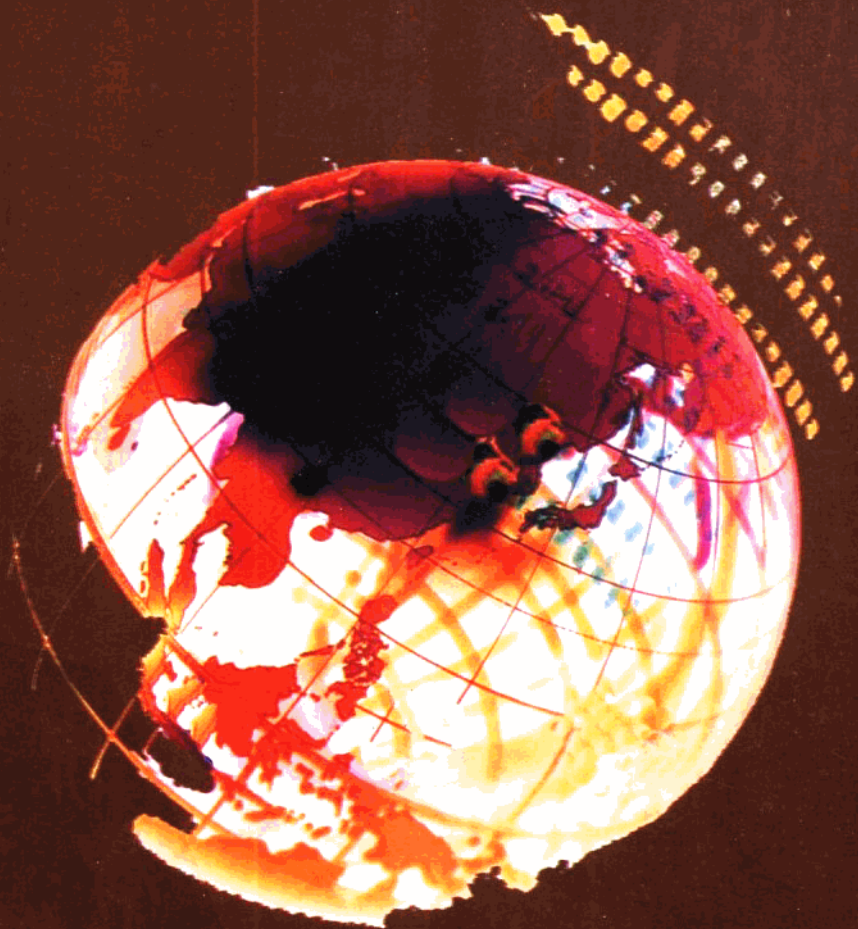


奥林匹克英语 奥赛英语

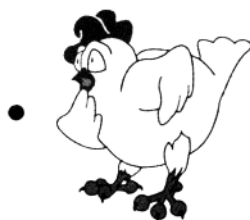
教程

· 高三年级 · (决胜高考) 主编 尹福昌



华东师范大学出版社

奥赛英语



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主编简介

尹福昌,高级教师。1968年毕业于复旦大学英文系。现为上海市大同中学外语教研组组长,并兼任上海市大同外语进修学院副院长。长期从事高中英语教学,并在英语教学实践中,认真总结出培养学生英语综合能力的教学方法,从而形成自己独特的教学风格。

著作甚丰,曾与多家专业外语类出版社合作,出版过英语工具书、选修课教材及各类参考书五十余种,内容涉及英语词汇、语法、听力、阅读、会话及写作等各个方面。

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前 言

《奥赛英语教程·高三年级(决胜高考)》是根据国家教育部和上海市最新考纲以及高考和竞赛要求,在充分研究近几年全国、上海等地高考试题及竞赛试题的基础上,由北京、上海、天津、江苏等地的优秀特、高级教师和命题教师,按国内外最新题型编写的,旨在提高学生的英语语言综合能力和考试实战能力的必备工具用书。可以说,这是实用性极强的高考和竞赛宝典。

