

通过对 2002 年高考试题分析研究编写

英 语

海淀 实战训练

3 + X GAO KAO

HAIDIANSHIZHANXUNLIAN



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前 言

为了使 学生适应目前高考最新趋势,了解 2003 年高考特点,针对 2003 年高考命题特点,我社邀请长期在一线从事教学工作的特级教师 and 了解高考最新动态的教研员等,按照新高考对该学科所测试的各种综合能力的要求,根据新高考命题的思路与特点,编辑出版了《3+X 高考——海淀实战训练》丛书。这一套丛书,包括语文、数学、英语高考模拟试题,以及英语阅读理解专项训练和英语完形填空专项训练,共 5 册。本书选编的模拟训练题,贴近高考的要求,以实用和精炼为原则,达到使考生通过一定量的练习提高解题能力的效果。

本套丛书具有权威性、实效性特点:

1.名校名师,匠心独具 北京海淀教师进修学校等优秀教师编著。丛书特约北京市海淀区教师进修学校专、兼职教研员、北大附中、人大附中、理工附中、首师大育新实验学校、交大附中、中关村中学等重点中学的高级教师集体讨论审定编写而成。

2.实用性强,具针对性 本套丛书通过对 2002 年“3+X”高考试题的专门研究,总结其特点,在对广泛收集到的有关新高考的最新信息并综合分析的基础上,分析 2003 年高考形势与特点,有目的、有针对性地编写而成。

3.题型完备,内容丰富 本丛书打破传统的教辅用书以知识块分类的模式,而是以各学科要考查的能力为线索展开,重在培养学生做题的能力。能够在短时间内,提高实际水平和应试能力。

4.内容新颖,涵盖面广 全书涵盖了《教学大纲》规定中的所有知识点,对历年高考重点考察内容特别关注。试题选材新,试题内容全,命题思路活,符合高考改革精神。

5.题量适中,使用方便 本书选编的大量模拟训练题,贴近高考要求,以达到使考生通过一定量的练习提高解题能力的效果。既适用于考前自测,也适用于课堂集体测试。

同时,本套书所选各课试题均经过海淀区部分高考学生的使用,得到了学生和 各任课教师的欢迎,同时我们又吸取了各任课教师和学生所提出的建议,对试题作了进一步的改进和完善。使其更能体现高考趋势和命题特点,满足教师和学生们的需要。

目 录

高考英语模拟试题(一)	(1)
高考英语模拟试题(二)	(11)
高考英语模拟试题(三)	(21)
高考英语模拟试题(四)	(30)
高考英语模拟试题(五)	(40)
高考英语模拟试题(六)	(50)
高考英语模拟试题(七)	(62)
高考英语模拟试题(八)	(71)
高考英语模拟试题(九)	(83)
高考英语模拟试题(十)	(95)
高考英语模拟试题参考答案	(107)
高考英语模拟试题听力录音材料	(115)

高考英语模拟试题 (一)

第一卷(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 三个选项中选出最佳选项。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. When did the football match start?

A. 9:50.

B. 9:25.

C. 10:15.

2. Where are the two speakers?

A. In a hotel.

B. At a dinner table.

C. In the street.

3. How much is the change?

A. One pound and eighty - five pence.

B. Four pounds and thirteen pence.

C. Three pounds and twenty - three pence.

4. Why can't the woman go to the party?

A. Because she is sick.

B. Because she has to work.

C. Because she wants to stay at home.

5. What's the opinion of the woman?

A. Women are better teachers than men are.

B. Women are better doctors than men are.

C. Men are better teachers than women are.

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、三个选项选出最佳选项。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段对话,回答第 6 至 7 小题。

