

# 决胜高三 赢在5·3



中国教育报  
2006“好书教师评”  
评出的最有价值教辅图书  
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2003-2007

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- 谁选用了5·3,谁就掌握了科学的复习方法
- 谁选用了5·3,谁就会取得理想的高考成绩

——乔家瑞 (北京市特级教师)

# 英语

ISBN 978-7-01110-031-1



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首都师范大学出版社

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2006年“好书教师评”评出的  
最有价值的教辅图书

## 高考誓言

我宣誓：

我要把今天当作生命的最后一天，  
我要忘记昨天的光荣和遗憾。

我要以真理埋葬怀疑，  
我要用自信驱赶黑暗。

我要以智慧解开迷雾，  
我要以勤奋书写灿烂。

我要让今天成为不朽的纪念日，  
我要让心中的梦实现。

宣誓人：\_\_\_\_\_

2006年“好书教师评”评出的  
最有价值的教辅图书

### 第一部分 2007年全国高考真题

1. 2007年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试（全国卷一）
2. 2007年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试（全国卷二）
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（天津卷）
5. 2007年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试（上海卷）
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（四川卷）
8. 2007年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试（辽宁卷）
9. 2007年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试（山东卷）
10. 2007年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试（江苏卷）
11. 2007年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试（浙江卷）
12. 2007年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试（福建卷）
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（安徽卷）
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（湖北卷）
17. 2007年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试（湖南卷）
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（宁夏卷、海南卷）

### 第二部分 2003—2006年全国高考真题

20. 2006年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试（全国卷一）
21. 2006年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试（全国卷二）
22. 2005年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试（全国卷一）
23. 2005年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试（全国卷二）
24. 2004年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试（全国卷一）
25. 2004年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试（全国卷二）
26. 2004年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试（全国卷三）
27. 2003年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试（新课程卷）

### 第三部分 答案全解全析及评分细则

曲一线高考命题研究组  
曲一线高考网 **2008**

# 5·3金卷 ②

# 5年高考真题详解

## 英语

- 丛书主编：曲一线
- 本册主编：孙相尧 吴玉卉
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# 中国教育报 2006年“好书教师评”评出的最有价值的教辅图书

## 轻轻地告诉你

朋友，我正看着你呢，你也正看着我。

我这不是一幅色彩缤纷、线条优美的画卷，也许不能让你感受生活的美妙，世界的神奇；

我这不是一曲余音绕梁、三月不绝的仙乐，也许不能让你领悟高山的淳朴、流水的清华。

我只是一行行前人的足迹，引领你登上书山的峰顶；

我只是一句句殷切的叮咛，提醒你拾起遗漏的点滴。

啊，朋友！

其实，我是一页页在久久期待，期待着能与你对读的文字。

我给你你的，是需要你辛勤劳作的土地。

我爱你，我对所有的学子充满敬意；你最辛苦，因此你也最美丽。

我爱你，你的勤奋、刻苦、拼搏、进取，将成为我永久的记忆。

我想对你说，拥抱明天，需要你学会做人、学会学习、学会生存，也需要你付出百倍的努力，学会考试！

我想对你说，考试就意味着竞争，考试就意味着较量，考试就意味着选拔，考试就意味着优胜劣汰，考试需要有健康的体魄和挺拔的心理，考试更需要有坚韧的毅力和顽强的斗志。

### 第一部分 2007年全国高考真题

2007年是新课改高考的第一次，新高考的红灯头已经被掀起。新课改量不彻底，但新课改必将翻天覆地。新高考是一次教育智慧的展示，新高考是一次教育思想的洗礼，新高考将给教育带来无限生机。山东、广东、海南、宁夏四省区率先尝试，新课改已取得惊人成绩。

第一部分是2007年全国高考真题，包括自主命题的全部真题试卷。2007年试卷收集全面，信息准确。2007年高考真题蕴藏着命题人大胆的构思和创意，展示着课程改革的最新信息。2007年高考试题“删繁就简三秋树，领异标新二月花”，是2006年高考总复习必备的实践演习题。

### 第二部分 2003—2006年全国高考真题

自2004年以来，虽然越来越多的省份实行自主命题，但全国卷仍是高考的风向标和导航仪，练习全国试卷，就会把握高考命题的真谛。

### 第三部分 答案全解全析及评分细则

**答案全解** 这是对试题的透彻剖析，这是对答案的最新诠释。答案全解将最大限度地切透命题人的思路，答案全析将充分挖掘命题人的巧妙立意。

**评分细则** 这是命题人给出的评分细则，步骤分、采分点，也是你总复习时提高主观题得分的金钥匙，你要探寻这其中的奥秘。这是评卷时间卷人的采分依据。

**考试背景** 分为“励志高考”“策略技巧”“阳光心态”三个板块。这是对人生信念的激励，这是对生命意志的唤起，这是智慧的加油站，这是心灵的栖息地。如果拥有了这个支点，你将会拥有解决所有问题的妙计。

我想轻轻地告诉你，所有的人，都在祝福着你。

你抬头向上看，上面写着，我永远祝福你；你回首向后看，后面写着，我永远祝福你。这，一点毫不怀疑。

朋友，我正看着我呢，我也正看着你。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

五年高考真题详解. 英语/曲一线主编.—北京: 首都师范大学出版社, 2007.6

(5·3金卷)

ISBN 978-7-81119-031-1

I. 五... II. 曲... 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088460号

五年高考真题详解·英语

总主编 曲一线

责任编辑 陶胡 责任校对 刘双玲

首都师范大学出版社出版发行

地址 北京西三环北路105号

邮编 100037

电话 63418523(总编室) 63982468(发行部)

网址 www.cnuph.com.cn

E-mail master@cnuph.com.cn

北京市昌平兴华印刷厂印刷

全国新华书店发行

版次 2007年6月第1版

印次 2007年6月第1次印刷

书号 ISBN 978-7-81119-031-1

开本 787×1092毫米 1/16

印张 14

字数 450千

印数 0 001—10 000册

定价 16.80元

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# 2007年全国各省市高考英语考试形式、试卷结构及试题评价

## 全国卷一高考考试形式及试卷结构

**考试大纲** 全国统一考试大纲  
**考试形式** 3+文综/理综  
**命题形式** 全国I卷  
**时间分值** 120分钟,150分  
**题型说明** 有听力  
**试卷结构** 试卷包括第一卷和第二卷两部分。第一卷为单项选择题,占145分;包括第一部分:听力(30分);第二部分:英语知识运用(35分);第三部分:阅读理解(20小题,40分);第二卷为写作,占35分;包括第四部分:短文改错10分,书面表达25分。