本书的编写充分体现了高考和竞赛的有机结合,做到进退自如:进可竞赛摘金夺银,退可高考稳操胜券。

全书由“竞赛样题”、“高考/竞赛知识精讲精练”、“高考/竞赛题型专项应试技巧与能力突破”、“高考模拟试题”4部分组成,附带“参考答案及部分音带文字”以及“2002年高考英语全国卷和上海卷”各一套。竞赛样题选自“2001年上海市高三学生英语竞赛试题初赛和复赛各一套”、“2001年全国中学生英语能力竞赛(NEPCS)高三组试题初赛和决赛”各一套,以使考生了解最新题型及题目难易程度,做到心中有数,有的放矢。高考/竞赛知识精讲精练涉及词汇、语法、语音、交际功能等各个方面,对高考/竞赛范围的知识点作了系统而全面的归纳、剖析和延伸,突出“重点、难点和热点”。“典型题例解”栏目选择有针对性并富有指导意义的高考题和竞赛题,剖析解题思路,使考生真正地掌握知识要点,以取得举一反三、融会贯通之实效。“高考训练题”和“竞赛训练题”用以巩固所讲知识,提高实际运用英语的能力。高考/竞赛题型专项应试技巧与能力突破分析近几年的高考/竞赛题型,对每一题型的特点、要求、命题方式、解题步骤和技巧等作科学性的剖析,给出“典型题例解”进行精析,通过“综合能力突破”栏目加以训练和巩固,以切实提高综合能力。高考模拟试题用以检测对以上高考知识和题型的掌握情况,也为参加高考提供实战演练。附带参考答案及部分音带文字,以便学生自我核对。

我们衷心希望,本书能对你的英语综合能力及参加高考和竞赛的实战能力有所帮助。祝你高考、竞赛双丰收!

华东师范大学出版社

2002年9月

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2001 年全国中学生英语能力竞赛(NEPCS)初赛 高三组试题

听力部分 (共四大题, 计 30 分)

I. 听辨单词(Words)(共 5 小题, 计 5 分)

请听句子, 然后从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出在你所听到的句子中所含的单词。每个句子只读一遍。(答案涂在答题纸上)

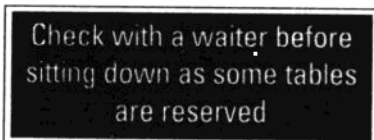
- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. A. travel | B. drive | C. knife | D. five |
| 2. A. insist | B. invent | C. institute | D. interest |
| 3. A. passenger | B. popular | C. poor | D. particular |
| 4. A. change | B. choose | C. chance | D. charge |
| 5. A. lively | B. lovely | C. really | D. reply |

II. 句子理解(Sentences)(共 5 小题, 计 5 分)

请听句子, 然后从 A、B、C、D 中选出一个与你所听到的句子意思一致的句子或图画。每个句子只读一遍。(答案涂在答题纸上)

6. A. The entrance to the car park is through these gates. B. Do not bring your car into this park.
C. Close these gates after parking your car. D. 'Parking near these gates is forbidden.

7. A.



B.



C.



D.



8. A. Twenty-four hours is not long enough for a good journey.
B. I will go on a long train journey next week.
C. I have a good journey every year. D. I was very tired after a whole day's journey.
9. A. I'll return you the money on Friday if you lend me some.
B. Please lend me some money as I wasn't paid last Friday.
C. I am paid on Friday every week. D. I'll lend you some money, for I was paid on Friday.
10. A. It is said that hotels are very crowded in the UK.

- B. You can get some information about hotels from the tourist offices.
 C. Tourist offices will arrange hotels for you in the UK.
 D. If you want to stay in a hotel, please telephone one of the tourist offices.

Ⅲ. 对话理解(Dialogues)(共10小题,计10分)

请听对话,然后根据你所听到的对话内容,选择能回答所提问题的正确选项。每组对话和问题均读两遍。

(答案涂在答题纸上)

听第一段对话,回答第11题。

11. A. Because he has to fix his car at home.
 C. Because something is wrong with his car.
 B. Because he has to borrow a bicycle.
 D. Because his bike is broken.

