



春雨秘卷

● 全国 北京 上海 天津 重庆 辽宁 江苏 浙江 福建 湖北
● 湖南 广东 山东 江西 安徽 四川 陕西 海南 宁夏

2007年

全国各省市

高考试卷汇编及详解

● 春雨教育研究所 编

● 专家详解2007全部试题

● 权威预报2008考情变化

英语
Ying Yu

中国少年儿童新闻出版总社
中国少年儿童出版社

2007 年全国各省市 高考试卷汇编及详解

第1站 金四导·2008新课标·高考全程解读 (一轮教材与考点过关)

语文、数学、英语、物理、化学、政治、历史、地理、生物(共9册)

每册34.80~52.00元

第2站 金四导·2008新课标·高考全程解读 (二轮专项能力提升)

语文、数学、英语、物理、政治、历史、地理、化学、生物(共9册)

每册19.80~42.00元

(2007年3月出版)

第3站 2008年新考纲高考模拟试卷

语文、数学、英语、物理、化学、生物、历史、地理、政治、文科综合、理科综合(共11册)

每册8.50元

(2007年10月出版)

第4站

2008年高考考前15天考场仿真试卷

每册18.00元

(2007年8月出版)

专题突破 征服英语高考专项突破

阅读理解(含任务型阅读及阅读填空题) 完形填空 单项填空 书面表达 短文改错
对话填空 听力理解(含磁带)

每册8.80~13.80元

高考语文阅读训练180篇

每册15.80元

2007高考满分作文(全国卷、江苏省)

每册12.80元

高考回望

2007年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试试卷大全
文科(91套卷) 理科(91套卷)(共2册)

每册29.80元

2006年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试试卷大全
文科(80套卷) 理科(80套卷)(共2册)

每册29.80元

2005年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试试卷大全
文科(76套卷) 理科(76套卷)(共2册)

每册29.80元

2004年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试试卷大全
文科(77套卷) 理科(78套卷)(共2册)

每册29.80元

特别提醒

- 如有疑问,请登陆“春雨教育网”(www.cyjy.com)或拨打专家热线(025-68801800 68801900),名师为您解疑释难。
- 购买本书一册,即可成为“春雨书友会”成员,函至南京市鼓楼邮局172信箱(P.C.210008),即寄相关资料,款到发书。
- 邮购热线:025-68801777、68801778、68801888(传真) 任课教师、课外强化班教师集体购买大优惠。
- 反盗版热线:800-7188-168

哇!
只要9.80元



ISBN 978-7-5007-8259-9



9 787500 782599 >

定价:110.00元

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

全国各省市高考试卷汇编及答案详解. 英语/严军主编. —北京: 中国少年儿童出版社, 2007. 6

ISBN 978 - 7 - 5007 - 8259 - 9

I. 全… II. 严… III. 英语课 - 高中 - 解题 - 升学参考资料
IV. G632.479

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2007)第 093206 号



2007 年全国各省市高考试卷汇编及详解
英 语

※ 春雨教育研究所 编

出版发行: 中国少年儿童新闻出版总社

中国少年儿童出版社

出版人: 李学谦

执行出版人: 赵恒峰

责任编辑: 陈效师

责任印务: 栾永生

责任校对: 李开玲

装帧设计: 王 颖

美术编辑: 周建明

地 址: 北京市东四十二条 21 号

邮政编码: 100708

电 话: 010 - 62006940

传 真: 010 - 62006941

E-mail: dakaiming@sina.com

印刷: 句容市和平印务有限公司

经销: 新华书店

开本: 850 × 1168 1/16

印张: 83.5

2007 年 8 月北京第 1 版

2007 年 8 月江苏第 1 次印刷

字数: 2678 千字

印数: 7000 册

ISBN 978 - 7 - 5007 - 8259 - 9/G · 6170

定价: 110.00 元

0 7 1 2 3 2 3

图书若有印装问题, 请随时向印务部退换。

版权所有, 侵权必究。

2007 年全国各省市自主命题考试情况

省 市	考 试 科 目				
北 京	语文 ✓	数学 ✓	英语 ✓	文科综合 ✓	理科综合 ✓
上 海	语文 ✓ 化学 ✓	数学 ✓ 生物 ✓	英语 ✓ 政治 ✓	综合能力测试 ✓ 历史 ✓	物理 ✓ 地理 ✓
天 津	语文 ✓	数学 ✓	英语 ✓	文科综合 ✓	理科综合 ✓
重 庆	语文 ✓	数学 ✓	英语 ✓	文科综合 ✓	理科综合 ✓
辽 宁	语文 ✓	数学 ✓	英语 ✓	文科综合 ☐	理科综合 ☐
江 苏	语文 ✓ 生物 ✓	数学 ✓ 政治 ✓	英语 ✓ 历史 ✓	物理 ✓ 地理 ✓	化学 ✓
浙 江	语文 ✓	数学 ✓	英语 ✓	文科综合 ☐	理科综合 ☐
福 建	语文 ✓	数学 ✓	英语 ✓	文科综合 ☐	理科综合 ☐
湖 北	语文 ✓	数学 ✓	英语 ✓	文科综合 ☐	理科综合 ☐
湖 南	语文 ✓	数学 ✓	英语 ✓	文科综合 ☐	理科综合 ☐
广 东	语文 ✓ 化学 ✓	数学 ✓ 生物 ✓	英语 ✓ 政治 ✓	综合能力测试 ✓ 历史 ✓	物理 ✓ 地理 ✓
山 东	语文 ✓ 基本能力测试 ✓	数学 ✓	英语 ✓	文科综合 ✓	理科综合 ✓
江 西	语文 ✓	数学 ✓	英语 ✓	文科综合 ☐	理科综合 ☐
安 徽	语文 ✓	数学 ✓	英语 ✓	文科综合 ☐	理科综合 ☐
四 川	语文 ✓	数学 ✓	英语 ✓	文科综合 ✓	理科综合 ✓
陕 西	语文 ☐	数学 ✓	英语 ✓	文科综合 ☐	理科综合 ☐
海 南	语文 ✓ 生物 ✓	数学 ✓ 政治 ✓	英语 ✓ 历史 ✓	物理 ✓ 地理 ✓	化学 ✓
宁 夏	语文 ✓	数学 ✓	英语 ✓	文科综合 ✓	理科综合 ✓
甘肃、广西、河南、 河北等(全国 I)	语文 ☐	数学 ☐	英语 ☐	文科综合 ☐	理科综合 ☐
内蒙、贵州、吉林 等(全国 II)	语文 ☐	数学 ☐	英语 ☐	文科综合 ☐	理科综合 ☐

注：后标“✓”为自主命题科目，后标“☐”为教育部考试中心命题科目。

春雨奖学金计划

1. “春雨奖学金计划”系江苏春雨文化传播有限公司、江苏春雨书业有限公司设立，由春雨教育研究所负责具体运作。自2004年9月至2009年8月，5年奖金总额为1000万元，每一年度奖金额为200万元。2007年9月~2008年8月为第四年度。

2. 凡自2004年9月起使用春雨教育研究所策划、严军总主编的《金四导》《单元双测》《高考3测》《1课3练》《实验班题库》《新考纲高考模拟试卷》而在2005~2009年高考中获得全省总分第一（含文、理科）者，均可获得5000元的春雨高中组一等奖学金；在2005~2009年高考中获得全省总分第二者，均可获得4000元的春雨高中组二等奖学金；所有被北京大学、清华大学（不含二级学院）录取者，可获得2000元的春雨高中组三等奖学金。班级集体使用的，且被北大、清华录取的人数超过3名的，取总分前3名颁发三等奖学金。

3. 凡自2004年9月起使用春雨教育研究所策划、严军总主编的《金四导》《单元双测》《中考3测》《1课3练》《实验班题库》《最新三年中考试题分类解析、命题趋势与应试对策》《新考纲中考模拟试卷》而在2005~2009年中考中获得地级市总分第一者，均可获得4000元的春雨初中组一等奖学金；地级市总分第二名可获得2000元的春雨初中组二等奖学金。

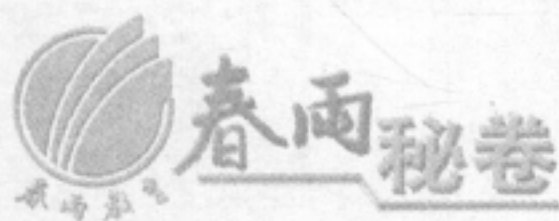
4. 符合以上条件者须在接到《录取通知书》后及时向春雨教育研究所提交书面申请和本人本年度使用的上述图书原书1套或1本（使用率80%以上），并交用书心得和学习经验各一篇，写清姓名、性别、年龄、学校、班级、通讯地址、邮政编码、高考（或中考）各科分数及总分、指导老师姓名等，另附《录取通知书》复印件。每年度的8月20日为该年度的申请截止时间。

5. 凡使用春雨教育研究所策划、严军总主编的《冲刺金牌·奥赛教程》《冲刺金牌·奥赛解题方法指导》《冲刺金牌·奥赛试题精选与精解》《最新奥赛解题题典》《奥数每日一题》（小学、初中、高中）、《数学奥赛精讲精练》（小学、初中）、《数学奥赛1000题全解题库》（小学、初中）《中国华罗庚学校课本》《中国华罗庚学校课本练习与验收》而在各年级全国性学科竞赛中获得一等奖者，可获得4000元的“金牌之星”奖；在各年级全国性学科竞赛中获得二等奖者，可获得2000元的“银牌之星”奖。获奖者须在获奖后1个月内向春雨教育研究所提交书面申请；提交本年度使用的上述图书，指出所用图书中不低于5处的差错，也可对5处以上提出修改建议；同时寄来获奖证书复印件及与指导老师的合影。

6. 对高中组、初中组一等奖学金和“金牌之星”获得者的指导教师颁发2000元的“春雨园丁奖”；多学科使用的，奖班主任。

7. 春雨教育研究所在每年度的9月20日前对申请者进行必要的认定、核实与测评，9月30日前对核实无误者颁发证书、奖学金。逾期或材料不全、提交的图书不真实的，均不予受理。

8. 本计划须履行相关的法律程序。本计划解释权归江苏春雨文化传播有限公司所有。



- ★ 2007 “春雨教育网” 7月畅销书排名第一
- ★ 全国180余所重点高中教师联袂推荐使用
- ★ 《中国教育报》《中国图书商报》“春雨教育网”等多家报刊媒体重点推荐图书
- ★ 全国每年20万考生使用

选择春雨秘卷 打开成功之门

网上跟踪服务 www.cyjy.com

目 录

- 1 2007 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(全国卷 I)
- 2 2007 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(全国卷 II)
- 3 2007 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(北京卷)
- 4 2007 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(上海卷)
- 5 2007 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(天津卷)
- 6 2007 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(重庆卷)
- 7 2007 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(辽宁卷)
- 8 2007 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(江苏卷)
- 9 2007 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(浙江卷)
- 10 2007 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(福建卷)
- 11 2007 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(湖北卷)
- 12 2007 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(湖南卷)
- 13 2007 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(广东卷)
- 14 2007 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(山东卷)
- 15 2007 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(江西卷)
- 16 2007 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(安徽卷)
- 17 2007 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(四川卷)
- 18 2007 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(陕西卷)
- 19 2007 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(宁夏、海南卷)

英语

(考试时间 120 分钟 总分 150 分)

本试卷分第 I 卷(选择题)和第 II 卷(非选择题)两部分。第 I 卷 1 至 12 页。第 II 卷 13 至 14 页。考试结束,将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

第 I 卷

注意事项:

1. 答第 I 卷前,考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。
2. 选出每小题答案后,用铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动,用橡皮擦干净后,再选涂其他答案标号。写在本试卷上无效。
- 第一部分 听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

做题时,先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后,你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上答案转涂到答题卡上。

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。

例:How much is the shirt?

- A. £ 19.15. B. £ 9.15. C. £ 9.18.

答案是 B。

1. Who is coming for tea?
A. John. B. Mark. C. Tracy.
2. What will the man do next?
A. Leave right away. B. Stay for dinner. C. Catch a train.
3. What does the man come for?
A. A lecture. B. A meeting. C. A party.
4. What size does the man want?
A. 9. B. 35. C. 39.
5. What are the speakers talking about?
A. Life in Southeast Asia. B. Weather conditions. C. A holiday tour.

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 3 个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话或独白后,你将有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6、7 题。

6. What is the man doing?
A. Giving a speech. B. Chairing a meeting. C. Introducing a person.
7. Why does the woman sing so well?
A. She has a great teacher. B. She teaches singing. C. She is young.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. What is the second gift for Jimmy?
A. A car. B. A watch. C. A computer.
9. Why does Jimmy feel happy?
A. He lives with his parents. B. He's got what he dreamt of. C. He's received lots of presents.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What is the relationship between the speakers?
A. They are friends. B. They are strangers to each other. C. They are husband and wife.
11. Why does the woman come to talk with the man?
A. To get a job. B. To take a test. C. To see the secretary.
12. What does the man mean by saying sorry?
A. He can't hear the woman clearly. B. He doesn't need a designer. C. He can't help the woman.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What do we know about the woman?
A. She lives close to the office. B. She is new to the company. C. She likes the big kitchen.
14. How does the man go to work?
A. On foot. B. By bus. C. By car.
15. Why was Susan late for work?
A. She missed the bus. B. Her train was late. C. Her car broke down.
16. What will the man do the next day?
A. Go to work by train. B. Visit Lily in her flat. C. Leave home earlier.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Where can you most probably hear this talk?
A. In a class of the English language. B. In a class of the Greek language. C. In a class of the French language.
18. How long does the class last?
A. 11 weeks. B. 13 weeks. C. 15 weeks.
19. What is "the short-cut" to learn words according to the speaker?
A. Taking more courses. B. Reading basic words aloud. C. Learning how words are formed.
20. Why is the class popular?
A. It is not offered each term. B. It's taught by Professor Morris. C. It helps to master some useful rules.

