

省实验中学 2006-2007 学年度上学期高二学年期末试题

英语学科 考试时间 120 分钟 总分 150 分

第一卷（三部分，共 115 分）

第一部分：听力（共两节，满分 30 分）

第一节（共 5 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 7.5 分）

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

1. What does Jerry plan to do?

- A. Move to England. B. Travel abroad. C. Stay at home.

2. How did the man feel when he heard that there would be no trip?

- A. Disappointed. B. Excited. C. Happy.

3. What does the man want to do?

- A. Save some money. B. Work hard. C. Lose weight.

4. Where will Lucy have her lunch?

- A. At home. B. At the manager's. C. At her own house.

5. What do they want to do next?

- A. They will buy some color film.

- B. They will go to the bus stop.

- C. They will buy a camera.

第二节（共 15 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 22.5 分）

请听下面 5 段对话或独白，选出最佳答案。

请听第 6 段材料，回答第 6 至 8 题。

6. Who is the girl here?

- A. A student looking for a job.
B. A customer with a radio to be repaired.
C. A customer buying a new radio.

7. When will the girl come again?

- A. At least a week later.
B. More than a week later.
C. In three days.

8. What will happen to the radio?

- A. The radio will be changed.
B. The radio won't work any more.
C. The radio will work again.

请听第 7 段材料，回答第 9 至 12 题。

9. What does the man want to buy?

- A. A short-sleeved blouse.
B. A long-sleeved blouse.

C. Real Chinese silk.

10. Which design does the man like best?

A. A traditional Chinese design.

B. A modern Chinese design.

C. A traditional English design.

11. Whom will the man give the gift to?

A. His sister.

B. His daughter.

C. His wife.

12. How much will the man buy?

A. A meter and a half.

B. Half a meter.

C. A meter.

请听第 8 段材料，回答第 13 至 14 题。

13. What are they talking about?

A. A second-hand car.

B. A used machine.

C. A new car.

14. What's the probable result of the dialogue?

A. The man didn't buy it.

B. The man bought it.

C. The man decided to discuss it with his wife.

请听第 9 段材料，回答第 15 至 17 题。

15. Where are the two speakers?

A. On a plane.

B. On a ship.

C. On a train.

16. What's the woman's nationality?

A. American.

B. Chinese.

C. Romanian.

17. Why isn't the man going straight to Paris?

A. To meet some Romanian friends.

B. To visit other places.

C. To save money.

请听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. How much did the car phone cost in the 1940s?

A. Hundreds of dollars.

B. Thousands of dollars.

C. Fifty dollars.

19. How heavy was a car phone in the 1940s?

A. Almost 1 kilogram.

B. 25 kilograms.

C. More than 13 kilograms.

20. What is Cooper's dream phone like?

A. It weighs lighter and looks more beautiful.

B. It fits behind his ear and dials out when he thinks about calling someone.

C. It fits into the palm of your hand and weighs a little more than a lemon.

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)

21. His efforts ended in _____. That is to say, he is _____ as a nurse.

A. a failure; a failure

B. a failure; failure

C. failure; a failure

D. failure; failure

22. My nephew is trying to make _____ he has learned _____.

A. that; hers

B. what; her

C. what; his

D. what; himself

23. To make members of a team better, the trainer first of all has to know their _____ and weaknesses.

A. inspiration

B. abilities

C. strengths

D. values

24. ---What do you think of her work?

---No doubt her work ____ from the rest as easily the best.

- A. comes up B. stands out C. stands by D. stands aside

25. Although you have ____ good business sense, you have to ____ to deal with the unexpected situation in the market.

- A. a, take action B. the, take actions
C. a, take measure D. the, take measures

26. Fortunately, she succeeded ____ others didn't try.

- A. in B. there where C. in whatever D. in which

27. ---What made her parents so angry?

--- ____ she had failed in the examination.

- A. As B. Because C. Since D. That

28. ---How is it ____ you persuaded your brother to give up playing games on the Internet?

---By promising that I will buy him a PC if he can pass the college entrance examination.

- A. that B. which C. when D. who

29. ---Be careful when you cross the very busy street. If not, you may ____ run over by a car.

---OK, I ____.

