



英语试卷

(人教版·必修3)

山东教育出版社

出版说明

为适应我省高中课程改革的需要，培养学生的自主学习能力，全面提高学生的综合素养，提高运用所学知识分析、解决实际问题的能力，我们组织著名高中教师和教研人员编写了这套普通高中课程标准 / 必修模块各科试卷，供学生平时学习和备考使用。

本丛书试卷以教育部颁布的《普通高中课程标准》(实验稿)、《普通高中课程标准实验教科书》和山东省2008年高考自主命题考试说明为依据，结合我省教学实际而编写。试卷侧重考查学生对基础知识的掌握情况，同时也注重考查学生灵活运用知识的能力；以课内知识为主，同时也作了适当的拓展与延伸；题型靠近高考，提高学生的应考能力。

本丛书试卷包括语文、数学、英语、历史、地理、思想政治、物理、化学、生物九科。与教材同步，每一必修模块下设A、B两卷，A卷考查基础知识，B卷考查拓展能力；综合测试题模拟高考。后附详尽参考答案及本模块考点分析。

本册试卷可配合《普通高中课程标准实验教科书·英语(必修3)》(人教版)使用。本书由杨连华主编，参加编写的老师有：刘凤琳、张云燕、焦燕、吴素萍、侯福爱。

普通高中课程标准 / 必修模块

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考点分析

一、重点知识

Unit 1	重点词汇与短语	starve, satisfy, ancestor, lead, feast, origin, gather, admire, forward, daily, apologise, take place, in memory of, dress up, play a trick, look forward to, keep one's word, turn up, hold one's breath
	重点句型	In Japan the festival is called Obon, when people should go to clean the graves. . . .
	功能项目	1. 请求 2. 感谢
	语法	情态动词 can, could, may, might, will, would, shall, should, must, can't 等的用法
Unit 2	重点词汇与短语	diet, energy, digestion, balance, curiosity, lie, research, customer, glare, limit, limited, tin, benefit, combine, packet, ought to, throw away, tell lies, get rid of, earn one's living
	重点句型	But don't you think it better if you were a bit thinner?
	功能项目	1. 建议和劝告 2. 看医生 3. 同意和不同意
	语法	情态动词 ought to 的用法
Unit 3	重点词汇与短语	bet, permit, bay, stare, passage, account, appearance, patience, jealous, steak, dessert, manner, indeed, decade, pilot, humor, character, director, make a bet, go ahead, by accident, account for, to be honest, even if, get into trouble
	重点句型	Now, if you will excuse me, I think I'll be on my way.
	功能项目	1. 请求 2. 点餐
	语法	1. 宾语从句 2. 表语从句
Unit 4	重点词汇与短语	astronomy, system, violent, solid, explode, surface, development, spread, depend, exist, presence, disappoint, publish, force, gradually, cheer, float, mass, solar, system, in time, prevent from, depend on, cheer up, now that, break out
	重点句型	That made it possible for life to begin to develop. They produced young generally by laying eggs.
	功能项目	指示
	语法	主语从句
Unit 5	重点词汇与短语	minister, eastward, surround, extremely, settle, within, figure, official, wealthy, instance, flow, downtown, dawn, broad, settle down, have a gift for, figure out, as far as
	重点句型	1. It is so wet there that the trees are extremely tall. 2. There is more fresh water in Canada than any other country in the world.
	功能项目	方向和位置
	语法	同位语从句

二、高考考点分析

(一) 高考对词汇短语的考查以实词及重点短语为重点。如本模块中的 satisfy, lead, dress up, custom, limit, benefit, permit, go ahead, character, spread, exist, disappoint, break out, figure 等。考查题型以单项填空为主,但往往以时态和句子结构为载体。注意高频词如 take 等动词与介词或副词的搭配。注意与全球热点问题相关的词汇短语,它们在单项填空、阅读理解或书面表达中出现的可能性大。语境中词或短语的辨析仍是重要考点。构词法知识是学习词汇的有效途径。

(二) 必修 3 的语法重点是名词性从句,指在复合句中起名词作用的从句,一般分为四种:主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句和同位语从句。名词性从句历来是高考的热点和重点,以往高

考主要从以下六个方面来考查:1. 考查名词性从句的语序问题;2. 考查 it 作为形式主语或形式宾语的用法;3. 考查 that 与 what 的区别;4. 考查 whether 与 if 以及与 that 的区别;5. 考查“疑问词+ever”引导的名词性从句以及与“no matter+疑问词”的区别;6. 考查名词性从句的虚拟语气问题。

