarters to John
D. to declare that John was a criminal
62. The second driver let John ride on his bus because _____.
A. now John produced his CTA card
B. he knew John was a very difficult man
C. he was kind enough to help the aged
D. the policemen were with John
63. The suitable title for the above passage is _____.
A. Giving No Quarters B. Giving No More Quarters
C. A Sensible Driver D. A Senior Citizen
(C)

During the fourth China Beijing High-tech Industries Week, exhibitions, feature presentations, technological exchanges and trade talks, and other events are organized.

Exhibitions

- China International Exhibition Centre
 - * Section for China's key science and technology achievements of the Ninth Five-Year Plan (1996 - 2000)
 - * Environmental protection and energy section
 - * Section for exhibitors from other provinces and municipalities (自治市) and regions of China
- China World Trade Centre
 - * Exchange and Trade Fair for Science and Technology Books and Sports Information Media
 - * The Trade Fair for Modern Intelligent Houses and Beijing Urban Real Estate
- China Millenium Monument
 - * Forum (论坛) and Exhibition of Foreign Sci-tech Universities
- China Agricultural Culture Centre
 - * High-tech Construction Products Exhibition

Feature Presentation

- Science and Education
 - * Scientists Forum on the New Century
- High-tech Industry

* Forum on Environmental Protection

* 2001 Forum on Bio-technology on Traditional Chinese Medicine and Natural Medicine

Technical Exchanges and Trade Talks

- Trade talks on financial capital transformation
 - Sino-Italian Forum and Trade Fair for the Development of IT and Communications Technology
64. If you want to know more about the high-tech achievements of different parts of China, you should go to _____.
A. China World Trade Centre
B. China Millenium Monument
C. China International Exhibition Centre
D. China Agricultural Culture Centre
65. These sessions mark the achievements of mankind in the fields of _____.
A. electronic communications, energy and education
B. sports technology, film-industry and environmental protection
C. network technology, high-tech industries and traffic
D. medicine, weather broadcast and finance
66. The advertisement is mainly about _____.
A. the major activities of the high-tech week
B. the time-table of high-tech week
C. the names of the meeting places
D. the topic of trade talks

(D)

Nature has supplied every animal except man with some covering for his body such as fur, feathers, hair, and shells as a thick hide. But man has nothing but a thin skin.

If someone were to ask you, "Why did human beings start to cover their bodies with clothes?" most would answer, "To keep themselves warm, of course."

It is only when we begin to think about it a little that we realize that clothes are worn for a great many reasons that have nothing to do with our need for warmth at all.

For example, we wear clothes to some degree in order to decorate ourselves—to make ourselves, if possible, look more dignified (尊严) or nicer.

Clothes of a special kind are often worn to show that the wearer has authority or power. The individual wearing them is treated with respect because he occupies a certain office. The judge on the Bench, for example, might look a very ordinary and unimpressive figure without his wig and gown. Clothes are an important part of ceremony, whether it is connected with belief, the law, parliament, and royalty, the fighting forces or the state. How very different the Queen's Coronation ceremony (加冕仪式) would have looked without the robes, coronets and the cloth of gold.

Sometimes, even in some modern countries people wear some article of clothing, or some jewel, because they believe that it will bring them luck or protect them from evil or illness, or because it is connected with their beliefs.

None of these reasons for wearing clothes—to decorate ourselves to show our position in the world for ceremonial purposes for “luck”, to give ourselves dignity and authority—have anything to do with our need for warmth.

67. From the passage we know that wearing clothes is man's basic necessity to _____.
 A. protect skin B. show beauty
 C. keep warm D. bring luck
68. The judge wearing special clothes on the Bench _____.
 A. looks nicer B. looks different
 C. shows wealth D. shows power
69. Even in modern countries, sometimes people wear certain clothes because _____.
 A. they believe that they will get protected from bad luck and illness
 B. it has something to do with their wealth
 C. they want to show their power
 D. they enjoy wearing such kind of clothes
70. The author's purpose in writing this article is to tell us that clothes are worn _____.
 A. for ceremonial occasions
 B. for many other reasons besides warmth
 C. to keep people impressive and nicer
 D. to show people's authority or power

(E)

LONDON—A morning's train ride away, across the Channel, English kids talk about Liverpool's soccer team in a Paris pub.

Some Parisians have even started to go to work in London.

In the 19th century, Charles Dickens compared the two great rival (竞争的) cities, London and Paris, in “A Tale of Two Cities”. These days, it might be A Tale of One City.

Parisians are these days likely to smile in sympathy at a visitor's broken French and respond in polite English.

As jobs grew lack at home over recent years, perhaps 250,000 Frenchmen moved across the Channel. With an undersea tunnel, they could travel between cities in three hours. The European Union freed them from immigration and customs.