## 全国卷二高考考试形式及试卷结构

**考试大纲** 全国统一考试大纲  
**考试形式** 3+文综/理综  
**命题形式** 全国II卷  
**时间分值** 120分钟150分  
**题型说明** 无听力  
**试卷结构** 试卷包括三部分,共150分,其中第一部分与第二部分为选择题,第一部分,英语知识运用(共三部分,满分50分);第二部分,阅读理解(共两部分,满分45分);第三部分为非选择题,包括写作(共三部分,满分55分)。

## 北京市高考考试形式及试卷结构

**考试大纲** 北京市考试大纲  
**考试形式** 3+文综/理综  
**命题形式** 全部自主命题  
**时间分值** 120分钟150分  
**题型说明** 试卷结构与全国卷相同,有听力  
**试卷结构** 试卷共分为四部分  
第一部分:听力理解(30分)  
第二部分:知识运用(45分)  
第三部分:阅读理解(40分)  
第四部分:书面表达(35分)

## 天津市高考考试形式及试卷结构

**考试大纲** 全国统一考试大纲  
**考试形式** 3+文综/理综  
**命题形式** 全部自主命题  
**时间分值** 120分钟150分  
**题型说明** 试卷结构与全国卷相同,有听力  
**试卷结构** 试卷分为四部分  
第一部分:英语知识运用(45分)  
第二部分:阅读理解(40分)  
第三部分:写作(35分)  
第四部分:听力(30分)

## 上海市高考考试形式及试卷结构

**考试大纲** 全国统一考试大纲  
**考试形式** 科目3+综合+1;高职、专科:3+综合  
**命题形式** 全部自主命题  
**时间分值** 120分钟150分  
**题型说明** 有听力

## 试卷结构

包括第一卷和第二卷。第一卷为单项选择题,占105分;包括第一部分:听力;第二部分:英语知识运用;第三部分:完形填空;第四部分:阅读理解。第二卷为书面表达题,占45分;第一节:翻译;第二节:写作。

## 试题评价

2007年上海英语卷力求在测试考生语言基础知识的同时,侧重对考生语言运用能力的考查。为达到这一测试目标,严格按照考试大纲中规定的测量目标选材,设计问题,注重科学命题,努力准确地测试出考生的语言运用能力,对中学英语教学中积极的导向作用。

其中,听力注重考查捕捉口头信息的能力,听力测试不仅要求听懂和获取各种交际语境中的事实信息,还要求根据事实信息推断说话人想要表达的隐含意思。语法注重对超于语境的语法和语法的掌握。阅读理解以测试目标所定义的阅读能力要求为依据。

汉译英试题注重对语言的运用能力和交际能力的考查。翻译题主要考查对英语词汇、语法和句型结构的运用能力。除了考查对所学英语基础知识的掌握程度外,还在一定程度上考查了对汉、英两种语言表述差异的敏感性。要求考生将以汉语的思维符合英语习惯的句子表达出来,而不是只会按字面顺序将中英文字字对译,因此体现了对语言的运用能力和交际能力。

今年的写作题要求考生以“礼物”为主题,描述你想送礼物的对象和要送的礼物,并想象此礼物对受礼人可能产生的影响。作文指导语中没有要求考生说明为什么要给某人送某礼物,而是要求考生写出送此礼物可能会给某人带来的影响和变化,从另一个角度反映出送这份礼物的原因。此题旨在从不同的角度来表示相似的问题,期望避免以往写作试题中考生使用一些套话模式,为不同层次的考生提供发挥想象力的更大空间。

## 重庆市高考考试形式及试卷结构

**考试大纲** 全国统一考试大纲  
**考试形式** 3+文综/理综  
**命题形式** 全部自主命题  
**时间分值** 120分钟150分  
**题型说明** 试卷结构与全国卷相同,有听力  
**试卷结构** 试卷分为四部分:第一部分为听力,满分30分;第二部分:英语知识运用,分为两节,第一节为单项选择题,第二节为完形填空,满分45分;第三部分:阅读理解,满分40分;第四部分:写作,满分35分;分为两节,第一节为短文改错,满分10分;第二节为书面表达,满分25分。

## 四川省高考考试形式及试卷结构

**考试大纲** 全国统一考试大纲  
**考试形式** 3+文综/理综  
**命题形式** 全部自主命题  
**时间分值** 120分钟150分  
**题型说明** 试卷结构与全国卷相同,有听力  
**试卷结构** 试卷共分为四部分  
第一部分:听力(30分)  
第二部分:英语知识运用(45分)  
第三部分:阅读理解(40分)  
写作(35分)

## 试题评价

英语试题考查了考生对常用基础知识、重点教学内容的掌握情况和英语综合运用能力。“单项选择题”主要考查了在具体语境中运用语法和词汇的能力,“听力”和“阅读理解”分别考查了从口头英语和书面英语材料中获取、分析、处理信息的能力,“完形填空”和“阅读理解”重点考查

了语言理解能力,“短文改错”和“书面表达”考查了语言应用能力。第一,编题立足具体、真实语境中运用语言的综合能力,突出了语言的实用性 and 交际性。第二,语言地道,材料真实。试卷中的短文均源自英、美等主要英语国家权威或正式资料,在题材方面体现了多元文化的融合。第三,选材新颖,符合中学生阅读兴趣,富有生活情趣。第四,注重考查了隐含在语言中的文化意识和情感态度。

## 辽宁省高考考试形式及试卷结构

**考试大纲** 全国统一考试大纲  
**考试形式** 3+文综/理综  
**命题形式** 全部自主命题  
**时间分值** 120分钟150分  
**题型说明** 试卷结构与全国卷相同,有听力  
**试卷结构** 试卷共分为四部分:  
第一部分:听力,满分30分  
第二部分:英语知识运用,满分45分  
第三部分:阅读理解,满分40分  
第四部分:写作,满分35分

## 山东省高考考试形式及试卷结构

**考试大纲** 课标版标准版  
**考试形式** 3+X+1  
**命题形式** 全部自主命题  
**时间分值** 120分钟150分  
**题型说明** 有听力  
**试卷结构** 英语包括第一卷和第二卷。第一卷为单项选择题,占105分;包括第一部分:听力(30分);第二部分:英语知识运用(35分);第三部分:阅读理解(40分);第一卷为书面表达题,占45分;包括第四部分:书面表达(第一节:阅读表达,5个小题,共15分;第二节:写作,满分30分)。