(三) 本模块还考查情态动词 can, could, may, might, will, would, shall, should, must, can't, ought to 等的用法。情态动词是高考考查的重点语法项目之一,2006 年全国各套高考试题对此都有考查。下面就近几年来高考试题中出现的情态动词的考点进行归纳分析,以便同学们学习掌握。

1. 情态动词表推测

(1) 肯定的推测一般用 must, should, may(might)或 could(不用 can),其中, must 的语气最强,译为“肯定”、“准是”、“想必是”。

(2) 否定推测分为两种情况:

① 语气不很肯定时,常用 may not, might not 或 could not,译为“可能不”、“也许不”。

② 否定语气较强时,则用 can't,译为“根本不可能”、“想必不会”,表示惊异、怀疑的感情色彩。

(3) 疑问句中的推测,往往用 can 或 could。

(4) 对已发生事情的肯定推测常用“must, may, might 等+完成式”;否定推测常用“can, could, may, might 等+完成式”。

2. “情态动词+完成式”

(1) “should(ought to)+完成式”表示本应该做某事而实际上没有做。其否定式表示某种行为不该发生但却发生了。

(2) “could+完成式”表示本来能够做成某事但结果没能做成,含有遗憾的意味。

(3) “needn't+完成式”表示本来不必做某事而实际上做了某事。

3. 常见的情态动词

(1) shall 用于第一、第三人称疑问句表示征求对方意见;用于第二、第三人称陈述句表示说话人给对方的命令、警告、允诺或威胁等。

(2) must 用于疑问句,表示责备、抱怨的感情色彩,意思为“偏偏,偏要”;mustn't 表示禁止,是说话人强有力的劝告。

(3) needn't 表示“没有必要”。

(4) would 表示过去反复发生的动作或某种倾向。

(5) 表示经过努力而成功的某一次动作,只能用 was/were able to,而不能用 could。

(四) 动词和句子结构也是考查的重点,动词部分涉及时态、语态和非谓语动词。高考对时态的考查注重在具体语境中使用具体时态的能力,试题的灵活性逐步加强。题干中的有效信息由外显型向隐蔽型转变,即情景中不出现明显的时间信息。考查趋势是:对时态基本概念的理解及在交际情景中的应用。试题的立意由结构立意转向情景立意。试题创设明确的语境,交际情景与日常学习、生活密切相关。时态和语态在高考中常结合在一起考查。

(五) 在本模块的功能项目中,“请求”、“感谢”、“同意和不同意”等这些项目对于在真实的语境中运用所学英语知识交流思想、表达观点非常重要,应熟练运用这些表达方式。近年来山东省自主命题写作试题开放性的趋势越来越明显,越来越注重叙议结合,越来越注重观点态度的表达。这些足以说明功能项目的重要性。功能项目与话题结合、与中外文化知识、跨文化交际能力的结合,是今后英语教和学的发展趋势,应引起师生足够的重视。

Unit 1 Festivals around the world

A 卷(时间 45 分钟; 满分 100 分)

I. 单项选择(共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分; 共 10 分)

1. —Well, lost again!
—It's not very important. We _____ forget about it, OK?
A. can't B. may so soon C. might as well D. won't soon
2. Christmas _____ a holiday, most of the shops remain _____.
A. is; locked B. being; locked C. is; locking D. being; locking
3. The two fire fighters the director had _____ the people _____ in the fire were highly praised.
A. rescue; trapped B. to rescue; were trapped
C. rescued; trapped D. rescued; had been trapped
4. —Do you think the boy _____ be in the school library?
—I'm not sure.
A. must B. should C. need D. can
5. It is in this very village, _____ Mary was born 35 years ago, _____ she will build her first school, _____ inspires everyone to help her.
A. where; that; which B. that; that; that
C. that; when; which D. where; when; that
6. The matter _____ be changed into gas, but it _____ be heated to its boiling point.
A. may; needn't B. may; can
C. must; needn't D. can; must
7. —Where can we communicate with you?
—_____ to visit www. Avexnet. to leave your thoughts.
A. You're needed B. You're welcome
C. You're wanted D. Please go forward
8. The education of _____ young is always _____ hot and serious issue in China.
A. the; a B. /; / C. /; the D. the; /
9. They _____ us the house for \$16,000. Shall we take it?
A. provided B. supplied C. shown D. offered
10. When you are abroad, remember to adapt to other country's _____.