Paris, rich in beauty, is more attractive. But London feels more full of life, and more fun until the pubs shut down.

“For me, the difference is that London is real, alive,” said Trevor Wheeler, a banker.

Chantal Jaouen, a professional designer, agrees. “I am French, but I'll stay in London,” she said.

There is, of course, the other view. Julie Lenoux is a student who moved to London two years ago. “I think people laugh more in Paris,” she said.

In fact, London and Paris, with their obvious new

similarities, are beyond the old descriptions. As the European Union gradually loosened controls, Londoners flocked into Paris to shop, eat and buy property.

“Both cities have changed beyond recognition,” said Larry Collins, a writer and sometimes a Londoner.

Like most people who know both well, he finds the two now fit together comfortably.

“I first fell in love with Paris in the 1950s, and it is still a wonderful place,” Collins said.

“But if I had to choose, it would be London. Things are so much more ordered, and life is better.”

But certainly not cheaper.

In fancy parts of London, rents can be twice those on Avenue Foch in Paris.

Deciding between London and Paris requires a lifestyle choice.

Like Daphne Benoit, a French journalism student with perfect English, many young people are happy to be close enough so they don't have to choose.

“I love Paris, my little neighborhood, the way I can walk around a centre, but life is so structured,” she said. “In London, you can be who you want. No one cares.”

71. The best title for this passage is _____.
 A. Londoners and Parisians
 B. A Modern Tale of Two Cities
 C. The Similarity of Two Cities
 D. Fancy London and Fashionable Paris

72. We can infer from the text _____.
 A. Paris and London have become perfect partners
 B. London feels more full of life
 C. life in Paris is structured
 D. Paris and London have become fierce competitors

73. The underlined word “flocked” probably means _____.
 A. came in large numbers
 B. flew a long way
 C. rushed hurriedly
 D. drove long distances

74. Living in Paris, you may find _____.
 A. life is better B. things are cheaper
 C. more attractive people D. a job easily
75. From the passage we can know _____.
 A. the two cities have developed very fast
 B. London is better than Paris now
 C. Paris is a favourite place for all journalism students
 D. people in both London and Paris now lead a regular life

第二卷(共 35 分)

第四部分:写(共两节,满分 35 分)

第一节:短文改错(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 10 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

句(✓);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,并用划线(\)划掉。

该行缺一个词;在缺词处加一个漏字符号(Λ),在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

该行错一个词;在错的词下划一横线,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。

Today is Sunday, I have been studying all day long.

On the morning, I had a dry breakfast. We have no water to drink because the water supply had cut off. The water had come back in the evening. I did math then. I didn't stop after 12 o'clock. After a short lunch I had the break. Then I went to my Sunday English Class.

After a long and tired class for more than two hours, I got to home. Some work had been done but some hadn't. I must

review all my subject such as the Sciences, the Humanities, which include Chinese, English, Politics and History as

well. That's terribly! Especially when there was no water.

第二节:书面表达(满分 25 分)

目前,沙尘暴多次肆虐我国。假如你是李华,请根据下图,向报社投稿,呼吁大家植树造林,保护环境。

注意:1. 字数 100 左右;2. 开头已为你写好。

提示:wasteland 荒地. sandstorm 沙尘暴

83. _____

84. _____

85. _____

第二节:书面表达(满分 25 分)

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注意:1. 字数 100 左右;2. 开头已为你写好。

提示:wasteland 荒地. sandstorm 沙尘暴



Dear editor,

In the past my hometown used to be a beautiful place.

北京市东城区

第一卷(三部分,共 115 分)

第一部分:听力(略)

第二部分:英语知识运用(共两节,满分 45 分)

第一节:单项填空(共 15 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

21. —Where do you think _____ he _____ the computer?

—Sorry. I have no idea.

- A. 不填; bought B. has; bought
C. did; buy D. had; bought

22. I'm sure you'd rather he stayed in Spain, _____?

- A. wouldn't you B. aren't I
C. didn't he D. hadn't you

23. The flowers in the garden look _____ and smell _____.

- A. wonderful; sweet B. nice; badly
C. beautiful; better D. good; well

24. _____ big swimming pool in our school was completed in _____ May of 1998, not in _____ April, 1996.

- A. A; 不填; 不填 B. The; the; 不填
C. A; the; 不填 D. The; 不填; 不填

25. —Has the doctor arrived yet?

—No, she _____ an hour ago.

- A. has to come B. ought to have come
C. should come D. used to come

26. —Have you got a ticket for the football match?

—No. The price was too _____.

- A. high B. expensive C. great D. dear

27. —How often do you go to the library?

—_____.

- A. In two days B. Every few days
C. Each third day D. Every a few days

28. —Oh, no! It's a quarter to six already and I'll miss my 6 o'clock train.

—_____. That clock is half an hour fast. You have enough time to catch it.