第二部分 英语知识运用(共两节,满分 45 分)

第一节 单项填空(共 15 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

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

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

答案是 B。

21. —Have you heard the latest news?
—No, what _____?
A. is it B. is there C. are they D. are those
22. Some pre-school children go to a day care center, _____ they learn simple games and songs.
A. then B. there C. while D. where
23. The manager suggested an earlier date _____ the meeting.
A. on B. for C. about D. with
24. —It's a long time since I saw my sister.
—_____ her this weekend?
A. Why not visit B. Why not visit C. Why don't visit D. Why don't visit
25. —The last one _____ pays the meal.
—Agreed!
A. arrived B. arrives C. to arrive D. arriving
26. I won't call you, _____ something unexpected happens.
A. unless B. whether C. because D. while
27. —How's your tour around the North Lake? Is it beautiful?
—It _____ be, but it is now heavily polluted.
A. will B. would C. should D. must
28. We all know that, _____, the situation will get worse.
A. not if dealt carefully with B. if not carefully dealt with C. if dealt not carefully with D. not if carefully dealt with
29. I smell something _____ in the kitchen. Can I call you back in a minute?
A. burning B. burnt C. being burnt D. to be burnt
30. Does this meal cost \$ 50? I _____ something far better than this!
A. prefer B. expect C. suggest D. suppose
31. Between the two generations, it is often not their age, _____ their education that causes misunderstanding.
A. like B. as C. or D. but
32. I know a little bit about Italy as my wife and I _____ there several years ago.
A. are going B. had been C. went D. have been
33. —Can you read the sign, sir? No smoking allowed in the lift!
—_____
A. Never mind B. Don't mention it C. I'm sorry D. I don't know

C. Sure, I don't smoke

34. "Goodbye, then," she said, without even _____ from her book.
A. looking down B. looking up C. looking away D. looking on
35. The flowers were so lovely that they _____ in no time.
A. sold B. had been sold C. were sold D. would sell

第二节 完型填空(共 20 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

In the United States there was an unusual story telling of the daughter of a mechanic(技工). One day while walking along the bank of a lake, the girl _____ to see 20 eggs laid by a wild goose. After some time the girl _____ the mother would not return to her eggs and she _____ to take them home. There she carefully _____ the eggs in the heat of a lamp. Several days _____ the eggs broke and the baby geese came into the _____.

Geese are known to take the first living thing they see as their mother. _____, to these young geese, the girl was their mother.

As they _____, the girl was able to _____ her birds to run across the grass, but she could not teach them to _____ 45. The girl became increasingly worried about this, both when _____ and in her dreams. Later, she had an _____ 47. She would pilot a plane to guide them in _____ 48. She asked her father for a plane and he assembled(组装) a small aircraft for her.

Caring about _____ 49 safety, the father decided to pilot the plane himself. However, the birds did not _____ 50 or follow him, and _____ 51 slept in the grass.

One day, the girl _____ 52 into the plane, started it and soon left the _____ 53. Seeing their mother take to the air, the birds _____ 54 flapped(拍打) their wings and _____ 55. She flew the plane freely in the sky, her young birds following.

36. A. managed B. attempted C. happened D. supposed
37. A. realized B. expected C. imagined D. admitted
38. A. helped B. decided C. afforded D. meant
39. A. placed B. protected C. treated D. examined
40. A. ago B. out C. later D. long
41. A. family B. lake C. home D. world
42. A. But B. Also C. Thus D. Still
43. A. increased B. improved C. rose D. grew
44. A. ask B. lead C. want D. allow
45. A. fly B. race C. swim D. sing
46. A. asleep B. away C. around D. awake
47. A. idea B. opinion C. explanation D. excuse
48. A. sky B. space C. flight D. plane
49. A. his B. her C. their D. its
50. A. respect B. remember C. recognize D. receive
51. A. so B. instead C. hardly D. too
52. A. climbed B. looked C. reached D. fell
53. A. house B. floor C. water D. ground
54. A. secretly B. disappointedly C. patiently D. eagerly
55. A. looked away B. set out C. went by D. turned back

第三部分 阅读理解(共 20 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 40 分)

第一节(共 15 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 30 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,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

It was a winter morning, just a couple of weeks before Christmas 2005. While most people were warming up their cars, Trevor, my husband, had to get up early to ride his bike four kilometers away from home to work. On arrival, he parked his bike outside the back door as he usually does. After putting in 10 hours of labor, he returned to find his bike gone.

The bike, a black Kona 18 speed, was our only transport. Trevor used it to get to work, putting in 60-hour weeks to support his young family. And the bike was also used to get groceries, saving us from having to walk long distances from where we live.

I was so sad that someone would steal our bike that I wrote to the newspaper and told them our story. Shortly after that, several people in our area offered to help. One wonderful stranger even bought a bike, then called my husband to pick it up. Once again my husband had a way to get to and from his job. It really is an honor that a complete stranger would go out of their way for someone they have never met before.

People say that a smile can be passed from one person to another, but acts of kindness from strangers are even more so. This experience has had a spreading effect in our lives because it strengthened our faith in humanity(人性) as a whole. And it has influenced us to be

- more mindful of ways we, too, can share with others. No matter how big or how small, an act of kindness shows that someone cares. And the results can be everlasting.
56. Why was the bike so important to the couple?
A. The man's job was bike racing.
C. It was a nice Kona 18 speed.
B. It was their only possession.
D. They used it for work and daily life.
57. We can infer from the text that _____.
A. the couple worked 60 hours a week
C. the stranger brought over the bike
D. life was hard for the young family
B. people were busy before Christmas
D. life was hard for the young family
58. How did people get to know the couple's problem?
A. From radio broadcasts.
C. From TV news.
B. From a newspaper.
D. From a stranger.
59. What do the couple learn from their experience?
A. Strangers are usually of little help.
C. News reports make people famous.
B. One should take care of their bike.
D. An act of kindness can mean a lot.

B

Many animals recognize their food because they see it. So do humans. When you see an apple or a piece of chocolate you know that these are things you can eat. You can also use other senses when you choose your food. You may like it because it smells good or because it tastes good. You may dislike some types of food because they do not look, smell or taste very nice. Different animals use different senses to find and choose their food. A few animals depend on only one of their senses, while most animals use more than one sense.

Although there are many different types of food, some animals spend their lives eating only one type. The panda eats only one particular type of bamboo. Other animals eat only one type of food even when given the choice. A kind of white butterfly will stay on the leaves (叶子) of a cabbage, even though there are plenty of other vegetables in the garden. However, most animals have a more varied (多样的) diet. The bear eats fruits, honey (蜂蜜) and fish. The fox eats small animals, birds and fruits. The diet of these animals will be different depending on the season.

Humans have a very varied diet. We often eat food because we like it and not because it is good for us. In countries such as France and Britain, people eat foods with too much sugar. This makes them overweight, which is bad for their health. Eating too much red meat and animal products, such as butter, can also be bad for the health. Choosing the right food, therefore, has become an area of study in modern life.

60. We can infer from the text that humans and animals _____.
A. depend on one sense in choosing food
C. choose food in similar ways
B. are not satisfied with their food
D. eat entirely different food
61. Which of the following eats only one type of food?
A. The white butterfly.
C. The bear.
B. The small bird.
D. The fox.
62. Certain animals change their choice of food when _____.
A. the season changes
C. they move to different places
B. the food color changes
D. they are attracted by different smells
63. We can learn from the last paragraph that _____.
A. food is chosen for a good reason
C. some people have few choices of food
B. French and British food is good
D. some people care little about healthy diet

Our "Mommy and Me" time began two years ago. My next-door neighbor and fellow mother, Christie, and I were out in our front yards, watching seven children of age 6 and under ride their bikes up and down. "I wish I could take one of my children out alone," said Christie. Then we worked out a plan: When Christie takes one of her children out, I'll watch her other three. And when she watches two of mine, I'll take someone out.

The children were extremely quick to accept the idea of "Mommy and Me" time. Christie's daughter, McKenzie, went first. When she returned, the other children showered her with tons of questions. McKenzie was smiling broadly. Christie looked refreshed and happy. "She's like a different child when there's no one else around," Christie shared with me quickly. With her mother all to herself, McKenzie didn't have to make an effort to gain attention.

Just as Christie had noticed changes in McKenzie, I also discovered something different in each of my children during our alone times. For example, I am always surprised when my daughter, who is seldom close to me, holds my hand frequently. My stuttering (口吃的) son, Tom, doesn't stutter once during our activities since he doesn't have to struggle for a chance to speak. And the other son, Sam, who's always a follower when around other children shines as a leader during our times together.

The "Mommy and Me" time allows us to be simply alone and away with each child—talking, sharing, and laughing, which has been the biggest gain. Every child deserves (应得到) to

be an only child at least once in a while.
64. What is the text mainly about?

- A. The experience of spending time with one child at a time.
B. The advantage of spending time with one child at a time.
C. The happy life of two families.
D. The basic needs of children.
65. Right after McKenzie came back, the other children were _____.
A. happy
B. curious
C. regretful
D. friendly
66. What is one of the changes the author finds in her children?
A. The daughter acts like a leader.
C. The boys become better followers.
B. Sam holds her hand more often.
D. Tom has less difficulty in speaking.
67. The author seems to believe that _____.
A. having brothers and sisters is fun
C. every child needs parents' full attention
B. it's tiring to look after three children
D. parents should watch others' children

D

Anyone who cares about what schools and colleges teach and how their students learn will be interested in the memoir (回忆录) of Ralph W. Tyler, who is one of the most famous men in American education.

Born in Chicago in 1902, brought up and schooled in Nebraska, the 19-year-old college graduate Ralph Tyler became hooked on teaching while teaching as a science teacher in South Dakota and changed his major from medicine to education.

Graduate work at the University of Chicago found him connected with honorable educators Charles Judd and W. W. Charters, whose ideas of teaching and testing had an effect on his later work. In 1927, he became a teacher of Ohio State University where he further developed a new method of testing.

Tyler became well-known nationally in 1938, when he carried his work with the Eight-Year Study from Ohio State University to the University of Chicago at the invitation of Robert Hutchins.

Tyler was the first director of the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences at Stanford, a position he held for fourteen years. There, he firmly believed that researchers should be free to seek an independent spirit in their work.

Although Tyler officially retired in 1967, he never actually retired. He served on a long list of educational organizations in the United States and abroad. Even in his 80s he traveled across the country to advise teachers and management people on how to set objectives (目标) that develop the best teaching and learning within their schools.

68. Who are most probably interested in Ralph W. Tyler's memoir?
A. Top managers.
C. Serious educators.
B. Language learners.
D. Science organizations.
69. The words "hooked on teaching" underlined in Paragraph 2 probably mean _____.
A. attracted to teaching
C. satisfied with teaching
B. tired of teaching
D. unhappy about teaching
70. Where did Tyler work as the leader of a research center for over 10 years?
A. The University of Chicago.
C. Ohio State University.
B. Stanford University.
D. Nebraska University.
71. Tyler is said to have never actually retired because _____.
A. he developed a new method of testing
C. he was still active in giving advice
B. he called for free spirit in research
D. he still led the Eight-Year Study

Today about 70 countries use Daylight Saving Time (DST). Daylight Saving was first introduced during World War I in Australia. During the world wars, DST was used for the late summers beginning January 1917 and 1942, and the full summers beginning September 1942 and 1943.

In 1967, Tasmania experienced a drought (干旱). The State Government introduced one hour of daylight saving that summer as a way of saving power and water. Tasmanians liked the idea of daylight saving and the Tasmanian Government has declared daylight saving each summer since 1968. Persuaded by the Tasmanian Government, all states except two passed a law in 1971, for a test use of daylight saving. In 1972, New South Wales, South Australia and Victoria joined Tasmania for regular daylight saving, but Queensland did not do so until 1989.

Tasmania, Queensland and South Australia have had irregular plans, often changing their dates due to politics or festivals (节日). For example, in 1992, Tasmania extended (延长) daylight saving by an extra month while South Australia began extending daylight saving by two weeks for the Adelaide Festival. Special daylight saving plans were made during the Sydney 2000 Olympic Games.

The differences in daylight saving in Australia continue to cause serious problems in trans-

port and many other social activities. It also reduces the number of hours in the working day that are common to all centers in the country. In particular, time differences along the east coast cause major difficulties, especially for the broadcasters of national radio and television.

72. Daylight Saving Time was introduced in Tasmania _____.
A. to stop the drought in 1967
C. to pass a special law in the state
B. to support government officials
D. to save water and electricity
73. According to the text, which state was the last to use DST?
A. Victoria.
C. South Australia.
B. Queensland.
D. New South Wales.
74. What can we learn about DST in some Australian states?
A. It doesn't have fixed dates.
C. Its plan was changed in 2000.
B. It is not used in festivals.
D. It lasts for two weeks.
75. What do we know about the use of DST from the last paragraph?
A. There exist some undesirable effects.
C. It helps little to save energy.
B. It brings about longer working days.
D. Radio and TV programs become different.

第II卷

注意事项:

1. 答题前,考生先在答题卡上用直径0.5毫米黑色墨水签字笔将自己的姓名、准考证号填写清楚,然后贴好条形码,请认真核对条形码上的准考证号、姓名和科目。

2. 第II卷共2页,请用直径0.5毫米黑色墨水签字笔在答题卡上各题的答题区域内作答,在试题卷上作答无效。

第四部分 写作(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,并也用斜线划掉。

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。

注意:原行没有错的不要改。

- I was only about six that he held his hand out to me. I took it in me and we walked. Then I ask him, "Grandpa, how come you have so much lines on your hand?" he laughed and said, "Well, that's a big question!" He was silent for a moment. So he answered slowly: "Each these lines stands for a trouble in my life." I looked at his other hands. "But Grandpa, what do you have more lines on that one?" "Because there are more the honors and joys in my life."
76. _____
77. _____
78. _____
79. _____
80. _____
81. _____
82. _____
83. _____
84. _____
85. _____

第二节 书面表达(满分25分)

假定你是李华,希望通过外籍教师 Peter 找一个英语笔友。请写一封短信,描述一下你理想中笔友的条件,并说明为什么选这样的笔友。具体条件包括:

1. 年龄;
 2. 性别;
 3. 爱好(旅游、运动、宠物等)。
- 注意:1. 词数100左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯;
3. 开头语已为你写好。

Dear Peter,

I am writing to ask whether you are able to do me a favor.

