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3+X 高考命题改革研究小组 编



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英语

3+X 全国高考模拟试卷精选

高考考点总复习

新高考第一、第二轮总复习用书

金榜题名丛书

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3+1 高考命题改革研究小组 编



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——3+X 全国高考模拟试卷精选·英语

3+X 高考命题改革研究小组 编

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前 言

金榜题名，是经历“十年寒窗”的莘莘学子的梦想，为了帮助广大学子顺利实现这一梦想，我们经过多方努力，特别聘请了“3+X 高考命题改革研究小组”专门为高三考生精心研究策划编辑了这套《金榜题名丛书》。

“3+X 高考命题改革研究小组”由具有多年高考辅导经验、潜心研究高考思路与走向的著名教师、教研员组成，这些名师既洞悉学科知识体系的重点、难点、考点，又及时掌握高考命题的最新动态。

《金榜题名丛书》是全国省市一级的高考模拟试卷精选。我们知道，全国省市一级的高考模拟试卷，是一批深得高考命题要旨、富有高考辅导经验的著名教师、教研员智慧的结晶，其水平和可信度远远高于一般测试题。其中相当部分已经被收入高考题库，是广大考生和辅导教师多方搜求的“抢手货”。但是，全国各地模拟试卷众多，范围大，要即将参加高考的考生在备考前做完所有的考卷是不现实的，也是不可能的。为了让广大考生在有限的时间内能够有的放矢，我们应全国几百万考生之急需，请“3+X 高考命题改革研究小组”把全国各地 2001 年各省市的几百套模拟试卷精心加以整理、审核，然后从中筛选出堪称精品的部分（附答案），按照高考学科编为语文、数学、英语、文科综合、理科综合等 5 分册供广大考生复习参考。本丛书具有信息新、品位高的特点，在 2002 年高考知识能力要求、试卷结构、题型、题量相对稳定的情况下，本丛书将是最具权威性、导向性的优秀资料。本丛书精选的试卷全面覆盖了“普通高等学校招生全国统一考试学科说明（教育部考试中心编）”规定的知识要点、能力考察点，题型完备面新颖，可多角度、全方位地对考生进行省时高效的强化训练，使得考生开阔视野，活跃思维，熟练掌握各类试题的解答技巧，增强考生在高考限定时间内准确迅速答题的应变能力，从而显著地提高高考成绩，圆上北大、清华等名牌大学深造之梦。

我们衷心希望，这套《金榜题名丛书》能够成为你人生道路的助手，助你金榜题名，迈开实现人生美丽梦想的第一步。

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北京市海淀区高考英语模拟试卷

第 I 卷 (三大题, 共 115 分)

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)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一小题, 从题中所给的 3 个选项中选出最佳选项, 并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后, 你有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What are the two speakers doing?
A. Enjoying meeting each other.
B. Saying good-bye to each other.
C. Planning to see each other.
2. What can you guess about the man?
A. He is a hard working boy.
B. He is as dull as Jack.
C. He'd like to go with Lisa.
3. What is the man?
A. A waiter.
B. A conductor.
C. A book clerk.
4. What's the relationship between the two speakers?
A. A boss and a salesgirl.
B. A teacher and his pupil.
C. A professor and his assistant.
5. What do you guess about the man?
A. He didn't sleep well last night.
B. He is going to play a game.
C. He is lying in bed.

第二节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题, 从题中所给的 3 个选项中选出最佳选项, 并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前, 你将有时间阅读各个小题, 每小题 5 秒钟; 听完后, 各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料, 回答第 6, 7 题。

6. What's the woman going to do?
A. Attend her friend's wedding party.
B. Attend Lan's party.
C. Do some shopping with her friends.
7. What does the man suggest to the woman?
A. Wear her new dress.
B. Wear the light blue dress.
C. Wear a more formal one.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8, 9 题。

8. What time is it when the dialogue happens?
A. At 8:00.
B. At 7:30.
C. At 7:47.
9. What's the result of the dialogue?
A. The man will drop the woman at a nearby underground station.
B. The man will drive the woman to Park.
C. The woman will not meet her friend on time.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10, 11, 12 题。

10. Where does the dialogue take place?
A. In a restaurant.
B. In a bookstore.
C. At home.
11. What does the man order?
A. A hamburger and coffee.
B. A Coke and a cake.
C. A hamburger and a Coke.
12. How much does it cost?
A. \$1.70. B. \$1.17. C. \$17.