- A. Hurry up B. Don't make a joke
C. Take care D. Don't worry

29. —With your help I've won the girls' 100 metres. Thank you!

—_____.

- A. With pleasure B. The same to you
C. It's a pleasure D. That's right

30. What the teacher and the students want to say _____ either of the countries _____ beautiful.

- A. are; are B. is; is C. are; is D. is; are

31. I'll go to the supermarket with my father next week. We're going to buy some _____ glasses.

- A. lovely old French B. old lovely French
C. French old lovely D. old French lovely
32. The soldiers bedded down in a small old house near the river.
The underlined phrase above means _____.
A. were tired out B. were seriously ill
C. settled for the night D. had a rest
33. —What do you think of the contest?
—I was told that the English Speech Contest _____ successfully last night.
A. went along B. went down
C. went off D. went on
34. You have made a few mistakes in your composition but _____ you have done well.
A. first of all B. on the whole
C. on the other hand D. generally speaking
35. _____ we had been looking forward to.
A. Then came the hour
B. Before Rose the new teacher stood
C. When the hour came
D. After Kate stands the new teacher

第二节:完形填空(共20小题;每小题1.5分,满分30分)

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从36—55各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C、D)中,选出最佳选项。

A land free from destruction (破坏), plus wealth, natural resources, and labor supply—all these were important 36 in helping England to become the center for the Industrial Revolution. 37 they were not enough. Something 38 was needed to start the industrial process. That “something special” was men—39 individuals who could invent machines, find new 40 of power, and establish business organizations to reshape (改造) society.

The men who 41 the machines of the Industrial Revolution 42 from many backgrounds and many occupations. Many of them were 43 inventors than scientists. A man who is a 44 scientist is primarily interested in doing his research 45. He is not necessarily working 46 that his findings can be used.

An inventor or one interested in applied science is 47 trying to make something that has an actual 48. He may try to solve a problem by using the theories 49 science or by experimenting through correct and error. Regardless of his method, he is working to obtain a 50 result: the construction of a harvesting machine, the burning of a light bulb, or one of 51 other objectives.

Most of the people who 52 the machines of the Industrial Revolution were inventors, not trained scientists. A few were both scientists and inventors. Even those who had 53 or no training in science might not have made their inventions 54 a ground work had not been laid by scientists years 55.

36. A. cases B. reasons C. factors D. situations

37. A. But B. And C. Besides D. Even
38. A. else B. near C. extra D. similar
39. A. generating B. effective C. motivating (动机) D. creative
40. A. origins B. sources C. bases D. discoveries
41. A. employed B. created C. operated D. controlled
42. A. came B. arrived C. stemmed D. appeared
43. A. less B. better C. more D. worse
44. A. true B. practical C. pure D. clever
45. A. happily B. occasionally C. unwillingly D. accurately
46. A. now B. and C. all D. so
47. A. seldom B. sometimes C. usually D. never
48. A. plan B. use C. idea D. means
49. A. of B. with C. to D. as
50. A. single B. only C. specialized D. specific
51. A. few B. those C. many D. all
52. A. proposed B. developed C. supplied D. offered
53. A. little B. much C. some D. any
54. A. as B. if C. because D. while
55. A. ago B. past C. ahead D. before

第三部分:阅读理解(共20小题;每小题2分,满分40分)

阅读下列短文,然后从各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C、D)中,选出最佳选项。

A

“It hurts me more than you”, and “This is for your own good”—these are the statements my mother used to make years ago when I had to learn Latin, clean my room, stay home and do homework.

That was before we entered the permissive period in education in which we decided it was all right not to push our children to achieve their best in school. The schools and the educators made it easy for us. They taught that it was all right to be parents who take a let-alone policy. We stopped making our children do homework. We gave them calculators, turned on the television, left the teaching to the teachers and went on vacation.

Now teachers, faced with children who have been developing at their own pace for the past 15 years, are realizing we've made a terrible mistake. One such teacher is Sharon Klompus who says of her students —“so passive”—and wonders what has happened. Nothing is demanded of them, she believes. Television, says Klompus, contributes to children's passivity. “We're talking about a generation of kids who've never been hurt or hungry. They have learned somebody will always do it for them, instead of saying ‘go and look it up’, you tell them the answer. It takes greater energy to say no to a kid.”

Yes, it does. It takes energy and it takes work. It's time for parents to end their vacation and come back to work. It's time to take the car away, to turn the TV off, to tell them it hurts you more than them but it's for their own good. It's time to start telling them no again.

