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天津市教育招生考试院 组编

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英语

天津人民出版社  
TIANJIN RENMIN CHUBANSHE



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# 英语

天津市教育招生考试院 组编

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# 前言

普通高等学校招生全国统一考试是选拔性考试,其目的是为了普通高等学校选拔新生提供依据。根据教育部的决定,目前,北京、上海、天津、重庆、辽宁、江苏、浙江、湖北、湖南、广东、福建、山东、江西、安徽 14 个省市实行“全国统一考试、分省自行命题”的高考命题组织方式。

为了展现高考命题的全貌,天津市教育招生考试院将 2007 年高考全国卷和各省市区试卷汇编成册,编写了《2007 年高考试题(含参考答案)荟萃丛书》。该丛书包括语文、数学(文史类)、数学(理工类)、英语、文科综合、理科综合六册。

本丛书有助于参加 2008 年高考的考生全方位、多角度地了解高考试题的特点,提高能力,开拓视野。同时,对中学教研人员提高教学水平、命题研究人员提高命题质量亦有借鉴。

在试卷汇编的过程中,我们得到了分省自行命题的省市招生办公室(考试院、考试中心)的大力支持,在此特别表示感谢。

编者

2007 年 7 月

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# 2007 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(全国一卷)

本试卷共 150 分

## 第一部分 英语知识运用(共三节, 满分 50 分)

### 第一节 语音知识(共 5 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 5 分)

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 找出其画线部分与所给单词的画线部分读音相同的选项。

例: have

A. gave

B. save

C. hat

D. made

答案是 C。

1. stop

A. lose

B. woman

C. shock

D. rose

2. breathe

A. thick

B. southern

C. mathematics

D. method

3. ground

A. house

B. country

C. group

D. cough

4. center

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.

—\_\_\_\_\_, sir.

A. I'm sure

B. My pleasure

C. It's all right

D. I'll check

7. \_\_\_\_\_ felt funny watching myself on TV.

A. One

B. This

C. It

D. That

8. \_\_\_\_\_ he had not hurt his leg, John would have won the race.

A. If

B. Since

C. Though

D. When

9. After two years' research, we now have a \_\_\_\_\_ better understanding of the disease.

A. very

B. far

C. fairly

D. quite

10. Speaking of all the songs he has written, I think this is probably his \_\_\_\_\_ one.

A. better-known

B. well-known

C. best-known

D. most-known

11. If Joe's wife won't go to the party, \_\_\_\_\_.

A. he will either

B. neither will 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. —I'm sorry to have kept you waiting.

—\_\_\_\_\_, 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. mind

19. —Could you tell me the way to \_\_\_\_\_ Johnsons, please?

—Sorry, we don't have \_\_\_\_\_ Johnson here in the village.

A. the; the

B. the; a

C. 不填; the

D. the; 不填

20. —Tom, you didn't come to the party last night?

—I \_\_\_\_\_, but I suddenly remembered I had homework to do.

A. had to

B. didn't

C. was going to

D. wouldn't

### 第三节 完形填空(共 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

We arrived in Spain for the first time a few weeks ago. I decided to 21 a car because we had sold the one we had in England before 22 home. Yesterday the sales office rang us to say the car was 23. I had tried out a model like it before, but as I was not yet 24 driving in this city, my wife did not want me to collect it 25 so we went together to 26 it. We paid for the car and 27 the papers. They told us that there was 28 petrol(汽油) to take us to a garage, where we could fill up. The 29 garage to the office was about 100 yards away and we got there 30. But when I turned into the main road I suddenly saw a lot of cars racing 31 me. I got out of 32 as fast as I could by backing into the garage 33 and the man behind 34 me.

"It's such a problem to 35 to drive on the right side, isn't it?" my wife said. "Yes, if only I had had a few lessons for 36," I replied. "You had better go 37 on the way home," my wife



said. "You'd be sorry if you had 38 on the first day, wouldn't you?" While we were talking, the man behind got out of his car and said in good English, "Would you mind telling me 39 you are thinking of leaving? 40 are you going to sit in your car all day?"