听第 9 段材料, 回答 13, 14, 15, 16 题。

13. What is Sally?
A. A famous singer.
B. A film star.
C. A famous swimmer.
14. Where is Sally now?
A. In a competition.
B. In a swimming pool.
C. In California.
15. What did she do at the last Olympics?
A. She broke all the records.
B. She won many cups.
C. She swam thirty-five miles.
16. Why has she given up swimming?
A. She is too old to swim.
B. She prefers visiting other countries.
C. She can't win any international competitions.

听第 10 段材料, 回答 17, 18, 19, 20 题。

17. When did the story take place?
A. In the morning.
B. In the afternoon.
C. In the evening.
18. What was Harry's problem?
A. Everyone at his school liked him.
B. No one at his school liked him.
C. Some people at his school disliked him.
19. Why didn't Harry want to accept his mother's advice?
A. He thought he was too weak.
B. He thought he was the headmaster.
C. He thought he was too old to change.
20. What have you learned from the text?
A. Harry is a bus-driver.
B. Harry is a student.
C. Harry is the headmaster.

第二部分 英语知识运用 (共两节, 满分 45 分)

第一节 单元填空 (共 15 小题, 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

从 A、B、C、D 4 个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

21. He has _____ great interest in history, especially in _____ history of Tang Dynasty.
A. a; the B. a; /
C. /; the D. /; a

22. — How is everything?
— _____.
A. Very well, thank you
B. Not too bad
C. I'm all right, thanks
D. Not at all
23. However, at times this balance in nature is _____, resulting in a number of possibly unforeseen effects.
A. troubled B. puzzled
C. disturbed D. mixed
24. — I enjoyed myself so much at your birthday party.
— _____.
A. Oh, that's kind of you
B. Congratulations
C. Oh, I'm glad to hear that
D. It's a pleasure
25. It was kind of you to do the washing-up, but you _____ it.
A. mustn't have done B. wouldn't have done
B. mightn't have done D. didn't have to do
26. I was advised to arrange for insurance _____ I needed medical treatment.
A. although B. in case
C. so that D. if only
27. _____ all over the hills and around the lake are wild flowers of different kinds.
A. To grow B. Growing
C. Grown D. Grow
28. I listened to Dr Johnson's lecture about biology, but I failed to get its key _____.
A. words B. notes
C. messages D. points
29. We played in the garden till sunset, _____ it began to rain.
A. when B. after
C. while D. then
30. America was _____ was first called "India" by Columbus.
A. that B. where
C. what D. the place
31. — Who are you going to have _____ this letter for you?
— My secretary.
A. type B. typed
C. been typed D. been typing
32. Although he sometimes loses his temper, his students like him _____ for it.
A. not so much B. not so little
C. no more D. no less
33. She was trying to make a final statement, but people kept _____ her speech by shouting.
A. taking out B. putting of
C. giving up D. getting along
34. — Have you ever worked with a tape recorder?
— I _____ it a lot when I was studying French in school.
A. used B. was used
C. have used D. had used
35. — Let's see if the baseball game has started yet.
— Started? It must be clear who _____ by now.

- A. is winning B. wins
C. has won D. would win

第二节 完形填空 (共 20 小题, 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

One day in September we were doing repair work on my parents' old house to get it ready for my youngest daughter's wedding. We had to 36 a great climbing plant that had grown 37 a roof beam (房梁), so that we could repair the roof and 38 the walls.