56. Children are becoming more inactive in study because _____.

- A. they watch TV too often
B. they have done too much homework
C. they have to fulfil too many duties
D. teachers are too strict with them
57. We learn from the passage that the author's mother used to lay emphasis on _____.
A. learning Latin B. discipline
C. natural development D. education at school
58. By "permissive period in education" (L.1, Para.2) the author means a time _____.
A. when children are allowed to do what they wish to
B. when everything can be taught at school
C. when every child can be educated
D. when children are permitted to receive education
59. The main idea of the passage is that _____.
A. parents should leave their children alone
B. kids should have more activities at school
C. it's time to be more strict with our kids
D. parents should always set a good example to their kids

B

When I asked my daughter which item she would keep: the phone, the car, the cooker, the computer, the TV, or her boyfriend, she said "the phone". Personally, I could do without the phone entirely, which makes me unusual. Because the telephone is changing our lives more than any other piece of technology.

Point 1 The telephone creates the need to communicate, in the same way that more roads create more traffic. My daughter comes home from school at 4:00 pm and then spends an hour on the phone talking to the very people she has been at school with all day. If the phone did not exist, would she have anything to talk about?

Point 2 The mobile phone means that we are never alone. "The mobile saved my life," says Crystal Johnstone. She had an accident in her Volvo on the A45 between Otley and Skipton. Trapped inside, she managed to make the call that brought the ambulance (救护车) to her rescue.

Point 3 The mobile removes our secret. It allows Marketing Manager of Haba Deutsch, Carl Nicolaisen, to ring his sales staff all round the world at any time of day to ask where they are, where they are going, and how their last meeting went.

Point 4 The telephone separates us. Antonella Bramante in Rome says, "We worked in separate offices but I could see him through the window. It was easy to get his number. We were so near—but we didn't meet for the first two weeks!"

Point 5 The telephone allows us to reach out beyond our own lives. Today we can talk to several complete strangers simultaneously (同时地) on chat lines (at least my daughter does. I wouldn't know what to talk about). We can talk across the world. We can even talk to astronauts (if you know any) while they're space-walking.

And, with the phone line hooked up to the computer, we can access (存取) the Internet, the biggest library on Earth.

60. How do you understand 'Point 1—The telephone creates the need to communicate, ...'?
- A. People don't communicate without telephone.
B. People communicate because of the creating of the telephone.
C. People communicate more since telephone has been created.
D. People communicate more because of more traffic.
61. Which of the following best shows people's attitude towards mobile phones?
- A. Mobile phones help people deal with the emergency.
B. Mobile phones bring convenience as well little secret to people.
C. Mobile phones are so important and should be encouraged.
D. Mobile phones are part of people's life.
62. Which points do you think support the idea that phones improve people's life?
- a. Point 1. b. Point 2. c. Point 3. d. Point 4 e. Point 5
A. a, d B. a, e C. a, c D. b, e
63. It is possible to talk to several complete strangers simultaneously through _____.
A. the TV screen
B. a fax machine
C. the phone line hooked up to the computer
D. a microphone
64. The best heading for the passage is _____.
A. Phone Power B. Kinds of Phone
C. How to Use Phones D. Advantage of Phones

C

WHERE TO STAY IN BOSWELL YOUR GUIDE TO OUR BEST HOTEL				
Name/Address	No. of Rooms	Single	Double	Special Attractions
FIRST HOTEL 222 Edward Road Tel. 414-6433	120	\$ 25	\$ 35	Air-conditioned rooms, French restaurant, Night club, Swimming-pool, Shops, Coffee shop and bar, Telephone, radio and TV in each room, Close to the city centre
FAIRVIEW HOTEL 129 North Road Tel. 591-5620	50	\$ 12	\$ 18	Close to the air-port, Telephone in each room, Bar, Restaurant, Garage, Swimming-pool
ORCHARD HOTEL 233 Edward Road Tel. 641-6646	120	\$ 15	\$ 20	Facing First Hotel, European restaurant, Coffee shop, Dry-cleaning, Shops, TV, Night-club
OSAKA HOTEL 1264 Venning Road Tel. 643-820	180	\$ 30	\$ 50	Air-Conditioned rooms, Japanese and Chinese restaurants, Shops, Swimming-pool, Large garden

65. The number of the rooms in the best hotels in Boswell is _____.
A. 120 B. 470 C. 450 D. 240
66. If a Japanese traveller likes to eat in French restaurant, _____ is the right place for him to go to.
A. 233 Edward Road B. 1264 Venning Road
C. 222 Edward Road D. 129 North Road
67. Which hotel faces the Orchard Hotel?
A. The First Hotel. B. The Osaka Hotel.
C. The Fairview Hotel. D. No hotel.

D

The volcano is one of the most surprising frightening forces of nature. Maybe you have seen pictures of these "fireworks" of nature. Sometimes when a volcano erupts, a very large wall of melted rock moves down the side of a mountain. It looks like a "river of fire". Sometimes volcanoes explode, throwing the melted rock and ashes (灰) high into the air. But where does this melted rock come from?