6. Where does the conversation take place?

A. At Mary's home.

B. At a pub

C. At Charlie's home.

7. Why are the buses so crowded?

A. Because it is cheap to take buses.

B. Because there are fewer buses.

C. Because it is weekend.

听第 7 段对话,回答第 8 至 10 小题。

8. Where are the two speakers?

A. In a department store.

B. At the library.

C. In the street.

9. Who are they?

A. A woman and her husband.

B. A woman and a passer-by.

C. A woman and her friend.

10. Where will the woman change buses?

A. At the zoo.

B. At the traffic light.

C. At the end of the No.9 bus.

听第 8 段对话,回答第 11 至 14 小题。

11. Where did the woman lose her daughter?

A. In the hospital.

B. In the railway station.

C. Near the post office.

12. How old is the little girl?

A. Seven.

B. Eight.

C. Seventeen.

13. What color is the girl's jacket?

A. Brown.

B. Blue.

C. Black.

14. Where did the dialogue happen?

A. Outside the post office.

B. Inside the post office.

C. At the police station.

听第 9 段对话,回答第 15 至 17 小题

15. Where does the conversation most probably take place?

A. At school.

B. In the Street

C. At a cinema.

16. Did they do their work last night?

A. Yes, they did.

B. Neither of them did.

C. One of them did, but the other didn't.

17. Why is the girl worried about her physics exam?

A. Because she hasn't prepared well.

B. Because she has no old exam papers.

C. Because she has lost her physics book.

听第 10 段独白,回答第 18 至 20 小题。

18. How many people are killed in Great Britain every year?

A. Several thousand.

B. Several hundred.

C. 100,000 to 200,000.

19. What happened to the cyclist on Monday evening?

A. He saw a car accident.

B. A truck knocked him down.

C. He saved some children in the accident.

20. What should we do before crossing the road?

A. We must look straight ahead.

B. We must stop and look both ways.

C. We should look left, look right and look left again.

第二部分:英语知识运用(共两小节,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. It was _____ great shock to the world that two aero planes crashed into _____ World Trade Center in New York on September 11th.

A. a, /

B. the, the

C. a, the

D. /, the

22. The aging of the population will have much _____ on our society in many ways.

- A. advantage B. result C. danger D. effect
23. _____ the speed of life continues to increase, we are fast losing the art of enjoyment.
A. As B. When C. While D. For
24. Since the newspaper _____ we can see the scores of the football game.
A. is arriving B. arrived C. has arrived D. is arrived
25. With the development of Internet, _____ communication is done by regular mail.
A. little B. much C. more D. less
26. There's no need to leave a tip. Service _____ in the bill.
A. includes B. is included C. will include D. is including
27. I have no book - shelf in my room, so I'm going to make _____ myself.
A. it B. this C. that D. one
28. Knowing how long the test would last, the students who finished _____ back and waited until the end of the exam.
A. settle B. settled C. settling D. to settle
29. _____ to the station in a taxi, she felt sure that she would have some time to buy a magazine before getting on the train.
A. Taken B. Having taken C. Taking D. To take
30. —Do you want to turn off the TV?
—_____, if you insist.
A. Yes B. Sure C. All right D. That's right
31. She was always _____ with her children, never hitting nor scolding them.
A. gentle B. calm C. strict D. careful
32. Show cheerfulness even when you don't feel it, _____?
A. will you B. do you C. may you D. can't you
33. While _____ the benefits of membership, China will also follow the rules of the WTO.
A. enjoys B. enjoyed C. enjoying D. to enjoy
34. I haven't discovered when the new clothing will be _____ to the poor.
A. taken off B. given away C. put away D. sent out
35. The driver felt rather regretful _____ the officer's last word.
A. to B. with C. at D. by

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。

Several years ago, while attending a communication course, I experienced a most unusual process. The instructor asked us to list 36 in our past that we felt 37 of, regretted, or incomplete about and read our lists aloud.

This seemed like a very 38 process, but there's always some 39 soul in the crowd who will volunteer. The instructor then 40 that we find ways to 41 people, or take some action to

right any wrongdoings. I was seriously wondering how this could ever 42 my communication.