## 江苏省高考考试形式及试卷结构

**考试大纲** 全国统一考试大纲  
**考试形式** “3+2”高考科目设置方案  
**命题形式** 全部自主命题  
**时间分值** 120分钟150分  
**题型说明** 有听力  
**试卷结构** 试卷共分为四部分  
第一部分:听力(30分)  
第二部分:英语知识运用(45分)  
第三部分:阅读理解(40分)  
第四部分:写作(35分)

## 试题评价

2007年我省高考英语命题要求与前三年相同,题型未作改变,总体难度适中,注重基础知识,强化知识运用,并在一定程度上关注文化层面的考查,体现了保持命题平稳的思路。

1. 体现课标理念,立足语用语境。今年的试题选材生活化,试卷即编体现人文关怀。试卷难度控制得当,对减轻学生过重的课业负担起到良好的导向作用。整套的试题立足语境,强化语用,体现了“用英语做事”的课程理念。

2. 重视基础知识,强化文化意识。紧扣考纲,将语言作为一个个体,考查对自然科学、社会生活等方面的知识和具有时代性语境的理

# 2007年全国各省市高考英语考试形式、试卷结构及试题评价

解能力,更注重测试英语语言和文化基础知识,又突出考查语言综合运用能力,践行细思考、推理、判断的题目占了一定比例,重视语言的工具体,更突出语言的思理性。

## 二、试题特点

单项填空的难度与去年相当,试题知识覆盖面广,综合测试了词汇、语法和习语等项目,注重知识点在语境中的运用。完形填空是一篇关于孩子第一次去图书馆的经历,与往年不同的是,今年的短文是一篇记叙文,较之于更易理解。主要测试考生在一定的语言环境下进行词义辨析和逻辑推理能力,也考查了对词汇用法的事理情况。阅读理解部分选取了6则附有逻辑意义的语篇,时代感强,特别是一篇基于Google情景的网络语言材料——看北京2008奥运车的介绍,非常新颖。如果考生能结合“略读”、“跳读”等策略,审题则会更得心应手。试题的阅读量和难度都与去年基本持平。单词拼写难度比去年有所下降。所考单词均为实词,其中突出考查动词(五个)和名词(三个),但要求变形的不多。短文改错总体难度适中。命题思路基于学生平时常见错误,有多个小题要求考生从词语搭配的角度去考虑。

书面表达题仍然坚持了前几年“半开放”的命题思路,要求考生就“英语课的教授课课语言”发表自己的看法。今年首次采用“二选一”的形式,即让学生在两种提示信息中选取一种进行讨论。话题贴近学生生活,发挥空间大。

## 三、对英语教学的几点启示

1. 英语教学要兼顾语言知识和语言运用。英语课堂教学中语言知识的教学与整理固然重要,但更重要的是为学生创造能用语言进行交流的机会,以提高学生语言运用的能力。因而,高二英语的复习应避免低层次的重复。

2. 英语教学要重视培养学习策略。高中英语教学尤其在乎平时的阅读和写作教学中,学习策略的培养可以帮助学生提高学习效率,起到事半功倍的效果,有利于学生的解题,也有利于学生提高终身学习的能力。例如今年阅读试题中C篇的寻读、跳读、猜词等策略。

3. 英语教学要兼顾人文性和工具性。教师要重视选取反映学生实际生活、现代科技等语言材料,关注学生的情感、态度、价值观,从人文的角度组织课堂教学,从而使课堂教学更具有教育性。(邱伟、周义文、葛娟芳评价)

## 浙江省高考考试形式及试卷结构

考试大纲  
考试形式  
命题形式  
时间分值  
题型说明  
试卷结构

全国统一一考试大纲  
3+文综/理综  
全部自主命题  
120分钟 150分  
无听力  
试卷共分为三部分  
第一部分:英语知识运用,满分50分  
第二部分:阅读理解,满分30分  
第三部分:写作,满分50分。

## 福建省高考考试形式及试卷结构

考试大纲  
考试形式  
命题形式  
时间分值  
题型说明  
试卷结构

全国统一一考试大纲  
3+文综/理综  
全部自主命题  
120分钟 150分  
试卷模式与全国卷相同,有听力  
试卷共分为四部分:  
第一部分:听力,满分30分  
第二部分:英语知识运用,满分45分  
第三部分:阅读理解,满分40分  
第四部分:书面表达,满分35分

试题评价:总体来说,难度适中,符合《考试大纲》和《福建省考试说明》的要求。所

力部分的语感设置不难,语速较慢,语音清晰,估计学生得分会比较乐观。单选部分,知识点覆盖与去年相比基本没有大的变化,考点分布比较均衡。完形填空部分,仍以完形为主,学生反映难度适中,连接与选项设置比较适合学生,做起来相对较顺手;只有个别题目学生觉得不太容易把握。阅读理解部分,学生反映问题的答案基本上都能够从原文提示中找到,只有个别同学反映B篇相对较难,多花了一些时间。题目设置与平时复习、训练过程中的把握较为吻合,学生基本能够适应。短文改错部分是一篇记叙文,比较简单,学生反映比较好做。作文是写给编辑的一封信,内容贴近学生生活,学生写起来比较顺手,符合他们的口味。与去年相比,作文较以往时代、贴近生活、贴近学生,命题不错,这种书信格式在复习当中多次提到,老师曾提醒学生引起重视。提醒:对于即将进入高三的下一届学生来说,建议在平时的学习中要多注意各个专题的命题特点和解题方法,用方法来知道解题。比如说明文填空专题,老师应该引导学生用“一看二查三查”的限时训练方法来学习,这样可以比较快地解题;阅读题则要采取“逆读法”,即先看完再背文章的方法来答题,因为阅读命题设置一般分为四大块,细节理解、主旨大意、推理判断和词义猜测。每一块都是一个专题,要求老师就每一专题采用具体范文对学生进行具体的指导,才能使学生对阅读理解有更深的体会。至于改错、单选和听力题,主要是靠平时的积累,其中的改错和单选题建议学生多做错题档案,把平时容易错的地方总结起来,才能做到不再错。对于作文,平时则应该注意用简单而准确的词汇来表达句子,记住得分的亮点,争取“漂亮地开头,精彩地结尾”,这样就不容易失分。(许正兰评价)