- A. have; can B. get; will C. become; would D. turn; could

30. ---I thought you wouldn't mind.

---Well, as a matter of fact, I ____, but you ____ first.

- A. didn't; should let me know B. don't; should let me know
C. didn't; should have let me know D. don't; should have let me know

31. Nokia, the world's largest mobile phone maker, said that over the first nine months of the year it ____ 23 million handsets in China, an increase of 77 percent ____ the same period a year ago.

- A. had sold; compared to B. has sold; compared to
C. sold; comparing with D. was selling; compared with

32. ---Is the book on sale?

---Sorry, It's been sold out. But if you will wait, you'll ____ when the book becomes ____.

- A. be noticed, available B. be informed, available
C. be announced, free D. be informed, useful

33. ---Fined \$20! You know you ____ 100KM an hour, don't you?

---No, officer. I can't have been. This car doesn't do 80.

- A. are driving B. have driven
C. had driven D. were driving

34. ____ a mobile phone can you ring ____ you want to talk with anywhere.

- A. Using; whoever B. Only on; whomever
C. By; whatever D. With; anyone

35. Intelligence doesn't ____ mean success. You need to work hard as well.

- A. honestly B. formally
C. simply D. necessarily

第二节 完形填空 (共 20 小题; 每题 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、D) 中, 选出最佳答案。

One evening, sitting at the window reading, my mother called me, "Come here," she said. "36." She held my head against her 37, and after a puzzled moment I felt a 38 foot drumming on my cheek. "You see?" she said, "It's alive. You can 39 it, can't you?" I accepted it, as I accepted everything, without 40. It was as good a place for the baby to be as any other and I never 41 about why it got in nor how it would finally get out.

A baby would come? I 42 noticed. That there were soon to be 43 of us would not make any difference to me. I had my place, star-like in my small universe. 44, certainly not a baby, could 45 that.

I was 46, however. I soon found that things had 47 a great deal. I had never been the 48. Now I was no longer the youngest. I was simply the one in the 49. My sister had certain 50 because she was the oldest, and my brother was the baby, the son, the much 51 boy. More than that, he had all sorts of things that never came to me.

As he grew, it became 52 that my brother had been the center of everything. People smiled when they saw him. He made them happy 53 by being there. And he had the sort of childish beauty that always turns heads and draws a second 54. He was so charming that he was immediately loveable. Later he also turned out to be 55, although perhaps not quite as clever as I was.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 36. A. Look | B. See | C. Listen | D. Stop |
| 37. A. stomach | B. back | C. side | D. shoulder |
| 38. A. strong | B. hard | C. soft | D. tiny |
| 39. A. believe | B. feel | C. notice | D. touch |
| 40. A. surprise | B. delay | C. trouble | D. effort |
| 41. A. worried | B. argued | C. regretted | D. doubted |
| 42. A. hardly | B. certainly | C. possibly | D. willingly |
| 43. A. two | B. three | C. four | D. five |
| 44. A. Anything | B. Something | C. Nothing | D. Everything |
| 45. A. improve | B. threaten | C. compare | D. prevent |
| 46. A. curious | B. careless | C. wrong | D. anxious |
| 47. A. improved | B. changed | C. increased | D. disturbed |
| 48. A. oldest | B. youngest | C. cleverest | D. dearest |
| 49. A. family | B. house | C. middle | D. trouble |
| 50. A. manners | B. knowledge | C. opinions | D. rights |
| 51. A. admired | B. blamed | C. respected | D. favored |
| 52. A. strange | B. obvious | C. serious | D. special |
| 53. A. usually | B. curiously | C. gradually | D. simply |
| 54. A. look | B. smile | C. care | D. comfort |
| 55. A. ordinary | B. perfect | C. clever | D. similar |

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

阅读下面短文, 从每题所给的四个选项 (A,B,C,D) 中, 选出最佳选项。

EAT YOUR VEGETABLES. Wash your hands. Always say “please” and “thank you”. We are full of advice for our children, but when it comes to money, we often have little to say. As a result, our children may grow up with clean hands and good manners, but without any idea how to manage their money.

Here are some basics that will help guide them their entire lives:

Show them the future. If your 13-year-old girl were to save \$1,000, invest(投资) it at 8% and add \$100 every month, by the time she's 65, she would have \$980,983!