When my husband was taking the plant away, he found the 39 of a blackbird that had made its home in the leaves. He then 40 something 41 among that mass of earth and straw of the nest. He broke the earth around it into pieces with his finger tips and, to his 42, saw glittering gold. It was a child's bracelet (手镯). He ran into the house to 43 me.

"You won't believe that the 44 blackbirds not only steal the best fruit we 45 to feed on," he said, "but they also want their children to 46 in a cradle of gold!"

When my daughter came over on the eve of the 47, we told her about this 48 occurrence.

"Don't you remember, mother?" she said with a loud 49. "When I was eight, you gave me a bracelet that I 50 a few days later while out playing in the yard? It was this one!"

As the bracelet no longer 51 its owner and was dirty, I decided to take it into my safe-keeping.

In December of the following year, the young couple's baby son was baptized (受洗礼). Among the 52 the newborn baby received, I placed his mother's bracelet, now shining like 53. I hope that if my grandson 54 loses it, one of the 55 that live in my backyard is somewhere nearby.

36. A. remove B. cover
C. grow D. water
37. A. beyond B. over
C. across D. through
38. A. build B. paint
C. rescue D. print
39. A. nest B. baby
C. body D. egg
40. A. moved B. got
C. picked D. noticed
41. A. nice B. colorful
C. shiny D. special
42. A. horror B. surprise
C. delight D. disappointment
43. A. ask B. tell
C. show D. give
44. A. working B. cheating
C. dreaming D. thieving
45. A. buy B. plant
C. store D. collect
46. A. lie B. sing
C. listen D. wait
47. A. party B. Christmas
C. birthday D. wedding
48. A. important B. strange
C. terrible D. funny

49. A. cry B. sigh
C. laugh D. sound
50. A. hid B. threw
C. lost D. broke
51. A. fitted B. satisfied
C. matched D. interested
52. A. jewels B. toys
C. clothes D. presents
53. A. attractive B. new
C. modern D. golden
54. A. almost B. just
C. even D. ever
55. A. blackbirds B. grandchildren
C. neighbors D. mice

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 4 个选项中, 选出最佳选项。

(A)

"Maybe I'll just move him right out the door," the boss replied. Ray was very glad and no longer worried. The boss was mad at Don now, not at him. Sure enough, within a month of that meeting, Don was looking for a new job. "Serves him right," Ray thought. Unfortunately, the guy who was brought in to take Don's place wasn't much better.

Well, then an astonishing thing happened. Ray's department was working on a box design for a toy. A new employee named Jack was doing the artwork. He had designed something in bright red and blue. Ray looked at it and said, "Sorry. Red and blue is not good. Change it to brown and purple." Actually, the design was very nice. But Ray didn't want Jack to get too proud. He also wanted him to know who was in charge. Jack wasn't happy about it, but he changed everything to brown and purple.

Two weeks later, 500,000 new brown and purple boxes arrived from the printing company. While Ray was leading a staff meeting, the boss came bursting in.

"What is this?" he shouted, waving one of the new boxes. "You call this artwork? Look at these ridiculous colors! This is the ugliest box I've ever seen. Who did this, anyway?"

All eyes, except Jack's, were upon Ray. Then Jack spoke. "I did, sir," he said, "I'm sorry you don't like it. I'll try to do better next time."

Ray was deeply touched by Jack's act of mercy. And it changed his life.

56. What kind of man was Ray's boss?
A. Impatient and quick to get angry.
B. Kind and always ready to help his staff.
C. Shy and afraid to talk about problems.
D. Cruel and hard to deal with.
57. How did it make Ray feel when his staff did something well?
A. Happy and proud to be their boss.
B. Afraid of losing face and control.
C. Angry because they didn't ask him first.
D. Puzzled and very disappointed.
58. When all the other staff looked at Ray, why didn't

Jack?