听第二段对话,回答第12题。

12. A. By the lake.
 C. By the sea.
 B. In the mountains.
 D. At the city centre.

听第三段对话,回答第13题。

13. A. Sunshine and showers.
 C. Sunny.
 B. Cloudy.
 D. Rainy and windy.

听第四段对话,回答第14题。

14. A.



B.



C.



D.



听第五段对话,回答第15题。

15. A. A few. B. One. C. Three. D. Two.

听第六段对话,回答第16—20题。

16. A. At a bookstore. B. In a hotel. C. In the office. D. In a music shop.
 17. A. Getting lost. B. Choosing shops. C. Taking a bus. D. Buying a map.
 18. A. To ask her mum to buy the CD for her. B. To buy a different CD from his.
 C. To buy the same CD as his. D. To buy the CD in a week.
 19. A. The girl doesn't like it. B. The girl wants to buy it in Birmingham.
 C. The girl's birthday is coming. D. The girl does not take enough money with her.
 20. A. It has improved. B. It is not good.
 C. It is the same as before. D. It is not popular.

Ⅳ. 短文理解(Passage)(共10小题,计10分)

请听一篇短文,然后根据你所听到的短文内容,选择能回答所提问题或完成所给句子的最佳选项。短文读两遍。(答案涂在答题纸上)

21. Who is the speaker?
 A. A tour guide. B. A school director.
 C. A conductor on the bus. D. A famous lecturer.

22. The students will be staying with the host families for _____.
 A. half a year B. two weeks C. ten days D. a month
23. If your surname begins with E, your host family will be in _____.
 A. the garden B. a room downstairs
 C. the dining-room D. the hall
24. If your surname begins with J, your host family will be in _____.
 A. the school hall B. a room upstairs
 C. the garden outside D. the dining-room
25. If your surname begins with P, your host family will be _____.
 A. in the dining-room near the door into the garden
 B. in a room opposite the dining-room
 C. in the car park near the office
 D. near the school gate
26. If your surname begins with T, your host family will be _____.
 A. in the coach B. by the office
 C. in the car park D. outside the gate
27. The party is for students _____.
 A. and their families B. to meet the teachers
 C. who want to become actors D. who want to study music
28. Who will show the students around the town?
 A. The tour guides. B. The school teachers.
 C. The host families. D. The older students.
29. The students will have lunch _____.
 A. at the school B. at the host families
 C. at the restaurants D. either at the school or at the families
30. What will the students probably do after the meeting?
 A. They will meet their teachers. B. They will have a tour of the town.
 C. They will take part in a party. D. They will go to their host families.

笔试部分 (共七大题, 计 120 分)

I. 选择填空 (Multiple-choice test) (共 20 小题, 计 20 分)

A) 从 A、B、C、D 四个选项选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。(答案涂在答题卡上)

1. A baby animal knows animals of _____ own kind when it sees them, when it smells them and when it hears them.
 A. her B. one's C. its D. their
2. Mr Little _____ ready to fly his plane in the local air show when he heard a tapping noise coming from inside.
 A. became B. has made C. had prepared D. was getting
3. Meimei felt uncomfortable _____ her sister's blouse because it was too tight for her.
 A. wearing B. to have on C. putting on D. to be on
4. Helen _____ the money from the office. She didn't come into the office on the day it was stolen.
 A. needn't have stolen B. might have taken
 C. must have taken D. can't have stolen
5. I couldn't take any more clothes _____ there wasn't any space in my suitcase.
 A. though B. as C. where D. if
6. — Come on, hurry up! _____ your room and make your bed!

— No. I won't! It's not fair!

A. Cleaning B. To sweep C. Tidy D. Settled

7. The girl from _____ I received the card was someone _____ I met on holiday.

A. which; who B. whom; / C. her; whom D. who; that

8. Here is a context (语境): Why did you forget your keys? You are silly! Which of the following is the best sentence in that context?

A. I told you not to forget them, didn't I?
B. I didn't tell you to forget them, didn't I?
C. I didn't tell you to forget them, did I?
D. I told you not to forget them, did I?