Be careful of credit(信用). Credit cards can help you buy necessary things and build a credit history, but they must be used responsibly, which means paying off your debt in time. Explain to your children that when you buy something using a credit card, you can easily end up paying two or three times what you would have paid if you used cash.

Teach patience. Suppose your child wants a new bicycle that costs \$150. Rather than pay the cash, give him some regular pocket money and explain that by putting aside, say, \$15 each week, he will be able to buy it for himself in only ten weeks.

Provide incentive. Tell your children the importance of saving. “For every dollar he or she agrees to save and invest rather than spend, you agree to add another dollar to the pot,” says Cathy Pareto, expert in money planning.

Explain your values. Values and money are deeply intertwined, says Eileen Gallo, co-author of *The Financially Intelligent Parent*. When your child demands that you buy something, explain why you really don't want to buy it. “You might say, ‘I'd rather save that money for your education.’” advises Gallo. Every time you spend or don't spend money, you have a chance to share your values.

56. The writer gives some basics to help _____ in a proper way.

- A. parents teach their children how to deal with money
- B. children follow their parents' instructions
- C. children manage their money
- D. parents save their money

57. The writer thinks that, if a child wants to buy something, his parents should _____.

- A. give him some regular pocket money
- B. encourage him to put money away for it
- C. explain to him the importance of investment
- D. tell him to save some money by using a credit card

58. The underlined word “incentive” in paragraph 6 means _____.

- A. honor
- B. praise
- C. excitement
- D. encouragement

59. What leads the writer to write this article?

- A. Parents want to know how to educate their children.
- B. He wants to share his good ideas about money matters.
- C. He thinks money management the most important for children.
- D. Parents care little about their children's management of money.

B

Jersey City, New Jersey, Nov. 10

An underworld leader Galatro and three bodyguards were gunned down Thursday by unknown attackers after a short gunbattle.

Galatro and two of the bodyguards died immediately, the police said, while the third body-guard remains in serious condition at Margaret Haig Hospital.

The only eyewitness(目击者) told the police the three or four gunmen were dressed in overalls and hard hats like building workers. One pulled a light machine gun out of a bag and sprayed the four with bullets, the witness said. The other gunmen fired handguns.

Three of the men fell immediately, but one of the bodyguards managed to pull his handgun and returned the fire before being shot himself, the witness said.

The gunmen then jumped into a black car and drove off. Police said the car was later found in Stegmen Street.

Police sources said the 48-year-old Galatro was the leader of a new crime syndicate(犯罪团伙), challenging the city gansters(暴徒) for control of the city. The

city gangsters decided to get rid of him. Killers were brought in from outside the state to do the job.

Police are now waiting to question the surviving bodyguard when he came back to life.

Galatro had a long police record with his first arrest when he was 14 years old.

He served a total of 17 years in prison for different crimes, from illegal possession of guns to armed robbery.

60. The murder took place in _____.

A. the United States B. Canada C. Australia D. England

61. Altogether, _____ were killed in the gunbattle.

A. three people, Galatro and two gunmen
B. three people, Galatro and his two bodyguards.
C. four people, Galatro and three gunmen
D. four people, Galatro and his three bodyguards

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

A. Nobody knew exactly how many people took part in the murder.
B. Many people saw the gunbattle when it began
C. The gunbattle lasted for quite a long time
D. The bodyguards didn't have any reaction before they were shot down.

63. The reason why they killed Galatro was that _____.

A. he served so many years in prison for different crimes
B. he would be arrested again by the police
C. he had killed some of the city gangsters
D. he wanted to control the city against the city gangsters

64. Why didn't they take the job of murder themselves, but brought killers from other states?

A. They were afraid of Galatro and his men.
B. They didn't have the proper opportunity.
C. They didn't want themselves to get into trouble.
D. They never killed any men themselves.

C

I came to study in a Western country a year ago. Yet I did not know its society until I was injured in a car accident. That is because, after the accident, I had to see a doctor and go to court.

