

全国卷(2003-2007)

高考英语真题详解

- 汇集 2003 年至 2007 年全国高考英语真题
- 名师深入透析命题思路, 全面点拨答题技巧
- 讲解详细, 适度拓展, 举一反三, 融会贯通
- 可至网站免费收听听力音频, 纯正英式发音
- 特聘赖世雄教授逐题讲解, 于网站陆续播出

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前 言

英语课程改革不断深入，高考命题改革也在探索中前进。对于广大考生而言，把握命题范围，探索考试规律，了解命题模式，掌握解题技巧对于复习备考至关重要。因此高考真题解题训练成为高考备考的关键，对考生全面迎战高考有着不可忽视的导向作用。

为了帮助广大考生夯实英语基础，在中外作者的共同努力之下，我们编写了这本书。这本书由**英语教学专家赖世雄教授亲自指导编写**。赖教授原为中央人民广播电台英语教学节目主播，从事英语教学及图书编撰工作三十余年，他的英语教学节目在中央人民广播电台广受好评，拥有上亿听众。在他的亲自指导下，这本书极具**实用性、知识性、趣味性**。本书具有下列四大特色：

一、紧扣考纲。紧扣考纲是本书的原则。对于新课标标准下的必考语法、词汇都做了精辟合理的解释。我们对高考中的重点语法做了系统的归纳，对于高频词汇做了全方位的讲解，并提供了非常漂亮的例句，展现给考生一个清晰、系统的英语知识构架。

二、题题详解。能做到题题详解的参考书少之又少，而本书的最大特色就是题题详解。我们在每道题后面都提供了详细的解释以及相关的解题技巧。针对不同的题型，我们采取不同的解析方式，既帮助同学们掌握基础知识，又方便大家对症下药，掌握解答不同类型题目的技巧。

三、翻译精辟。为每道试题配上精彩的中文翻译也是本书的一大特色。中文翻译既能帮助同学解决理解的困难，消除误解的烦恼，又可以帮助学有余力的同学培养翻译能力，为将来更高阶段的英语学习做好准备。

四、适度拓展。本书在紧扣考纲的同时，为了丰富同学们的知识，扩大知识面，我们也对某些语法和词汇做了适度的拓展和延伸，并附上地道、简练的例句加以解释。如果你每天都能背诵几句，相信你一定会受益匪浅。

此外，我们还**特聘英语专业播音人士录制听力部分**，同学们可以在我们的**网上免费收听**。同学们在练习听力之余，还可以模仿他们纯正的发音，练就一口纯正的英语。我们的网址是：www.ivyenglish.com.cn。另外，为了方便同学们学习，我们的英语学习网站将提供由**赖老师全程录音主讲的免费英语课堂**，为本书提供非常精彩的讲解。我们也会开通网上答疑，同学们在英语学习中遇到什么问题都可以随时提出，我们会尽力帮你解答。记住：**随时上网，随时学英语**。

最后，套用一句英语谚语：“Rome was not built in a day.”学习英语不可能一蹴而就，需要一步一个脚印。希望同学们能够在我们这本书的帮助下，体会到英语的魅力，掌握学习英语的方法，在英语学习中取得更大的进步。

祝同学们高考成功！



赖世雄偕全体作者

2007年7月

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2007年全国高考英语真题

第 I 卷 (三部分, 共 115 分)

第一部分: 听力理解 (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。每段对话后有一道小题, 从每题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。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 condition.
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道小题, 从每题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。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, 每小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话读两遍。

听第 6 段材料, 回答第 6 至第 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至第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至第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至第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至第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）

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!
— _____.
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, 掌握其大意, 然后从 36-55 各题所给的四个选项 (A、B、C 和 D) 中, 选出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.
 - D. 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

(C)

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

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

The children were extremely quick to accept the idea of "Mommy and Me" time. Christie's daughter, McKenzie, went first. When she returned, the other children showered her with tons

of questions. McKenzie was smiling broadly. Christie looked refreshed and happy. "She's like a different child when there's no one else around," Christie shared with me quickly. With her mother all to herself, McKenzie didn't have to make an effort to gain attention.

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

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

64. What is the text mainly about?

- A. The experience of 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

(D)

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

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

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

method of testing.