Best regards,
Li Hua

英语

(考试时间 120 分钟 总分 150 分)

说明:

一、本试卷共 13 页,包括三部分,共 150 分。其中第一部分与第二部分为选择题,包括 65 个小题,第三部分为非选择题。

二、答题前请仔细阅读答题卡上的“注意事项”,按照“注意事项”的规定答题。所有题目均需将答案填在答题卡上作答,在试卷和草稿纸上作答无效。

三、做选择题时,如需改动,请用橡皮将原涂答案擦干净,再涂其他答案。

四、考试结束后,请将本试卷与答题卡一并交回。

第一部分 英语知识运用(共三节,满分 50 分)

第一节 语音知识(共 5 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 5 分)

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,找出其划线部分与所给单词的划线部分读音相同的选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

例: have

1. stop A. gave B. save C. hat D. made
2. breathe A. lose B. woman C. shock D. rose
3. ground A. thick B. southern C. mathematics D. method
4. center A. house B. country C. group D. cough
5. animal A. ocean B. decide C. cause D. socialist
6. ache A. geche B. anything C. advance D. anxious

第二节 语法和词汇知识(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,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

- 例: We last night, but we went to the concert instead.
A. must have studied B. might study
C. should have studied D. would study
答案是 C。
6. —We have booked a room for today and tomorrow.
— , sir.
A. I'm sure B. My pleasure C. It's all right D. I'll check
 7. — felt funny watching myself on TV.
A. One B. This C. It D. That
 8. — he had not hurt his leg, John would have won the race.
A. If B. Since C. Though D. When
 9. After two years' research, we now have a better understanding of the disease.
A. very B. far C. fairly D. quite
 10. Speaking of all the songs he has written, I think this is probably his one.
A. better-known B. well-known C. best-known D. most-known
 11. If Joe's wife won't go to the party, .
A. he will either B. neither will C. he neither will D. either he will
 12. At the beginning of class, the noise of desks could be heard outside the classroom.
A. opened and closed B. to be opened and closed
C. being opened and closed D. to open and close
 13. I have all my papers but I still can't find my notes.
A. looked through B. looked for C. looked after D. looked out
 14. —I'm sorry to have kept you waiting.
A. looked through B. looked for C. looked after D. looked out

— , Bill.

15. —Is there anything wrong, Bob? You look sad.
—Oh, nothing much. In fact, I of my friends back home.
A. have just thought B. was just thinking
C. would just think D. will just be thinking
16. Some people choose jobs for other reasons
A. for B. except C. besides D. with
17. —What matters most in learning English is enough practice.
A. What B. Why C. Where D. Which
18. Why don't you just your own business and leave me alone?
A. make B. open C. consider D. mind
19. —Could you tell me the way to Johnsons, please?
—Sorry, we don't have Johnson here in the village.
A. the; the B. the; a C. 不填; the D. the; 不填
20. —Tom, you didn't come to the party last night?
—I , but I suddenly remembered I had homework to do.
A. had to B. didn't C. was going to D. wouldn't

第三节 完形填空(共 20 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

We arrived in Spain for the first time a few weeks ago. I decided to 21 a car because we had sold the one we had in England before 22 home. Yesterday the sales office rang us to say the car was 23. I had tried out a model like it before, but as I was not yet 24 driving in this city, my wife did not want me to collect it 25 so we went together to 26 it. We paid for the car and 27 the papers. They told us that there was 28 petrol (汽油) to take us to a garage, where we could fill up. The 29 garage to the office was about 100 yards away and we got there 30. But when I turned into the main road I suddenly saw a lot of cars racing 31 me. I got out of 32 as fast as I could by backing into the garage 23 and the man behind 34 me.

"It's such a problem to 35 to drive on the right side, isn't it?" my wife said. "Yes, if only I had had a few lessons for 36," I replied. "You had better go 37 on the way home," my wife said. "You'd be sorry if you had 38 on the first day, wouldn't you?" While we were talking, the man behind got out of his car and said in good English, "Would you mind telling me 39 you are thinking of leaving? 40 are you going to sit in your car all day?"

21. A. borrow B. drive C. buy D. choose
22. A. leaving B. making C. returning D. getting
23. A. right B. ready C. fixed D. sold
24. A. sure of B. satisfied with C. interested in D. used to
25. A. on my own B. right away C. in a hurry D. on the way
26. A. receive B. bring C. order D. fetch
27. A. accepted B. wrote C. signed D. copied
28. A. little B. enough C. much D. no
29. A. best B. nearest C. quickest D. cleanest
30. A. lately B. directly C. safely D. slowly
31. A. after B. with C. around D. towards
32. A. their way B. the garage C. as usual D. the car
33. A. at last B. once more C. shouted at D. as well
34. A. caught B. cheered C. choose D. chatted with
35. A. prepare B. continue C. experiment D. remember
36. A. discussion B. adventure C. quickly D. practice
37. A. carefully B. smoothly C. an accident D. differently
38. A. an error B. a problem C. how D. a headache
39. A. when B. why C. what D. what
40. A. For B. Or C. But D. So

第二部分 阅读理解(共 25 小题。第一节每小题 2 分,第二节每小题 1 分;满分 45 分)
第一节 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,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Growing up in Philadelphia, Lieberman started cooking with his stay-at-home dad when he

was seven. His food-loving family had two kitchens, and he quickly learned what was the best way to bake his cakes. Lieberman improved his kitchen skills greatly during a year abroad before college, learning from a cook in Italy and studying local specialties (地方特色菜) in Germany, Spain and France. At Yale, he was known for throwing dinner parties, single-handedly frying and baking while mixing drinks for dozens of friends. Just for fun, he and some friends decided to tape a show named *Campus Cuisine* about his cooking. Lieberman was a real college student showing his classmates how to do things like make drinks out of dining-hall fruit. That helped the show become very popular among the students. They would stop Lieberman after classes to ask for his advice on cooking. Tapes of the show were passed around, with which his name went beyond the school and finally to the Food Network.

Food Network producer Flay hopes the young cook will find a place on the network television. He says Lieberman's charisma is key. "Food TV isn't about food anymore," says Flay. "It's about your personality (个性) and finding a way to keep people's eyeballs on your show."

But Lieberman isn't putting all his eggs in one basket. After taping the first season of the new show, Lieberman was back in his own small kitchen preparing sandwiches. An airline company (航空公司) was looking for someone to come up with a tasteful, inexpensive and easy-to-make menu to serve on its flights. Lieberman got the job.

41. We can learn from the text that Lieberman's family .
A. have relatives in Europe B. love cooking at home
C. often hold parties D. own a restaurant
42. The Food Network got to know Lieberman .
A. at one of his parties B. from his teachers
C. through his taped show D. on a television program
43. What does the word "charisma" underlined in the text refer to?
A. A natural ability to attract others. B. A way to show one's achievement.
C. Lieberman's after-class interest. D. Lieberman's fine cooking skill.
44. Why did the airline company give Lieberman the job?
A. He could prepare meals in a small kitchen.
B. He was famous for his shows on Food TV.
C. He was good at using eggs to make sandwiches.
D. He could cook cheap, delicious and simple meals.
45. What can we learn about Lieberman from the text?
A. He is clever but lonely. B. He is friendly and active.
C. He enjoys traveling around. D. He often changes his menus.

B

Some people have the feeling that nothing can be done about their poor reading ability (能力). They feel hopeless about it. Can you learn to read better, or must you agree that nothing can be done about it?

To be sure, people are different. You cannot expect to do everything as well as certain other people do. If all the students in a class tried out for basketball, some would be very good players; others would be very poor; and many would be in between. But even the very poor players can become much better players if they are guided in the right way, and with plenty of practice. It is the same with reading. Some seem to enjoy reading and to read well without any special help. Others find reading a slow and tiring job. In between, there are all degrees of reading ability.

Many experiments have shown that just about every poor reader can improve his reading ability. In these experiments, the poor readers were given tests of reading ability. After some of the causes of their poor reading were discovered, they were given special instruction and practice in reading. After a few months, another test of the same kind was given. In nearly all cases, these people had raised their reading scores.

46. With the example of basketball players, the author shows .
A. why certain people are poor readers
B. that there are differences in people's abilities
C. why some people are good basketball players
D. that good basketball players can be good readers
47. To improve their reading ability, people should .
A. work long and hard B. take different forms of tests
C. have special help and practice D. try different reading materials
48. The experiments mentioned in the text show that .
A. good readers seem to enjoy reading
B. almost all poor readers can make progress

- C. causes of poor reading are difficult to find out
D. tests help people improve their reading ability

C

Odland remembers like it was yesterday working in an expensive French restaurant in Denver. The ice cream he was serving fell onto the white dress of a rich and important woman. Thirty years have passed, but Odland can't get the memory out of his mind, nor the woman's kind reaction(反应). She was shocked, regained calmness and, in a kind voice, told the young Odland, "It's OK. It wasn't your fault." When she left the restaurant, she also left the future Fortune 500 CEO(总裁) with a life lesson: You can tell a lot about a person by the way he or she treats the waiter.

Odland isn't the only CEO to have made this discovery. Rather, it seems to be one of those few laws of the land that every CEO learns on the way up. It's hard to get a dozen CEOs to agree about anything, but most agree with the Waiter Rule. They say how others treat the CEO says nothing. But how others treat the waiter is like a window into the soul.

Watch out for anyone who pulls out the power card to say something like, "I could buy this place and fire you," or "I know the owner and I could have you fired." Those who say such things have shown more about their character(人品) than about their wealth and power.

The CEO who came up with it, or at least first wrote it down, is Raytheon CEO Bill Swanson. He wrote a best-selling book called *Swanson's Unwritten Rules of Management*.

"A person who is nice to you but rude to the waiter, or to others, is not a nice person," Swanson says. "I will never offer a job to the person who is sweet to the boss but turns rude to someone cleaning the tables."

49. What happened after Odland dropped the ice cream onto the woman's dress?

- A. He was fired.
B. He was blamed.
C. The woman comforted him.
D. The woman left the restaurant at once.

50. Odland learned one of his life lessons from _____.

- A. his experience as a waiter
B. the advice given by the CEOs
C. an article in *Fortune*
D. an interesting best-selling book

51. According to the text, most CEOs have the same opinion about _____.

- A. *Fortune* 500 companies
B. the Management Rules
C. Swanson's book
D. the Waiter Rule

52. From the text we can learn that _____.

- A. one should be nicer to important people
B. CEOs often show their power before others
C. one should respect others no matter who they are
D. CEOs often have meals in expensive restaurants

D

It is difficult for doctors to help a person with a damaged brain. Without enough blood, the brain lives for only three to five minutes. More often the doctors can't fix the damage. Sometimes they are afraid to try something to help because it is dangerous to work on the brain. The doctors might make the person worse if he operates on the brain.

Dr. Robert White, a famous professor and doctor, thinks he knows a way to help. He thinks doctors should make the brain very cold. If it is very cold, the brain can live without blood for 30 minutes. This gives the doctor a longer time to do something for the brain.

Dr. White tried his idea on 13 monkeys. First he taught them to do different jobs, then he operated on them. He made the monkeys' blood go through a machine. The machine cooled the blood. Then the machine sent the blood back to the monkeys' brains. When the brain's temperature was 10 °C, Dr. White stopped the blood to the brain. After 30 minutes he turned the blood back on. He warned the blood again. After their operations the monkeys were like they had been before. They were healthy and busy. Each one could still do the jobs the doctor had taught them.

53. The biggest difficulty in operating on the damaged brain is that _____.

- A. the time is too short for doctors
B. the patients are often too nervous
C. the damage is extremely hard to fix
D. the blood-cooling machine might break down

54. The brain operation was made possible mainly by _____.

- A. taking the blood out of the brain
B. trying the operation on monkeys first
C. having the blood go through a machine
D. lowering the brain's temperature

55. With Dr. White's new idea, the operation on the damaged brain _____.

- A. can last as long as 30 minutes
B. can keep the brain's blood warm
C. can keep the patient's brain healthy
D. can help monkeys do different jobs

56. What is the right order of the steps in the operation?

- a. send the cooled blood back to the brain
b. stop the blood to the brain
c. have the blood cooled down
d. operate on the brain

A. a, b, c, d

B. c, a, b, d

C. a, b, d, a

D. b, c, d, a

E

Most people want to know how things are made. They honestly admit, however, that they hardly know a thing when it comes to understanding how a piece of music is made. Where a composer(作曲家) begins, how he manages to keep going—in fact, how and where he learns his trade—all are covered in complete darkness. The composer, in short, is a man of mystery(神秘).

One of the first things the common man wants to know about is the part inspiration(灵感) plays in a composer's work. He finds it difficult to believe that composers are not much interested in that question. Writing music is as natural for the composer as eating or sleeping for all. Music is something that the composer happens to have been born for.

The composer, therefore, does not say to himself; "Do I feel inspired?" He says to himself; "Do I feel like working today?" And if he feels like working, he does. It is more or less like saying to himself; "Do I feel sleepy?" If you feel sleepy, you go to sleep. If you don't feel sleepy, you stay up. If the composer doesn't feel like working, he doesn't work. It's as simple as that.

57. What would be the best title for the text?

- A. Composer; a man of mystery
B. Practice makes good music
C. Relation between sleeping and music
D. Music; product of nature

58. The words "covered in complete darkness" underlined in Paragraph 1 most probably mean _____.

- A. difficult to be made
B. without any light
C. black in color
D. not known

59. Most people seem to think that a composer _____.

- A. finds it difficult to write music
B. considers it important to have a good rest
C. should like to take about inspiration
D. never asks himself very simple questions

60. The author will most probably agree that composers _____.

- A. are born with a gift for music
B. are people full of mystery
C. work late at night for their music
D. know a lot about eating and sleeping

第二节 根据对话内容,从对话后的选项选出能填入空白处的最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。选项中有两项为多余选项。

—Mary, do you want to see the pictures of my holiday in Italy?

—_____ 61 _____

—Ah, it was great! The food was great! The wine was great! But the traffic was terrible!

—_____ 62 _____

—Those Italians are crazy drivers! I don't want to think about it!

—OK, OK. _____ 63 _____

—Yes, so here's a picture of the Tower of Pisa.

—How nice!

—It was raining that day, but it was still wonderful. We climbed to the top!

—_____ 64 _____

—That's a photo of the Arno River. That's the "Ponte Vecchio", the old bridge.

—_____ 65 _____

—It was very interesting. There were beautiful old buildings in the city, and lots of wonderful museums.

—That's nice.

A. And what's this?

B. Why was it so bad?

C. Yes, it was wonderful.

D. What was Florence like?

E. Let's return to the good parts.

F. Sure, what was your holiday like?

G. Well, did you like your hotel there?

第三部分 写作(共三节, 满分55分)

第一节 单词拼写(共10小题; 每小题1分, 满分10分)

根据下列句子及所给汉语注释, 在答题卡上相应题号的横线上写出空缺处各单词的正确形式。(每空只写一词)

66. There's a _____ (留言) from Karen on the phone. 66. _____
66. This football game was _____ (播出) live on TV across Europe. 67. _____
68. They're going to _____ (庆祝) their victory with music and dancing. 68. _____
69. The _____ (大多数) of students find it quite hard to learn German. 69. _____
70. Very few people _____ (成功) in losing weight these days. 70. _____
71. The book gives a short _____ (描述) of the city. 71. _____
72. The doctor _____ (表扬) our daughter for her courage this morning. 72. _____
73. There were piles of newspapers _____ (到处) in the house. 73. _____
74. What is your _____ (最喜欢的) color? 74. _____
75. The little girl is wearing a _____ (粉红色的) dress. 75. _____

第二节 短文改错(共10小题; 每小题1.5分, 满分15分)

此题要求改正所给短文中的错误。对标有题号的每一行作出判断: 如无错误, 在该行右边横线上划一个勾(✓), 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, 在答题卡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(\\), 在答题卡该行右边横线上写出该词的单词。

此行错一个词: 在答案卡短文错误的词下划一横线, 并在答题卡该行右边横线上写出改正后的单词。

注意: 原行没有错的不要改。

Dear Grandpa,

Thank you for your letter.