科目 _____ 线
准考证号 _____ 封
姓名 _____ 密
班级 _____

A. customs B. habits C. practice D. instructions

II. 根据汉语注释或首字母提示, 写出下列单词的正确形式。(共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分; 满分 10 分)

1. For lack of food during the war, millions of people died of s _____.
2. At the victory news, the general lit a cigar with a s _____ look on his face.
3. He devoted himself to the research on his a _____ at the lab.
4. While growing up, the young should learn to develop their ability of i _____.
5. On arriving, he a _____ for his being late.
6. You are _____ (宽恕) for being rude.
7. No one can enter the hall without _____ (允许).
8. As one of the Super Girls, Li Yuchun is an _____ (羡慕的人) of many girls.
9. Old as he is, he remains _____ (精力充沛).
10. Ancient Greek is the cradle for the _____ (起源) of civilization.

III. 将下列短语翻译成英语。(共 15 小题, 每小题 1 分; 满分 15 分)

- | | | | |
|-----------|-------|------------|-------|
| 1. 富裕的日子 | _____ | 2. 对……有害 | _____ |
| 3. 以……的形状 | _____ | 4. 死者 | _____ |
| 5. 赢得独立 | _____ | 6. 用……装饰…… | _____ |
| 7. 阴历新年 | _____ | 8. 夜以继日 | _____ |
| 9. 以……为自豪 | _____ | 10. 保守诺言 | _____ |
| 11. 屏住呼吸 | _____ | 12. 用咖啡来解愁 | _____ |
| 13. 相爱 | _____ | 14. 听说 | _____ |
| 15. 起程回家 | _____ | | |

IV. 选择正确的情态动词完成下列句子。(共 10 小题, 每题 1 分; 满分 10 分)

can, can't, could, may, might, must, shall, should, can't

1. John, look at the time. _____ you play the piano at such a late time?
2. Helen _____ go on the trip with us, but she isn't quite sure yet.
3. He _____ have completed his work. Otherwise he wouldn't be enjoying himself by the seaside.
4. —Who is the girl standing over there?
—Well, if you _____ know, her name is Mabel.
5. The World Wide Web is sometimes jokingly called the World Wide Wait because it _____ be very slow.
6. —_____ it be Li Ping who broke the glass?
—No, it _____ be Wu Dong who did it.
7. Her brother _____ be at home now, because he was seen playing basketball in the stadium just now.

8. —When can you get my car repaired? I need it tomorrow.
—It _____ be ready by 8 o'clock.
9. —Daddy, can you buy me a new MP3 when you are in Beijing?
—You _____ get one if you are admitted to a key university.
10. —_____ I use your bike?
—Go ahead.

V. 根据所给汉语完成句子。(共 10 小题, 每小题 2.5 分; 满分 25 分)

1. You _____ (丰衣足食), so what would you be worried about?
2. The monument was built _____
(纪念为革命工作献身的英雄).
3. Time is limited. Hurry up and _____ (穿上衣服).
4. After hearing from you, we are _____ (盼望着你的到来).
5. He turned around _____ (好像要告诉我什么).
6. _____ (把收音机调大一点) so that everyone can hear it clearly.
7. He _____ (埋头工作), forgetting to eat and sleep.
8. She chose to _____ (结婚) a lawyer.
9. The photo _____ (使我想起了我的童年).
10. Passing the tea shop, I _____ (听到有个声音在叫我).

VI. 用所给词汇将下列句子译成英语。(共 6 小题, 每小题 3 分; 满分 18 分)

1. 这本书是为给孩子们看的吗? (mean)
2. 在过去的几年里, 我的家乡发生了巨变。(take place)
3. 仅几天迟睡觉不会对你造成任何伤害。(harm)
4. 粗心驾驶导致了他的死亡。(lead)
5. 医生无能为力, 于是她开始抽泣起来。(offer)
6. 这些无家可归的孩子渴望得到爱。(starve)

VII. 单句改错(共 8 小题, 每小题 1.5 分; 满分 12 分)

1. They have got married for 10 years.

2. The weaving girl was forced to return Heaven.
3. An accident was taken place in the downtown.
4. It is no possibility that he will turn up.
5. He stopped as if saying goodbye to us.
6. We often hear about him practising spoken English.
7. He mustn't be at home, for the light is out.
8. Many kinds of birds has been found on the island.