- A. He was afraid that Ray would start to blame him.
B. He didn't want to start laughing in front of the boss.
C. He didn't want the boss to think it was Ray's fault.
D. He was afraid that Ray would be fired.
59. What was Jack's act of mercy?
A. He took the blame for Ray's mistake.
B. He didn't blame Ray for the mistake.
C. He told the boss he was sorry for Ray's mistake.
D. He wanted to help Ray to change his life.

(B)

BEIJING—Set off by the April 1 Sino-US plane collision and US official agreement of the biggest arms sale to Taiwan is a decade (ten years) as well as remarks by US President Bush on defending Taiwan, there have been increasing hacker attacks on websites of the two countries in the past weeks.

An American group of hackers which calls itself Poison Box had begun ruining Chinese websites after the April 1 spy plane incident, top Chinese portal Sina.com said.

The Chinese soon attacked back.

On April 29, Chinese hackers invaded two US Government websites over the weekend, forcing the Department of Labour and the Department of Health and Human Services to shut down their sites for a short time.

The US Department of Labour went offline for a few hours after a page in its website was changed to display a picture of Wang Wei, the Chinese pilot who died in the collision.

The page was titled "China hack!" and read, in English, "The whole country is sorry for losing the best son of China — Wang Wei forever, we will miss you until the end of the day."

On May 1, hackers exchanged bad remarks in which the official White House website was defaced by a huge amount of e-mail garbage. On May 5, the White House website fell victim (受害者) to a denial of service attack that blocked access (通道) to the site for more than two hours.

The Computer Network and Information Security Management Office told web operators an average of 100 sites a day had seen "some more form of attack."

60. The best title of the passage is _____.
A. Sino-US Plane Collision
B. Sino-US Hackers Fighting Cyberwar
C. 100 Sites Being Attacked
D. Cyberwar Continuing
61. What is the correct order of the events?
a. Wang Wei's picture appeared on a US website.
b. Poison Box destroyed some Chinese websites.
c. The access to White House website was blocked for over two hours.
d. Hackers exchanged bad remarks.
A. a, b, c, d B. a, c, b, d
C. b, a, d, c D. b, a, c, d
62. From the passage we can infer that _____.
A. US President Bush defended Taiwan
B. all the Chinese people are sorry for losing the

best son of China

- C. websites in the US and China have been watchful for attacks
- D. Chinese hackers began to play an important role in foreign affairs

(C)

As the first report of the accident came in, Burton was sitting in his office on the top floor of the building. Immediately, realizing the seriousness of the whole incident, he moved to a ground floor room with a small waiting-room to look into the matter himself, leaving his second-in-command (副手) to take over all other cases.

He interviewed the first witness (证人) almost at once, making sure that everything was done that could be done to put him at his ease. However, the witness was obviously nervous and Burton took great pains to go over what he said thoroughly, choosing and checking each word carefully and taking the man's statement down himself. The witness had called the police and he'd waited until the ambulances began to arrive then when the first police car arrived on the scene he'd been asked to report to the station which was what he had done.

Burton explained that regrettably it would be necessary for him to go to court because of the serious nature of the disaster. More he could not say at present. He'd be thankful of the man could keep in touch with the police.

When he had gone, Burton put his head in his hands and considered before asking for the next witness. The man couldn't be regarded as a hundred percent witness because he had been behind a wall when the explosion occurred. But in spite of his nerves, Burton had the impression that he was dependable, not afraid of relating himself to it and a fairly exact observer.

Well there would be other descriptions and no doubt all these would be put into place and the whole picture would become clear. He raised his head and pressed the bell on his desk.

"Next witness please," he said.