- |                   |                   |                  |                 |
|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 21. A. borrow     | B. drive          | C. buy           | D. choose       |
| 22. A. leaving    | B. making         | C. returning     | D. getting      |
| 23. A. right      | B. ready          | C. fixed         | D. sold         |
| 24. A. sure of    | B. satisfied with | C. interested in | D. used to      |
| 25. A. on my own  | B. right away     | C. in a hurry    | D. on the way   |
| 26. A. receive    | B. bring          | C. order         | D. fetch        |
| 27. A. accepted   | B. wrote          | C. signed        | D. copied       |
| 28. A. little     | B. enough         | C. much          | D. no           |
| 29. A. best       | B. nearest        | C. quickest      | D. cleanest     |
| 30. A. lately     | B. directly       | C. safely        | D. slowly       |
| 31. A. after      | B. with           | C. around        | D. towards      |
| 32. A. their way  | B. the garage     | C. 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. chatted with |
| 35. A. prepare    | 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,每二节每小题1分;满分45分)

### 第一节 阅读下列短文,从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中,选出最佳选项。

A

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

which his name went beyond the school and finally to the Food Network.

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

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

41. We can learn from the text that Lieberman's family \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. have relatives in Europe  
B. love cooking at home  
C. often hold parties  
D. own a restaurant

42. The Food Network got to know Lieberman \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. at one of his parties  
B. from his teachers  
C. through his taped show  
D. on a television program

43. What does the word "charisma" underlined in the text refer to?

- A. A natural ability to attract others.  
B. A way to show one's achievement.  
C. Lieberman's after-class interest.  
D. Lieberman's fine cooking skill.

44. Why did the airline company give Lieberman the job?

- A. He could prepare meals in a small kitchen.  
B. He was famous for his shows on Food TV.  
C. He was good at using eggs to make sandwiches.  
D. He could cook cheap, delicious and simple meals.

45. What can we learn about Lieberman from the text?

- A. He is clever but lonely.  
B. He is friendly and active.  
C. He enjoys traveling around.  
D. He often changes his menus.

B

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

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

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



scores.

46. With the example of basketball players, the author shows \_\_\_\_\_.

A. why certain people are poor readers

B. that there are differences in people's abilities

C. why some people are good basketball players

D. that good basketball players can be good readers

47. To improve their reading ability, people should \_\_\_\_\_.

A. work long and hard

B. take different forms of tests

C. have special help and practice

D. try different reading materials

48. The experiments mentioned in the text show that \_\_\_\_\_.

A. good readers seem to enjoy reading

B. almost all poor readers can make progress

C. causes of poor reading are difficult to find out

D. tests help people improve their reading ability

C

Odland remembers like it was yesterday working in an expensive French restaurant in Denver. The ice cream he was serving fell onto the white dress of a rich and important woman.

Thirty years have passed, but Odland can't get the memory out of his mind, nor the woman's kind reaction (反应). She was shocked, regained calmness and, in a kind voice, told the young Odland, "It's OK. It wasn't your fault." When she left the restaurant, she also left the future *Fortune* 500 CEO (总裁) with a life lesson: You can tell a lot about a person by the way he or she treats the waiter.

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

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

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

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

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

A. He was fired.

B. He was blamed.

C. The woman comforted him.

D. The woman left the restaurant at once

50. Odland learned one of his life lessons from \_\_\_\_\_.

A. his experience as a waiter

B. the advice given by the CEOs

C. an article in *Fortune*

D. an interesting best-selling book

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

A. *Fortune* 500 companies

B. the Management Rules

C. Swanson's book

D. the Waiter Rule

52. From the text we can learn that \_\_\_\_\_.

A. one should be nicer to important people

B. CEOs often show their power before others

C. one should respect others no matter who they are

D. CEOs often have meals in expensive restaurants

D

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

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

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

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

A. the time is too short for doctors

B. the patients are often too nervous

C. the damage is extremely hard to fix

D. the blood-cooling machine might break down

54. The brain operation was made possible mainly by \_\_\_\_\_.

A. taking the blood out of the brain

B. trying the operation on monkeys first

C. having the blood go through a machine

D. lowering the brain's temperature

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

A. can last as long as 30 minutes

B. can keep the brain's blood warm

C. can keep the patient's brain healthy

D. can help monkeys do different jobs

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

a. send the cooled blood back to the brain

b. stop the blood to the brain

c. have the blood cooled down

d. operate on the brain

A. a, b, c, d

B. c, a, b, d

C. c, b, d, a

D. b, c, d, a

E



a thing when it comes to understanding how a piece of music is made. Where a composer (作曲家) begins, how he manages to keep going—in fact, how and where he learns his trade—all are covered in complete darkness. The composer, in short, is a man of mystery(神秘).