My school is organizing a basketball team and

there's just a chance which I can join it. I'm little of course, but terribly quick and bravely. While the others are jumping about in the air, I can run under my legs and get the ball. It will be lots of fun for practicing out in the playground in the afternoon with the tree around us all red and yellow and everybody laughing and shouting. These are the happier girls I've ever seen and I'm the happiest in all!

I meant to write long letter and tell you all the things I'm doing at school, but the bell was ringing, so I just have to stop here.

Love,
Judy

第三节 书面表达(满分30分)

一家宾馆新开业, 为吸引外国宾客, 希望在互联网上进行宣传, 请你用英语为其写一篇文字介绍。主要内容应包括:

1. 地点: 距白山入口处500米;
2. 房间及价格: 单人房(共20间), 100元/天;
双人房(共15间), 150元/天;
热水淋浴;
3. 餐饮: 餐厅(中、西餐), 咖啡厅(茶、咖啡);
4. 游泳池: 全天免费开放;
5. 欢迎预定。

注意:

1. 词数100左右, 开头语已为你写好;
2. 可适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

Welcome to Baishan Mountain Hotel

Baishan Mountain Hotel is now open for business.

英语

(考试时间 120 分钟 总分 150 分)

第一卷(选择题 共 115 分)

第一部分:听力理解(共两节,30 分)
第一节(共 5 小题;每小题 1.5 分,共 7.5 分)
听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一道小题,从每题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选择最佳选项。听完每段对话后,你将有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话你将听一遍。

例:What is the man going to read?

A. A newspaper. B. A magazine. C. A book.

答案是 A

1. Where is the man from?
A. Atlanta. B. New York. C. Washington, D. C.

2. How much is the man's telephone bill?
A. \$ 50. B. \$ 24. C. \$ 30.

3. What does the woman want to watch?
A. News. B. "Animal World". C. Movie.

4. Which apartment is the woman interested in?
A. The one-bedroom apartment. B. The two-bedroom apartment.

C. The three-bedroom apartment.

5. What is the woman doing?
A. Giving advice. B. Asking the way. C. Making a request.

第二节(共 15 小题;每小题 1.5 分,共 22.5 分)

听下面 6 段对话或独白,每段对话或独白后有几道小题,从每题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选择最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前,你将有 5 秒钟的时间阅读每小题。听完后,每段对话或独白将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白你将听两遍。

例:Why is the woman late?

A. She missed the bus. B. She couldn't start her car. C. She couldn't find the key.

7. Where are the two speakers?
A. At a garage. B. At a bus stop. C. At a restaurant.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 9 题。

8. What are the two speakers going to do?
A. Go shopping. B. Visit a church. C. See an exhibition.

9. What do we learn about the man?
A. He is a tour guide. B. He works in a shop. C. He lives in the city.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 11 题。

10. Who is going to give the speech?
A. Mar. B. Susan. C. John.

11. What is the speech about?
A. A project. B. A city. C. A job.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 12 至 14 题。

12. Where does the woman work?
A. Tokyo. B. London. C. Oxford.

13. What are the speakers going to do together tomorrow evening?
A. Visit Hane. B. Have dinner. C. See customers.

14. Who is probable Jane?
A. Tony's customer. B. Tony's boss. C. Tony's wife.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 15 至 17 题。

15. Who is the woman talking to?
A. A student. B. A teacher. C. A secretary.

16. What does the man say about Frank?
A. He is quiet. B. He is active. C. He is honest.

17. What does the woman think good student should be like?
A. They should ask questions. B. They should pay attention in class. C. They should not be afraid of making mistakes.

第二部分:知识运用(共两节,45 分)

第一节:单项填空(共 15 小题;每小题 1 分,共 15 分)

从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

例:It's so nice to hear from her again. _____, we last met more than thirty years ago.

A. What's word B. That's to say C. In other words D. Believe it or not

答案是 D

21. This is a junior school. You should go to a senior school _____ girls of your age.
A. for B. about C. from D. to

22. I looked under _____ bed and found _____ booked I lost last week.
A. the; a B. the; the C. 不填; the D. the; 不填

23. We shouldn't spend our money testing so many people, most of _____ are healthy.
A. that B. which C. what D. whom

24. —How can I apply for an online course?
—Just fill out this form and we _____ what we can do for you.

A. see B. are seeing C. have seen D. will see

25. —Where's that report?
—I brought it to you _____ you were in Mr. Black's office yesterday.

A. if B. when C. because D. before

26. In crowded places like airports and railway stations, you _____ take care of your luggage.
A. can B. may C. must D. will

27. He has made a lot of films, but _____ good ones.
A. any B. some C. few D. many

28. —Excuse me sir, where is Room 301?
—Just a minute. I'll have Bob _____ you to your room.

A. show B. shows C. to show D. showing

30. The new group of students is better-behaved than the other group who stayed here _____.
A. early B. earlier C. earliest D. the earliest

31. You have failed two tests. You'd better start working harder, _____ you won't pass the course.
A. and B. so C. but D. or

32. I got caught in the rain and my suit _____ C. has been ruined D. had been ruined
A. has ruined B. had ruined C. you lock yourself out one day.

33. Leave your key with a neighbor _____ you lock yourself out one day.
A. ever since B. even if C. soon after D. in case

34. When you've finished with that book, don't forget to put it back on the shelf, _____?
A. do you B. don't you C. will you D. won't you

35. —It was really very kind of you to give me a lift home.
—Oh, don't mention it. I _____ past your house anyway.

A. was coming B. will come C. had come D. have come

第二节:完形填空(共 20 小题;每小题 1.5 分,共 30 分)

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Ban the Band(乐队)

Every year, our school has a dance for all the students. It's a little funny seeing friends in clean shoes and trousers or colorful _____ 36 _____, instead of the usual school uniform.

Most of us think the dance is great _____ 37 _____ even the teachers enjoy being there. _____ 38 _____, two weeks ago someone said that there would be no _____ 39 _____ band this year—only CDs.

"I don't _____ 40 _____ it!" Amy cried out during the lunch break. "Someone said the school couldn't _____ 41 _____ a band, and they think it's too noisy anyway," added Daniel.

"Well, I don't think it's _____ 42 _____ enough without a band!" declared Angela. "and I'm going to see what can be done."

Angela was as good as her _____ 43 _____. In the afternoon she went to see the school headmaster who agreed to give the _____ 44 _____ some more thought. And he suggested that one _____ 45 _____ for having a band was to increase the price of each ticket from \$ 5 to \$ 10. Angela had to _____ 46 _____ out whether the students would like to do that.

"I need all of you to help me," she _____ 47 _____ to our group before school the next day. "Mr. Berry gave me a list of all the names, and suggested we ask each one their _____ 48 _____ about the band and the extra cost."

_____ 49 _____ the day we asked around as Angela suggested, and wrote down peoples' feelings about the band and the cost. We were amazed how much _____ 50 _____ there was for the band and everyone agreed to pay the extra \$ 5.

"I'm surprised," smiled Mr. Berry, when we gave him the _____ 51 _____. "I really thought that only a few people _____ 52 _____ their band and that the cost would be too high." "OK. Angela, your next _____ 53 _____ is to find a good band and line them up for the dance."

Angela was all smiles and _____ 54 _____ the news to Amy and Daniel. "You're _____ 55 _____," smiled Daniel to Angela as he thought how close they came to having a less than perfect dance.

36. A. shapes B. dressed C. flowers D. pictures
37. A. fun B. work C. effort D. progress
38. A. Besides B. Otherwise C. However D. Therefore
39. A. new B. live C. foreign D. marching
40. A. mean B. need C. accept D. believe
41. A. lead B. serve C. afford D. form
42. A. good B. clear C. useful D. easy
43. A. look B. behavior C. mind D. word
44. A. schedule B. situation C. view D. action
45. A. possibility B. concern C. decision D. chance
46. A. call B. find C. carry D. point
47. A. admitted B. replied C. apologized D. announced
48. A. knowledge B. instruction C. opinion D. information
49. A. On B. For C. By D. During
50. A. trust B. money C. support D. care
51. A. results B. notices C. questions D. examples
52. A. welcomed B. wanted C. defended D. invited
53. A. task B. business C. exercise D. duty
54. A. showed B. wrote C. broke D. read
55. A. amusing B. interesting C. exciting D. amazing

第三部分:阅读理解(共 20 小题;每小题 2 分,共 40 分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

EXERCISE IN EXACTLY 4 MINUTES PER DAY!
\$ 14 615



TIME IS IT. Over 92% of people who own exercise equipment and 88% of people who own health club memberships do not exercise. A 4-minute complete workout is no longer hard to believe for all the people who have bought our excellent Range for 30 days end up buying it, due to the health benefits experienced during that tryout and the ROM performance score that tells the story of health and fitness improvement. At under 20 cents per use the 4-minute Rom exercise is the least expensive full body complete exerciser a person can do. How do we know that it is under 20 cents per use? Over 90% of Rom machines go to private homes, but we have a few that are in commercial use for 12 years and they have endured over 80,000 uses each, without need of repair. The ROM 4-minute workout is for people from 10 to over 100 years old and highly trained athletes as well. The ROM balances blood sugar, and repairs bad backs and shoulders. Too good to be true? Get out free video and see for yourself. The best proof for us is that 97% of rentals become sales. Please visit our website at www.fitness.com or call (800) 123-6460

Factory Showroom: EOMFAB, 823 Main Street, Batom Rongge, LA70893
Fax (800) 123-6461 Email: sales@fitness.com

56. What is ROM?

A. A piece of exercise equipment. B. A club membership card.
C. A commercial health club. D. An electric wheelchair.

57. How many people bought ROM after trying it out?

A. 92% B. 88% C. 97% D. 90%

58. One setting point of ROM is that _____.

A. it makes full body exercise possible in 4 minutes
B. it can kill back and shoulder pains in 10 minutes

C. it needs no repair in the first 20 years

D. it is sold on a 3-month trial basis

59. The advertisement is made believable by _____.

A. telling stories B. using figures
C. making comparisons D. asking questions

B

The Book Of Life

So far, scientists have named about 1.8 million living species (物种), and that's just a small number of what probably exists on Earth. With so many plants, animal, and other living things covering the planet, it can be tough to figure out what type of grass is growing by the

roadside or what kind of bird just flew by.
A soon-to-be-started Web site might help. An international term of researchers has announced the creation of Web-based Encyclopedia(百科全书) of Life (EoL). The project aims to list every species on Earth in a single, easy-to-use reference guide.

To get the encyclopedia started, the creators will use information from scientific databases (数据库) that already exist. And eventually, in special sections of the site, non-scientists with specialized knowledge will come to help. Bird-watchers, for example, will be able to input what birds they've seen and where. To make sure the encyclopedia is accurate, scientists will review much of the information added to it.

As the EoL develops, you might find it useful for school. The site will feature(以……为特色) special pages for kids who are studying ecosystems in their neighborhoods. Another convenient feature of the EoL is that you'll be able to pick the level of detail you want to see to match your interests, age, and knowledge.

It now takes years for scientists to collect all the data they need to describe and analyze species. The creators of the Encyclopedia of Life hope that their new tool will speed up that process.

60. The Web based EoL aims to _____
A. find out what covers the earth
B. list all living things on Earth
C. work out the number of birds
D. save the existing plants
61. One characteristic of the EoL is that _____
A. it is run by school students
B. it focuses on different types of grass
C. it provides different levels of information
D. it allows non-scientists to review its data
62. In the last paragraph, "that process" means _____.
A. analyzing species
B. creating a new tool
C. collecting data
D. describing species

Lying in the sun on a rock, the cougar(美洲豹) saw Jeb and his son, Tom before they saw it. Jeb put his bag down quickly and pulled his jacket open with both hands, making himself look big to the cougar. It worked. The cougar hesitated, ready to attack Jeb, but ready to forget the whole thing, too.

Jeb let go of his backed, grasped Tom and held him across his body, making a cross. Now the cougar's enemy looked even bigger, and it rose up, ready to move away, but unfortunately Tom got scared and struggled free of Jeb.

"Tom, no!" shouted his father.

But Tom broke and ran and that's the last thing you do with a cougar. The second Tom broke free, Jeb threw himself on the cougar, just as it jumped from the rock. They hit each other in mid-air and both fell. The cougar was on Jeb in a flash, forgetting about Tom, which was what Jeb wanted.

Cougars are not as big as most people think and a determined man stands a chance, even with just his fists. As the cougar's claws(爪) got into his left shoulder, Jeb swung his fist at its eyes and hit hard. The animal howled(嚎叫) and put its head back. Jeb followed up with his other fist. Then out of the corner of his eye, Jeb saw Tom. The boy was running back to help his father.

"Knife, Tom," shouted Jeb.

The boy ran to his father's bag, while Jeb started shouting as well as hitting, to keep the cougar's attention away from Tom. Tom got the knife and ran over to Jeb. The cougar was moving its head in and out, trying to find a way through the wall, Jeb was making out of his arms. Tom swung with the knife, into the cougar's back. It howled horribly and ran off into the mountains.

The whole fight had taken about thirty seconds.

63. Why did Jeb pull his jacket open when he saw the cougar?
A. To get ready to fight.
B. To frighten it away.
C. To protect the boy.
D. To cool down.
64. What do we know about cougars?
A. They are afraid of noises.
C. They are bigger than we think.
B. They hesitate before they hit.
D. They like to attack running people.
65. How did Jeb try to hold the cougar's attention?
A. By keeping shouting and hitting.
C. By throwing himself on the cougar.
B. By making a wall out of his arms.
D. By swinging his fists at the cougar's eyes.
66. Which of the following happened first?
A. The cougar jumped from the rock.
C. Jeb held Tom across his body.
B. Tom struggled free of his father.
D. Jeb held Tom across his body.

D

The Best of Friends

The evidence for harmony may not be obvious in some families. But it seems that four out of five young people now get on with their parents, which is the opposite of the popularly held

image(印象) of unhappy teenagers locked in their room after endless family quarrels.