## 广东省高考考试形式及试卷结构

课程标准实验版  
3+文科/理科/理科+X  
全部自主命题  
120分钟 150分  
有听力  
考查方式:笔试加口试  
笔试部分共四大题:

## 安徽省高考考试形式及试卷结构

全国统一一考试大纲  
3+文综/理综  
自主命题  
120分钟 150分  
试卷模式与全国卷相同,英语有听力  
试卷共分为四部分  
第一部分:听力(30分)  
第二部分:英语知识运用(45分)  
第三部分:阅读理解(40分)  
第四部分:短文改错(10分);书面表达(25分)

## 江西省高考考试形式及试卷结构

全国统一一考试大纲  
3+文综/理综  
自主命题  
120分钟 150分  
试卷模式与全国卷相同,英语有听力  
试卷共分为四部分  
第一部分:听力(30分)  
第二部分:英语知识运用(45分)  
第三部分:阅读理解(40分)  
第四部分:短文改错(10分);书面表达(25分)

## 江西省高考考试形式及试卷结构

全国统一一考试大纲  
3+文综/理综  
自主命题  
120分钟 150分  
试卷模式与全国卷相同,有听力  
试卷共分为四部分:  
第一部分:听力,满分30分  
第二部分:英语知识运用,满分45分  
第三部分:阅读理解,满分40分  
第四部分:书面表达,满分35分

时间分值  
题型说明  
试卷结构

120分钟 150分  
试卷模式与全国卷相同,有听力  
试卷共分为四部分:  
第一部分:听力(30分)  
第二部分:英语知识运用(45分)  
第三部分:阅读理解(40分)  
第四部分:写作(35分)

## 湖北省高考考试形式及试卷结构

考试大纲  
考试形式  
命题形式  
时间分值  
题型说明  
试卷结构

全国统一一考试大纲  
3+文综/理综  
全部自主命题  
120分钟 150分  
试卷模式与全国卷相同,有听力,  
试卷共分为四部分:  
第一部分:听力,满分30分  
第二部分:英语知识运用,满分55分  
第三部分:阅读理解,满分40分  
第四部分:书面表达,满分25分

## 湖南省高考考试形式及试卷结构

考试大纲  
考试形式  
命题形式  
时间分值  
题型说明  
试卷结构

全国统一一考试大纲  
3+文综/理综  
全部自主命题  
120分钟 150分  
有听力  
试卷共分为四部分  
第一部分:听力共30分  
第二部分:英语知识运用,共45分  
第三部分:阅读理解,共40分  
第四部分:书面表达,共35分

## 陕西省高考考试形式及试卷结构

考试大纲  
考试形式  
命题形式  
时间分值  
题型说明  
试卷结构

全国统一一考试大纲  
3+文综/理综  
全部自主命题  
120分钟 150分  
有听力  
试卷共分为三部分  
第一部分:英语知识运用,满分50分。  
第二部分:阅读理解,满分45分。  
第三部分:写作,满分55分。

## 宁夏高考考试形式及试卷结构

课程标准实验版  
3+小综合  
全部自主命题  
120分钟 150分  
有听力  
第一卷共三部分  
第一部分:听力(30分)

第二部分:英语知识运用(共两节,满分45分)  
第三部分:阅读理解(共两节,满分40分)  
第二卷共一部分:写作(共两节,满分35分);  
第一卷共115分,第二卷共35分



2007年普通高等学校招生全国  
统一考试(全国卷一)

英语

IA

试题难度 适中

难度系数 0.55

友情提示 易错题:23,30,60 较难题:28,31,69

第I卷(选择题 共115分)

第一部分:听力(共两节,满分30分)

第一节(共5小题;每小题1.5分,满分7.5分)

听下面5段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后,你都有10秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

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

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 letter. 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 Southwest Korea. 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3段对话或独白。每段对话或独白有几个小题,从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前,你将有时时间阅读各个小题,每小题5秒钟;听完后,各小题将给出5秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第6段材料,回答第6、7题。

6. What is the man doing?  
A. Giving a speech. B. Chairing a meeting. C. Introducing a person.
7. Why does the woman say so red?  
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 girl 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 desired 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 bear the woman's charity.  
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 in train. B. Visit Lily in her flat. C. Leave home earlier.

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 learning words according to the speaker?  
A. Taking new courses.  
B. Reading basic words aloud.  
C. Learning how words are formed.
20. What 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。
- 例:It is generally considered unwise to give a child \_\_\_\_\_ he or she wants.  
A. however B. whatever C. whichever D. whenever
21. -Have you heard the latest news?  
-No, what \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. is there 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 last saw my sister.  
-\_\_\_\_\_ her this weekend?  
A. Why not visit B. Why not visit  
C. Why not visiting 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 \_\_\_\_\_ for, 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 \$30? I \_\_\_\_\_ something for being 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 less 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. Sure, I don't smoke D. Pardon me
34. "Go home, then", she said, without even \_\_\_\_\_ from her back.  
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 less sold C. were sold D. would sell
- 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A、B、C、D四个选项中,选出最佳选项。
- In the United States there was an unusual tale telling of the daughter of a mechanic (技工). One day while walking along the bank of a lake, the girl \_\_\_\_\_ to see 200 eggs laid by a wild goose. After some time the girl \_\_\_\_\_ the mother would not return for her eggs and she \_\_\_\_\_ to take them home. There she sat carefully \_\_\_\_\_ the eggs in the heat of a lamp. Seven days \_\_\_\_\_ the eggs broke and the baby geese came out one by one.
- George knew to take the first living thing they see as their mother. \_\_\_\_\_ to these young geese, the girl was their mother.
- As they \_\_\_\_\_, the girl would allow to \_\_\_\_\_ her birds to run across the lake, but she could not touch them to \_\_\_\_\_ . The girl became increasingly worried about this, both when \_\_\_\_\_ and in her dreams. Later, she had an \_\_\_\_\_ . "She would pick a piece to guide them in \_\_\_\_\_ . She asked her father for a plane and he assembled (组装) a small aircraft for her.
- Caring about \_\_\_\_\_ safety, the father decided to pilot the plane himself. However, the birds did not \_\_\_\_\_ or follow him, and \_\_\_\_\_ slept in the grass.
- One day, the girl \_\_\_\_\_ into the plane, started it and soon left the \_\_\_\_\_ . Seeing the mother take to the air, the birds \_\_\_\_\_ flapped (拍打) their wings and \_\_\_\_\_ . She flew to a plain freely in the sky, her young birds following.