Then the man next to me raised his hand and volunteered this story: "While making my 43, I remembered an incident from high school. I grew up in a small town in. There was a Sheriff in town that 44 of us kids liked. One night, my two buddies and I decided to play a 45 on him. After drinking a few beers, we climbed the tall water tank in the middle of town, and wrote on the tank in bright red paint: Sheriff Brown is a s.o.b. The next day, almost the whole town saw our glorious 46. Within two hours, Sheriff Brown had us in his office. My friends told the truth but I lied. No one 47 found out."

"Nearly 20 years later, Sheriff Brown's name 48 on my list. I didn't even know if he was still 49. Last weekend, I dialed information in my hometown and found there was a Roger Brown still listed. I tried his number. After a few 50, I heard, 'Hello?' I said, 'Sheriff Brown?' Paused. 'Yup.' 'Well, this is Jimmy Calkins. And I want you to know that I did it.' Paused. 'I knew it!' he yelled back. We had a good laugh and a 51 discussion. His closing words were: 'Jimmy, I always felt bad for you 52 your buddies got it off their chest, and I knew you were carrying it 53 all these years. I want to thank you for calling me...for your sake."

Jimmy inspired me to 54 all 101 items on my list within two years, and I always remember what I learned from the course: It's never too late to 55 the past wrongdoings.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| 36. A. something | B. anything | C. somebody | D. anybody |
| 37. A. ashamed | B. afraid | C. sure | D. proud |
| 38. A. private | B. secrete | C. interesting | D. funny |
| 39. A. foolish | B. polite | C. simple | D. brave |
| 40. A. expected | B. suggested | C. ordered | D. forced |
| 41. A. connect with | B. depend on | C. make apologies to | D. get along with |
| 42. A. improve | B. change | C. realize | D. keep |
| 43. A. notes | B. list | C. plan | D. stories |
| 44. A. any | B. each | C. none | D. all |
| 45. A. part | B. game | C. trick | D. fun |
| 46. A. view | B. sign | C. attention | D. remark |
| 47. A. never | B. even | C. still | D. ever |
| 48. A. appears | B. considers | C. presents | D. remembers |
| 49. A. angry | B. happy | C. doubtful | D. alive |
| 50. A. words | B. repeats | C. rings | D. calls |
| 51. A. lively | B. plain | C. nervous | D. cold |
| 52. A. in case | B. so long as | C. unless | D. because |
| 53. A. around | B. out | C. on | D. away |
| 54. A. build up | B. make up | C. clear up | D. give up |
| 55. A. regret | B. forgive | C. right | D. recognize |

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

For a 400-year-old art form, opera(歌剧) had a bad fame: overweight actresses singing the words which are hard to understand in one of those romance languages you were supposed to learn in high school. And with tickets costing as much as \$ 145 a performance, opera goers also have a certain appearance in people's mind: rich, well-dressed and old.

But now opera companies around the country are loosening their ties and kicking off their shoes in an attempt to bring opera to the audience(观众), it needs to keep it alive: the young and not-so-rich.

Opera producers have found that to attract this crowd, they need to make opera closer to common people. That means no formal suits, old-styled theatre or bank-breaking ticket prices. And because young people don't or won't come to the opera, companies are bringing the opera to them, giving performances in such usual places as parks, libraries and public schools.

The Houston Grand Opera's choice is the public library, where it performs "mobile operas", shortened versions(剧本) of child-friendly operas. This summer's production is *Hansel & Gretel*. By performing smaller versions of large productions, producers are able to make people interested while keeping costs at a reasonable level. The San Francisco Opera, which will be celebrating its 75th anniversary(周年) this year, is staging *Cinderella* free of charge, keeping costs down by employing students from its Young Artists' Training Program.

56. Which is the main idea of this passage?

- A. Opera is famous for its long history
- B. Opera is only performed for rich people
- C. Opera companies are trying to keep opera alive
- D. Young people are not interested in opera.