9. The robber ran out of the bank and _____ shortly afterwards.

A. had disappeared B. has been caught C. was arrested D. would be missing

10. Peter went to buy _____ so that he could fix the broken windows.

A. a sheet of glasses B. a glass
C. two sheets of glasses D. some glass

11. _____ person with _____ good education usually gets _____ good job.

A. The ... a ... / B. A ... a ... a C. The ... / ... the D. A ... / ... /

12. There were a _____ oranges in the bowl but you've eaten every single one.

A. score B. several C. couple D. dozen

13. — Good morning, _____ The name is Susan Williams.

— Two letters, madam, and a postcard.

A. is there any mail for me? B. could you post these letters for me?
C. is that Julie speaking? D. what can I do for you?

14. He offered me five pennies; it was not much, but it was a bird in the hand, and I accepted the money. The underlined phrase means _____.

A. not too much
B. not the things one has hoped
C. something necessary and important
D. something one already has is better than something one might get

15. — You've heard of Eddie Fisher, haven't you?

— The name rings a bell. Tell me a bit about Eddie Fisher.

— Well, he married Liz Taylor, didn't he?

— Oh yes, that Eddie Fisher.

The underlined phrase means _____.

A. make a telephone again B. sound familiar
C. be very popular D. be easily forgotten

B) 下面是一篇小短文, 根据短文内容, 从所给的四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。(答案涂在答题纸上)

16. Kate had been waiting for a colleague of her father's to collect her from the bus station for more than an hour, and she was _____ waiting.

A. tired of B. kept from C. ready for D. fond of

17. There was nobody else there, and it had started raining. A friend of hers had lent her an umbrella to take on her _____, but she seemed to be getting wet.

A. car B. road C. mind D. trip

18. Perhaps her father was angry with her, she thought, or had simply forgotten to collect her. Why did something always _____ when she travelled by bus?

- A. get out B. go wrong C. take place D. turn up

19. Either the bus was crowded and she felt very uncomfortable, _____ it kept stopping and the journey lasted for hours.

- A. but B. and C. or D. so


20. Suddenly she saw a car stopping outside. Someone was _____ at her. It was her father!

- A. comforting B. driving C. waving D. laughing

II. 阅读理解(Reading comprehension)(共 30 小题, 计 30 分)

A) 阅读下列短文, 并做每篇后面的题目。从四个选项中, 选出能回答所提问题或完成所给句子的最佳答案。(答案涂在答题纸上)

(A)

I'm sure I'm not the only person my age (15) who hates going to the dentist. Channel 4's late-night documentary (纪录片) *Open*  wide last Tuesday was excellent for people like me. However, none of my school friends watched it because they didn't know it was on. Why can't television companies let us know about such important programmes in advance?

This programme was important because it showed how methods for helping people with toothache have developed over the centuries. If you think visiting the dentist today is an uncomfortable experience, just be grateful you didn't live 200 years ago! Then, the programme told us, the only cure for toothache was removing the tooth. There weren't any dentists, so the person who cut your hair also pulled out your bad teeth, and there was nothing to stop you feeling the pain.

The programme has also completely changed my attitude to looking after my teeth. My parents were always saying to me things like, "Don't eat too many sweets," and, "Brush your teeth after meals," but I never paid much attention. Now I've seen what damage sugar can do, especially if I don't use a toothbrush regularly. I'm going to change my habits. Many people would benefit from a repeat of this programme.

Sophie Ashley. Oxford

21. Sophie has written this letter to _____.

- A. complain about the time a television programme was shown
B. ask for more television programmes designed for school children
C. advise people to watch a particular television programme
D. persuade a television company to show a programme again

22. A reader can find out from this letter _____.

- A. how to encourage young people to take care of their teeth
B. where to get information about future television programmes

- C. what kind of subjects young people enjoy studying at school
D. which television channel shows the most interesting programmes
23. What did *Open wide* say about toothache?
A. In the past, nobody could make it stop.
B. Dentists used to help people who had it.
C. Hairdressers had it more than other people.
D. Ways of curing it have changed.
24. What does Sophie think about her parents now?
A. They don't know as much as her about teeth.
B. Their advice is worth listening to.
C. They eat things which are bad for them.
D. They don't clean their teeth often enough.
25. Which of these gives information about the programme Sophie watched?