B 卷(时间 90 分钟;满分 100 分)

第一部分:听力(共两节,满分 20 分)(请登陆 www.sjs.com.cn 下载听力录音)

第一节(共 5 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 5 分)

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

- () 1. What time will the woman leave Chicago?
A. At 4 p. m. B. At 9 a. m. C. At 12 midnight.
- () 2. How much will the woman pay?
A. \$1. 60. B. \$2. 20. C. \$0. 60.
- () 3. Where is the woman probably back from?
A. Britain. B. New Zealand. C. Russia.
- () 4. What do we know from the conversation?
A. The woman has put the records in the drawer.
B. The record must have been broken.
C. The woman likes the record very much.
- () 5. What does the man offer to do?
A. To drive her back home. B. To give her a gift.
C. To teach her.

第二节(共 15 小题;每题 1 分,满分 15 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 三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,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。

听下面一段对话,回答第 6 至第 8 三个小题。

- () 6. Where does the dialogue take place?
A. At the airport. B. In a railway station. C. In a restaurant.
- () 7. What's the woman's baggage number?
A. 703-9962. B. 703-9926. C. 703-1926.
- () 8. When might the dialogue take place?
A. In the morning. B. At noon. C. In the afternoon.

听下面一段对话,回答第 9 至第 11 三个小题。

- () 9. What's the possible relationship between the man and the woman?
A. Neighbors. B. Husband and wife. C. Classmates.
- () 10. What happened to Danny?
A. He played ball with the woman speaker.
B. He rode the motor for fun.

C. He fell out of the boat and was wet to skin.

- ()11. What did the woman do to the boy's clothes?
A. She dried them on the clothes line.
B. She washed them before drying them.
C. It wasn't mentioned.

听下面一段对话,回答第 12 至第 14 三个小题。

- ()12. Why can't the woman go to the concert with the man?
A. Because Jim has already asked her to see a friend and go to the theatre.
B. Because she is busy putting everything in her new flat in order.
C. Because she wouldn't like to go to the concert with the man.
- ()13. When will the concert start next Saturday?
A. At 7. B. At 6:30. C. at 7:30.
- ()14. What will the woman do just before she goes to the concert with the man next Saturday?
A. Watch a football match. B. Watch a tennis match.
C. Go to the theater with Jim.

听下面一段对话,回答第 15 和第 16 两个小题。

- ()15. When did Dr. Richardson begin his research on the AIDS drug?
A. When he was working in a lab.
B. When he was having lessons in night school.
C. When he was working at a medical company.
- ()16. Why did Dr. Richardson go back to school only at night?
A. Because he loved school.
B. Because he loved his work in the lab.
C. Because he wanted to get a better job.

听下面一段独白,回答第 17 至第 20 四个小题。

- ()17. Why isn't it easy to find jobs in England according to the speaker?
A. Because there is much unemployment. B. Because the population is big.
C. Because there are far too many foreigners.
- ()18. Which of the following is true according to the text?
A. Everyone from a non-EEC country has a problem to work in England.
B. People from non-EEC countries must check in their passports first.
C. Everyone from a non-EEC country is allowed to work in England.
- ()19. Where can you find much information on job-hunting?
A. By calling the numbers under "unemployment".
B. At the railway station.
C. From the local newspapers.
- ()20. Who is the speaker speaking to?

- A. English people who are out of work.
- B. Students from non-EEC countries.
- C. A group of overseas students just arriving in England.

第二部分:英语知识运用(共两节,满分30分)

第一节:语法和词汇知识(共10小题;每小题1分,满分10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,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

- () 21. —I didn't know you were good friends.
—You _____. I have known her since she moved here. You were studying abroad then.
- A. may have B. needn't have C. couldn't have D. must have
- () 22. It is widely accepted that young babies learn to do things because certain acts lead to _____.
- A. rewards B. prizes C. awards D. results
- () 23. —Do remember to take this medicine three times a day with warm, boiled water.
—_____.
- A. Heard it B. Got it C. Made it D. Taken it
- () 24. Jerry asked to be trained as a pilot, but he was _____ because of his poor eyesight.
- A. broke down B. turned down C. taken in D. given in
- () 25. _____ she has had, she never loses her good humor.
- A. However tired B. However tiring a day
C. Whatever tiring day D. Whatever tiring a day
- () 26. —Do you have *The War of the Worlds*?
—Yes, but no more than one copy. Would you like to take _____?
- A. some B. them C. it D. one
- () 27. The next moment, _____ she had time to realize what was happening, she was hit on the head.
- A. since B. when C. as D. before
- () 28. _____ is no possibility _____ Bob will win the first prize in the match.
- A. That; that B. There; that C. There; whether D. It; whether
- () 29. It's obvious that _____ little money earned can hardly support _____ family as large as his.
- A. a; the B. the; a C. /; a D. /; the
- () 30. Great changes _____ in my home town, and a lot of schools _____.
- A. have been taken place; have been set up
B. are taken place; are set up
C. have taken place; have been set up
D. took place; set up