63. Why did Burton move to the ground floor when he heard the incident?
- A. Because the ground floor room had a small waiting-room.
 - B. Because it would be easier for him to interview the witnesses.
 - C. Because he was not pleased to work on the top floor.
 - D. Because it would be easier for him to talk with the people.
64. How did the witness feel during the interview?
- A. Obviously somewhat frightened.
 - B. Excited at seeing the incident.
 - C. Anxious to give a report to the police.
 - D. Calm and unhurried.
65. The underlined part "a hundred percent witness" most probably means _____.
- A. a patient and talkative person
 - B. a well-informed witness
 - C. the only person who was interviewed in the incident
 - D. a person who watched the whole incident

66. Burton's final impression of the witness was that

- A. his report was not clear though he was honest
- B. he was afraid of being involved and refused to cooperate with the police
- C. his observation was good but he was not very clear-headed
- D. he was a dependable and reasonable witness

(D)

Coketown was a town of red brick, or of brick that would have been red if the smoke and the ashes had allowed it; but in fact it was a town of unnatural red and black like the painted face of a savage (野人). It was a town of machinery and tall chimneys, out of which smoke trailed themselves for ever and ever. It had a black canal in it, and a river that ran purple with ill smelling color, and large poles of buildings full of windows where there was a rattling and a trembling all day long, and where the steam-engine worked up and down like the head of an elephant in a state of madness. The town contained several large streets all very like one another, and many small streets still more like one another, inhabited (居住的) by people equally like one another.

A sunny midsummer day. There was such a thing sometimes, even in Coketown. Seen from a distance in such weather, Coketown lay covered in a smoke of its own. You only knew the town was there, because you knew there could have been no such a place upon the view without a town.

The streets were hot and dusty on the summer day, and the sun was so bright that it even shone through the smoke over Coketown, and could not be looked at steadily. Workers appeared from low under ground doorways into factory yards, and sat on steps, wiping their faces and looking at coals. The whole town seemed to be frying in oil. There was a smell of hot oil everywhere. The atmosphere of those places was like the breath of hell (地狱), and their inhabitants wasting with heat, walked lazily in the desert. But no temperature made the mad elephants more mad or more sane (理智的). Their tiresome heads went up and down at the same rate, in hot weather and in cold, wet weather and dry. The measured movement of their shadows on the walls, was the replacement Coketown had to show for the shadows of woods; while for the summer noise of insects, it could offer all the year round, from the dawn of Monday to the night of Saturday.

67. Which of the following words is NOT properly used to describe Coketown?
- A. unpleasant
 - B. dirty
 - C. noisy
 - D. deserted
68. From the passage we know that Coketown was mainly a (n) _____ town.
- A. industrial
 - B. agricultural
 - C. historical
 - D. cultural
69. Only _____ were not affected by weather.
- A. the workmen
 - B. the inhabitants
 - C. the steam-engines
 - D. the woods
70. Which is the author's opinion of Coketown?
- A. Coketown should be replaced by woods.
 - B. The town was seriously polluted.

- C. The town had too much oil in it.
D. The town's atmosphere was unchanged.

(E)

Beauty has always been regarded as something praiseworthy. Almost everyone thinks attractive people are happier and healthier, have better marriages and have more respectable jobs. Personal advisors give them better advice for finding jobs. Even judges are softer on attractive defendants. But in the executive (主管的) circle, beauty can become a liability.

While attractiveness is a positive factor for a man on his way up the executive ladder, it is harmful to a woman.

Handsome male executives were considered as having more honesty than plainer men; effort and ability were thought to lead to their success.

Attractive female executives were considered to have less honesty than unattractive ones; their success was connected not with ability but with factors such as luck.

All unattractive women executives were thought to have more honesty and to be more capable than the attractive female executives. Interestingly, though, the rise of the unattractive overnight successes was connected more to personal relationships and less to ability than that of the attractive overnight successes.

Why are attractive women not thought to be able? An attractive woman is considered to be more feminine and an attractive man more manly than the less attractive ones. Thus, an attractive woman has an advantage in traditionally female jobs, but an attractive woman in a traditionally manly position appears to lack the "manly" qualities required.

This is true even in politics. "When the only clue is how he or she looks, people treat men and women differently," says Anne Bowman, who recently published a study on the effects of attractiveness on political candidates (候选人). She asked 125 undergraduate students to rank two groups of photographs, one of men and one of women, in order of attractiveness. The students were told the photographs were of candidates for political offices. They were asked to rank them again, in the order they would vote for them.