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

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

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

A. Composer: a man of mystery

B. Practice makes good music

C. Relation between sleeping and music

D. Music: product of nature

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

A. difficult to be made

B. without any light

C. black in color

D. not known

59. Most people seem to think that a composer \_\_\_\_\_.

A. finds it difficult to write music

B. considers it important to have a good rest

C. should like to 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。选项中有两项为多余选项。

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

— 61

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

— 62

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

—OK, OK. 63

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

—How nice!

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

— 64

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

— 65

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

—That's nice.

A. And what's this?

B. Why was it so bad?

C. Yes, it was wonderful.

D. What was Florence like?

E. Lei's return to the good parts.

F. Sure, what was your holiday like?

G. Well, did you like your hotel there?

### 第三部分 写作(共三节, 满分 55 分)

第一节 单词拼写(共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

根据下列句子及所给汉语注释, 在相应题号的横线上写出空缺处各单词的正确形式。

(每空只写一词)

66. There's a \_\_\_\_\_ (留言) from Karen on the phone.

66. \_\_\_\_\_

67. This football game was \_\_\_\_\_ (播出) live on TV across Europe.

67. \_\_\_\_\_

68. They're going to \_\_\_\_\_ (庆祝) their victory with music and dancing.

68. \_\_\_\_\_

69. The \_\_\_\_\_ (大多数) of students find it quite hard to learn German.

69. \_\_\_\_\_

70. Very few people \_\_\_\_\_ (成功) in losing weight these days.

70. \_\_\_\_\_

71. The book gives a short \_\_\_\_\_ (描述) of the city.

71. \_\_\_\_\_

72. The doctor \_\_\_\_\_ (表扬) our daughter for her courage this morning.

72. \_\_\_\_\_

73. There were piles of newspapers \_\_\_\_\_ (到处) in the house.

73. \_\_\_\_\_

74. What is your \_\_\_\_\_ (最喜欢的) color?

74. \_\_\_\_\_

75. The little girl is wearing a \_\_\_\_\_ (粉红色的) dress.

75. \_\_\_\_\_

第二节 短文改错(共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

此题要求改正所给短文中的错误。对标有题号的每一行作出判断: 如无错误, 在该行右边横线上画一个勾(✓); 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: 在短文上把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉, 在该行右边的横线上写出该词, 并用斜线划掉。

此行缺一个词: 在短文的缺词处加一个漏字符号(∧), 并在该行右边横线上写出该加的。

此行错一个词: 在短文错的词下画一横线, 并在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

注意: 原行没有错的不要改。

Dear Grandpa,

Thank you for your letter.

My school is organizing a basketball team and

there's just a chance which I can join it. I'm little of

76. \_\_\_\_\_

course, but terribly quick and bravely. While the others

77. \_\_\_\_\_

are jumping about in the air, I can run under my legs

78. \_\_\_\_\_

and get the ball. It will be lots of fun for practicing out

79. \_\_\_\_\_

in the playground in the afternoon with the tree

80. \_\_\_\_\_



around us all red and yellow and everybody laughing and shouting. These are the happier girls I've ever seen and I'm the happiest in all!

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

Love,

Judy

### 第三节 书面表达(满分 30 分)

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

1. 地点:距白山入口处 500 米;
2. 房间及价格:单人间(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 Baishan Mountain Hotel

Baishan Mountain Hotel is now open for business.

81. \_\_\_\_\_  
82. \_\_\_\_\_  
83. \_\_\_\_\_  
84. \_\_\_\_\_  
85. \_\_\_\_\_

## 2007 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(全国二卷)

本卷满分 150 分,考试时间 120 分钟

### 第一卷

#### 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 三个选项选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后,你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

例:How much is the shirt?