A. 11:30 pm *Open wide* A play about a 19th-century dentist and how he brought comfort to his patients.

B. 11:30 pm *Open wide* The series about health care for teenagers. This week, good eating habits.

C. 11:30 pm *Open wide* This history of the dentist's profession shows what happens when we eat.

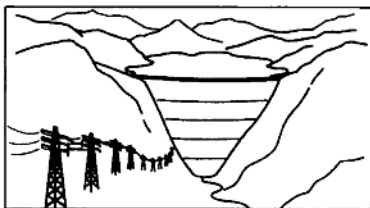
D. 11:30 pm *Open wide* How to prepare young children for that first visit to the doctor or dentist.

(B)

When I was in Scotland last year, I visited a special hydroelectric power station. It is inside a mountain. It rains a lot in the mountains of Scotland and there are huge lakes high up. The water falls down through large pipes to a generator in the power station. The energy of the moving water turns the generator and this produces electricity. A big transformer then increases the number of volts to over 400,000. The electricity goes through cables to different parts of Scotland, England and Wales.

The inside of the power station was very clean because it doesn't burn coal or gas. It was also very quiet. I was very surprised. It was just like being in a hospital, really.

I think hydroelectric power stations are much safer than nuclear power stations. They are also better for the earth than coal or gas power stations. Some countries like Sweden and the Netherlands have said they aren't going to build any more nuclear power stations. They are going to try to make "clean" electricity using water or wind. I think we should do the same and spend more money on building hydroelectric power stations.



26. What is the best title for this text?
A. Future of electricity
B. Dangers of nuclear power
C. Electricity in Scotland
D. Electricity from water
27. We can infer from the text that the word "hydroelectric" means _____.
A. using the energy of the water to clean the air
B. using water-power to produce electricity
C. using pipes to carry water
D. using wind-power to produce electricity
28. Which of the following is something that changes the number of volts?
A. Transformer.
B. Generator.
C. Cable.
D. Pipe.

29. What are the reasons that the power station is "like a hospital"?
- A. It looks like a hospital. B. It has beautiful mountain scenery.
C. It is very clean and quiet. D. It doesn't burn coal or gas.
30. What can a reader find out from the text?
- A. The future of electric power stations.
B. The advantage of a hydroelectric power station.
C. The number of electric power stations.
D. The countries that have nuclear power stations.
- B) 阅读下列短文, 并按要求做每篇后面的题目。(答案写在答题纸上)

(C)

Here's some exciting news. *The Daily Times* newspaper, together with the Further Education Organization (FEO) and the Photographers' Circle, announces a competition for young photographers.

The subject of the competition is "modern students". We want your pictures to tell us what it is like to be a student today. Perhaps you think students have a very comfortable life. Or you may believe they have a much harder time at college than former students had. Whatever your feelings are, the judges are looking for interesting and original photographs.



The judges will be Ian Scott, the picture editor of *The Daily Times*, Pat Wilton, director of The Photographers' Circle, and FEO's chief executive, Christine Hall.

The first prize winner will get three days of work experience with *The Daily Times* in London, a book worth up to £ 50 from The Photographers' Circle, and £ 200 to spend on photographic equipment. *The Daily Times* will print the winning photographs in the newspaper and The Photographers' Circle will include them in an exhibition at their London gallery. The next 12 best photographers will win £ 100 each to spend on photographic equipment. Their pictures will also be in the FEO's calendar.