第二节:完形填空(共 20 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 20 分)

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从 31—50 各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中,选出最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

“Bob!” His father cried. “We have to get up, son, 31 it is Christmas.” “All right,” Bob said 32. “I’ll go out,” his father said. “I’ll get things started.”

The door closed and he lay still, laughing to himself. His father would 33 it just a few minutes. His 34 heart was ready to jump from his body. The minutes were endless—ten, fifteen, he didn’t know 35—and he heard his father’s footsteps again. The door opened. “Bob!” “Yes, Dad...” “You son of a...” His father was 36 a queer sobbing sort of laugh. “Thought you’d 37 me, did you?” His father was standing beside his bed, 38 him, pulling away the cover. “It’s 39 Christmas, Dad!” He found his father had held him in his arms. He felt his father’s arms go 40 him. “Son, I thank you, nobody ever did 41 thing...” “Oh, Dad. I want you to know—I do want to be good!” The words broke from him of their own will. He did not know what to say. His heart was 42 with love. “Well, I think I can go back to sleep.” 43 said after a moment, “No, listen—the 44 are awaked up. Come to think of it, son. I’ve never seen 45 children when you first saw the Christmas tree. I was always in the barn. Come on!”

He 46 his clothes, and they went down to the Christmas tree, and soon the 47 was climbing up to where the stars had been. Oh, what a Christmas tree, and 48 his heart had nearly burst again with shyness and pride as his father told his mother about how he, Bob, had got up and milked the 49 all by himself. “The best Christmas gift I have ever had, and I’ll remember it, son, every year on Christmas morning, 50 I live.”

- ()31. A. though B. but C. when D. whenever
()32. A. lazily B. happily C. unwillingly D. sleepily
()33. A. shout B. know C. laugh D. discover
()34. A. dancing B. flying C. moving D. running
()35. A. how to pretend B. what to say
 C. how many D. how happy
()36. A. laughing B. inventing C. screaming D. producing
()37. A. cheat B. help C. interest D. fool
()38. A. feeling for B. touching C. looking for D. searching
()39. A. on B. for C. to D. at
()40. A. across B. over C. around D. under
()41. A. the best B. a nicer C. a worse D. the worst
()42. A. bursting B. satisfied C. angry D. pleased
()43. A. Bob B. He C. His father D. The son

- ()44. A. cows B. cattle C. family D. little ones
- ()45. A. your B. the C. those D. you
- ()46. A. took off B. dressed C. pulled on D. covered
- ()47. A. moon B. shadow C. children D. sun
- ()48. A. that B. how C. therefore D. because
- ()49. A. dogs B. crops C. cows D. babies
- ()50. A. as old as B. as long as C. until D. if only

第三部分：阅读理解(共 10 小题，每小题 2 分，满分 20 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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Healthy knees aren't the main consideration in choosing high heels, but new research says chunky heels are just as bad for the knees as spindly stilettos (细高跟鞋). "It takes a long time to feel the effects of knee osteoarthritis (骨关节炎)—and once you do, it is too late," said Dr. Casey Kerrigan, leading researcher of the study and associate professor at Harvard Medical School's department of physical medicine. "I compare it to smoking—one cigarette is not painful, but over a lifetime it is. Wide-heeled shoes feel comfortable, so women wear them all day long," Kerrigan said. "They are better for your feet than stiletto heels, but just as bad for your knees."

In the study, researchers had twenty women wear two pairs of shoes with three-inch heels, one with a narrow heel and the other with a thick one. The scientists compared how much pressure was put on the women's knees by both types of shoes. The women also walked barefoot to test normal pressure. The scientists found that both types of shoes applied equal amounts of pressure to the knees. Compared with walking barefoot, the heels increased pressure on the inside of the knee by 26 percent. Increased pressure on the knee eventually leads to arthritis, experts say.