The earth is made up of many layers (层). The top layer that we see is called the crust. Under the crust are many layers of hard rock. But far, far beneath the crust whose rock is so hot, that it is soft. In some places it even melts. The melted rock is called magma. Sometimes the magma breaks out to the surface through cracks (爆裂声) in the crust. These cracks are volcanoes.

Most people think of mountains when they think of volcanoes. But not every mountain is a volcano. A volcano is simply the opening in the earth from which the magma escapes. The hot magma, or lava as it is called, cools and builds up on the surface of the earth. Over thousands of years, this pile of cooled lava can grow to be very, very big. For example, the highest mountain in Africa, Kilimanjaro, is a volcano. It towers more than 16,000 feet above the ground around it.

68. The underlined word "erupts" means _____.
A. moves down B. breaks away
C. builds up D. suddenly throws out lava
69. Which words in the passage have the same meaning as "melted rock"?
A. "Volcano" and "explode". B. "Crust" and "hard rock"
C. "Magma" and "lava" D. "Volcano" and "magma"
70. Which is the correct order of the layers of the earth (beginning with the top layer)?
A. crust—hard rock—magma—soft rock
B. crust—hard rock—soft rock—magma
C. magma—soft rock—hard rock—crust
D. volcano—cracks—magma—crust
71. The best title (标题) of the passage should be _____.
A. The Volcano B. Kilimanjaro Volcano
C. The Mountains D. The Melted Rock

E

Technology is the application (应用) of knowledge to production. Thanks to modern technology, we have been

able to increase greatly the efficiency of our work force. New machines and new methods have helped cut down time and expense while increasing overall output. This has meant more production and a higher standard of living. For most of us in America, modern technology is thought of as the reason why we can have cars and television sets. However, technology has also increased the amount of food available (有用的) to us, by means of modern farming machinery and animalbreeding techniques, and has extended our life span via (通过) medical technology.

Will mankind continue to live longer and have a higher quality of life? In large measure the answer depends on technology and our ability to use it widely. If we keep making progress as we have over the past fifty years, the answer is definitely yes. The advancement of technology depends upon research and development, and the latest statistics (统计) show that the United States is continuing to pump billions of dollars annually (每年) into such efforts. So while we are running out of some scarce resources (少的资源) we may well find technological substitutes (代用品) for many of them through our research programs.

Therefore, in the final analysis the three major factors of production (land, labor and capital) are all influenced by technology. When we need new skills or techniques in medicine, people will start developing new technology to meet those needs. As equipment proves to be slow or inefficient, new machines will be invented. Technology responds to our needs in helping us maintain our standard of living.

72. What is the best title for the passage?
A. The Definition of Technology
B. Modern Technology
C. The Application of Technology
D. The Development of Technology
73. From the passage, we can infer that this article is probably _____.
A. a part of the introduction to American business
B. followed by the passage talking about factors of production
C. taken from a learned journal
D. both A and B
74. Which is the main idea of the passage?
A. Modern technology is the key to the improvement of standard of living.
B. The three major factors of production—land, labor and capital are all influenced by technology.
C. Technology is the response to our needs.
D. The United States is making great efforts to advance its technology.
75. According to the passage, people can live a long life with the help of _____.
A. higher quality of life B. medical technology
C. modern farming machinery D. technological substitute

第二卷(共 35 分)

第四部分:写(共两节,满分 35 分)

第一节:短文改错(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 10 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勾(✓);如有错误(每一行只有一个错误),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,并用斜线(\)划掉。

该行缺一个词:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(Λ),在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

该行错一个词:在错的词下划一横线,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。

I'm a girl from North Carolina, my name is Jane. I'm very
76. _____

delighted to write to you. My great grandmother Katey
was going to
77. _____

celebrate her 90th birthday in March 4th. I want to give
her a nice
78. _____

surprise, would you be kind enough to send her the
birthday card?
79. _____

If Katey receive the birthday card from president, that would
80. _____

be the greatest present for her birthday.

My great grandmother Katey is a health lady at the age
81. _____

of 90. She had been a teacher for 50 years in the place where
82. _____

used to be a poor area. She accepted three homeless child
83. _____

and brought us up by hard work. She is a great mother. So,

84. _____

I'm sure you would be happy to send a birthday card to a
85. _____

respectable lady at such an advanced age, wouldn't you?
Thank you very much.