57. The underlined phrase means _____

- A. breaking up the old rules
- B. changing the dresses
- C. making the audience at ease
- D. advertising themselves

58. Opera companies prefer to perform short versions because _____.

- A. they can be performed in public libraries
- B. short versions are easy to perform
- C. it is hard to find long versions
- D. they can make people interested

59. The San Francisco Opera employ student actors in order to _____

- A. celebrate its 75th anniversary
- B. reduce the cost
- C. attract young people
- D. make *Cinderella* popular

60. From the passage we can infer that _____.

- A. the tickets for opera are very expensive
- B. opera is performed in a difficult language
- C. opera is not so popular an art form today
- D. students enjoy performing opera very much

B

After giving a talk at a high school, I was asked to pay a visit to a special student. An illness had

kept the boy home, but he had expressed an interest in meeting me, and it would mean a great deal to him. I agreed.

During the nine-mile drive to his home, I found out something about Matthew. He had muscular dystrophy(肌肉萎缩症). When he was born, the doctor told his parents that he would not live to see five, then they were told he would not make it to ten. Now he was thirteen. He wanted to meet me because I was a gold-medal power lifter, and I knew about overcoming obstacles and going for my dream.

I spent over an hour talking to Matthew. Never once did he complain or ask, "Why me?" He spoke about winning and succeeding and going for his dreams. Obviously, he knew what he was talking about. He didn't mention that his classmates had made fun of him because he was different; He just talked about his hopes for the future, and how one day he wanted to lift weight with me.

When we finished talking, I went to my briefcase and pulled out the first gold medal I won and put it around his neck. I told him he was more of a winner and knew more about success and overcoming obstacles than I ever would. He looked at it for a moment, then took it off and handed it back to me. He said, "You are a champion. You earned that medal. Someday when I get to the Olympics and win my own medal, I will show it to you."

Last summer I received a letter from Matthew's parents telling me that Matthew had passed away. They wanted me to have a letter he had written to me a few days before:

Dear Rick,

My mom said I should send you a thank-you letter for the picture you sent me. I also want to let you know that the doctors tell me that I don't have long to live anymore. But I still smile as much as I can.

I told you someday I was going to Olympics and win a gold medal. But I know now I will never get to do that. But I know I'm a champion, and God knows that too. When I get to heaven, God will give me my medal and when you get there, I will show it to you. Thank you for loving me.

Your friend,

Matthew

61. The boy wanted to meet the author because _____.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| A. he was interested in weight lifting | B. he wanted to get a gold medal |
| C. he admired the author very much | D. he wanted to have a talk with him |

62. We can infer from the passage that _____.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| A. Matthew is a determined boy | B. Rick used to have the same disease |
| C. Matthew became a champion finally | D. Rick regarded Matthew as normal |

63. The boy refused the author's medal because _____.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| A. he wanted the picture instead | B. he would not be pitied by others |
| C. he did not know he would die soon | D. he himself could earn one in the future |

C

The old idea that child prodigies (神童) "burn themselves" or "overtax their brains" in the early years, therefore, are prey to failure and (at worst) mental illness is just so much myth. As a matter of

fact, the outstanding thing that happens to bright children is that they are very likely to grow into bright adults.

To find this out, 1,500 gifted persons were followed up to their thirty – fifth year with these results:

On adult intelligence tests, they scored as high as they did as children. They were, as a group, in good health, physically and mentally. Eighty – four percent of their group were married and seemed content with their lives.

About 70 percent had graduated from colleges, though only 30 percent had graduated with honors. A few had even flunked out (退学), but nearly half of these had returned to graduate.

Of the men, 80 percent were in one of the professions or in business, managers or semi – professional jobs. The women who had remained single had office, business, or professional occupations.

The group had published 90 books and 1,500 articles in scientific, scholarly, and literary magazines and had collected more than 100 patents (专利权).

In a material way they didn't do badly either. Average income was considerably higher among the gifted people, especially the men, than for the country as a whole, despite their comparative youth when last surveyed.