- A. £ 19. 15.                      B. £ 9. 15.                      C. £ 9. 18.

答案是 B。

1. Who is coming for tea?

- A. John.                      B. Mark.                      C. Tracy.

2. What will the man do next?

- A. Leave right away.                      B. Stay for dinner.                      C. Catch a train.

3. What does the man come for?

- A. A lecture.                      B. A meeting.                      C. A party.

4. What size does the man want?

- A. 9.                      B. 35.                      C. 39.

5. What are the speakers talking about?

- A. Life in Southeast Asia.                      B. Weather conditions.                      C. A holiday tour.

第二节 (共 15 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,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。听每段对话或独白前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题 5 秒钟;听完后,各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6、7 题。

6. What is the man doing?

- A. Giving a speech.                      B. Chairing a meeting.                      C. Introducing a person.

7. Why does the woman sing so well?

- A. She has a great teacher.                      B. She teaches singing.                      C. She is young.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. What is the second gift for Jimmy?

- A. A car.                      B. A watch.                      C. A computer.



9. Why does Jimmy feel happy?  
 A. He lives with his parents.  
 B. He's got what he dreamt of.  
 C. He's received lots of presents.  
 听第8段材料, 回答第10至12题。
10. What is the relationship between the speakers?  
 A. They are friends.  
 B. They are strangers to each other.  
 C. They are husband and wife.
11. Why does the woman come to talk with the man?  
 A. To get a job.  
 B. To take a test.  
 C. To see the secretary.
12. What does the man mean by saying sorry?  
 A. He can't hear the woman clearly.  
 B. He doesn't need a designer.  
 C. He can't help the woman.  
 听第9段材料, 回答第13至16题。
13. What do we know about the woman?  
 A. She lives close to the office.  
 B. She is new to the company.  
 C. She likes the big kitchen.
14. How does the man go to work?  
 A. On foot.  
 B. By bus.  
 C. By car.
15. Why was Susan late for work?  
 A. She missed the bus.  
 B. Her train was late.  
 C. Her car broke down.
16. What will the man do the next day?  
 A. Go to work by train.  
 B. Visit Lily in her flat.  
 C. Leave home earlier.  
 听第10段材料, 回答第17至20题。
17. Where can you most probably hear this talk?  
 A. In a class of the English language.  
 B. In a class of the Greek language.  
 C. In a class of the French language.
18. How long does the class last?  
 A. 11 weeks.  
 B. 13 weeks.  
 C. 15 weeks.
19. What is "the short-cut" to learning words according to the speaker?  
 A. Taking more courses.  
 B. Reading basic words aloud.  
 C. Learning how words are formed.
20. Why is the class popular?  
 A. It is not offered each term.

- B. It's taught by Professor Morris.  
 C. It helps to master some useful rules.
- 第二部分 英语知识运用 (共两节, 满分45分)**  
**第一节 单项填空 (共15小题; 每小题1分, 满分15分)**  
 从A、B、C、D四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。
- 例: It is generally considered unwise to give a child \_\_\_\_\_ he or she wants.  
 A. however B. whatever C. whichever D. whenever  
 答案是B。
21. Have you heard the latest news?  
 —No, what \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A. is it B. is there C. are they D. are those
22. Some pre-school children go to a day care center, \_\_\_\_\_ they learn simple games and songs.  
 A. then B. there C. while D. where
23. The manager suggested an earlier date \_\_\_\_\_ the meeting.  
 A. on B. for C. about D. with
24. —It's a long time since I saw my sister  
 —\_\_\_\_\_ her this weekend?  
 A. Why not visit B. Why not to 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 \_\_\_\_\_ be, but it is now heavily polluted.  
 A. will B. would C. should D. must
28. We all know that, \_\_\_\_\_, the situation will get worse.  
 A. not if dealt carefully with B. if not carefully dealt with  
 C. if dealt not carefully with D. not if carefully dealt with
29. I smell something \_\_\_\_\_ in the kitchen. Can I call you back in a minute?  
 A. burning B. burnt C. being burnt D. to be burnt
30. Does this meal cost \$50? I \_\_\_\_\_ something far better than this!  
 A. prefer B. expect C. suggest D. suppose
31. Between the two generations, it is often not their age, \_\_\_\_\_ their education that causes misunderstanding.  
 A. like B. as C. or D. but
32. I know a little bit about Italy as my wife and I \_\_\_\_\_ there several years ago.  
 A. are going B. had been C. went D. have been
33. —Can you read the sign, sir? No smoking allowed in the lift!  
 12