An important new study into teenage attitudes surprisingly shows that their family life is more harmonious than it has ever been in the past. "We were surprised by just how positive today's young people seem to be about their families," said one member of the research team. "They're expected to be rebellious(叛逆的) and selfish but actually they have other things on their minds: they want a car and material goods, and they worry about whether school is serving them well. There's more negotiation(商议) and discussion between parents and children, and children expect to take part in the family decision-making process. They don't want to rock the boat."

So it seems that this generation of parents is much more likely than parents of 30 years ago to treat their children as friends. "My parents are happy to discuss things with me and willing to listen to me," says 17-year-old Daniel Lazall. "I always tell them when I'm going out clubbing. As long as they know what I'm doing, they're fine with it." Susan Crane, who is now 21, agrees. "Looking back on the last 10 years, there was a lot of what you could call negotiation. For example, as long as I'd done all my homework, I could go out on a Saturday night. But I think my grandparents were a lot stricter with my parents than that."

Maybe this positive view of family life should not be unexpected. It is possible that the idea of teenagers rebellion is not rooted in real facts. A researcher comments, "Our surprise that teenagers say they get along well with their parents comes because of a brief period in out social history when teenagers were regarded as different beings. But that idea of rebelling and breaking away from their parents really only happened during that one time in the 1960s when everyone rebelled. The normal situation throughout history has been a smooth change from helping out with the family business to taking it over."

67. What is the popular images of teenagers today?

- A. They worry about school.
B. They dislike living with their parents.
C. They have to be locked in to avoid troubles.
D. They quarrel a lot with other family members.
68. The study shows that teenagers don't want to _____.
A. share family responsibility
B. cause trouble in their families
C. go boating with their family
D. make family decisions
69. Compared with parents of 30 years age, today's parents _____.
A. go to clubs more often with their children
B. are much stricter with their children
C. are careless about their children's life
D. give their children more freedom
70. According to the author, teenage rebellion _____.
A. may be a false belief
B. is common nowadays
C. existed only in the 1960s
D. resulted from changes in families
71. What is the passage mainly about?
A. Negotiation in family.
B. Education in family.
C. Harmony in family.
D. Teenage trouble in family.

E

Hunting

The days of the hunter are almost over in India. This is partly because there is practically nothing left to kill, and partly because some steps have been taken, mainly by banning tiger-shooting, to protect those animals which still survive.

Some people say that Man is naturally a hunter. I disagree with this view. Surely out earliest forerunners, who at first possessed no weapons, spent their time digging for roots, and were no doubt themselves often hunted by meat-eating animals.

I believe the main reason why the modern hunter kills is that he thinks people will admire his courage in overpowering dangerous animals. Of course, there are some who truly believe that the killing is not really the important thing, and that the chief pleasure lies in the joy of the hunt and the beauties of the wild countryside. There are also those for whom hunting in fact offers a chance to prove themselves and risk death by design; these men go out after dangerous animals like tigers, even if they say they only do it to rid the countryside of a threat. I can respect reasons like these, but they are clearly different from the need to strengthen your high opinion of yourself.

The greatest big-game hunters expressed in their writings something of these fine motives (动机). One of them wrote.

"You must properly respect what you are after and shoot it cleanly and on the animal's own territory(领地). You must fix forever in your mind all the wonders of that particular day. This is better than letting him grow a few years older to be attacked and wounded by his own son and eventually eaten, half alive, by other animals. Hunting is not a cruel and senseless killing—not if you respect the thing you kill, not if you kill to enrich your memories, not if you kill to feed your people."

I can understand such beliefs, and can compare these hunters with those who hunted lions with spears(矛) and bravely caught them by the tail. But this is very different from many tiger-

shoots I have seen, in which modern weapons were used. The so-called hunters fired from tall trees or from the backs of trained elephants. Such methods made tigers seem no more dangerous than rabbits.

72. There is no more hunting in India now partly because _____.

- A. it is dangerous to hunt there
B. hunting is already out of date
C. hunters want to protect animals
D. there are few animals left to hunt

73. The author thinks modern hunters kill mainly _____.

- A. to make the countryside safe
B. to earn people's admiration
C. to gain power and influence
D. to improve their health

74. What do we learn about the big-game hunters?

- A. They hunt old animals.
B. They mistreat animals.
C. They hunt for food.
D. They hunt for money.

75. What is the author's view on the tiger-shoots he has seen?

- A. Modern hunters lack the courage to hunt face-to-face.
B. Modern hunters should use more advanced weapons.
C. Modern hunters like to hunt rabbits instead of tigers.
D. Modern hunters should put their safety first.

第二卷(共35分)

第四部分: 书面表达(共两节, 35分)

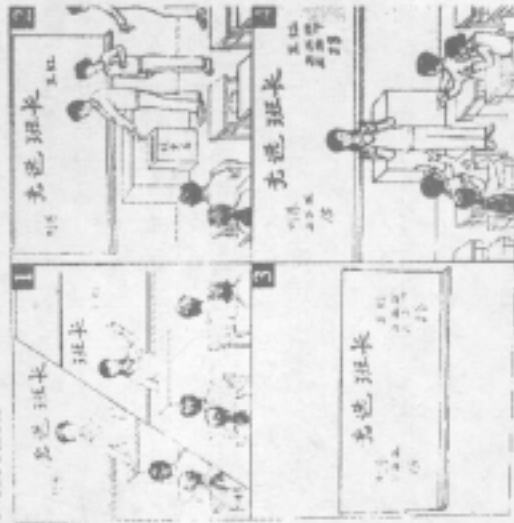
第一节 情景作文(20分)

假设你是李华, 要给英国笔友 Harry 写封信, 介绍你班两位同学精选班长的过程。请按下图顺序描述。

注意: 1. 信的开头已为你写好。

2. 词数不少于60。

提示词: 竞选班长 monitor election



Dear Harry,

How are things going?

Last Monday. (请将情景作文写在答题卡第二第一指定区域内)

Best wishes,

Li Hua

第二节 开放作文(15分)

请根据下面提示, 写一篇短文。词数不少于50。

In your English class, you are asked to describe the following picture and explain to your classmates how you understand it.



英语

(考试时间 120 分钟 总分 150 分)

本试卷分第 I 卷(第 1~12 页)和第 II 卷(第 13 页)两部分。全卷共 13 页。满分 150 分。考试时间 120 分钟。

第 I 卷(共 105 分)

注意事项:
1. 答第 I 卷前,考生务必在答题卡上正确填写准考证号、姓名、考场、座位号,并用铅笔在答题卡上正确填涂准考证号和姓名。
2. 第 I 卷(1~16 小题)由机器阅卷,答案必须全部涂写在答题卡上。考生应将代表正确选项的小方格用铅笔涂黑。注意试题编号和答题卡编号一一对应,不能错位。答案需要更改时,必须将原选项用橡皮擦去,重新选择。答案不能涂写在试卷上,涂写在试卷上一律不给分。第 I 卷中的第 17~24 小题和第 II 卷的试题,其答案用钢笔或圆珠笔写在答题卡上,如用铅笔答题,或写在试卷上也一律不给分。

I. Listening Comprehension

Part A Short Conversations

Directions: In Part A, you will hear ten short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversations and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a conversation and the question about it, read the four possible answers on your paper, and decide which one is the best answer to the question you have heard.

1. A. Coke. B. Coffee. C. Tea. D. Water.
2. A. At a restaurant. B. At a studio. C. At a concert. D. At a theatre.
3. A. Relieved. B. Worried. C. Confused. D. Depressed.
4. A. The Browns. B. The Browns' son. C. The postman. D. The neighbour.
5. A. 7:00. B. 7:10. C. 9:00. D. 9:10.
6. A. The ring is not hers. B. She doesn't have gold rings. C. She lost her silver ring. D. She lost her silver ring.
7. A. The screen doesn't have to be cleaned. B. The keyboard also needs cleaning. C. The man shouldn't do the cleaning. D. There's not enough time to clean both.
8. A. The driver will stop the bus immediately. B. The guy by the door will help the woman. C. The woman should check the map. D. He will tell the woman when to get off.
9. A. She dislikes fireworks. B. She has plans for the evening. C. She doesn't feel like going out. D. She has to get theatre tickets.
10. A. They can't see the stars clearly. B. They're not in the city tonight. C. They're looking at the stars from the city. D. They're talking about movie stars.

Part B Passages

Directions: In Part B, you will hear two short passages, and you will be asked three questions on each of the passages. The passages will be read twice, but the questions will be spoken only once. When you hear a question, read the four possible answers on your paper and decide which one would be the best answer to the question you have heard.

- Questions 11 through 13 are based on the following passage.
11. A. It can make her famous. B. It is easy and rewarding. C. It is dangerous but exciting. D. It has its moving moment.
 12. A. Karen was physically hurt. B. Nobody was injured. C. Karen was seriously injured. D. Many buildings exploded.
 13. A. A fierce war. B. A serious injury. C. A terrible explosion. D. A brave journalist.
 - Questions 14 through 16 are based on the following news.
14. A. Internet use is increasing quickly in rural and urban areas. B. More and more rural residents have Internet access. C. People have a limited choice of Internet providers. D. City residents use the Internet frequently.
 15. A. Over 2 million. B. Around 6 million. C. 23 million. D. 17 million.
 16. A. More girls have their own websites than boys. B. 1 in 4 kids have Internet access from home. C. Most kids think they get too little time online at school. D. Internet connection at home is quicker than that at school.
- Part C Longer Conversations
- Directions: In Part C, you will hear two longer conversations. The conversations will be read twice. After you hear each conversation, you are required to fill in the numbered blanks with the information you have heard. Write your answers on your answer sheet.

Blanks 17 through 20 are based on the following conversation.

Garden Restaurant Reservation Form	
Name:	Jessica 17
Time:	9:00 p. m., 18
Number of People:	Six
Phone Number:	19
Special Request:	20 dishes

Complete the form. Write ONE WORD for each answer.

Blanks 21 through 24 are based on the following conversation.

What is Harrods, the biggest department store in the UK, famous for?	Its 21 and Egyptian Hall.
How do people feel when they are in the Egyptian Hall?	They feel they are 22.
How does Harrods get most of its power?	By producing 23 itself.
How is the business during the January sales?	There is an increase in 24.

Complete the form. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer.

II. Grammar and Vocabulary

Directions: Beneath each of the following sentences there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one answer that best completes the sentence.

25. Leaves are found on all kinds of trees, but they differ greatly in size and shape. A. on B. from C. by D. in
26. The mayor has offered a reward of \$ 5000 to _____ who can capture the tiger alive or dead. A. both B. others C. anyone D. another
27. Alan is a careful driver, but he drives _____ of my friends. A. more carefully B. the most carefully C. less carefully D. the least carefully
28. —Did you tidy your room?
—No, I was going to tidy my room but I _____ visitors. A. had B. have C. have had D. will have
29. —Guess what! I have got A for my term paper.
—Great! You _____ read widely and put a lot of work into it. A. must B. should C. must have D. should have
30. With the help of high technology, more and more new substances _____ in the past years. A. discovered B. have discovered C. had been discovered D. have been discovered
31. —How was the televised debate last night?
—Super! Rarely _____ so much media attention. A. a debate attracted B. did a debate attract C. a debate did attract D. attracted a debate
32. The little boy came riding full speed down the motorway on his bicycle. _____ it was! A. What a dangerous scene B. What dangerous a scene C. How a dangerous scene D. How dangerous the scene
33. Pop music is such an important part of society _____ it has even influenced our language. A. as B. that C. which D. where
34. After a knock at the door, the child heard his mother's voice _____ him. A. calling B. called C. being called D. to call
35. There is nothing more I can try _____ you to stay, so I wish you good luck. A. being persuaded B. persuading C. to persuade D. to be persuaded
36. The Town Hall _____ in the 1800's was the most distinguished building at that time. A. to be completed B. having been completed C. being completed D. being completed
37. His movie won several awards at the film festival, _____ was beyond his wildest dream. A. which B. that C. where D. it
38. Small sailboats can easily turn over in the water _____ they are not managed carefully. A. though B. before C. until D. if
39. _____ he referred to in his article was unknown to the general reader. A. That B. What C. Whether D. Where
40. The traditional view is _____ we sleep because our brain is "programmed" to make us do so. A. when B. why C. whether D. that
41. At minus 130 °C, a living cell can be _____ for a thousand years. A. spared B. protected C. preserved D. developed
42. Since Tom _____ downloaded a virus into his computer, he can not open the file now. A. readily B. horribly C. accidentally D. irregularly
43. My morning _____ includes jogging in the park and reading newspapers over breakfast. A. drill B. action C. regulation D. routine

44. John was dismissed last week because of his _____ attitude towards his job. A. informal B. casual C. determined D. earnest

III. Cloze
Directions: For each blank in the following passages there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.

(A)
Being alone in outer space can be frightening. That is one reason why astronauts on solo (单独的) space flights were given plenty of work to keep them 45. They were also in constant communication with people on the earth. 46, being with people from whom you cannot get away might be even harder than being alone. This is what happens on long submarine (潜水艇) voyages. It will also happen on 47 space flights in the future. Will there be special problems of adjustment under such conditions?

Scientists have studied the reactions of men to one another during long submarine voyages. They have found that the longer the voyage lasts, the more serious the problem of 48 is. When men are 49 together for a long period, they begin to feel uneasy. Everyone has little habits of speaking and behaving that are ordinarily acceptable. In the limited space over a long period of time, however, these little habits may become very 50.

Apparently, although no one wants to be 51 all the time, everyone needs some degree of privacy. When people are enclosed together, they are in what is called a stress situation. That means that they are under an unusual amount of 52 or stress.

People who are well-adjusted are able to 53 stress situations better than others. That is one reason why so much care is taken in 54 our astronauts. These men undergo a long period of testing and training. One of the things tested is their behaviour under stress.

45. A. tired B. asleep C. conscious D. busy
46. A. So far B. After all C. However D. Therefore
47. A. long B. fast C. dangerous D. direct
48. A. fuel B. entertainment C. adjustment D. health
49. A. shut up B. held up C. brought up D. picked up
50. A. pleasing B. alone C. common D. valuable
51. A. noisy B. annoying C. personal D. sociable
52. A. emphasis B. conflict C. power D. pressure
53. A. handle B. create C. affect D. investigate
54. A. becoming B. choosing C. ordering D. promoting

(B)

One topic is rarely mentioned in all the talk of improving standards in our schools; the almost complete failure of foreign-language teaching. As a French graduate who has taught for more than twenty-five years, I believe I have some idea of why the failure is so total. 55 the faults already found out in the education system as a whole—such as child-centred learning, the "discovery" method, and the low expectations by teachers of pupils—there have been several serious 56 which have a direct effect on language teaching.