36. A. managed B. attempted C. happened D. succeeded  
37. A. realized B. expected C. imagined D. admitted  
38. A. helped B. decided C. afforded D. meant  
39. A. prevented B. protected C. treated D. examined  
40. A. up 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. wait 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. heaven C. light D. plane  
49. A. his B. her C. their D. us  
50. A. respect B. remember C. recognize D. receive  
51. A. as B. instead C. hardly D. till  
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. excitedly  
55. A. landed 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)

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。

- 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 three kilometers away from home to work. On arrival, he parked his bike outside the lunch shop as he usually does. After putting on 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 (食品杂货), 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 for him, 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 of how small, an act of kindness always makes someone happy. And the results can be exciting.
56. Why was the bike so important to the couple?  
A. The man's job was bike racing. B. It was their only possession.  
C. They used it for work and daily life.  
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 looked over the lake  
 B. people were busy before Christmas  
 D. life was hard for the young family
58. How did people get to know the couple's \_\_\_\_\_?  
 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 links.  
 D. An act of kindness can mean a lot.

Most 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 giant panda (大熊猫) eats only one particular type of bamboo (竹子). Other animals eat only one type of food even when given the choice. A kind of white butterfly (蝴蝶) will stay on the leaves of a cabbage, even though there are plenty of other vegetables in the garden. However, most animals have a more varied diet (多样化饮食). The bear eats fruits 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  
 B. are not satisfied with their food  
 C. choose food in similar ways  
 D. eat entirely different food
61. Which of the following eats only one type of food?  
 A. The white butterfly.      B. The small bird.  
 C. The bear.                  D. The fox.
62. Certain animals change their choice of food when \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. the season changes      B. the food often changes  
 C. they move to different places      D. they are attracted by different smells.
63. We can learn from the last paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. food is chosen for a good reason      B. French and British food is good  
 C. some people have few choices of food      D. some people eat little about healthy diet

One "Mummy and Me" time began two years ago. My next-door neighbor and fellow mother, Christie, and I went out in our fun vans, 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 "Mummy and Me" time. Christie's daughter, McKenzie, went first. When she returned, the other children showed her with tons of questions. McKenzie was smiling broadly. Christie looked refreshed and happy. "She's like a different child when there's no mum else around," Christie shared with me quietly. With her mother all at hand, 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 thirteen-year-old son, Tom, doesn't stutter any more during one activities since he doesn't have to struggle for a chance

to speak. And like other son, Sam, who's always a follower when around other children shines as a leader during our times together.

The "Mummy 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 the only child living with another.  
 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. grateful      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 his hand more often.  
 D. Tom has less difficulty in speaking.
67. The author seems to believe that \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. having brothers and sisters is fun      B. it's thing to look after three children  
 C. every child needs parents' full attention      D. parents should watch others' children

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 known 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 Dullin and W. W. Charters, whose ideas of teaching and testing had an effect on his own work. In 1927, he became a teacher of Ohio State University where he further developed a new method of teaching.

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 (独立的) 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.      B. Language learners.  
 C. Serious educators.      D. School organizers.
69. The words "hooked on teaching" underlined in Paragraph 2 probably mean \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. attracted to teaching      B. tired of teaching  
 C. satisfied with 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.      B. Stanford University.  
 C. Ohio State University.      D. Nebraska University.
71. Tyler is said to have never actually retired because \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. he developed a new method of testing  
 B. he called for free spirit in research  
 C. he was still active in giving advice  
 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 war, DST was used for the late summers beginning January 1917 and 1942, and the fall 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 transport and many other social activities. It also reduces the number of hours in the working day that are common to all residents 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      B. to support government officials  
 C. to pass a special law in the state      D. to save water and electricity
73. According to the text, which state was the last to use DST?  
 A. Victoria.      B. Queensland.      C. South Australia.      D. New South Wales.
74. What can we learn about DST in some Australian states?  
 A. It doesn't have fixed dates.      B. It is not used in festivals.  
 C. Its plan was changed in 2000.      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.      B. It helps little in saving energy.  
 C. It brings about longer working hours.      D. Radio and TV programs become different.

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做出判断: 如无错误, 在该行右边的横线上画一个(√); 如有错误(每行只允许有一个错误), 则按下列情况改正: 该行多一个词: 把多余的词用斜线(\\)划掉; 在该行右边横线上写出该加

的词; 该行缺一个词: 在缺词处加一个漏词符号(∧), 在该行右边横线上写出该加的词; 该行错一个词: 在错的词下划一横线, 在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。注意: 原行没有错误的不要改。

- I was only a little bit 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 those 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."

第二节 书面表达(满分25分)  
 假定你是李华, 在学通过外研社赠书赠我一枚英语笔友。请写一封信, 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 be my a favor.

试题难度 适中

难度系数 0.6

友情提示 易错题:1,19,28,75 较难题:15,45,60

第一部分(选择题 共95分)

第一部分:英语知识运用(共3节,满分50分)

第一节 听力理解(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。

- 例:have  
A. gave B. save C. hat D. might  
答案是C。  
1. stop  
A. face B. woman C. shock D. use  
2. breathe  
A. thick B. southern C. mathematics D. method  
3. ground  
A. house B. country C. group D. couple  
4. century  
A. ocean B. decide C. cause D. socialist  
5. animal  
A. ache 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。

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.  
— \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. You're 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. After he had lost his leg, John would have won the race.  
A. If B. Since C. Though D. When

9. It took two years' research, but now Jane is 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 he is probably his \_\_\_\_\_ one.  
A. better-known B. well-known C. best-known D. most-known

11. If Jack's wife won't go to the party, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. he will either B. neither will he  
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. —You were to have kept your seatings.  
— \_\_\_\_\_ Bill.

A. You're welcome B. Go ahead C. Don't mention it D. No problem

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 \_\_\_\_\_ money these days.  
A. for B. except C. besides D. with
17. \_\_\_\_\_ 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. avoid
19. —Could you tell you the way to \_\_\_\_\_ Johnsons, please?  
—Sorry, we don't have \_\_\_\_\_ Johnson here in the village.  
A. the/the B. the/a C. /the D. the/;
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 in 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。

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 \_\_\_\_\_. 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. But the \_\_\_\_\_ 29 \_\_\_\_\_ garage to the office was about 100 yards away and we got there \_\_\_\_\_ 30 \_\_\_\_\_. When I turned onto 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 \_\_\_\_\_ 33 \_\_\_\_\_ and the man behind \_\_\_\_\_ 34 \_\_\_\_\_.