In fact, far from being strange, maladjusted(难以适应) people locked in an ivory tower, most gifted were turning their early promise into practical reality.

64. The main idea of the passage is _____.

- A. how many gifted children turned successful when they grew up
- B. bright children were unlikely to be physically and mentally healthy
- C. gifted children were most likely to become bright grown – ups
- D. when the bright children grew up, they would become ordinary

65. From the passage, we can conclude that _____.

- A. half of the gifted followed up graduated from colleges
- B. most of the gifted children became white collars
- C. each of the talented published at least one article
- D. bright men got higher income than bright women

66. It can be learnt from the text that _____.

- A. the gifted could not be fit for their social positions
- B. most of the bright and successful women kept single
- C. the gifted men got higher marks in IQ test than women
- D. most of the gifted appeared satisfied with their lives

67. Which of the followings best explains the underlined “turning their early promise into practical reality”?

- A. earning their living and keeping promise
- B. doing practical job and facing reality
- C. doing what they have promised
- D. realizing what they were expected

D

NEW YORK, May 19—A new, more destructive(破坏性)version of the “Love Bug” virus is slowly

spreading across the world, but so far the damage is small compared with its former version.

The new love bug virus creates disorder.

Richard Saunders of anti-viral(反病毒) firm Symantec said the virus only affected a dozen companies around the world.

"While it is a nasty virus, it's not spreading anywhere near the rate that Love Bug or (last year's) Melissa was spreading," Saunders said.

"New Love" is similar in form to the Love Bug, which swept the world two weeks ago and caused more than \$ 10 million in damages. But it's much more destructive. The virus appears as an attachment(附件) to an e-mail whose subject begins with "FW".

If a user clicks on the attachment's scroll-like icon(卷轴样的图标), every file on their hard drive is destroyed.

"Basically, it's going to destroy your machine," said Eric Chien, chief researcher at Symantec's anti-virus lab in the Netherlands.

The Love Bug only killed a small set of files, including graphic files. This virus even wipes out the Windows operating system.

Attorney General Janet Reno warned the public at a news conference today to be careful of any suspicious e-mail with attachments. "Do not open it, even it comes from a trusted source," she said.

Don't Open That Attachments.

Like the Love Bug, after the e-mail attachment is opened and the virus is carried out, New Love sends itself to everyone in a victim's Microsoft Outlook address book. Fortunately for users, the lesson is the same as from the Love Bug: If you see a message with an attachment whose name ends in vbs, with a scroll-like icon, don't click on the attachment.

Also like the Love Bug, this virus only affects computers running Windows 98, NT 4.0 Windows 95 with Internet Explorer 5.0 and can only spread if users rely on a Microsoft Outlook address book for e-mail.

Microsoft will soon give a fix for Outlook that warns people of suspicious attachments, the company said.

68. According to the passage, so far the new Love Bug virus _____.

- A. has made whole world disordered
- B. causes more damage than other forms of virus
- C. is the newest and spreading the fastest
- D. has affected about 12 companies around the world

69. Computer users are warned in this article _____.

- A. not to open e-mails begin with "FW" subject
- B. not to open the attachment of doubtful e-mails
- C. to stop using Microsoft Outlook address book
- D. to examine the Windows Operating System carefully

70. It can be suggested from the passage that _____.

- A. the mail sent by a friend is sure free of the virus
- B. Microsoft company will take action against the virus
- C. all computers running Windows 98 will be affected
- D. the users can not find the way to deal with the Love Bug

71. The author writes this passage in order to _____.

- A. compare some types of virus
- B. explain how the Love Bug is formed
- C. tell the readers something about a new virus
- D. remind the computer company to kill the virus

E

Like fine food, good writing is something we approach with pleasure and enjoy from the first taste to the last. And good writers, like good cooks, do not suddenly appear full-blown. Quite the opposite, just as the cook has to undergo a particular training, mastering the skills of his trade, the writer must sit at his desk and devote long hours to achieving a style in his writing, whatever its purpose is—school-work, matters of business, or purely social communication. You may be sure that the more painstaking the effort, the more effective the writing, and the more rewarding.