- A. Never mind B. Don't mention it C. Sure, I don't smoke D. Pardon me  
34. "Goodbye, then," she said, without even \_\_\_\_\_ from her book.  
A. looking down B. looking up C. looking away D. looking on

35. The flowers were so lovely that they \_\_\_\_\_ in no time.  
A. sold B. had been sold C. were sold D. would sell

### 第二节 完形填空(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。

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 \_\_\_\_\_ 36 \_\_\_\_\_ to see 20 eggs laid by a wild goose. After some time the girl \_\_\_\_\_ 37 \_\_\_\_\_ the mother would not return to her eggs and she \_\_\_\_\_ 38 \_\_\_\_\_ to take them home. There she carefully \_\_\_\_\_ 39 \_\_\_\_\_ the eggs in the heat of a lamp. Several days \_\_\_\_\_ 40 \_\_\_\_\_ the eggs broke and the baby geese came into the \_\_\_\_\_ 41 \_\_\_\_\_.

Geese are known to take the first living thing they see as their mother. \_\_\_\_\_ 42 \_\_\_\_\_, to these young geese, the girl was their mother.

As they \_\_\_\_\_ 43 \_\_\_\_\_, the girl was able to \_\_\_\_\_ 44 \_\_\_\_\_ her birds to run across the grass, but she could not teach them to \_\_\_\_\_ 45 \_\_\_\_\_. The girl became increasingly worried about this, both when \_\_\_\_\_ 46 \_\_\_\_\_ and in her dreams. Later, she had an \_\_\_\_\_ 47 \_\_\_\_\_: She would pilot a plane to guide them in \_\_\_\_\_ 48 \_\_\_\_\_. She asked her father for a plane and he assembled (组装) a small aircraft for her.

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

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

36. A. managed B. attempted C. happened D. supposed  
37. A. realized B. expected C. imagined D. admitted  
38. A. helped B. decided C. afforded D. meant  
39. A. placed B. protected C. treated D. examined  
40. A. ago B. out C. later D. long  
41. A. family B. lake C. home D. world  
42. A. But B. Also C. Thus D. Still  
43. A. increased B. improved C. rose D. grew  
44. A. ask B. lead C. want D. allow  
45. A. fly B. race C. swim D. sing  
46. A. asleep B. away C. around D. awake  
47. A. idea B. opinion C. explanation D. excuse  
48. A. sky B. heaven C. flight D. plane  
49. A. his B. her C. their D. its

50. A. respect B. remember C. recognize D. receive  
51. A. so B. instead C. hardly D. too  
52. A. climbed B. looked C. reached D. fell  
53. A. house B. floor C. water D. ground  
54. A. secretly B. disappointedly C. patiently D. eagerly  
55. A. looked away B. set out C. went by D. turned back

### 第三部分 阅读理解(共20小题;每小题2分,满分40分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中,选出最佳选项。

#### A

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

The bike, a black Kona 18 speed, was our only transport. Trevor used it to get to work, putting in 60-hour weeks to support his young family. And the bike was also used to get groceries (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, 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 (影响) us to be more mindful of ways we, too, can share with others. No matter how big or how small, an act of kindness shows that someone cares. And the results can be everlasting.

56. Why was the bike so important to the couple?  
A. The man's job was bike racing. B. It was their only possession.  
C. It was a nice Kona 18 speed. 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 B. people were busy before Christmas  
C. the stranger brought over the bike D. life was hard for the young family  
58. How did people get to know the couple's problem?  
A. From radio broadcasts. B. From a newspaper.  
C. From TV news. D. From a stranger.  
59. What do the couple learn from their experience?  
A. Strangers are usually of little help. B. One should take care of their bike.  
C. News reports make people famous. D. An act of kindness can mean a lot.