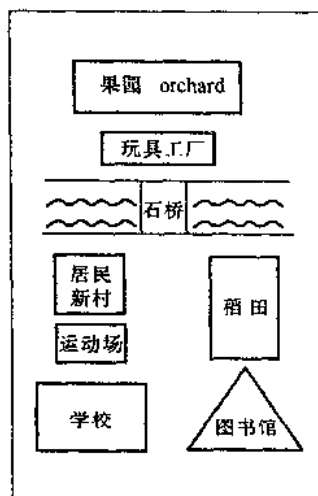
第二节:书面表达(满分 25 分)

假设你是王明,最近收到美国朋友 Smith 先生的来信。他二年前参观过你村,听说现在变化很大,希望了解有关情况。请参照下图,介绍你家乡的变化。

注意:

1. 回信须包括图画的主要内容,可以适当增减细节,使内容连贯。

2. 词数 100 左右。



北京市西城区

第一卷(三部分,共 115 分)

第一部分:听力(略)

第二部分:英语知识运用(共两节,满分 45 分)

第一节:单项填空(共 15 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

21. —Who knocked at the door?

—I've no idea. I just pretended nobody was at home, so I didn't ask who _____ was.

A. he B. that C. she D. it

22. Apples are usually sold by _____ weight, and eggs are sometimes sold by _____ dozen.

A. the; the B. 不填; a C. 不填; the D. the; a

23. I _____ violin lessons every two weeks, but I think I'll make it every week from next month.

A. am having B. have had
C. have D. have been having

24. It's too late to go out now. _____, it's starting to rain.

A. Besides B. Meanwhile C. However D. Anyhow

25. If you listen to me, you _____ have some candies, deary.

A. shall B. may C. will D. must

26. —I always look out when crossing the street.

—You're right. You cannot be too _____.

A. nervous B. careful C. hurried D. careless

27. Is it in that factory _____ this type of cars are produced?

A. which B. where C. that D. 不填

28. —Do you have anything more _____, sir?
—No. You can have a rest or do something else.
A. typing B. to be typed C. typed D. to type
29. You should think _____ yourself instead of just obeying orders.
A. of B. to C. by D. for
30. —I'm sorry I forgot to post the letter for you.
—_____. I'll post it myself, then.
A. That's OK B. Don't worry
C. Take it easy D. It's too bad
31. Fortunately we had a map, without _____ we would have got lost.
A. which B. it C. that D. what
32. I always prefer starting early _____ leaving everything to the last minute.
A. or else B. in case C. rather than D. for fear
33. When I said some students are lazy, I _____ to you.
A. don't refer B. wasn't referring
C. hasn't referred D. didn't refer
34. You can make yourself _____ in English pretty well if you keep on speaking the language.
A. understand B. understanding
C. to understand D. understood
35. —How did you _____ the movie last night?
—Oh, both interesting and instructive.
A. find B. consider C. think D. feel

第二节:完形填空(共20小题;每小题1.5分,满分30分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后所给各题的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

A boy walked along Carver Street, singing a sad song. He walked with his head down. Once he looked up and noticed the sign across the empty street, painted on the side of an old house. On the sign a big woman with yellow hair and a five-mile smile held out a big bottle. "Coca-Cola. Drink Coca-Cola," the sign said.

"Boy!" the silence was cut by a sudden cry. He turned around quickly to see who had called.

An old woman was standing at her door.

"You boy! Come here this minute!"

Slowly the boy _____ 36 _____ onto the cold flat stones leading to the old woman's house. When he arrived at her house, she _____ 37 _____ out her hand and wrapped (缠住) her _____ 38 _____ old fingers around his arm.

"Help me inside, boy", she said. "Help me _____ 39 _____ to my bed. What's your name?"

"Joseph," he said.

The old woman on the bed tried to _____ 40 _____ up, raising herself on her elbow (肘). Water _____ 41 _____ from her eyes and mouth. The sight of her made Joseph feel _____ 42 _____.

"I'm dying, Joseph. You can see that, can't you? I want you to write a _____ 43 _____ for me. There's paper and pencil on the table there."

Joseph looked down at the _____ 44 _____, and then looked out the window. He saw the sign again: "Coca-Cola.

Drink Coca-Cola."

"I want my silver pin to _____ 45 _____ to my daughter."

Joseph bent his small body over the table and _____ 46 _____ the pencil slowly across the paper.

"There's my Bible (圣经)," the old woman said. "That's for my daughter, too. I want a _____ 47 _____ Christian burial (基督葬礼) with lots of singing. Write that down, too. That's the last _____ 48 _____ of a poor old woman."

The boy laboured over the paper. Again he looked out the window.

"Here. Bring it here so I can _____ 49 _____ it."

Joseph found the Bible, and, _____ 50 _____ the paper inside, laid it next to the bed.

"_____ 51 _____ me now, boy," she sighed. "I'm tired."

He ran out of the house.

A cold wind blew through the _____ 52 _____ window, but the old woman on the bed _____ 53 _____ nothing. She was dead. The paper in the Bible moved back and forth in the wind.

