

常春藤 赖世雄英语

www.ivyenglish.com.cn

随时上网·随时学英语

高考英语丛书

北京卷(2003-2007)

高考英语真题详解

- 汇集 2003 年至 2007 年北京高考英语真题
- 名师深入透彻命题思路, 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

陈亦楠 贾志敏 杨丹 夏璐 徐雯菲

Rebecca Fratzke Marcus Maurice Kevin Lustig 编著

赖世雄(原中央人民广播电台英语教学节目主播)指导

上海文艺出版社
百家出版社

PDG

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。对于新课程标准下的必考语法、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！



赖世雄借全体作者

2007年7月

目录

CONTENTS -----

2007 年北京高考英语真题	1
2007 年北京高考英语真题详解.....	13
2006 年北京高考英语真题	47
2006 年北京高考英语真题详解.....	59
2005 年北京高考英语真题	88
2005 年北京高考英语真题详解.....	100
2004 年北京高考英语真题	129
2004 年北京高考英语真题详解.....	141
2003 年北京高考英语真题	170
2003 年北京高考英语真题详解.....	181
参考答案	209

2007年北京高考英语真题

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, 满分 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 三个选项选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前, 你将有 5 秒钟时间阅读每道题。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 至第 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 至第 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 至第 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 至第 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 至第 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 至第 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：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'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, 满分 30 分)

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

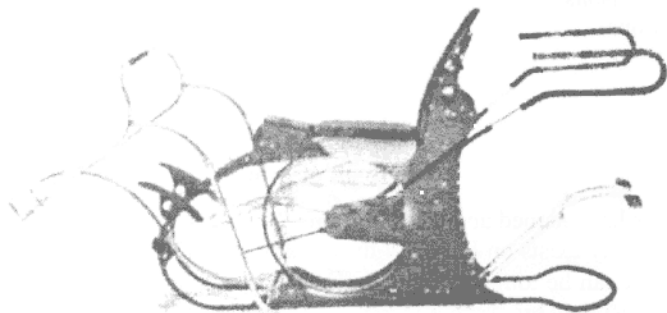
- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 43. A. look | B. behavior | C. mind | D. word |
| 44. A. schedule | B. situation | C. view | D. action |
| 45. A. possibility | B. concern | C. decision | D. chance |
| 46. A. call | B. find | C. carry | D. point |
| 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 |
| 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，满分 40 分）

(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 (ROM) since 1990. Over 97% of people who rent out 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 or call (800)123-6460.

Factory Showroom: ROMFAB, 823 Main Street, Baton Rouge, LA 70893

Fax: (800)123-6461 Email: sales@fitness.com

56. What is ROM?

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

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

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

58. One 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, into the cougar's back. It howled horribly and ran off into the mountains.

The whole fight had taken about thirty seconds.

63. Why did Jeb pull his jacket open when he saw the cougar?
A. To get ready to fight.
B. To frighten it away.
C. To protect the boy.
D. To cool down.
64. What do we know about cougars?
A. They are afraid of noises.
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 Lazall. "I always tell them when I'm going out clubbing. As long as they know what I'm doing, they're fine with it." Susan 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
74. What do we learn about the big-game hunters?
- A. They hunt old animals.
 - B. They mistreat animals.
 - C. They hunt for food.
 - D. They hunt for money.
75. What is the author's view on the tiger-shoots he has seen?
- A. Modern hunters lack the courage to hunt face to face.
 - B. Modern hunters should use more advanced weapons.
 - C. Modern hunters like to hunt rabbits instead of tigers.
 - D. Modern hunters should put their safety first.

第 II 卷 (非选择题, 共 35 分)

第四部分: 书面表达 (共两节, 满分 35 分)

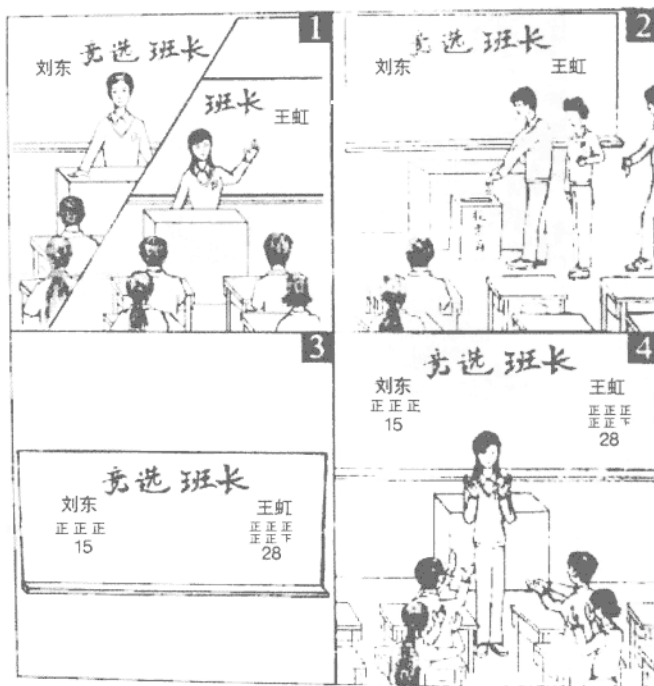
第一节 情景作文 (20 分)

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

注意: 1. 信的开头已为你写好。

2. 词数不少于 60。

提示词: 竞选班长 monitor election



Dear Harry,

How are things going?

Last Monday...

Best wishes!

Li Hua

第二节 开放作文 (15 分)

请根据下面提示, 写一篇短文。词数不少于 50。

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



2007年北京高考英语真题详解

第 I 卷

第一部分：听力理解

第一节

- A 1. W: Where are you from?
M: I'm from Atlanta, but I live in New York now.
W: I live in Washington D.C.
Q: Where is the man from?
A. Atlanta.
B. New York.
C. Washington D.C.
- B 2. W: OK, John. How much do you pay for electricity and telephone services?
M: My electricity bill is about 50 dollars a month, and my telephone bill is usually 24 dollars a month.
W: How much do you pay for transportation?
M: 30 dollars a month.
Q: How much is the man's telephone bill?
A. \$50. B. \$24. C. \$30.
- C 3. W: Do you happen to know what's on after the news?
M: I think it's the *Animal World*. Do you mind if we watch it?
W: Hmmm, can we watch the movie on Channel 6 instead?
Q: What does the woman want to watch?
A. News. B. *Animal World*. C. Movie.
- A 4. M: Hello?
W: Hello? I'm calling about the apartment you advertised in the newspaper.
M: Two-bedroom or three-bedroom?
W: No, the advertisement says one bedroom, one bath.
M: Oh, sorry. That's not available now.
Q: Which apartment is the woman interested in?
A. The one-bedroom apartment.
B. The two-bedroom apartment.
C. The three-bedroom apartment.
- C 5. W: Excuse me?
M: Yes?
W: I need something for drawing a straight line.
M: Oh, you want a ruler. There's one on my desk. I'll get it for you.
Q: What is the woman doing?
A. Giving advice. B. Asking the way. C. Making a request.

第二节

听第 6 段材料，回答第 6 至第 7 题。

M: Mary, I'm here.

W: Oh, hi! I'm sorry I am so late. The car wouldn't start, so I had to come by bus.

M: Oh no! What do you think is the matter with your car?

W: Well, it wouldn't start at all. I mean I turned the key and nothing happened. So I guess it's something to do with the electrical system.

M: Well, let's forget about that now and order our food. What would you like? The fish is good.