B

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

Although there are many different types of food, some animals spend their lives eating only one type. The 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.      C. The fox.
62. Certain animals change their choice of food when \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the season changes      B. the food color 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 care little about healthy diet

Our "Mommy and Me" time began two years ago. My next-door neighbor and fellow mother, Christie, and I were out in our front yards, watching seven children of age 6 and under ride their bikes up and down. "I wish I could take one of my children out alone," said Christie.

Then we worked out a plan: When Christie takes one of her children out, I'll watch her other three. And when she watches two of mine, I'll take someone out.

The children were extremely quick to accept the idea of "Mommy and Me" time. Christie's daughter, McKenzie, went first. When she returned, the other children showered her with tons of questions. McKenzie was smiling broadly. Christie looked refreshed and happy. "She's like a different child when

there's no one else around," Christie shared with me quietly. With her mother all to herself, McKenzie didn't have to make an effort to gain attention.

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

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

64. What is the text mainly about?  
A. The experience of the only child being with mother.  
B. The advantage of spending time with one child at a time.  
C. The happy life of two families.  
D. The basic needs of children.
65. Right after McKenzie came back, the other children were \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. happy      B. curious      C. regretful      D. friendly
66. What is one of the changes the author finds in her children?  
A. The daughter acts like a leader.      B. Sam holds her hand more often.  
C. The boys become better followers.      D. Tom has less difficulty in speaking.
67. The author seems to believe that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. having brothers and sisters is fun      B. it's tiring 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 hooked on teaching while teaching as a science teacher in South Dakota and changed his major from medicine to education.

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

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

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

Although Tyler officially retired in 1967, he never actually retired. He served on a long list of educa-



tional 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. Science organizations.

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 wars, DST was used for the late summers beginning January 1917 and 1942, and the full summers beginning September 1942 and 1943.

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

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

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

72. Daylight Saving Time was introduced in Tasmania \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. to stop the drought in 1967
- 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 to save energy.
- C. It brings about longer working days.
- D. Radio and TV programs become different

## 第二卷

### 第四部分 写作(共两节, 满分 35 分)

第一节 短文改错(共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

此题要求改正所给短文中的错误。对标有题号的每一行作出判断: 如无错误, 在该行右边横线上画一个勾(✓); 如有错误(每行只有一个错误), 则按下列情况改正:

此行多一个词: 把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉, 在该行右边横线上写出该词, 并用斜线划掉。

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。

注意: 原行没有错的不要改。

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

### 第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假定你是李华, 希望通过外籍教师 Peter 找一位英语笔友。请写一封短信, 描述一下你想中笔友的条件, 并说明为什么选这样的笔友。具体条件包括:

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



Dear Peter,

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

Best regards,

Li Hua

## 2007 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(北京卷)

本试卷分第 I 卷(选择题)和第 II 卷(非选择题)两部分,共 150 分,考试时间 120 分钟

### 第 I 卷(选择题 共 115 分)

#### 第一部分 听力理解(共两节,30 分)

第一节 (共 5 小题;每小题 1.5 分,共 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一道小题,从每题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后,你将有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话你将听一遍。

例: What is the man going to read?

A. A newspaper.

B. A magazine.

C. A book.

答案是 A。

1. Where is the man from?

A. Atlanta.

B. New York.

C. Washington, D. C.

2. How much is the man's telephone bill?

A. \$ 50.

B. \$ 24.

C. \$ 30.

3. What does the woman want to watch?

A. News.

B. "Animal World".

C. Movie.

4. Which apartment is the woman interested in?

A. The one-bedroom apartment.

B. The two-bedroom apartment.

C. The three-bedroom apartment.

5. What is the woman doing?

A. Giving advice.

B. Asking the way.

C. Making a request.

第二节 (共 15 小题;每小题 1.5 分,共 22.5 分)

听下面 6 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有 5 道小题,从每题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前,你将有 5 秒钟的时间阅读每小题。听完后,每小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。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. Oxford.  
13. What are the speakers going to do together tomorrow evening?  
A. Visit Jane. B. Have dinner. C. See customers.  
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20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. \_\_\_\_\_, we 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