The first is the removal from the curriculum (课程) of the thorough teaching of English 57. Pupils now do not know a verb from a noun, the subject of a sentence from its object, or the difference between the past, present, or future.

Another important error is mixed-ability teaching, or teaching in ability groups so 58 that the most able pupils are 59 and are bored while the least able are lost and 60 bored. Strangely enough, few head teachers seem to be in favour of mixed-ability school football teams.

Progress depends on memory, and pupils start to forget immediately they stop having 61 lessons. This is why many people who attended French lessons at school, even those who got good grades, have forgotten it a few years later. 62 they never need it, they do not practise it.

Most American schools have accepted what is inevitable and 63 modern languages, even Spanish, from the curriculum. Perhaps it is time for Britain to do the same, and stop 64 resources on a subject which few pupils want or need.

55. A. Due to B. In addition to C. Instead of D. In spite of
56. A. errors B. situations C. systems D. methods
57. A. vocabulary B. culture C. grammar D. literature
58. A. wide B. similar C. separate D. unique
59. A. kept out B. turned down C. held back D. left behind
60. A. surprisingly B. individually C. equally D. hardly
61. A. extra B. traditional C. basic D. regular
62. A. Although B. Because C. Until D. Unless
63. A. restored B. absorbed C. prohibited D. withdrawn
64. A. wasting B. focusing C. exploiting D. sharing

IV. Reading Comprehension

Directions: Read the following four passages. Each passage is followed by several questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that fits best according to the information given in the passage you have just read.

A

What do you want to be when you grow up? A teacher? A doctor? How about an ice-cream taster?

Yes, there really is a job where you can get paid to taste ice cream. Just ask John Harrison, an "Official Taste Tester" for the past 21 years. Testing helps manufacturers to be sure of a product's quality. During his career Harrison has been responsible for approving large quantities of the sweet ice cream—as well as for developing over 75 flavors (味道).

Some people think that it would be easy to do this job; after all, you just have to like ice

cream, right? No—there's more to the job than that, says Harrison, who has a degree in chemistry. He points out that a dairy or food-science degree would be very useful to someone wanting a career in this "cool" field.

In a typical morning on the job, Harrison tastes and assesses 60 ice-cream samples. He lets the ice cream warm up to about 12°F. Harrison explains, "You get more flavor from warmer ice cream, which is why some kids like to stir it, creating ice-cream soup."

While the ice cream warms up, Harrison looks over the samples and grades each one on its appearance. "Tasting begins with the eyes," he explains. He checks to see if the ice cream is attractive and asks himself, "Does the product have the colour expected from that flavor?" Next it's time to taste!

Continuing to think up new ideas, try out new flavors, and test samples from so many kinds of ice cream each day keeps Harrison busy but happy—working at one cool job.

65. What is John Harrison's job?
A. An official.
B. An ice-cream taster.
C. A chemist.
D. An ice-cream manufacturer.

66. According to John Harrison, to be qualified in the "cool field", it is helpful to
A. keep a diary of work
B. have a degree in related subjects
C. have new ideas every day
D. find out new flavors each day

67. What does Harrison do first when testing ice cream?
A. He stirs the ice cream.
B. He examines the colour of the ice cream.
C. He tastes the flavor of the ice cream.
D. He lets the ice cream warm up.

68. Which of the following is probably the best title of the passage?
A. Tasting with Eyes
B. Flavors of Ice Cream
C. John Harrison's Life
D. One Cool Job

(You may read questions first.)

SCREENGRABS

BBC1 PLANET EARTH 9PM

Fresh Water provides an expansive subject for the third programme in the BBC's fascinating new natural history series. Broadly, we investigate the world's lakes and rivers and the creatures which inhabit them. Thus we visit the deepest lake on the planet, Lake Baikal in Siberia. We observe large colonies of Indian smooth-coated otters (above) looking around. A magical series which gives us a real sense of context in relation to the planet we inhabit.



BBC2 FAMILY GUY 11.45PM

Road To Europe. Without proper identification, Brian and Stewie Stow away on a plane they think is leaving for England. They're wrong, and soon they're in Saudi Arabia (Brian: "Oh my God, we are finished. We are lost in the desert.") at the beginning of a long trip home.



69. The *Fresh Water* series at 9 PM

A. explores the lakes, rivers and the creatures in them
B. is devoted to the freshwater creatures in the world
C. explains the relationship among inhabitants on the earth
D. focuses on the deepest river on the planet

70. The phrase "stow away" most probably means
A. hide secretly
B. talk excitedly
C. operate easily
D. guide successfully

71. A mystery story adapted Agatha Christie's novel will be shown on
A. BBC1
B. BBC2
C. ITV1
D. Channel 4

ITV1 AGATHA CHRISTIE'S POIROT 9PM



Cards on the Table. Tonight's my story concerns the death of one of London's richest and most mysterious men, Mr Shaitana (Alexander Siddling), who has a fascination with crime. Shaitana hosts dinner and a game of bridge in his apartment, but when the time comes for the first guests to take their leave, they discover that their host has been stabbed through the heart.

CHANNEL 4 THE GAMES; LIVE 9PM



For the first time on *The Games*, the men fight in a Kendo tournament, using 1.2m shinai (bamboo swords). The women compete in the cycling, racing wheel-to-wheel on competition bikes with no brakes. Plus other news from the English Institute of Sport in Sheffield.

69. The *Fresh Water* series at 9 PM

A. explores the lakes, rivers and the creatures in them
B. is devoted to the freshwater creatures in the world
C. explains the relationship among inhabitants on the earth
D. focuses on the deepest river on the planet

70. The phrase "stow away" most probably means
A. hide secretly
B. talk excitedly
C. operate easily
D. guide successfully

71. A mystery story adapted Agatha Christie's novel will be shown on
A. BBC1
B. BBC2
C. ITV1
D. Channel 4

(C)

Mail carriers will be delivering some good news and some bad news this week.

The bad news: Stamp prices are expected to rise 2 cents in May to 41 cents, the Postal Regulatory Commission announced yesterday. The good news: With the introduction of a "forever stamp", it may be the last time Americans have to use annoying 2-or 3-cent stamps to make up postage differences.

Beginning in May, people would be able to purchase the stamp in booklets of 20 at the regular rate of a first-class stamp. As the name implies, "forever stamps" will keep their first-class mailing value forever, even when the postage rate goes up.

The new "forever stamp" is the United States Postal Service's (USPS) answer to the complaints about frequent rate increases. The May increase will be the fifth in a decade. Postal rates have risen because of inflation (通货膨胀), competition from online bill paying, and the rising costs of employee benefits, including healthcare, says Mark Saunders, a spokesman for USPS.

The USPS expects some financial gain from sales of the "forever stamp" and the savings from not printing as many 2-or 3-cent stamps. "It's not your grandfather's stamp," says Mr. Saunders. "It could be your great-grandchildren's stamp."

Other countries, including Canada, England, and Finland use similar stamps.

Don Schilling, who has collected stamps for 50 years, says he's interested in the public's reaction. "This is an entirely new class of stamps," Mr. Schilling says. He adds that he'll buy the stamps because he will be able to use them for a long period of time, not because they could make him rich—the volume printed will be too large for collectors. "We won't be able to send our kids to college on these," he says, laughing.

The USPS board of governors has yet to accept the Postal Regulatory Commission's decision, but tends to follow its recommendations. No plans have been announced yet for the design of the stamps.

72. The main purpose of introducing a "forever stamp" is _____.

A. to reduce the cost of printing 2-or 3-cent stamps
B. to help save the consumers' cost on first-class mailing
C. to respond to the complaints about rising postal rates
D. to compete with online bill paying

73. By saying "It could be your great-grandchildren's stamp", Mr. Saunders means that forever stamps _____.

A. could be collected by one's great-grandchildren
B. might be very precious in great-grandchildren's hands
C. might have been inherited from one's great-grandfathers
D. could be used by one's great-grandchildren even decades later

74. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

A. The investment in forever stamps will bring adequate reward.
B. America will be the first country to issue forever stamps.
C. The design of the "forever stamp" remains to be revealed.
D. 2-or 3-cent stamps will no longer be printed in the future.

75. What can be concluded from the passage?

A. With forever stamps, there will be no need to worry about rate changes.
B. Postal workers will benefit most from the sales of forever stamps.
C. The inflation has become a threat to the sales of first-class stamps.
D. New interest will be aroused in collecting forever stamps.

(D)

The traditional tent cities at festivals such as Glastonbury may never be the same again. In a victory of green business that is certain to appeal to environmentally-aware music-lovers, a design student is to receive financial support to produce eco-friendly tents made of cardboard that can be recycled after the hands and the crowds have gone home.

Major festivals such as Glastonbury throw away some 10,000 abandoned tents at the end of events each year. For his final year project at the University of the West of England, James Dunlop came up with a material that can be recycled. And to cope with the British summer, the cardboard has been made waterproof.

Taking inspiration from a Japanese architect, who has used cardboard to make big buildings including churches, Mr Dunlop used cardboard material for his tents, which he called Myhabs.

The design won an award at the annual New Designers Exhibition after Mr Dunlop graduated from his product design degree and he decided to try to turn it into a business.

To raise money for the idea, he toured the City's private companies which fund new businesses and found a supporter in the finance group Mint. He introduced his idea to four of Mint's directors and won their support. Mint has committed around £500,000 to MyHab and taken a share of 30 percent in Mr Dunlop's business. The first Myhabs should be tested at festivals this summer, before marketed fully next year.

Mr Dunlop said that the design, which accommodates two people, could have other uses, such as for disaster relief and housing for the London Olympics.

For music events, the cardboard houses will be ordered online and put up at the sites by the MyHab team before the festival-goers arrive and removed by the company afterwards. They can be personalized and the company will offer reductions on the expense if people agree to sell exterior (外部的) advertising space.

The biggest festivals attract tens of thousands of participants, with Glastonbury having some 150,000 each year. Altogether there are around 100 annual music festivals where people camp in the UK. The events are becoming increasingly environmentally conscious.

76. "Eco-friendly tents" in paragraph 1 refer to tents _____.

A. economically desirable
B. favorable to the environment
C. for holding music performances
D. designed for disaster relief

77. Mr Dunlop established his business _____.

A. independently with an interest-free loan from Mint
B. with the approval of the City's administration
C. in partnership with a finance group
D. with the help of a Japanese architect

78. It is implied in the passage that _____.

A. the weather in the UK is changeable in summer
B. most performances at British festivals are given in the open air
C. the cardboard tents produced by Mr Dunlop can be user-tailored
D. cardboard tents can be easily put up and removed by users

79. The passage is mainly concerned with _____.

A. an attempt at developing recyclable tents
B. some efforts at making full use of cardboard
C. an unusual success of a graduation project
D. the effects of using cardboard tents on music festivals

(E)

Directions: Read the following text and choose the most suitable heading from A-F for each paragraph. There is one extra heading which you do not need.

- A. Do established musicians have a responsibility to guide and assist young up-and-coming musicians?
B. Did anyone promote your musical education when you were growing up?
C. What kind of "world music" do you enjoy?
D. What's your comment on pop music?
E. Does the contemporary music press give jazz the coverage it deserves?
F. What's wrong with the music on the radio?

An interview with Wynton Marsalis, a noted jazz musician

80. _____

There were the older jazz musicians who hung around our house when I was young. I saw how much they practiced, how serious they were about their art. I knew then I had to work just as hard if I wanted to succeed. Of course, my father inspired me a lot, and many teachers took the time to nurture my talent and the talents of other students in our school.

81. _____

Yes. We've done such a poor job with music education because, as a society, we haven't maintained the kind of education that a true artist and musician needs. Young people haven't been able to equate romance and talent with music. For instance, most of the people who make it in the music industry today have to look good. How they sound is secondary. Sarah Vaughan, Bessie Smith, Ella Fitzgerald—those big, romantic queens of jazz music wouldn't make it in today's music industry, and that's a shame. We need to teach young people about the alternatives.

82. _____

Around the world people make music that, if you listen carefully to it, sounds a little like the cadence of their language. I'd call it folk music. When I'm away from home, I make a point of listening to regional folk music, not what's on the radio.

83. _____

The same music is on the radio all over the world, and the American sound is overwhelming. Even the pop music that's produced and created in foreign countries has that American beat, that underscore of funk. As a musician, I'm not interested in hearing recycled versions of the same genre over and over. Any music that doesn't have a development section just isn't interesting to me.

84. _____

The music press has so much to introduce these days, and jazz is just a small fraction of it. Because some people are intimidated by jazz, they don't cover it unless it's a big name. New jazz musicians don't get much of a break. A lot of editors don't say anything about jazz these days unless it's Marsalis. That's a shame. What VH1 is doing with their Save the Music campaign is phenomenal. They're getting all these instruments out to needy kids. It's the kinds of thing all networks should be doing.

第II卷(共45分)

I. Translation

Directions: Translate the following sentences into English, using the words given in the brackets.

- 他们的新房子离学校很远。(far)
- 不在房间的时候别让灯开着。(when)
- 我忘了提醒他面试的时间。(remind)
- 各色阳伞给夏日街头平添了活泼的气氛。(add to)
- 无论风多大,雨多急,警察一直坚守在岗位上。(no matter...)
- 医生挨家挨户上门巡访,省去了许多老年人去医院的麻烦。(save)

II. Guided Writing

Directions: Write an English composition in 120-150 words according to the instructions given below in Chinese.

以“礼物”为主题写一篇作文。该文章必须包括以下内容:

- 你送礼物的对象及所送的礼物;
- 该礼物对他(她)可能产生的影响或带来的变化。

英语

(考试时间 120 分钟 总分 150 分)

本试卷分第 I 卷(选择题)和第 II 卷(非选择题)两部分,共 150 分,考试用时 120 分钟。第 I 卷 1 至 11 页,第 II 卷 12 页至 17 页。考生必须将答案涂写在答题卡上,答在试卷上的无效。考试结束后,将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

祝各位考生考试顺利!

第 I 卷

注意事项:
1. 答第 I 卷前,考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上,并在规定位置粘贴条形码。

2. 每小题选出答案后,用铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动,用橡皮擦干净后,再选涂其他答案标号。

3. 本卷共 55 小题,共 85 分。

第一部分:英语知识运用(共两节,满分 45 分)

第一节:单项填空(共 15 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

例:Stand over there _____ you'll be able to see it better.