The results showed that attractive males completely defeated unattractive men, but the women who had ranked most attractive unchangeably received the fewest votes.

71. The word "liability" most probably means

- A. disadvantage
B. advantage
C. misfortune
D. trouble

72. In traditionally female jobs, attractiveness

- A. makes women look more honest and capable
B. strengthens the feminine qualities required
C. is of great importance to women
D. often enables women to succeed quickly

73. Bowman's experiment shows that when it comes to politics, attractiveness

- A. turns out to be a disadvantage to men

- B. is more of a disadvantage than an advantage to women

C. affects men and women alike

D. has as little effect on men as on women

74. It can be inferred from the passage that people's views on beauty are often

- A. practical
B. supportive
C. old-fashioned
D. one-sided

75. The author writes this passage to

- A. give advice to job-seekers who are attractive
B. discuss the disadvantages of being attractive
C. demand equal rights for women
D. state the importance of appearance

第Ⅱ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做出判断: 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:

此行多一个词: 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。

此行缺一个词: 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。

此行错一个词: 在错的词下划一横线, 在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

I can't swim because I have a strong fear of water. Look back at my childhood experience, I think

76. _____

that three reason might explain the fear. The first reason

77. _____

is that I was not allowed to go near the water

78. _____

when I was a child, for my mother had unreasonable

79. _____

fear of it. So, even as a child I was taught see the

80. _____

water as something danger. Second, my eyes became

81. _____

bad ones when I was five. If I took off my glasses in the

82. _____

water, I couldn't see anything, but this increased my

83. _____

fear. The worst part of your experience is that as a

84. _____

child of ten I see a neighbor drown. Since then I

85. _____

have been more frightened.

第二节 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

你是 Jack, 五年后再次来到这个城市, 发现它变化很大 (如图所示), 你给朋友 Mary 发电子邮件, 告诉她这里的变化。信的开头已为你写好。

注意: 1. 字数: 约 100 字。 2. 注: 立交桥 overpass; 私家车 private car



Dear Mary,

This city has changed a lot in the past 5 years. (请自备稿纸)

北京市西城区高考英语模拟试卷

第 I 卷 (三部分, 共 115 分)

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)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 3 个选项中选出最佳选项, 并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后, 你都有 10 秒钟时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

例: How much is the shirt?

A. £ 19.15. B. £ 9.15. C. £ 9.18.

答案是 B。

- What's John's address?
A. 1434 King Street.
B. 1344 Queen Street.
C. 1343 King Street.
- Where is the conversation probably taking place?
A. By the window. B. On the steps.
C. In a post office.
- How much should the skirt have cost?
A. \$ 24. B. \$ 12. C. \$ 6.
- When is the man's birthday?
A. April 1st. B. April 2nd. C. April 3rd.
- How will the woman get to New York?
A. By car. B. By train. C. By airplane.

第二节 (共 15 小题, 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 3 个选项中选出最佳选项, 并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前, 你将有时间阅读各个小题, 每小题 5 秒钟; 听完, 各个小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料, 回答第 6 至 8 题。

- What does the man want to do?
A. To have his shoes mended.
B. To buy a pair of new shoes.
C. To do shopping in a supermarket.
- How far is the supermarket?
A. Two blocks away.
B. Five blocks away.
C. Six blocks away.
- How will the man go to the place?
A. By bus. B. On foot. C. In his car.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 9 至 11 题。

- What's the relationship between the two speakers?
A. Secretary and boss.
B. Teacher and student.
C. Doctor and patient.
- Why was she late?
A. Her aunt called her to get up late.
B. She missed the bus.
C. She got a telephone call.
- What can we know about the teacher?
A. He is strict with his students.
B. He is cold to his students.
C. He gets angry easily.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 12 至 14 题。

- Where does the conversation take place?
A. In a company.
B. In a factory.
C. In a hospital.
- Why can't the woman sleep well?
A. Because she has been working too hard.
B. Because she has a family problem.
C. Because she has a high fever.
- What does the doctor suggest that the woman should do?