答案是D。

21. This is a junior school. You should go to a senior school \_\_\_\_\_ girls of your age.  
A. for B. about C. from D. to  
22. I looked under \_\_\_\_\_ bed and found \_\_\_\_\_ book I lost last week.  
A. the; a B. the; the C. 不填; the D. the; 不填  
23. We shouldn't spend our money testing so many people, most of \_\_\_\_\_ are healthy.  
A. that B. which C. what D. whom  
24. —How can I apply for an online course?  
—Just fill out this form and we \_\_\_\_\_ what we can do for you.  
A. see B. are seeing C. have seen D. will see  
25. —Where's that report?  
—I brought it to you \_\_\_\_\_ you were in Mr. Black's office yesterday.  
A. if B. when C. because D. before  
26. In crowded places like airports and railway stations, you \_\_\_\_\_ take care of your luggage.  
A. can B. may C. must D. will  
27. He has made a lot of films, but \_\_\_\_\_ good ones.  
A. any B. some C. few D. many  
28. —Excuse me Sir. Where is Room 301?  
—Just a minute. I'll have Bob \_\_\_\_\_ you to your room.  
A. show B. shows C. to show D. showing  
29. He is a student at 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. soon after D. in case  
34. When you've finished with that book, don't forget to put it back on the shelf, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. do you B. don't you C. will you D. won't you  
35. —It was really very kind of you to give me a lift home.  
—Oh, don't mention it. I \_\_\_\_\_ past your house anyway.  
A. was coming B. will come C. had come D. have come  
第二节 完形填空(共20小题; 每小题1.5分, 共30分)  
阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中, 选出最佳选项。



### Ban the Band(乐队)?

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

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

"I don't 40 it!" Amy cried out during the lunch break.

"Someone said the school couldn't 41 a band, and they think it's too noisy anyway," added Daniel.

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

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

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

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

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

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

36. A. shapes B. dresses C. flowers D. pictures
37. A. fun B. work C. effort D. progress
38. A. Besides B. Otherwise C. However D. Therefore
39. A. new B. live C. foreign D. marching
40. A. mean B. need C. accept D. believe
41. A. lead B. serve C. afford D. form
42. A. good B. clear C. useful D. easy
43. A. look B. behavior C. mind D. word
44. A. schedule B. situation C. view D. action
45. A. possibility B. concern C. decision D. chance
46. A. call B. find C. carry D. point
47. A. admitted B. replied C. apologized D. announced
48. A. knowledge B. instruction C. opinion D. information
49. A. On B. For C. By D. During

23

50. A. trust B. money C. support D. care
51. A. results B. notices C. questions D. examples
52. A. welcomed B. wanted C. defended D. invited
53. A. task B. business C. exercise D. duty
54. A. showed B. wrote C. broke D. read
55. A. amusing B. interesting C. exciting D. amazing

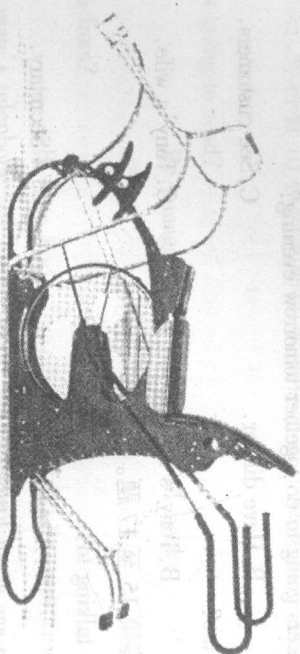
### 第三部分 阅读理解(共 20 小题;每小题 2 分,共 40 分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

A

#### EXERCISE IN EXACTLY 4 MINUTES PER DAY!

\$ 14, 615



TIME IS IT. Over 92% of people who own exercise equipment and 88% of people who own health club memberships do not exercise. A 4-minute complete workout is no longer hard to believe for all the people who have bought our excellent Range of Motion machine (ROM) since 1990. Over 97% of people who rent our ROM for 30 days end up buying it, due to the health benefits experienced during that tryout and the ROM performance score that tells the story of health and fitness improvement. At under 20 cents per use, the 4-minute ROM exercise is the least expensive full body complete 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 80,000 uses each, without need of repair. The ROM 4-minute workout is for people from 10 to over 100 years old and highly trained athletes as well. The ROM balances blood sugar, and repairs bad backs and shoulders. Too good to be true? Get 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: ROMFAB, 823 Main Street, Baton Rouge, LA 70893  
Fax: (800) 123-6461 E-mail: [sales@fitness.com](mailto:sales@fitness.com)