"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. at 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. signed  
28. A. little B. enough C. much D. no  
29. A. best B. nearest C. quickest D. closest  
30. A. late B. directly C. safely D. slowly  
31. A. after B. with C. around D. towards  
32. A. their way B. the garage C. their sight D. the car  
33. A. at last B. once more C. as usual D. as well  
34. A. caught B. cheered C. shouted at D. chattered with  
35. A. permit B. continue C. choose D. remember  
36. A. discussion B. adventure C. experiment D. practice  
37. A. carefully B. smoothly C. quickly D. differently  
38. A. an error B. a problem C. an accident D. a headache  
39. A. when B. why C. how 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A、B、C、D四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

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 take 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) such as German Spätzli and Swiss Fondue. 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 Play 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 Play. "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 online company(航空公司) was looking for someone to come up with a tasty, 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. lives relatives in Europe B. love cracking at home  
C. often holds 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 tape! 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 busy. B. He is friendly and active.  
C. He enjoys traveling around. D. He often changes his menu.

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. 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 material
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  
Older remembers like it was yesterday working in an expensive French restaurant in Denver. The ice cream he was serving fell into the white dress of a girl, and important woman.





Thirty years have passed, but Olland 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 Olland, "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.

Olland 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 CFO Bill Swanson. He wrote a best-selling book called *Swanson's Unwritten Rules of Management*.

"A person who is nice to you but not 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 cold to someone cleaning the tables."

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

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

50. Olland learned some 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 in matters 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 warmed the blood again. After their operations the monkeys were like they had been before. They were healthy and happy. 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 help 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. c, b, d, a  
D. b, c, d, a  
E

Most people want to know how things are made. They usually 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 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, "Did I feel inspired?" He says to himself, "Did 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. Habits between sleeping and music  
D. Music: products 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 talk 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。

—May, 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 that?

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II卷(非选择题)

第三部分:写作(共三节,满分55分)

第一节 单句填空(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)

06. There's a \_\_\_\_\_ (留言) from Karen on the phone. 66. \_\_\_\_\_  
07. His football game was \_\_\_\_\_ (播出) live on TV across Europe. 67. \_\_\_\_\_  
08. They're going to \_\_\_\_\_ (庆祝) their victory with music and dancing. 68. \_\_\_\_\_  
09. 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. 71. \_\_\_\_\_  
71. The book gives a short \_\_\_\_\_ (描述) of the city. 72. \_\_\_\_\_  
72. The doctor \_\_\_\_\_ (告诉) our daughter to fear courage this morning. 73. \_\_\_\_\_  
73. There were piles of newspapers \_\_\_\_\_ (到处) on the house. 74. \_\_\_\_\_  
74. What is your \_\_\_\_\_ (最喜欢的) color? 75. \_\_\_\_\_  
75. The little girl is wearing a \_\_\_\_\_ (粉红色的) dress. 76. \_\_\_\_\_

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做出判断:如无错误,在答题卡该行右边的横线上画一个“√”;如有错误(每行只有一个错误),则按下列情况改正:

该行多一个词:在答题卡短文的上方把多余的词用斜线(/)划掉,在答题卡该行右边横线上写出该词,并用约号(\)划掉。

该行缺一个词:在答题卡短文的缺词处划一个漏词符号(∧),在答题卡该行右边横线上写出该词。

该行写错一个词:在答题卡短文的缺词处划一个横线,在答题卡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。

Dear Grandma,

"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 brave. 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 in 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 days I've ever seen and I'm the happiest in all!

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

Love,

July

第三节 书面表达(满分30分)

一家宾馆新开业,为吸引外国游客,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:距自由山入口处500米;
2. 房价及价格:单人间(共20间),100元/天;  
双人间(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 Balshou Mountain Hotel

Balshou Mountain Hotel is now open for business.

【试题难度】较大

【难度系数】0.57

【友情提示】易错题:21,34,39 较难题:25,62,75

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。每段对话将听一遍。

What is the man going to read?

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

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。听完每段对话或独白前,你将有一分钟的时间阅读每小题。听完后,每小题将给出5秒钟的答题时间。每段对话或独白你将听两遍。

听第6段材料,回答第6至7题。

6. 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. Mark. 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. Detroit.

13. What are the speakers going to do together tomorrow evening?

- A. Visit Jane. B. Have dinner. C. See students.

14. Who is probably 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 students should be like?

- A. They should ask questions.  
B. They should pay attention in class.

C. They should not be afraid of making mistakes.

听第11段材料,回答第18至21题。

18. What does the man do?

- A. A painter. B. An engineer. C. A weatherman.

19. What does the man say about his job?

- A. Easy. B. Tiring. C. Dangerous.

20. Why does the man love his job?

- A. He can stay in the mountains.  
B. He can enjoy the beautiful view.  
C. He can experience different weather.

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。

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

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

答案: D

21. This is a junior school. You should go to a senior school \_\_\_\_\_ girls of your age.

- A. about B. about C. below D. to

22. I looked under \_\_\_\_\_ bed and found \_\_\_\_\_ book I lost last week.

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

23. We shouldn't spend our money testing in what 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 \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_ to your room.

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

29. He is a student of Oxford University, \_\_\_\_\_ for a degree in computer science.

- A. studied B. studying  
C. to have studied D. to be studying

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 \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. has ruined B. had ruined  
C. has been ruined D. had been ruined

33. Leave your key with a neighbor \_\_\_\_\_ you lock yourself out one day.

- A. ever since B. even if C. ever after D. in case

34. When you're 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. don't you

35. —It was really very kind of you to give me a lift home.  
—Oh, don't mention it. I \_\_\_\_\_ just 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。

**Ran the Band (乐队)?**

Every year, our school has a dance for all the students. It's a little funny since friends in clean shoes and trousers are colorful \_\_\_\_\_ instead of the usual school uniform.

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

"I don't \_\_\_\_\_ it!" Amy cried out during the lunch break.

"Someone said the school couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ a band, and they think it's too noisy anyway," added Daniel.

"Well, I don't think it's \_\_\_\_\_ enough without a band!" declared Angela, "and I'm going to see what we can do."

Angela was as good as her \_\_\_\_\_ . In the afternoon she went to see the school headmaster who agreed to give her \_\_\_\_\_ some money. He said she could use it for \_\_\_\_\_ for having a band was to increase the price of each ticket from \$5 to \$10. Angela had to \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ out whether the students would like to do that.