_____ 54 _____ on the paper were some childish letters. They _____ 55 _____ the words: "Coca-Cola. Drink Coca-Cola."

36. A. rushed B. struggled C. hurried D. stepped
37. A. reached B. let C. pushed D. pointed
38. A. firm B. smooth C. dry D. fresh
39. A. back B. over C. away D. ahead
40. A. sit B. get C. stand D. wake
41. A. rolled B. burnt C. burst D. ran
42. A. ill B. sick C. unpleasant D. funny
43. A. letter B. note C. will D. message
44. A. table B. pen C. paper D. woman
45. A. send B. go C. belong D. come
46. A. moved B. drew C. used D. pulled
47. A. great B. merry C. splendid D. real
48. A. hope B. chance C. opinion D. wish
49. A. sign B. read C. remember D. copy
50. A. setting B. hiding C. placing D. laying
51. A. Hold B. Leave C. Excuse D. Pardon
52. A. large B. open C. small D. pretty
53. A. did B. saw C. felt D. knew
54. A. Described B. Printed C. Recorded D. Written
55. A. formed B. spelled C. organized D. repeated

第三部分:阅读理解(共20小题;每小题2分,满分40分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中,选出最佳选项。

A

Today is the date of that afternoon in April a year ago when I first saw the strange and attractive doll (玩具娃娃) in the window of Abe Sheftel's toy shop on Third Avenue near Fifteenth Street, just around the corner from my office, where the plate on the door reads: Dr Samuel Amory. I remember just how it was that day: the first sign of spring floated across the East River, mixing with the soft-coal smoke from the factories and the street smells of the poor neighbourhood. As I turned the corner on my way

to work and came to Sheftel's, I was made once more known of the poor collection of toys in the dusty window, and I remembered the coming birthday of a small niece of mine in Cleveland, to whom I was in the habit of sending small gifts. Therefore, I stopped and examined the window to see if there might be anything suitable, and looked at the collection of unattractive objects—a red toy fire engine, some lead soldiers, cheap baseballs, bottles of ink, pens, yellowed envelopes, and advertisements for soft-drinks. And thus it was that my eyes finally came to rest upon the doll stored away in one corner, a doll with the strangest, most charming expression on her face. I could not wholly make her out, due to the shadows and the film of dust through which I was looking, but I was sure that a deep impression had been made upon me as though I had run into a person, as one does sometimes with a stranger, with whose personality one is deeply impressed.

56. What made an impression on the author?
 A. The doll's unusual face.
 B. The collection of toys.
 C. A stranger he met at the store.
 D. The beauty and size of the doll.
57. Why does the author mention his niece?
 A. She likes dolls.
 B. The doll looks like her.
 C. She lives near Sheftel's.
 D. He was looking for a gift for her.
58. Why did the writer go past Sheftel's?
 A. He was on his way to school.
 B. He was looking for a present for his niece.
 C. He wanted to buy some envelopes.
 D. None of the above is right.
59. The story takes place in the _____.
 A. early summer B. early spring
 C. midsummer D. late spring

B

Nuclear power's (核能的) danger to health, safety, and even life itself can be described in one word: radiation (辐射).

Nuclear radiation has a certain mystery about it, partly because it cannot be detected (探测) by human senses. It can't be seen or heard, or touched or tasted, even though it may be all around us. There are other things like that. For example, radio waves are all around us but we can't detect them, sense them, without a radio receiver. Similarly, we can't sense radioactivity without a radiation detector. But unlike common radio waves, nuclear radiation is not harmless to human beings and other living things.

At very high levels, radiation can kill an animal or human being outright by killing masses of cells (细胞) in important organs (器官). But even the lowest levels can do serious damage. There is no level of radiation that is completely safe. If the radiation does not hit anything important, the damage may not be significant. This is the case when only a few cells are hit, and if they are killed outright. Your body will replace the dead

cells with healthy ones. But if the few cells are only damaged, and if they reproduce themselves, you may be in trouble. They reproduce themselves in an unusual way. They can grow into cancer. Sometimes this does not show up for many years.

This is another reason for some of the mystery about nuclear radiation. Serious damage can be done without the knowledge of the person at the time that damage has occurred. A person can be irradiated (放射治疗) and feel fine, then die of cancer five, ten, or twenty years later as a result. Or a child can be born weak or easy to get serious illness as a result of radiation absorbed by its grandparents.

Radiation can hurt us. We must know the truth.

60. According to the passage, the danger of nuclear power lies in _____.
 A. nuclear mystery B. radiation detection
 C. radiation level D. nuclear radiation
61. Radiation can lead to serious results even at the lowest level _____.
 A. when it kills few cells
 B. if it damages few cells
 C. though the damaged cells can repair themselves
 D. unless the damaged cells can reproduce themselves
62. Radiation can hurt us in the way that it can _____.
 A. kill large numbers of cells in main organs so as to cause death immediately
 B. damage cells which may grow into cancer years later
 C. affect the healthy growth of our younger generation
 D. lead to all of the above results
63. Which of the following can be best inferred from the passage?
 A. The importance of protection from radiation cannot be overemphasized (过分强调).
 B. The mystery about radiation remains unsolved.
 C. Cancer is mainly caused by radiation.
 D. Radiation can hurt those who do not know about its danger.