Here are the rules:

- The competition is open to students at secondary schools, and at further education, art and technical colleges in England and Wales.
- Students must be on full-time or part-time courses.
- Students must be aged 14 or over on 1st September this year.
- Three copies of each photograph should be sent in and should be no bigger than 25 cm × 20 cm.
- Up to five photographs may be sent in by one person.
- If photographers want their work returned, they must provide a stamped addressed envelope.
- The competition organizers will take no responsibility for lost or damaged work.
- Photographs that have already been printed in any newspaper or magazine are not acceptable.
- The final date for entries is 1st October this year. Winners will be announced in *The Daily Times* on 17th October.
- A parent or guardian must stay with any winner under the age of 18 while in London. All tickets and accommodation (膳宿) costs will be on FEO.
- The judges' decisions are final.
- Photographers must agree to have their pictures printed in FEO publications and *The Daily Times* without payment. The photographer's name will be printed with any picture used in this way.

Send your photographs to:



Photography Competition, PO Box 314, London E17 6LJ.

Answer the following questions.

31. Who are the organizers of the photography competition?
32. What's the subject of the competition?
33. How many winners will the competition produce?
34. What are the rules about the amount of the competitors' works?
35. When and where can you get the result of the competition?

Decide if each of the following statements is correct or incorrect.

36. For the competition, you should take a photograph which shows your opinion of student life.
37. The prizes for the winner include the opportunity to work for a time on a newspaper.
38. Everyone should send an envelope with their pictures so that they can be sent back.
39. You should make sure your photographs reach the judges by 1st October.
40. FEO will pay for parents to accompany winners if they are too young to travel alone.

(D)

A

Jersey, the largest and most southerly of the Channel Islands, has an area of 45 square miles and a population approaching 80,000. It is situated in a southerly direction some 100 miles from Portland Bill on the south coast of England, but only 14 miles from the French coast of Normandy. Castles, forts and Martello towers which are dotted around the coastline remind one of bygone days when invasion by the French armies was a real threat. Today's invasion comes in the more peaceful form of holidaymakers seeking the beauty of the beaches, cliffs and natural countryside. The island abounds with a good selection of restaurants and inns. The many fine shops offer a wide range of goods at VAT (增值税)-free prices. The island has well-established tourist and farming industries, and in more recent years has become an important centre of international finance and banking.

B

We're having a wonderful time! The weather's fine — hot and sunny — and the hotel's everything we expected would be from the brochure (小册子). It's right near the beach at Rozel Bay so we can walk straight out of the hotel onto the sand. And the food is very good — much more French than English. I can't get enough crab, lobster and prawns, and they're so cheap!

The flight from London last Sunday took about 45 minutes. As soon as we landed at Jersey Airport we hired a car and settled in the hotel we had booked within half an hour! Jersey's not a very big island, but if you ever come here, you'll find that it's a good idea to have a car. It means you can drive down to one of the beaches for the morning and then drive off and do some sightseeing in another part of the island in the afternoon.

C

For the past few years there has been considerable discussion about development on the island. With some of the most recent proposals for building developments, however, this debate (讨论) has become more and more important. The island finds itself in a dilemma. Tourism is the major industry, and in order to attract and cater for more tourists, more holiday accommodation needs to be built, but one of the things that attracts tourists in the first place is the countryside and lack of massive hotels and holiday apartment blocks everywhere. The complaint already from some "regular" holidaymakers is: "It isn't the Jersey I used to know; the island's changing." So what can the authorities (当局) do?

The three texts above are from a personal letter, a newspaper article and a factual (据实的) brochure — but which is which?

41. Text A is taken from _____
 42. Text B is taken from _____
 43. Text C is taken from _____
 44. Mark Jersey in the following map.

Find out the words in the passage which have the following meanings.

45. provide food and services; _____
 46. situation in which one has to choose between two undesirable things; _____
 47. have sth. in great numbers; _____

Fill in the following chart about Jersey with phrases according to the texts.



| | |
|------------------------------------|----|
| Food | 48 |
| Main industry | 49 |
| The main thing attracting tourists | 50 |

III. 完形填空 (Cloze test) (共 20 小题, 计 20 分)

A) 阅读下面的短文, 根据所给的首字母完成所缺的单词。(答案写在答题纸上)

More and more people live in large cities these days and this means that it is becoming more and more difficult to find s 51 and time for ourselves. But for many people, personal privacy (独处) is very important. In many h 52, a few minutes in the bathroom is all the privacy that is available.