There are still some remote places in the world where you might find a public scribe to do your business or social writing for you, for money. There are a few managers who are lucky enough to have the service of that rare kind of secretary who can take care of all sorts of letter writing with no more than a quick note to work from. But for most of us, if there is any writing to be done, we have to do it ourselves.

We have to write school papers, business papers or home papers. We are constantly called on to put words to paper. It would be difficult to count the number of such words, messages, letters, and reports put into mails or delivered by hand, but the daily figure must be in great number. What is more, everyone who writes expects, or at least hopes. We want whatever we write to be read, from first word to last, not just thrown into some "letters-to-be-read" file or into a wastepaper basket. This is the reason we bend our efforts toward learning and practicing the skills of interesting, effective writing.

72. In this passage, good writing is compared to fine food because _____.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| A. both are enjoyable | B. both are hard to learn |
| C. both are necessary to life | D. both take long time to do |

73. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?

- A. Writing skills are less important than experience.
- B. A good writer should have his own way of writing
- C. A good writer should learn to write all kinds of articles.
- D. The more effort one makes the more money one can earn.

74. According to the author, the most important reason for us to practice writing skills is _____.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. to earn our living | B. to attract others to read |
| C. to do daily reports easily | D. to become good secretaries |

75. The purpose of the author in writing this passage is to _____.

- A. comment and blame
C. explain and persuade

- B. introduce and describe
D. interest and inform

第二卷(共 35 分)

第四部分:写(共两小节,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:

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。

Fang Tong is 34 years old, an actor, director and teacher of Beijing Opera Theatre. Most of his students are from other part of China 76. _____
and have come to Beijing at a very young age of sixteen 77. _____
or seventeen. He hopes create an environment for his students 78. _____
that it is much more relaxing than the one he used to 79. _____
study in. He thought that an actor should relax himself when 80. _____
performing. Yet his students deep respect him and he 81. _____
never needs to raise his voice in order to be hearing. 82. _____
For his opinion, actors should go on even when they 83. _____
feel they have made a mistake in their performances 84. _____
because the moment is already gone but people can never 85. _____
be back to it... So art is always changing and developing.

第二节:书面表达(满分 25 分)

你的家长给你买了一台电脑作为新年礼物,请你根据下列信息写一篇文章给校刊投稿谈电脑给你的生活带来的变化。

- | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-------------------|
| 1. 使用学习软件 | 2. 提高学习成绩 | 3. 从网上收集学习资料,搜索信息 |
| 4. 增长知识 | 5. 给朋友发邮件 | 6. 玩游戏,聊天 |

注意:1. 文章包括以上要点,可适当发挥。不要逐条翻译。

2. 词数 100 左右。

高考英语模拟试题(二)

第一卷(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 三个选项中选出最佳选项。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. How long did the man spend on his traveling?

- A. About thirteen hours. B. About one day and a half. C. About one day.

2. How did the man and woman go traveling?

- A. By boat. B. By plane. C. By car.

3. What is the correct time?

- A. 8:20. B. 8:25. C. 8:15.

4. What does the woman suggest?

- A. Exchanging the ticket for a better one. B. Getting another ticket at the door.
C. Trying to sell the ticket.

5. How many ties does the man have?

- A. Nine. B. Seven. C. Five.

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、三个选项中选出最佳选项。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段对话,回答第 6 至 7 题。

6. What does the man think about John?

- A. He doesn't like John at all. B. He is afraid of John.
C. He likes John.

7. Why does the man know John well?

- A. John has taught the man for two years. B. John is his friend's teacher.
C. They are close friends.

听第 7 段对话,回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. How will they go?

- A. By plane. B. By train. C. By car.

9. What's the weather like there?

- A. Rather cold and rainy. B. Windy and cloudy. C. Fairly warm.