C

In some ways, the United States has made some progress. Fires no longer destroy 18,000 buildings as they did in the Great Chicago Fire of 1871, or kill half a town of 2,400 people, as they did the same night in Peshtigo, Wisconsin. Other than the Beverly Hill Supper Club fire in Kentucky in 1977, it has been four decades since more than 100 Americans died in a fire.

But even with such successes, the United States still has one of the worst fire death rates in the world. Safety experts say the problem is neither money nor technology, but the indifference (无所谓) of a country that just will not take fires seriously enough.

American fire departments are some of the world's fastest and best-equipped. They have to be. The United States has twice Japan's population, and 40 times as many fires. It spends far less on preventing fires than on fighting them. And American fire-safety lessons are aimed almost

entirely at children, who die in large numbers in fires but who, against popular beliefs, start very few of them.

Experts say the error is an opinion that fires are not really anyone's fault. That is not so in other countries, where both public education and the law treat fires as either a personal failing or a crime(罪行). Japan has many wood houses; of the 48 fires in world history that burned more than 10,000 buildings, Japan has had 27. Punishment for causing a big fire can be as severe as life imprisonment.

In the United States, most education dollars are spent in elementary schools. But, the lessons are aimed at too limited a number of people; just 9 percent of all fire deaths are caused by children playing with matches.

The United States continues to depend more on technology than laws or social pressure. There are smoke detectors in 85 percent of all homes. Some local building laws now require home sprinklers(喷水装置). New heaters and irons shut themselves off if they are tipped.

64. The reason why so many Americans die in fires is that _____.

- A. they took no interest in new technology
- B. they did not pay great attention to preventing fires
- C. they showed indifference to fighting fires
- D. they did not spend enough money on fire equipment

65. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.

- A. fire safety lessons should not be aimed only at American children
- B. American children have not received enough education of fire safety lessons
- C. Japan is better equipped with fire equipment than the United States
- D. America's large population leads to more fires

66. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?

- A. There has been no great fire in the USA in recent 40 years that leads to high death rate.
- B. There have been several great fires in the USA in recent 40 years that lead to high death rate.
- C. There has been only one great fire in the USA in recent 40 years that led to high death rate.
- D. The fire in Kentucky in 1977 made only a few people killed.

D

Reading to oneself is a modern activity which was almost unknown to the learned in the early days of the history, while during the fifteenth century the term "reading" undoubtedly meant reading aloud. Only during the nineteenth century did silent reading become popular.

One should be careful, however, of supposing that silent reading came about simply because reading aloud is distraction(分散注意力) to others. Examination of reasons connected with the historical development of silent reading shows that it became the usual mode of reading for

most adult reading tasks mainly because the tasks themselves changed in character.

The last century saw a gradual increase in literacy(读写能力) and thus in the number of readers. As readers increased, so the number of listeners dropped, and thus there was some reduction in the need to read aloud. As reading for the benefit of listeners grew less common, so came the popularity of reading as a private activity in such public places as libraries, trains and offices, where reading aloud would disturb other readers in a way.

Towards the end of the century there was still heated argument over whether books should be used for information or treated respectfully, and over whether the reading of material such as newspapers was in some way mentally weakening. Indeed this argument remains with us still in education. However, whatever its advantages, the old shared literacy culture had gone and was replaced by the printed mass media(媒介) on the one hand and by books and magazines for a specialized readership on the other.

By the end of the century students were being advised to have some new ideas of books and to use skills in reading them which were not proper, if not impossible, for the oral reader. The social, cultural, and technological developments in the century had greatly changed what the term "reading" referred to.

67. Why was reading aloud common before the nineteenth century?

- A. Because silent reading had not been discovered.
- B. Because there were few places for private reading.
- C. Because few people could read for themselves.
- D. Because people depended on reading for enjoyment.

68. The development of silent reading during the nineteenth century showed _____.

- A. a change in the position of literate people
- B. a change in the nature of reading
- C. an increase in the number of books
- D. an increase in the average age of readers

69. Educationalists are still arguing about _____.

- A. the importance of silent reading
- B. the amount of information provided by books and newspapers
- C. the effects of reading on health
- D. the value of different types of reading material

70. What is the writer of this passage attempting to do?

- A. To explain how present day reading habits developed.
- B. To change people's way to read.
- C. To show how reading methods have improved.
- D. To encourage the growth of reading.

E

You are watching a film in which two men are having a fight. They hit one another hard. At the start they only fight with their fists. But soon they begin hitting one another over the heads with chairs. And so it goes on until