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

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

(E)

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 differences, 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 II 卷 (两部分, 共 35 分)

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, 在该行右边的横线上画一个勾 (✓); 如有错误 (每行只有一个错误), 则按下列情况改正:

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

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：原行没有错的不要改。

I was only about six that he held his hand	76. _____
out to me. I took it in me and we walked. Then	77. _____
I ask him, "Grandpa, how come you have	78. _____
so much lines on your hand?" he laughed and	79. _____
said, "Well, that's a big question!" He was	80. _____
silent for a moment. So he answered slowly:	81. _____
"Each these lines stands for a trouble in my	82. _____
life." I looked at his other hands. "But Grandpa,	83. _____
what do you have more lines on that one?"	84. _____
"Because there are more the honors and joys	85. _____
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 找一个英语笔友。请写一封短信，描述一下你理想中笔友的条件，并说明为什么选这样的笔友。具体条件包括：

1. 年龄；
2. 性别；
3. 爱好（旅游、运动、宠物等）。

注意：1. 词数 100 左右；

2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯；
3. 开头语已为你写好。

Dear Peter,

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

Best regards,
Li Hua

2007年全国高考英语真题详解

第 I 卷

第一部分：听力理解

第一节

- B 1. W: John, is Mark coming for tea tomorrow?
M: Yes, I told you yesterday, Tracy.
W: Oh, did you? Sorry, I must have forgotten.
Q: Who is coming for tea?
A. John. B. Mark. C. Tracy.
- A 2. W: What's the hurry? We'd like you to stay for dinner.
M: Well, thank you, but Helen and I have to meet my parents at the railway station.
Q: What will the man do next?
A. Leave right away. B. Stay for dinner. C. Catch a train.
- B 3. W: Hi, Tom. We had to start the meeting without you.
M: I know. My flight was delayed because of the heavy rain.
W: But, you are just in time for the discussion.
Q: What does the man come for?
A. A lecture. B. A meeting. C. A party.
- A 4. M: How much are these shoes?
W: Oh, they are \$35 a pair.
M: Do you have size 9?
W: I'm afraid they are sold out.
Q: What size does the man want?
A. 9. B. 35. C. 39.
- C 5. M: Hi, I'm thinking of taking a trip during the Christmas holidays.
W: Where would you like to go?
M: Well, maybe somewhere warm and sunny.
W: How about a tour to Southeast Asia?
Q: What are the speakers talking about?
A. Life in Southeast Asia. B. Weather condition. C. A holiday tour.

第二节

听下面一段对话，回答第 6 至第 7 题。

- M: Ladies and Gentlemen, let's welcome Jane Carter. Jane, you are so young. How can you sing so well?
W: Well, Mr. Green, I like singing very much. And I've been doing this for a while. Above all, I have Mr. James as my teacher.
M: No wonder. I believe you'll do a wonderful job tonight. Now, ladies and gentlemen: Jane Carter.
- C 6. What is the man doing?
A. Giving a speech. B. Chairing a meeting. C. Introducing a person.
- A 7. Why does the woman sing so well?
A. She has a great teacher. B. She teaches singing. C. She is young.

听下面一段对话，回答第 8 至第 9 题。

W: Happy birthday, Jimmy. Are you ready for the next present?

M: You mean there's more besides the watch?

W: Come with us. It's in the car. Now, here we are. You've been talking about this for months.

M: Oh, it's a new computer! It's just what I want. I'm so happy about it. Thank you so much, Mom and Dad.

- C 8. What is the second gift for Jimmy?
A. A car. B. A watch. C. A computer.
- B 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.

听下面一段对话，回答第 10 至第 12 题。

W: Excuse me, sir.

M: Can I help you?

W: My name's Jane Smith. I'm a designer looking for a job.

M: See my secretary. She'll set you up with a test.

W: When?

M: Next month.

W: I can't wait that long.

M: Excuse me?

W: I can't wait a month. I need something sooner.

M: I'm sorry.

- B 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.
- A 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.
- C 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.

听下面一段对话，回答第 13 至第 16 题。

M: Hi, Lily. How's your new flat?

W: It's great. I really like it.

M: How big is it?

W: It's one big room. But it has a bathroom and a small kitchen, too.

M: How far is it from the office?

W: It's only about ten minutes.

M: Ten minutes by bus or by car?

W: On foot. I walked to work this morning. I was ten minutes early.

M: You were lucky. I was ten minutes late.

W: What happened?