The idea that high heels are bad for your health isn't new. Scientists have warned women for years that they contribute to problems ranging from corns to hammer toes, tendonitis, knee pain, sprained ankles and back problems. But in 1998, Kerrigan and a team of Harvard researchers were the first to link high heels and knee osteoarthritis, a painful joint disease that destroys cartilage (软骨) surrounding the knee. The first study looked only at stiletto heels, and Kerrigan said she wanted to study the chunky high-heeled shoes she noticed many women wearing. "This study confirms what we all intuitively (直觉地) know that high-heeled shoes of any kind are not good for our health," said Dr. Glenn, a doctor, who was not connected to the study.

- ()51. We learn from the passage that women choose chunky heels because _____.
- A. they want to walk comfortably
- B. chunky heeled shoes are cheaper than stiletto heeled pairs

- C. chunky heels do less harm to knees
 D. chunky heels are not painful at all
- ()52. The study mentioned in the second paragraph found that _____.
- A. arthritis is always caused by pressure on the knees
 B. both types of shoes do some harm to the knees
 C. pressure on the foot is caused by high heels
 D. the pressure is abnormal while walking barefoot
- ()53. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
- A. People got to know the high heels are bad for health recently.
 B. People have known the high heels are bad for health for years.
 C. People haven't known the high heels are bad for health yet.
 D. People will be warned that the high heels are bad for health soon.
- ()54. Kerrigan's late study looked at the chunky high-heeled shoes because _____.
- A. they feel more comfortable B. they are related to knee osteoarthritis
 C. they are worn by many women D. they are different from stiletto heels
- ()55. The best title for the passage may be _____.
- A. Taking Healthy Knees into **Consideration**
 B. High-heels Do Harm to Knees
 C. Chunky Heels and Stiletto Heels
 D. When Wearing High-heels

B

In cities with rent control, the city government sets the **maximum rent** that a landlord can charge for an apartment. Supporters of rent control argue that it **protects people** who are living in apartments. Their rent cannot increase; therefore, they are **not in danger** of losing their homes. However, the critics say that after a long time, **rent control may have negative effects**. Landlords know that they cannot increase their profits. Therefore, **they invest** in other businesses where they can increase their profits. They do not invest in **new buildings** which would also be rent-controlled. As a result, new apartments are not built. **Many people** who need apartments cannot find any. According to the critics, the end result of rent control is a shortage of apartments in the city.

Some theorists argue that the minimum wage law can cause problems in the same way. The federal government sets the minimum that an employer must pay workers. The minimum helps people who generally look for unskilled low-paying jobs. **However**, if the minimum is high, employers may hire fewer workers. They will replace **workers** with machinery. The price, which is the wage that employers must pay, increases. **Thus**, critics claim, an increase in the minimum wage may cause unemployment. Some poor people may find themselves without jobs instead of with jobs at the minimum wage.

Supporters of the minimum wage say that it helps people keep their dignity. Because of

the law, workers cannot sell their services for less than the minimum. Furthermore, employers cannot force workers to accept jobs at unfair wages.

Economic theory predicts the results of economic decisions such as decisions about farm production, rent control, and the minimum wage. The predictions may be correct only if "other things are equal". Economists do not agree on some of the predictions. They also do not agree on the value of different decisions. Some economists support a particular decision while others criticize it. Economists do agree, however, that there are no simple answers to economic questions.

- () 56. There is the possibility that setting maximum rent may _____.
- A. cause a shortage of apartments
 - B. worry those who rent apartments as homes
 - C. increase the profits of landlords
 - D. encourage landlords to invest in building apartment
- () 57. We can safely say that rent control _____.
- A. will always benefit those who rent apartments
 - B. is unnecessary
 - C. is necessary under all circumstances
 - D. will bring negative effects in the long run
- () 58. The problem of unemployment will arise _____.
- A. if the minimum wage is set too low
 - B. if the minimum wage is set too high
 - C. if the workers are unskilled
 - D. if the maximum wage is set
- () 59. The passage tells us _____.
- A. the necessity of government control
 - B. the urgency of getting rid of government controls
 - C. the possible results of government controls
 - D. the relationship between supply and demand
- () 60. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
- A. The results of economic decisions can not always be predicted.
 - B. Minimum wage can not always protect employees.
 - C. Economic theory can predict the results if economic decisions of other factors are not changing.
 - D. Economic decisions should not be based on economic theory.