After the accident, my roommate called in a doctor for me. I was very grateful and determined to repay him one day. But the next day, he asked me to pay him \$200 for what he had done. I was astonished. He had good reason to charge me, he said. And if I wanted to collect money from the person who was responsible for my injury, I'd have to have a good lawyer. Now that he had helped me to find a good doctor, it was only fair that I should pay him.

But every time I went to see the doctor, I had to wait about 50 minutes. He would see two or three patients at the same time, and often stop treating one so as to see another. Yet he charged me \$115 each time. The final examination report consisted of ten lines, and it cost me \$215.

My lawyer was all smiles the first time we met. But after that he avoided seeing me at all. He knew very well the other party was responsible for the accident, yet he hardly did anything. He simply waited to collect his money. He was so irresponsible that I decided to dismiss him. And he made me pay him \$770.

Now I had to act as my own lawyer. Due to my inexperience, I told the insurance company the date I was leaving the country. Knowing that, they played for time, and I left without getting a cent.

My experiences taught me two things about the reality in some countries. Firstly, in a country like this, money is everything. It is more important than friendship, honor, or professional morality. Secondly, foreigners are still being unfairly treated. So when

we talk about the Western world, we should see both its good and bad sides.

65. The author's roommate offered to help him because _____.

- A. he felt sorry for the author
- B. he thought it was a chance to make some money
- C. he knew the doctor was a very good one
- D. he wanted the author to have a good lawyer

66. A good lawyer was important for the author to _____.

- A. be treated properly
- B. talk with the person responsible for the accident
- C. recover before he left that country
- D. get the responsible party (当事人) to pay for his injury

67. The underlined part "played for time" most probably means "_____ "in Chinese.

- A. 悠闲时光
 - B. 拖延时间
 - C. 不知所措
 - D. 高效做事
68. We can see from this story _____.
- A. going to court is something very common in that country
 - B. one must be very careful while driving a car
 - C. there are more bad sides in that country than good sides
 - D. money is more important than other things in that country

D

The Chinese team's performance at the Olympic Games in Greece has been inspiring!

We made unexpected breakthroughs in events in which we were considered weak as well as having unexpected failures in areas where we were considered to be strong. As a big fan, I shared tears of joy and disappointment. Moreover, I have given a lot of thought to athletic competition and I have come to the conclusion that attitude is one of the key reasons for success.

The Chinese men's basketball team probably serves as the best example. Their first couple of games were terrible. Nobody except Yao Ming had the confidence in the games. After they had lost several games, they actually had nothing to lose when they faced the former international champion. To our surprise, the Chinese team beat them by one point.

Had they improved their skills? Of course not. No team or athlete in the world has found the secret of achieving a sudden improvement in skill. It was their attitude that had changed.

For the gold medallists of the women's volleyball team, it was also their "winning" attitude that led them to their final success. From the first game to the final, all their opponents (对手) had advantages compared with the Chinese team in terms of skill. In the end, it was not the Chinese team's super skill that defeated the Russians after China had lost the first two sets, but their attitude in both understanding themselves and their opponents. It was their attitude that gave them confidence. They were neither too proud nor too pessimistic.

Such an attitude is also something called "professionalism". In the women's over 67kg taekwondo final, the French competitor did not perform well against Chen Zhong, the Chinese gold medallist. She did not perform "professionally" due to her having the wrong attitude.

To compete professionally means to bring your full potential (潜能) into play. You have nobody to blame if you do not show your abilities when the chance comes.

Having the right attitude or professionalism is not only for the sports field but also

for other aspects of life. If you are not prepared, chance never knocks.

69. Which of the following statements is true?

A. Yao Ming didn't try hard at the beginning of the competition.

B. Only a few Chinese gold medallists have found the secret of achieving an improvement in skill.

C. The winning attitude of the Chinese women's volleyball team led them to the gold medal.

D. In the writer's opinion, Chen Zhong was beaten by a French competitor because she had the wrong attitude.

70. The underlined word "pessimistic" in Paragraph 5 means _____.

A. hopeful

B. lucky

C. skillful

D. worried

71. From the passage, we can infer that _____.

A. if you are not good at something, give up!

B. if one has the right attitude, he will have the chance to succeed.

C. the Chinese men's basketball team can never beat the Americans because they are too strong.

D. if you are in a difficult situation, chance never knocks.

E

In July 1994 Jupiter, the largest planet in our solar system, was struck by 21 pieces of a comet. When the fragments landed in the southern part of the giant planet, the explosions were watched by scientists here on earth. But what if our own planet was hit by a comet?