- A. She should take some medicine.
B. She should take holidays.
C. She should change a job.

听第9段材料, 回答15至17题。

15. Where is the plant being built?
A. Far away from the town.
B. Not far away from the town.
C. North of the town.
16. What is the plant built for?
A. Producing trucks.
B. Dealing with waste paper.
C. Dealing with rubbish.
17. What can you conclude according to the dialogue?
A. How to deal with rubbish is a big problem in their town.
B. They hope that another rubbish plant will be set up in their town.
C. The plant can at least deal with 3,000 tons of rubbish every day.

听第10段材料, 回答第18至20题。

18. Where exactly is Brighton?
A. 15 miles from London.
B. 50 miles from London.
C. 50 miles from Paris.
19. What's the population of Brighton?
A. 30,000. B. 130,000. C. 300,000.
20. Why are there a lot of hotels in Brighton?
A. Because there are a lot of workers.
B. Because there are a lot of students.
C. Because there are a lot of travellers.

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 4个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。

例: It is generally considered unwise to give a child _____ he or she wants.

- A. however B. whatever
C. whichever D. whenever

答案是B。

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, dear.

- 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, 每题1.5分, 满分30分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后各题所给的4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 4 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 sprinkles (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 one of the men crashes (撞击) through a window and falls thirty feet to the ground below. He is dead!

Of course he isn't really dead. With any luck he isn't even hurt. Why? Because the men who fall out of high windows or jump from fast moving trains, who crash cars or even catch fire, are professionals. They do this for a living. These men are called stuntmen. That is to say, they perform tricks.

There are two sides to their work. They actually do most of the things you see on the screen. For example, they fall from a high building. However, they do not fall on to hard ground but on to empty cardboard boxes covered with a mattress (床垫). Again, when they hit one another with chairs, the chairs are made of soft wood and when they crash through windows, the glass is made of sugar!

But although their work depends on trick of this sort, it also requires a high degree of skill and training. Often a stuntman's success depends on careful timing. For example, when he is "blown up" in a battle scene, he has to jump out of the way of the explosion just at the right moment.

Naturally stuntmen are well paid for their work, but they lead dangerous lives. They often get seriously injured, and sometimes killed. A Norwegian stuntman, for example, skied over the edge of a cliff (悬崖) a thousand feet high. His parachute (降落伞) failed to open, and he was killed.

In spite of all the risks, this is no longer a profession for men only. Men no longer dress up as women when actresses have to perform some dangerous action. For nowadays there are stuntgirls too!

- 71. Stuntmen are those who _____.
 - A. often dress up as actors
 - B. prefer to lead dangerous lives
 - C. often perform seemingly dangerous actions
 - D. often fight each other for their lives
- 72. Stuntmen earn their living by _____.
 - A. playing their dirty tricks
 - B. selling their special skills
 - C. jumping out of high windows
 - D. jumping from fast moving trains
- 73. When a stuntman falls from a high building, _____.
 - A. he needs little protection

- B. he will be covered with a mattress
C. his life is endangered
D. his safety is generally all right
74. Which of the following is the main factor (因素) of a successful performance?
A. Strength. B. Exactness.
C. Speed. D. Carefulness.
75. What can be inferred from the author's example of the Norwegian stuntman?
A. Sometimes an accident can occur to a stuntman.
B. The percentage of serious accidents is high.
C. Parachutes must be of good quality.
D. The cliff is too high.

第Ⅱ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 (每行只有一个错误), 则按下列情况改正:

此行多一个词: 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。

此行缺一个词: 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。

此行错一个词: 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。

We were late as usual. My husband had insisted on watering the flowers in the garden by himself. When we

76. _____
realized how he couldn't manage, he asked me for help.