第四部分：书面表达（共两节，满分 30 分）

第一节：阅读表达（共 5 小题，每小题 2 分，满分 10 分）

阅读短文，并根据要求回答后面的问题。

An 82-year-old chartered accountant who has had a perfect driving record since passing his test before the Second World War was banned for a year yesterday for traveling seventeen miles in the wrong direction on a dual carriageway.

William Howarth became confused as he tried to avoid roadworks and set off on a road between Oxford and Newbury in the wrong direction, magistrates at Abingdon were told.

Howarth, who uses a hearing aid and wears glasses, was driving in the fast lane of the northbound carriageway as he traveled south causing several drivers to swerve on a dark January afternoon. A police car in the correct lane drove alongside Howarth's car and stopped him, but as the policeman climbed over the central barrier Howarth set off again. He continued for another ten miles until a police road block forced him to stop.

Howarth pleaded guilty to dangerous driving and was also fined £175. He was ordered to retake his test if he wants to drive again after the year in which he is banned from driving is over.

He leaned forward as he strained to hear yesterday as Mr. John Horn, prosecuting, said police received a number of 999 calls saying a car was traveling in the wrong direction.

Mr. Robert Hawes, defending, said Howarth still worked five days a week as an accountant, sometimes until eight at night, and had a "perfect" 60-year driving record. He was in the wrong lane because traffic was light and trees blocked his view of the opposite carriageway.

"Within a mile, he realized he was on the wrong carriageway and his intention was to get off as quickly as possible and get back on to the right road."

"There were in fact eight lay-bys along the route where he could have stopped and for that reason he accepts that he is guilty."

"This was not a wicked piece of driving. Mr. Howarth was disorientated. It was a nightmare journey for him and he was dazed, confused and in obvious shock."

61. What did the court decide about Mr. Howarth? (Please answer within 20 words.)

62. How did the police learn about Mr. Howarth? (Please answer within 10 words.)

63. Why did Mr. Howarth stop in the end? (Please answer within 10 words.)

64. Why did Mr. Howarth not realize his mistake at first? (Please answer within 20 words.)

65. Why did Mr. Howarth plead guilty? (Please answer within 15 words.)

第二节:写作(满分 20 分)

过年放鞭炮是有 2 000 年历史的风俗了,在过去的十年里很多城市禁止放鞭炮,而今年 100 多个城市取消了此禁令。对此仍然有两种不同意见,一种认为它增添了节日气氛,另一种认为它浪费钱并带来了污染。

请描述上述材料并发表你自己的观点,词数 120 左右。

Unit 2 Healthy eating

A 卷(时间 45 分钟; 满分 100 分)

I. 单项选择(共 15 小题, 每小题 1 分; 满分 15 分)

1. We can go _____ to New Castle by train, so it's convenient for us to see Grandma.
A. all the way B. by the way C. in the way D. on the way
2. —You ought to have tried to stop them from doing that.
—_____, but who _____ listen to me?
A. So I ought; could B. So ought I; had to
C. So I did; would D. So did I; need
3. Whom do you want to have _____ the parts of a car together?
A. fix B. to fix C. fixing D. fixed
4. —Would you mind if I use your computer for a little while?
—_____.
A. No, please don't B. I'd rather you didn't
C. I'm afraid not D. Sure, it's my pleasure
5. I _____ the new type of DVD, but I didn't get enough money with me.
A. shouldn't have bought B. needn't have bought
C. could have bought D. must have bought
6. _____ millions of fans, David Beckham is encouraging more and more people to go in for soccer since the late 1990s.
A. To fascinate B. Fascinating C. Fascinated D. Being fascinated by
7. Who did you see _____ in the middle of the front row making that much noise?
A. seated B. sit C. seat D. seating
8. The World Health Organization warns that Asian countries _____ attentive to bird flu since Asia _____ rid of the disease completely.
A. shall be; had not got B. should keep; has got
C. must remain; has not got D. ought to stay; got
9. We hope that as many people as possible _____ join us for the picnic tomorrow.
A. need B. must C. should D. can
10. Sorry, sir. You'd better come tomorrow because it's _____ the visiting hours.
A. during B. at C. beyond D. before
11. Our advanced teaching equipment should be made good use _____ the teachers

科目

准考证号

姓名

班级