"I need all of you to help me," she \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_ about the band and the extra cost."

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

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

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

36. A. slopes B. stresses C. focuses D. focuses

37. A. fun B. work C. effort D. progress

38. A. Besides B. Otherwise C. However D. Therefore

39. A. need B. live C. force D. march

40. A. mean B. feel C. accept D. believe

41. A. lead B. serve C. afford D. form

42. A. clear B. 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. realized B. predicted C. apologized D. announced

48. A. knowledge B. instruction C. opinion D. information

49. A. On B. For C. support D. care

50. A. trust B. money C. questions D. examples

51. A. results B. wanted C. defended D. invited

52. A. welcomed B. waste C. surprised D. surprised

53. A. advised B. warned C. broke D. read

54. A. showed B. wanted C. excited D. amazing

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。

**EXERCISE IN EXACTLY 4 MINUTES PER DAY!**  
\$14.615



TIME IS IT. Over 92% of people do not 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 of Motion machine (ROM) since 1990. Over 97% of people who own our ROM for 30 days end up buying it, due to the health benefits experienced during that treat and the ROM performance score that tells the story of health fitness improvement. At under 20 cents per use, the 4-minute ROM exercise is the least expensive full body complete exercise 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 20,000 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 regulates blood levels and shoulders. This good to be true! Get our 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](http://www.fitness.com) or call (800) 123-6460.

Factory Showroom: 3000 Rte. 823, Main Street, Baton Rouge, LA 70803  
Fax: (800) 123-6461 Email: [sales@fitness.com](mailto:sales@fitness.com)

26. What is ROM?

- A. A piece of exercise equipment. B. A club membership card.

C. A commercial health club. D. Electric wheelchair.

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

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

28. One selling 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

**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, animals, 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 team to be started Web site might help. An international team 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, contributors will review much of the information added to it.

As the EoL develops, you might find it useful for school projects. The site will feature (以...为特色) special pages for kids who are studying ecosystems in their neighborhoods. Another interesting 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 will also allow users to vote on entries 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 lives of EoL  
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 (美洲狮) saw Jeb and his son, Tom, before they saw it. Jeb put his bag of carrots 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 jacket, grasped Tom and held him across his body, making a crowd. 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.

Carrots 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 (爪子) got into his shoulder, Jeb swung his fist at its eyes and hit hard. The animal howled (吼叫) 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.

"Keele, 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 men.  
B. They hesitate before they hit.  
C. They are bigger than we think.  
D. They like to attack running people.
65. How did Jeb try to hold the cougar's attention?  
A. By keeping shouting and hitting.  
B. By making a wall out of his arms.

- C. By throwing himself on the cougar.  
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 asked Tom to get the knife.
- B. Tom struggled free of his father.  
D. Jeb held Tom across his body.

**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 turn out on with their parents, which is the opposite of the popularly-held image (形象) 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 respected by their parents and feel that they have a voice in their own lives. They're not 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 parents 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 let their children do as they please. "My parents are happy to discuss things with me and willing to listen to me," says 17-year-old Rachel. "I always tell them when I'm going out clubbing. As long as you know what I'm doing, they're fine with it." Susan Crane, who was 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 reasonable that the idea of teenage rebellion is not universal. A researcher comments, "Our surprise that teenagers say they get along well with their parents comes because of a brief period in our 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 image of teenagers today?  
A. They worry about school.  
B. They dislike living with their parents.  
C. They have to be locked in at night indoors.  
D. They quarrel a lot with other family members.
68. The study shows that teenagers don't want to \_\_\_\_\_  
A. share family responsibility.  
C. go heading with their family.  
E. compare with parents of 30 years ago, today's parents  
A. go to clubs more often with their children  
C. care less about their children's life
69. 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
70. What is the passage mainly about?  
A. Negotiation in family.  
C. Harmony in family.

**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 state have taken, notably by banning (禁止) it, to protect those animals which still survive.

Some people say that Man is naturally a hunter. I disagree with this view. Surely our earliest forefathers, 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 is first and foremost 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 five motives (动机). One of them wrote:

"You must properly respect what you see and shoot it cleanly and on the animal's own territory (领地). You must be forever in your mind all the wonders of that particular day. This is better than killing him; give a few years older to be attacked and wounded by his own son and eventually eaten, and live, like all other animals. Hunting is not a cruel and senseless killing—but 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 li-

ons with spears (矛) and bows, and caught them by the tail. But this is very different from my 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 even 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 fun.  
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, 33 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, 介绍你班两位同学竞选班长的过程。请根据图例并提示

注意: 1. 信的开头已为你写好。

2. 词数不少于 20。

提示词: 竞选班长 monitor election



Dear Harry,  
How are things going?  
Last Monday...

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 understood it.



试题难度 较大

难度系数 0.56

友情提示 易错题:4, 14, 38 较难题:29, 30, 32

## 第I卷(选择题 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2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 \_\_\_\_\_ ride to the station.

A. an; the B. /; the C. any; / 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. Usually you'd be \_\_\_\_\_ 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 in 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. That's right D. Don't mention it

11. Those successful dancers think that dancing is an activity \_\_\_\_\_ gets 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(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 her \_\_\_\_\_ 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 found 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. If 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 auditions. 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. woman 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. Amused B. enjoyed C. appreciated D. regretted

21. A. honest B. alert 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. care B. mist C. way D. should

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

30. A. purpose B. way C. idea D. importance

31. A. motivating B. organizing C. checking D. improving

32. A. disliked B. loved C. expected D. turned

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

34. A. practiced B. planned C. performed D. delivered

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。

A

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 Carino, 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 of 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 dogs' 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-4pm

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

Venue Theatre, NGV Australia

**Drawing Workshop**

Distortions of scale (比例失真) can make artworks strange but interesting. Find out how 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. Illustration Workshop and Wonderful World.  
 B. Illustrator 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, middle 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 inquires 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 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



in 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 in the experimental group spent three months meditating 10 to 12 hours a day. A control group also with no meditation experienced meditated for 20 minutes a day over the same period. Both groups were then given the tests with two numbers in a 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 Levinson, 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 number 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 may be 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 shutting yourself in the foot, but possibly making a very good employee or partner unable to perform effectively. Fear has no 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, so 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 motivating 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 is mainly seen in 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

## 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进行判断: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(∧),在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

此行错一个词:在错的词下画一横线,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 56. \_\_\_\_\_  
only 36 percent of the answer correct. I failed the 57. \_\_\_\_\_  
next one, either. I started to think that maybe I was 58. \_\_\_\_\_  
not good at it. However, I was not lucky enough to 59. \_\_\_\_\_  
have a teacher which didn't take my bad grades as a 60. \_\_\_\_\_  
judgement of my abilities, but simply like an indication 61. \_\_\_\_\_  
how I should study harder. He pulled me aside and told 62. \_\_\_\_\_  
me that he knew I could do better. He permitted to retake 63. \_\_\_\_\_  
the test, and I was pulled my grade to an A. This is what 64. \_\_\_\_\_  
I discovered: just because a subject is difficult to learn, 65. \_\_\_\_\_  
it doesn't mean you are not good at it.