77. _____
But now we had only an hour to get to the airport. Luckily,

78. _____
there were not many more cars or buses on the road and we

79. _____
were able to get here just in time. We checked in and went

80. _____
straight to the big hall to wait for our flight be called,

81. _____
but no announcement is made. A girl there told us the plane

82. _____
hadn't come yet. In the end, there came an announce- ment told

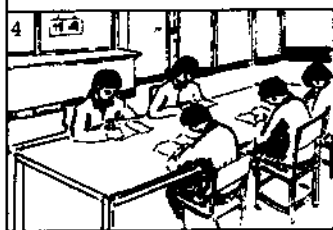
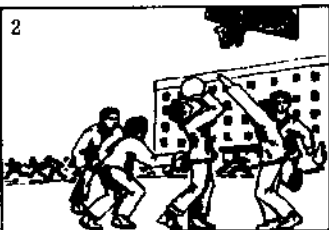
83. _____
us that the passengers waiting for Flight LJ108 could get the

84. _____
free meal and voucher (凭单) and that the plane hadn't left

85. _____
London for some technical problems.

第二节 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

你是一名中学生。请你根据下面图画写一篇题为 My Colourful School Life 的短文。



注意:

1. 短文应包括图画的全部内容;
2. 要紧扣主题, 适当发挥;
3. 词数 100 左右。

北京市东城区高考英语模拟试卷

第Ⅰ卷 (三大题, 共 115 分)

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)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 3 个选项中选出最佳选项, 并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后, 你都有 10

秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What is the man doing?
A. He is inviting the woman to dinner.
B. He is cooking evening meal.
C. He is putting forward a good idea.
2. Where are the two speakers?
A. In a hospital.
B. In a supermarket.

- C. In a bar.
3. Whom are they talking about?
A. A lady.
B. Cleaning ladies.
C. A teacher.
4. Why didn't the man buy some bread?
A. The woman forgot to buy it.
B. The woman forgot to tell him to buy it.
C. The woman didn't remember to buy it.
5. How much money does the woman need?
A. Five pounds.
B. Ten pounds.
C. Eight pounds.

第二节 (共 15 小题, 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 3 个选项中选出最佳选项, 并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前, 你将有时间阅读各个小题, 每小题 5 秒钟; 听完后, 各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料, 回答第 6、7 题。

6. Why is the man talking about the delayed bus?
A. He is really angry about it.
B. He wants to talk to the woman.
C. He is eager to go to film.
7. What is the woman's name?
A. Marie. B. Mary. C. Marget.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8、9 题。

8. What are the two speakers talking about?
A. Language teaching.
B. Radio programs.
C. Foreign languages.
9. What other languages besides English do we teach over the radio?
A. German, Spanish and French.
B. Portuguese, Swedish and French.
C. Japanese, French and German.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What are they discussing about?
A. How to spend the weekend.
B. Where to go this evening.
C. What to do on Sunday evening.
11. What aren't there that night according to the man?
A. Films. B. Plays. C. Concerts.
12. What do they finally decide to do?
A. To see a comedy.
B. To watch a new play.
C. To go to a dance party.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Where does the woman plan to go?
A. Up north.
B. Mary White's.
C. Nowhere.
14. Where does Bob invite her to go?
A. To a bar.
B. To a film.
C. To Mary White's.
15. Who do you think is Mary White?
A. An experienced doctor.
B. Their friend.
C. Bob's sister.

16. How many people will go?
A. Two. B. Three. C. Four.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What questions do the students of English always ask?
A. Can I question Americans?
B. Can I communicate with Americans?
C. Can I speak to Americans?
18. Who says "in the hospital"?
A. Americans. B. British. C. Germans.
19. What is the main idea of this monologue?
A. There are too many differences between American and British English.
B. British and American English are two different languages.
C. American and British speakers share the same language.
20. How many differences are there between the British and American English?
A. 5 B. 4 C. 3

**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 4 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