A. or B. and C. but D. while

答案是 B。

1. He didn't make _____ clear when and where the meeting would be held.

A. this B. that C. it D. these

2. —Could you turn the TV down a little bit?

—_____, is it disturbing you?

A. Take it easy B. I'm sorry C. Not a bit D. It depends

3. I wanted to catch _____ early train, but couldn't get _____ to the station.

A. an; the B. /; the C. an; / D. the; a

4. _____ fire, all exits must be kept clear.

A. In place of B. Instead of C. In case of D. In spite of

5. Hardly could he _____ this amount of work in such a short time.

A. get through B. get off C. get into D. get down

6. The glass doors have taken the place of the wooden ones at the entrance, _____ in the natural light during the day.

A. to let B. letting C. let D. having let

7. Lucy has _____ all of the goals she set for herself in high school and is ready for new challenges at university.

A. acquired B. finished C. concluded D. achieved

8. It is difficult for us to learn a lesson in life _____ we've actually had that lesson.

A. until B. after C. since D. when

9. A new _____ bus service to Tianjin Airport started to operate two months ago.

A. normal B. usual C. regular D. common

10. —I apologize for not being able to join you for dinner.

—_____ We'll get together later.

A. Go ahead B. Not to worry C. Tan's right D. Don't mention it

11. Those successful deaf dancers think that dancing is an activity _____ sight matters more than hearing.

A. when B. whose C. which D. where

12. One thousand dollars a month is not a fortune but would help cover my living _____.

A. bills B. expenses C. prices D. charges

13. If Newton lived today, he would be surprised by what _____ in science and technology.

A. had discovered B. had been discovered C. has discovered D. has been discovered

14. The final score of the basketball match was 93-94. We were only _____ beaten.

A. nearly B. slightly C. narrowly D. lightly

15. The seaside here draws a lot of tourists every summer. Warm sunshine and soft sands make it is.

A. what B. which C. how D. where

第二节:完形填空(共 20 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从 16-35 各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

Roberta appeared on the stage. She took a deep breath and began to _____ 16 _____. Now she was Portia, a strong-willed _____ 17 _____ in Shakespeare's *The Merchant of Venice*. The theater was filled with people. She was speaking with a power she had never before experienced, the words flowing _____ 18 _____ from her.

19 _____, Roberta had never acted in her life before the audition (选拔试演). She _____ 20 _____ being in front of other people. She was very _____ 21 _____ at school. She had never thought she was good enough at anything to _____ 22 _____ much attention. She stayed mostly to herself, making _____ 23 _____ friends. She had excellent grades, _____ 24 _____ she always thought that something was missing.

Two weeks before the audition, Roberta's mother had heard about it and _____ 25 _____ her to join in.

"I can't think of anyone else better suited to _____ 26 _____ the part. Remember all the plays you used to act out for us?"

Roberta looked down. "I'm not interested."

Her mother wouldn't let the _____ 27 _____ drop. "You're just a little scared (害怕). Everyone gets scared. You know you _____ 28 _____ do it. The trick is to look past the _____ 29 _____ to find the love of what you're doing."

So Roberta had made an appointment (预约) with the head of the Drama Club. She had read the play and found herself excited by the _____ 30 _____ of speaking such rich words. In secret she practiced Portia's part, _____ 31 _____ the lines by repeating them over and over. It wasn't hard; she _____ 32 _____ every minute of it. Every time she spoke the words, she had a new _____ 33 _____ of the lines, as if Shakespeare had written Portia on many levels.

On the day of the audition, she _____ 34 _____ two of Portia's famous speeches for the auditors. When she had finished, the head of the Drama Club announced the _____ 35 _____ was hers.

16. A. sing B. dance C. speak D. report

17. A. member B. actress C. player D. character

18. A. weakly B. rapidly C. smoothly D. slowly

19. A. At first B. In fact C. After all D. In all

20. A. hated B. enjoyed C. appreciated D. regretted

21. A. honest B. shy C. polite D. patient

22. A. avoid B. focus C. pay D. attract

23. A. few B. a few C. several D. many

24. A. or B. so C. for D. but

25. A. forced B. requested C. encouraged D. reminded

26. A. accept B. play C. offer D. learn

27. A. role B. matter C. interest D. grade

28. A. can B. must C. may D. should

29. A. anger B. pain C. sadness D. fear

30. A. memorizing B. organizing C. checking D. importance

31. A. memorized B. loved C. expected D. improving

32. A. disliked B. planned C. selected D. delivered

33. A. consideration B. description C. position D. understanding

34. A. practiced B. play C. speech D. position

35. A. part B. play C. speech D. position

第二部分: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 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

The city of Rome has passed a new law to prevent cruelty to animals. All goldfish bowls are no longer allowed and dog owners must walk their dogs.

This comes after a national law was passed to give prison sentences to people who desert cats or dogs.

"The civilization of a city can be measured by this," said Monica Cirinna, the councilor (议员) behind the new law.

"It's good to do whatever we can for our animals who in exchange for a little love fill our existence with their attention," she told a Rome newspaper.

The newspaper reported that round bowls don't give enough oxygen for fish and may make them go blind.

Rome has tried to protect fish more than anywhere else in the world. It stands out for recognizing that fish are interesting animals who deserve (值得) our respect and compassion every bit as much as dogs and cats and other animals," said Karin Robertson, a director of the People for the Ethical Treatment to Animals.

Last year a law was passed in Italy that gives people who desert pets big fines (罚款) and prison sentences. Since then local governments have added their own animal protection rules.

The northern city of Turin passed a law in April to give pet owners fines of up to \$ 598 if they do not walk their dogs three times a day.

The new law in Rome also says that owners mustn't leave their dogs in hot cars or cut their dog's tails to make them look lovelier. The law also gives legal recognition to the "cat ladies" who feed homeless cats. The cats live all over the city from ancient ruins to modern office car parks.

36. The new law passed in Rome will _____.

A. help improve fishing environment B. guarantee better conditions for goldfish

C. stop people from catching goldfish D. discourage keeping goldfish at home

37. People in Rome believe that the civilization of a city can be judged by its _____.

A. exchanges with other cities B. protection for ancient ruins

C. awareness of animal protection D. recognition of animal lovers

38. The underlined word "compassion" in Paragraph 6 is the closest in meaning to _____.

A. pity B. praise C. support D. popularity

39. People may break the law in Turin if they _____.

A. keep their dogs or cats in cars B. feed homeless animals in car parks

C. raise their cats near ancient ruins D. shut their dogs home all day long

B

Charles Blackman: Alice in Wonderland

An Exhibition at the National Gallery of Victoria (NGV), Australia

10 June-12 August 2007

Venue (地点) The Ian Potter Centre

Admission Free entry

Charles Blackman is famous for his beautiful paintings of dreams. In 1956, he heard for the first time Lewis Carroll's extraordinary tale of Alice in Wonderland—the story of a Victorian girl who falls down a rabbit hole, meets a lot of funny characters and experiences all kinds of things. At that time, Blackman's wife was suffering from progressive blindness. The story of Alice moving through the strange situations, often disheartened by various events, was similar to his wife's experiences. It also reflected so much of his own life. All this contributed to the completion of the Alice in Wonderland paintings.

Illustrator Workshop

Go straight to the experts for an introductory course in book illustration(插图). The course includes an introduction to the process of illustration and its techniques workshop exercises and group projects.

Dates Sunday 17 June & Sunday 5 Aug, 10am-1pm

Venue Gas Works Arts Park

Wonderful World

Celebrate the exhibition and Children's Book Week with special activities just for the day, including a special visit from Alice and the White Rabbit.

Date Sunday 24 June, 11am-4pm

Venue Exhibition Space, Level 3

Topsy-Turvy

Visit the exhibition or discover wonderful curiosities in artworks in the NGV Collection and make a magic world in a box. Alice and the White Rabbit will be with you. Walt Disney's *Alice in Wonderland* will be screened.

Dates Sunday 8, 15, 22, 29 July, and Tuesday 24-Friday 27 July, 12noon-3pm

Distortions of scale (比例失真)

Charles Blackman distorted scale in his paintings to create a curious world, then experiment with scale in your own drawings. More information upon booking.

Date Friday 27 July, 10:30am-3pm

Venue Foyer, Level 3

40. Charles Blackman's paintings come from _____.

A. his admiration for Lewis Carroll B. his dream of becoming a famous artist

C. his wish to express his own feelings D. his eagerness to cure his wife's illness

41. Which two activities can you participate in on the same day?

A. Illustrator Workshop and Drawing Workshop.

B. Illustrators Workshop and Drawing Workshop.

C. Wonderful World and Topsy-Turvy.

D. Topsy-Turvy and Drawing Workshop.

42. To understand the Alice in Wonderland paintings, you should go to _____.

A. Exhibition Space, Level 3 B. Gas Works Arts Park

C. Theatre, NGV Australia D. Foyer, Level 3

43. Activities concerning children's books are to be held _____.

A. on June 24, 2007 B. on July 15, 2007

C. on July 27, 2007 D. on August 5, 2007

C

I recently turned fifty, which is young for a tree, midlife for an elephant, and ancient for a sportsman. Fifty is a nice number for the states in the US or for a national speed limit, but it is not a number that I was prepared to have hung on me. Fifty is supposed to be my father's age, but now I am stuck with this number and everything it means.

A few days ago, a friend tried to cheer me up by saying, "Fifty is what forty used to be." He had made an inspirational point. Am I over the hill? People keep telling me that the hill has been moved, and I keep telling them that the high-jump bar has dropped from the six feet I once easily cleared to the four feet that is impossible for me now.

"You're not getting older, you're getting better," says Dr. Joyce Brothers. This, however, is the kind of doctor who inspires a second opinion.

And so, as I approach the day when I cannot even jump over the tennis net, I am moved to share some thoughts on aging with you. I am moved to show how aging feels to me physically and mentally. Getting older, of course, is obviously a better change than the one that brings you eulogies (悼词). In fact, a poet named Robert Browning considered it the best change of all:

Grow old along with me!
The best is yet to be.

Whether or not Browning was right, most of my first fifty years have been golden ones, so I will settle for what is ahead being as good as what has gone by. I find myself moving toward what is ahead with a curious blend (混合) of both fighting and accepting my aging, hoping that the philosopher (哲学家) was right when he said, "Old is always fifteen years from now."

44. The author seems to tell us in Paragraph 1 that
A. time alone will tell B. time goes by quickly
C. time will show what is right D. time makes one forget the past
45. When the author turned fifty, people around him
A. tried to comfort him B. got inspirations from him
C. were friendlier with him D. found him more talkative
46. The author considers his fifty years of life
A. peaceful B. ordinary C. satisfactory D. regretful
47. We can infer from the passage that
A. the old should lead a simple life
B. the old should face the fact of aging
C. the old should take more exercise
D. the old should fill themselves with curiosity

D

In meditation (冥想), people sit quietly and focus their attention on their breath. As they breathe in and out, they attend to their feelings. As thoughts go through their minds, they let them go. Breathe. Let go. Breathe. Let go.

According to a recent study at the Insight Meditation Society in Barre, Massachusetts, three months of training in this kind of meditation causes a marked change in how the brain allocates (分配) attention. It appears that the ability to let go thoughts that come into mind frees the brain to attend to more rapidly changing things and events in the outside world. Expert meditators are better than other people at catching such fast-changing stimuli (刺激), like facial expressions.

The study provides evidence for changes in the workings of the brain with mental training. People can learn and improve abilities of all sorts with practice, everything from driving to playing the piano. The study has shown that meditation is good for the brain. It appears to reduce pressure and promote a sense of well-being.

In an experiment, 17 volunteers with no meditation experience is the experimental group spent three months meditating 10 to 12 hours a day. A control group also with no meditation experience meditated for 20 minutes a day over the same period. Both groups were then given the tests with two numbers in group of letters. As both groups looked for the numbers, their brain activity was recorded.

Everyone could catch the first number. But the brain recordings showed that the less experienced meditators tended to grasp the first number and hang onto it, so they missed the second number. Those with more experience gave less attention to the first number, as if letting it go, which led to an increased ability to grasp the second number. This shows that attention can change with practice.

Just ask Daniel Levison, who meditated for three months as part of the study. "I'm a much better listener," he said. "I don't get lost in my own personal reaction to what people are saying."

48. The underlined word "them" in Paragraph 1 refers to
A. feelings B. minds C. people D. thoughts
49. Meditators manage their daily tasks better because they
A. are given less pressure B. allocate their attention better
C. have more stimuli for life D. practice them more frequently
50. In the experiment, volunteers doing meditation for longer hours
A. were more likely to catch both of the numbers
B. were used to memorizing numbers in groups
C. usually ignored the first number observed
D. paid more attention to numbers than to letters

51. The study proves that
A. meditation improves one's health B. brain activity can be recorded
C. human attention can be trained D. meditators have a good sense of hearing

E

When we think of leadership, we often think of strength and power. But what are these really, and how do they operate?

Leadership today is not about forcing others to do things. If this is even possible, it is short-term, and tends to backfire. If you order someone to do something against their will, they may do it because they feel they must, but the anger they feel will do more harm in the long-term. They will also experience fear.

Fear causes the thinking brain to shut down, making the person unable to function at his or her best. If they associate you with this emotion (情绪) of fear, they will become less functional around you, and you will have succeeded in not only shooting yourself in the foot, but possibly making a very good employee or partner unable to perform effectively. Fear has on place in leadership.

The way we influence people in a lasting way is by our own character, and our understanding and use of emotion. We can order someone to do something, which may be part of the work day; or we can employ them at the emotional level, so they become fully devoted to the projects and provide some of their own motivation (积极性). Today's work place is all about relationships.

Anyone works harder in a positive environment in which they're recognized and valued as a human being as well as a worker. Everyone produces just a bit more for someone they like. Leaders understand the way things work. They know the pay check is not the single most moti-

vating factor (因素) in the work life of most people.

The true strength of leadership is an inner strength that comes from the confidence of emotional intelligence-knowing your own emotions, and how to handle them, and those of others. Developing your emotional intelligence is the single best thing you can do if you want to develop your relationships with people around you, which is the key to the leadership skills.

52. An employee may have a feeling of fear in the work place when
A. he is forced to do things B. he cannot work at his best
C. he feels his brain shut down D. he thinks of his work as too heavy
53. which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
A. People tend to associate leadership with fear.
B. Working conditions affect people's physical health.
C. Good relationship is the key to business success.
D. Smart people are more functional in the work place.