## 第二节:书面表达(满分 25 分)

66. 假设你校举办看图征文活动,题目为"How to Protect Our Eyesight". 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、眼睛保健及睡眠等方面,谈该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—short-sighted



How to Protect Our Eyesight

## 第三卷

## 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 三个选项选出最佳选项,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. 15. C. £ 9. 18.

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,从题中所给出的A、B、C三个选项中选择最佳选项,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。

听下面一段对话,回答第72和第73小题。

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.

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.

- A. Coke. B. Coffee. C. Tea. D. Water.
- A. At a restaurant. B. At a studio. C. At a concert. D. At a theatre.
- A. Believed. B. Worried. C. Confused. D. Depressed.
- A. The Browns. B. The Browns' son. C. The postman. D. The neighbour.
- A. 7:00. B. 7:10. C. 9:00. D. 9:10.
- A. The ring is not hers. B. She doesn't have gold rings. C. She prefers gold to silver. D. She lost her silver ring.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.

- A. It can make her famous. B. It is easy and rewarding. C. It is dangerous but exciting. D. It has its moving moment.
- A. Somebody was killed. B. Nobody was injured. C. Karen was physically hurt. D. Many buildings exploded.
- A. A firecracker. B. A serious injury. C. A terrible explosion. D. A brave journalist.

Questions 14 through 16 are based on the following news.

- 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.
- A. Over 2 million. B. Around 6 million. C. 23 million. D. 17 million.
- 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.

Blacks 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.

Blacks 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.

- Leaves are found on all kinds of trees, but they differ greatly \_\_\_\_\_ size and shape. A. on B. from C. by D. in
- The master has offered a reward of \$5000 in \_\_\_\_\_ who can capture the tiger alive or dead. A. look B. others C. anyone D. another
- 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
- 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
- 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
  - 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
  - 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
  - Pop music is such an important part of society \_\_\_\_\_ it has even influenced our language.  
A. as B. that C. which D. where
  - After a knock at the door, the child heard his mother's voice \_\_\_\_\_ him.  
A. calling B. called C. being called D. to call
  - There is nothing more I can try \_\_\_\_\_ you to stay, so I wish you good luck.  
A. being persuaded B. persuading  
C. to be persuaded D. to persuade
  - The Town Hall \_\_\_\_\_ in the 1800's was the most distinguished building at that time.  
A. to be completed B. having been completed  
C. completed D. being completed
  - His movie won several awards at the film festival, \_\_\_\_\_ beyond his wildest dream.  
A. which B. that C. where D. it
  - Small sailboats can easily turn over in the water \_\_\_\_\_ they are not managed carefully.  
A. though B. before C. until D. if
  - \_\_\_\_\_ he referred to in his article was unknown to the general reader.  
A. That B. What C. Whether D. Where
  - The traditional view is \_\_\_\_\_ we sleep because our brain is "programmed" to make us do so.  
A. when B. why C. whether D. that
  - At minus 130°C, a living cell can be \_\_\_\_\_ for a thousand years.  
A. spared B. protected C. preserved D. developed
  - Since Tom \_\_\_\_\_ downloaded a virus into his computer, he cannot open the file now.  
A. really B. horribly C. accidentally D. irregularly
  - My morning \_\_\_\_\_ includes jogging in the park and reading newspapers over breakfast.  
A. drill B. action C. regulation D. routine
  - John was thimosed last week because of his \_\_\_\_\_ attitude towards his job.  
A. inflexible B. casual C. determined D. sarcastic

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 behavior under stress.

45. A. tired B. asleep C. cautious D. busy  
 46. A. So far B. After all C. However D. Therefore  
 47. A. long B. fast C. dangerous D. direct  
 48. A. fear B. entertainment C. adjustment D. health  
 49. A. shut up B. held up C. brought up D. picked up  
 50. A. pleasing B. annoying C. common D. valuable  
 51. A. noisy B. alone 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-centered 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 run 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 basing 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 schools, football teams, 英语杂志网: 需要安全本请在[www.tongbook.com](http://www.tongbook.com)

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 to read.

55. A. Due to B. In addition to C. Instead of D. In spite of  
 56. A. terms 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. exploring 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 finest ice cream—so well so for developing over 75 flavors (风味).

Some people think that it would be easy to do this job; after all, you just have to like ice cream, right? Not—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 in someone wanting a career in this “cool” field.

In a typical morning on the job, Harrison tastes and assesses 60 ice-cream samples. He less the ice cream warm up in about 12°. 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, it is 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

B

(You may read the questions first.)

SCREENGRABS	
<p>BBC1 PLANET EARTH 9PM</p> <p><i>Earth Water</i> 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. This we visit the deepest lake on the planet, Lake Baikal in Siberia. We observe large colonies of Indian</p>  <p>moose-coated stags (above) looking around. A magical series which gives us a real sense of context in relation to the planet we inhabit.</p>	<p>ITV1 AGATHA CHRISTIE’S POIROT</p>  <p>9PM</p> <p><i>Gards on the Table</i>. Tonight’s mystery concerns the death of one of London’s richest and most mysterious men, Mr Shaitana (Alexander Siddig), 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.</p>
<p>BBC2 FAMILY GUY 11.45 PM</p> <p><i>Road to Europe</i>. Without proper identification, Brian and Steve <b>stow away</b> on a plane they think is leaving for <b>Stow</b>. They’re wrong, and soon they’re in Saudi Arabia! Brian: “Oh</p>  <p>my God, we are finished. We are lost in the desert.” at the beginning of a long trip home.</p>	<p>CHANNEL 4 THE GAMES: LIVE 9PM</p>  <p>For the first time on <i>The Games</i>, the men fight in a Kendo tournament, using 1.2m <i>shinai</i> (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.</p>