The year is 2094. It has been announced that a comet is heading towards the earth. Most of it will miss our planet, but two fragments will probably hit the southern part of the Earth. The news has caused panic.

On 17 July, a fragment four kilometers wide enters the Earth's atmosphere with a huge explosion. About half of the fragment is destroyed. But the major part survives and hits the South Atlantic at 200 times the speed of sound. The sea boils and an enormous wave is created and spreads. The wall of water rushes towards southern Africa at 800 kilometers an hour. Cities on the African coast are totally destroyed and millions of people are drowned. The wave moves into the Indian Ocean and heads towards Asia.

Millions of people are already dead in the southern part of the Earth, but the north won't escape for long. Tons of broken pieces are thrown into the atmosphere by the explosions. As the sun is hidden by clouds of dust, temperatures around the world fall to almost zero. Crops are ruined. Wars break out as countries fight for food. A year later civilization has collapsed. No more than 10 million people have survived.

Could it really happen? In fact, it has already happened more than once in the history of the Earth. The dinosaurs were on the Earth for over 160 million years. Then 65 million years ago they suddenly disappeared. Many scientists believe that the Earth was hit by a space fragment. The dinosaurs couldn't survive in the cold climate that followed and they became extinct. Will we meet the same end?

72. In which of the following sentences does the word "fragment" have the closest

meaning in the underlined sentence in paragraph 1 ?

- A. I overheard *fragments* of their conversation.
- B. There are extant *fragments* of an old manuscript.
- C. She dropped the bowl on the floor and it broke into *fragments*.
- D. This play contains the *fragment* of a play by a famous writer.

73. Which of the following is not true according to the author's description of the disaster in 2094?

- A. The whole world becomes extremely cold.
- B. All the coastal cities in Africa are destroyed.
- C. The whole mankind becomes extinct.
- D. The visit of the comet results in wars.

74. Why does the author mention dinosaurs at the end of the passage?

- A. Because they could only live in the warm climate.
- B. Because they once dominated the earth.
- C. Because their extinction indicates future disasters.
- D. Because dinosaurs and humans never live in the same age.

75. In writing the passage, the author intends to _____.

- A. give an accurate description of the possible disaster in the future
- B. prove that humans will sooner or later be destroyed
- C. tell the historical development of the Earth
- D. warn of a possible disaster in the future

第二卷

第一节 改错 (每题 1 分, 共计 1 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)

此题要求你对一段文章改错, 先对每一行做出判断是对还是错。如果是对的, 在该行右边横线上画个勾 (✓); 如有错误 (每行不会多于一个错误), 则按情况改错如下:

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 (Λ), 在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

此行错一个词: 在错的词下划一横线, 在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

注意: 原行没有错的不要改。

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| Now I can't watch much television but a few years ago | 76. _____ |
| I was used to watch it every night. I was often | 77. _____ |
| a little tired after a day's work and watch TV | 78. _____ |
| demands very little effort. Unfortunate, there are | 79. _____ |
| too many people among my family. Some wanted | 80. _____ |
| to see the programme while others preferred | 81. _____ |
| another. I am happy with any programme but | 82. _____ |
| the others spent a lot time arguing and there | 83. _____ |
| was no way of settling the matter except by | 84. _____ |
| selling the set. Now someone at home reads instead. | 85. _____ |

第二节、书面表达（满分10分）

假若一个澳大利亚教育参观团要到你校，他们想了解中国教育的基本情况，请根据以下图表和所给提示，用英语写一篇短文，为来客做介绍。

- 1. 参考词汇：compulsory education 义务教育 junior middle school 一初中
senior middle school 一高中 professional school 一职业学校
- 2. 短文须包括以下要点：50%的学生能进入大学学习；在高校，部分费用由家庭承担；中国教育尽管成就巨大，但仍然满足不了社会的需求。
- 3. 注意：(i) 词数：110 左右。(2) 短文的题目已给出，不计入总词数。

Education in China Today