### 56. What is ROM?

24



- A. A piece of exercise equipment. B. A club membership card.
  - C. A commercial health club. D. An electric wheelchair.
57. How many people bought ROM after trying it out?  
A. 92%. B. 88%. C. 97%. D. 90%.
58. One 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

## B

### The Book of Life

So far, scientists have named about 1.8 million living species(物种), and that's just a small number of what probably exists on Earth. With so many plants, 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 soon-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, scientists 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 convenient feature of the EoL is that you'll be able to pick the level of detail you want to see to match your interests, age, and knowledge.

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

60. The Web-based EoL aims to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. find out what covers the earth B. list all living things on Earth  
C. work out the number of birds D. save the existing plants
61. One characteristic of the EoL is that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. it is run by school students  
B. it focuses on different types of grass  
C. it provides different levels of information

- D. it allows non-scientists to review its data
62. In the last paragraph, "that process" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. analyzing species B. creating a new tool  
C. collecting data D. describing species

## C

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 down quickly and pulled his jacket open with both hands, making himself look big to the cougar. It worked. The cougar hesitated, ready to attack Jeb, but ready to forget the whole thing, too.

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

"Tom, no!" shouted his father.

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

Cougars are not as big as most people think and a determined man stands a chance, even with just his fists. As the cougar's claws(爪子) got into his left 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.

"Knife, Tom," shouted Jeb.

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

The whole fight had taken about thirty seconds.

63. Why did Jeb pull his jacket open when he saw the cougar?  
A. To get ready to fight. B. To frighten it away.  
C. To protect the boy. D. To cool down.
64. What do we know about cougars?  
A. They are afraid of noises. 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. B. Tom struggled free of his father.  
C. Jeb asked Tom to get the knife. D. Jeb held Tom across his body.



D

The Best of Friends

The evidence for harmony may not be obvious in some families. But it seems that four out of five young people now get on with their parents, which is the opposite of the popularly-held image(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 expected to be rebellious(叛逆的) and selfish but actually they have other things on their minds: they want a car and material goods, and they worry about whether school is serving them well. There's more negotiation(商议) and discussion between parents and children, and children expect to take part in the family decision-making process. They don't want to rock the boat."

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

Maybe this positive view of family life should not be unexpected. It is possible that the idea of teenage rebellion is not rooted in real facts. A researcher comments, "Our surprise that teenagers say they get along well with their parents comes because of a brief period in 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 to avoid troubles.
- D. They quarrel a lot with other family members.

68. The study shows that teenagers don't want to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. share family responsibility
- B. cause trouble in their families
- C. go boating with their family
- D. make family decisions

69. Compared with parents of 30 years ago, today's parents \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. go to clubs more often with their children
- B. are much stricter with their children
- C. care less about their children's life
- D. give their children more freedom

70. According to the author, teenage rebellion \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. may be a false belief
- B. is common nowadays
- C. existed only in the 1960s
- D. resulted from changes in families

71. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. Negotiation in family.
- B. Education in family
- C. Harmony in family.
- D. Teenage trouble in family.

E

Hunting

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

Some people say that Man is naturally a hunter. I disagree with this view. Surely 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 in fact offers a chance to prove themselves and risk death by design; these men go out after dangerous animals like tigers, even if they say they only do it to rid the countryside of a threat. I can respect reasons like these, but they are clearly different from the need to strengthen your high opinion of yourself.

The greatest big-game hunters expressed in their writings something of these finer motives(动机).

One of them wrote:

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

I can understand such beliefs, and can compare these hunters with those who hunted lions with spears(矛) and bravely caught them by the tail. But this is very different from many tiger-shoots I have seen, in which modern weapons were used. The so-called hunters fired from tall trees or from the backs of trained elephants. Such methods made tigers seem no more dangerous than rabbits.

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

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

73. The author thinks modern hunters kill mainly \_\_\_\_\_.

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