54. To positively influence employees, a leader should first of all
A. provide better suggestions B. develop his own personality
C. give his employees a pay raise D. hide his own emotion of fear
55. Good leadership in mainly seen is a leader's ability to
A. provide a variety of projects for employees
B. help raise employees living standards
C. give employees specific instructions
D. deal wisely with employees' emotions

第 II 卷

注意事项:

1. 用钢笔字或签字笔(黑色笔迹)将答案写在答题卡上。
2. 本卷共 11 小题,共 35 分。

第三部分:写作

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:把多余的词作斜线(\)画掉,在该行右边横线上写出该词,并也用斜线画掉。

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:在错的词下面画横线,在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

In Grade Eight I took physics. In one test I got only 36 percent of the answer correct. I failed the next one, either. I started to think that maybe I was not good at it. However, I was not lucky enough to have a teacher which didn't take my bad grades as a judgement of my abilities, but simply like an indication how I should study harder. He pulled me aside and told me that he knew I could do better. He permitted to retake the test, and I was pulled my grade to an A. This is what I discovered; just because a subject is difficult to learn, it doesn't mean you are not good at it.

第二节:书面表达(满分 25 分)

66. 假设你校举办看图文证活动,题目为“如何保护我们的视力”。请你用英语写一篇短文,指出图中所反映的现象,并从阅读时间、光线、眼睛保健操及睡眠等方面,谈谈保护视力的具体做法。

注意:

1. 词数:不少于 100 词;
2. 可适当加入细节,以使行文连贯。

参考词汇:

近视的—a short-sighted



How to Protect Our Eyesight

第 III 卷

注意事项:

1. 答第 III 卷前,考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上,并在规定位置粘贴考试用条形码。
2. 做题时,先将答案画在试卷上。录音内容结束后,你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

3. 转涂答案时,用铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动,用橡皮擦干净后,再选涂其他答案标号。

4. 本卷共 20 小题,共 30 分。

第四部分:听力

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 三个选项中选择最佳答案,并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后,你将有 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。

- 例:How much is the shirt?
A. £ 19.15. B. £ 9.18. C. £ 9.15.

答案是 B。

67. When does the man's plane take off?
A. At 5:00. B. At 5:30. C. At 7:00
68. What do we learn about the man?
A. He is sleepy. B. He hurt his eyes. C. He failed his exam.
69. How often was the magazine published in the past?
A. Once a week. B. Once a month. C. Twice a month.
70. What are the two speakers talking about?
A. Weather forecast. B. The view of a lake. C. An outdoor activity.
71. Why didn't the woman meet the man for lunch?
A. She was having a class. B. She didn't like the crowd. C. She was not feeling well.

第二节(共 15 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段材料。每段材料后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选择最佳答案,并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段材料前,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。每段材料读两遍。

72. What is the conversation about?
A. Offering a lift. B. Buying a computer. C. Asking for a favor.
73. What is the man doing when the woman calls?
A. He's moving a box. B. He's working upstairs. C. He's waiting for the delivery.
- 听下面一段对话,回答第 74 至第 76 小题。
74. What happened to the woman's purse?
A. It was missing. B. It was left home. C. It was stolen.
75. What did the woman go to the bank for?
A. To pay the bill. B. To cash the cheque. C. To open an account.
76. Which is the right order of the places the speakers have been to?
A. Coffee shop—bookshop—bank. B. Bookshop—bank—coffee shop. C. Bank—coffee shop—bookshop.

听下面一段对话,回答第 77 至第 79 小题。

77. Who supported the woman financially for her studies at nurse school?

- A. Her parents. B. The government. C. The woman herself.

78. What do we learn about the woman's parents?

- A. They respected her choice. B. They treated her as a child. C. They controlled her too much.

79. What is TRUE about the man?

- A. He was forced to study abroad. B. He is longing for more freedom. C. He is open to persuasion.

听下面一段对话,回答第 80 至第 82 小题。

80. What attracts the woman most at the store?

- A. Its high-quality service. B. Its good range of products. C. Its nice shopping environment.

81. Which of the following products are mentioned in the conversation?

- A. Cupboards, beds and armchairs B. Armchairs, dinner tables and bed sheets. C. Bookcases, cupboards and table cloths.

82. What doesn't the woman like about the store?

- A. No sales promotion. B. Crowds at the checkouts. C. High prices of the products.

听下面一段独白,回答第 83 至第 86 小题。

83. How did Europeans know the exact time in the late 1700s?

- A. By looking at clocks at home. B. By looking at clocks in factories. C. By looking at clocks in public places.

84. When did people regard watches as a sign of wealth in Europe and the US?

- A. In the 1800s. B. In the 1850s. C. In the 1900s.

85. What did industrialization bring about in watch-making?

- A. The quality of watches was improved. B. More types of watches were available. C. More watches could be produced.

86. Which would be the best title for the passage?

- A. The development of watches and clocks. B. The functions of watches and clocks. C. The importance of watches and clocks.

2007年普通高等学校招生全国
统一考试(重庆卷)

英 语

(考试时间 120 分钟 总分 150 分)

英语试题卷共 16 页, 满分 150 分。考试时间 120 分钟。

注意:

1. 答题前, 务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡规定的位置上。
2. 答题时, 必须使用 2B 铅笔将答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动, 用橡皮擦擦干净后, 再选涂其它答案标号。
3. 答非选择题时, 必须使用 0.5 毫米黑色墨水签字笔, 将答案书写在答题卡规定的位置上。
4. 所有题目必须在答题卡上作答, 在试题卷上答题无效。
5. 考试结束后, 将试题卷和答题卡一并交回。

一、听力(共 3 节, 满分 30 分)
第一节(共 5 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 7.5 分)
请听下面 5 段对话, 每段对话后有一个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选择最佳答案。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。

例: How much is the shirt?
£ 19.15 B. £ 9.15 C. £ 9.18
答案是 B。

1. What does the woman want?
A. Tea. B. Water. C. Coffee.
2. Where are the two speakers?
A. In a bank. B. In a restaurant. C. In a post office.
3. Which book has the woman bought?
A. The math book. B. The history book. C. The English book.
4. What will the woman do this evening?
A. Meet her manager. B. Have a meeting. C. Go to the party.
5. What does the woman mean?
A. She hasn't met the new director yet.
B. The new director went to London.
C. She doesn't like the new director.

第二节(共 15 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 30 分)
请听下面 4 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 三个选项中选择最佳答案。听完每段对话或独白后, 你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题, 每段对话或独白仅读一遍。

请听第 6 段材料, 回答第 6 至 8 题。
6. Why did Susan call?
A. To say hello to her sick brother.
B. To discuss her business plan.
C. To ask about her family.

7. Where is Susan's mother now?
A. At home. B. In a hospital. C. At a shopping center.
8. When will Susan probably come back home?
A. In one week. B. In two weeks. C. In three weeks.

请听第 7 段材料, 回答第 9 至 11 题。
9. What is the main purpose of the talk?
A. To tell the students how to use the library.
B. To tell the students what to do when ill.
C. To tell the students where to go next.

10. Who is the speaker?
A. A nurse. B. A teacher. C. A librarian.
11. What will the students probably do next?
A. See a doctor. B. Visit the librarian. C. Take some exercise.

请听第 8 段材料, 回答第 12 至 14 题。
12. What is the relationship between the two speakers?
A. Teacher and student. B. Brother and sister. C. Classmates.

13. How will the speakers go to the beach?
A. By car. B. By bus. C. By train.
14. When are the two speakers leaving?
A. At 3:30. B. At 4:00. C. At 4:30.

请听第 9 段材料, 回答第 15 至 17 题。
15. What did Mary want to be when she was small?

16. At what age did Mary become famous?
A. 15. B. 16. C. 17.
17. Why does Mary stop swimming?
A. She is too old to win. B. She wants to be a painter. C. She needs more school education.

第三节(共 3 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 4.5 分)
请听下面一段独白, 用所听到的独白中的词或数填空, 每空限填一个词或数。填入的内容要写在答题卡相应的位置上。在听本段独白前, 你将有时间阅读各小题, 每小题 5 秒钟; 听完后, 各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。本段独白读两遍。
请听第 10 段材料, 回答第 18 至 20 题。

Switzerland

Land	About 18 % of its area is mountainous.
People	About 5% of its population was born 19 .
Language	French is the 20 most widely-spoken language.

第二部分: 英语知识运用(共两节, 满分 45 分)
第一节: 单项填空(共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)
从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项的标号涂黑。

- 例: A computer can only do _____ you instructed it to do.
A. how B. after C. what D. when
答案是 C。
21. Jim sold most of his things. He has hardly _____ left in the house.
A. anything B. everything C. nothing D. something
 22. My parents live in a small village. They always keep candles in the house _____ there is a power out.
A. if B. unless C. in case D. so that
 23. _____ Did Alan enjoy seeing his old friends yesterday?
—Yes, he did. He _____ his old friends for a long time.
A. didn't see B. wouldn't see C. hasn't seen D. hadn't seen
 24. George couldn't remember when he first met Mr. Anderson, but he was sure it was Sunday because everybody was at _____ church.
A. /; the B. the; / C. a; / D. /; a
 25. The children went home from the grammar school, their lessons _____ for the day.
A. finishing B. finished C. had finished D. were finished
 26. —Now let's move on to another topic. Do you follow me?
—_____, Professor.
A. No, I am not B. Yes, I will C. No, I haven't D. Yes, perfectly
 27. It is not who is right but what is right _____ is of importance.
A. which B. it C. that D. this
 28. Leonardo da Vinci (1452—1519) _____ birds kept in cages in order to have the pleasure of setting them free.
A. is said to be buying B. is said to have bought C. had said to buy D. has said to have bought
 29. —What do you think we can do for our aged parents?
—You _____ do anything except to be with them and be yourself.
A. don't have to B. oughtn't to C. mustn't D. can't
 30. Human facial expressions differ from those of animals in the degree _____ they can be controlled on purpose.
A. with which B. to which C. of which D. for which
 31. She's having a lot of trouble with the new computer, but she doesn't know whom to _____.
A. turn to B. look for C. deal with D. talk about
 32. —Do you have any idea what Paul does all day?
—As I know, he spends at least as much time playing as he _____ does write.
A. writes B. does writing C. is writing D. does write
 33. —When I called you this morning, nobody answered the phone. Where _____?
A. did you go B. have you gone C. were you D. had you been
 34. _____, his idea was accepted by all the people at the meeting.
A. Strange as might it sound B. As it might sound strange C. As strange it might sound D. Strange as it might sound
 35. —I've studied growing plants as one of my interests. Could I make some suggestions?
—_____.
A. You will make it B. Go right ahead. C. Don't mention it D. Take it easy

第二节: 完形填空(共 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)
阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从 36—55 各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项的标号涂黑。

In the clinic, I asked if Michael could be retested, so the specialist tested him again. To

my 36, it was the same score.
Later that evening, I 37 told Frank what I had learned that day. After talking it over, we agreed that we knew our 38 much better than an IQ (智商) test. We 39 that Michael's score must have been a 40 and we should treat him 41 as usual.
We moved to Indiana in 1962, and Michael studied at Concordia High School in the same year. He got 42 grades in the school, especially 43 biology and chemistry, which was a great comfort.

Michael 44 Indiana University in 1965 as a pre-medical student, soon afterwards, his teachers permitted him to take more courses than 45. In 1968, he was accepted by the School of Medicine, Yale University.

On graduation day in 1972, Frank and I 46 the ceremony (典礼) at Yale. After the ceremony, we told Michael about the 47 IQ score he got when he was six. Since that day, Michael sometimes would look at us and say 48, "My dear mom and dad never told me that I couldn't be a doctor, not until after I graduated from medical school!" It is his special way of thanking us for the 49 we had in him.

Interestingly, Michael then 50 another IQ test. We went to the same clinic where he had 51 the test eighteen years before. This time Michael scored 126, an increase of 36 points. A result like that was supposed to be 52.

Children often do as 53 as what adults, particularly parents and teachers, 54 of them. That is, tell a child he is 55, and he may play the role of a foolish child.

36. A. joy B. surprise C. dislike D. disappointment
37. A. tearfully B. son C. cheerfully D. hopefully
38. A. student B. realized C. friend D. doctor
39. A. argued B. mistake C. decided D. understood
40. A. joke B. strictly C. warning D. wonder
41. A. specially B. good C. naturally D. carefully
42. A. poor B. about C. average D. standard
43. A. in B. chose C. of D. for
44. A. visited B. described C. passed D. entered
45. A. allowed B. held C. required D. offered
46. A. high B. same C. low D. different
47. A. eagerly B. calmly C. proudly D. jokingly
48. A. curiously B. interest C. pride D. delight
49. A. faith B. asked for C. waited for D. prepared for
50. A. looked for B. accepted C. organized D. discussed
51. A. received B. impossible C. uncertain D. unsatisfactory
52. A. imperfect B. much C. well D. bravely
53. A. hear B. learn C. expect D. speak
54. A. wise B. rude C. shy D. stupid
55. A. wise B. rude C. shy D. stupid

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)中并在答题卡上将该项的标号涂黑。

A
The very wealthy English Baron Fitzgerald had only one child, a son, who understandably was the apple of his eye. His wife died when the child was in his early teens. So Fitzgerald devoted himself to fathering the kid. Unfortunately the son died in his late teens.

Meanwhile, Fitzgerald's wealth greatly increased. He spent a lot on art works of the masters. Later Fitzgerald himself became seriously ill. Before his death, he had carefully prepared his will as to how his wealth would be settled—to sell his entire collection at an auction (拍卖会).

Because of the large quantity and high quality of his collection, a huge crowd of possible buyers gathered for the auction. Many of them were museum directors and private collectors eager to bid (出价). Before the auction, the art works were shown, among which was a painting of Fitzgerald's son by an unknown artist. Because of its poor quality, it received little attention.

When it was time for the auction, the auctioneer gavelled (敲槌) the crowd to attention. First the lawyer read from Fitzgerald's will that the first art work to be auctioned was the painting of his son.

The poor-quality painting didn't receive any bidders... except one—the old servant who had served the son and loved him, and who for emotional reasons offered the only bid.

As soon as the servant bought the painting for less than one English pound, the auctioneer stopped the bidding and asked the lawyer to read again from the will. The crowd became quiet, and the lawyer read from the will: "Whoever buys the painting of my son gets all my collection." Then the auction was over.

56. The English baron Fitzgerald was _____.
A. a museum director B. a master of art
C. an art collector D. an art dealer
57. Why did the old servant bid for the painting of Fitzgerald's son?
A. He was devoted to the family. B. He saw that no one bid for it.
C. He knew the content of the will. D. He found it cheap for him to buy.
58. Fitzgerald's will showed _____.