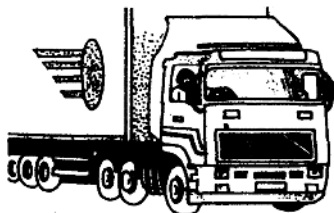
Teenagers especially need their own personal space at home w 53 they can feel relaxed and private. But, of course, not all teenagers are lucky e 54 to have a room of their own. Where space is short, they often have to s 55 a bedroom with a brother or sister. In that case, it's a good idea for them to have a special area o 56 corner of the room to call their own. It's especially important for young people to have somewhere to k 57 their personal things. This may or may not be a tidy place and it is not a good idea for

p 58 to try and tell teenagers how to organize their space as this is likely to lead to arguments. Parents can, however, make s 59 that there are enough storage spaces s 60 as shelves, cupboards and boxes. This will allow the teenagers to keep their space tidy if they want to.

B) 阅读下面的短文, 填上所缺的单词。(答案写在答题纸上)

I'm Jane Woods and I'm a lorry driver. There are lots of women in England who have jobs driving, but usually they drive small lorries and they go home each night. There are probably only about ten who have a job like 61 — driving all over Europe in a container lorry that weighs 40 tons when it's full. Actually, it's very easy to drive but of 62 you have to be careful because it's so big.

My lorry is only two years old and it's fantastic. There's a radio, a music system that 63 CDs and tapes, and even a small TV. Of course you don't watch that when you're driving! Just behind the driver's seat there is a little room where I 64 at night. I stop by the side of the road and climb into bed. It's very comfortable and I sleep well. That is important because you make mistakes when you're tired, and mistakes are dangerous when you are 65 a 40-ton lorry!



Last month, I 66 the Channel into France, drove up into Belgium and then into the Netherlands. It was a good trip but I got 67 on the way back and had to ask the way. 68 for me, everyone in the Netherlands speaks English! I'm going to get some tapes so I can learn another 69 while I'm on the road. Next week I'm going to drive south, 70 France and into Spain to pick up a container of wine. That will be a long trip. Do you think one week is enough to learn Spanish?

IV. 翻译(Translation)(共5小题, 计10分)

阅读下面的短文, 并把短文中的划线部分译成汉语。(答案写在答题纸上)

The girl lay with her eyes closed. But now she opened them, and the young man looked at her face. (71) He had never seen it before, but he knew that it was a face he had always hoped to see someday. Her eyes were gray, her nose was small, her hair was brown. It was a face to make this a wonderful adventure. But her face was very thin and it had no color.

The girl looked at him and then smiled. "I fell, didn't I?" she asked. "That's what happens when you don't eat for three days."

"What!" cried Rudolf. "Wait till I come back."

He rushed out of the green door and down to the street. In twenty minutes he returned. (72) Both arms were full of things from a food shop and from a restaurant. He put them on the table — bread and butter, cold meats, cakes, fish, milk and more.

"Only little foods," said Rudolf, "Stop eating. You must not do things like that. Dinner is ready." He helped her to move to a chair at the table, and asked, "Is there a cup for the milk?"

"There, by the window," she answered.

He filled the cup. "Drink that first," he ordered. "And then you shall have something else. And may I be your guest?"

He moved another chair to the table and sat down.

(73) A little color began to come into the girl's face. She started to eat like some small wild animal that has been without food for a long time. (74) She seemed to think it was not strange that this young man was helping her. Her need had been so great that she was ready to accept any help.

But slowly, as her strength returned, she began to tell him her little story. (75) There are a thousand stories like hers in the city every day. It was the shop girl's story — not enough pay, illness, a lost job, lost hope.

V. 短文改错(Error correction)(共15小题, 计15分)

此题要求改正所给短文中的错误。

对标有题号的每一行作出判断: 如无错误, 在该行右边横线上画一个勾(✓); 如有错误(每行只有一个错