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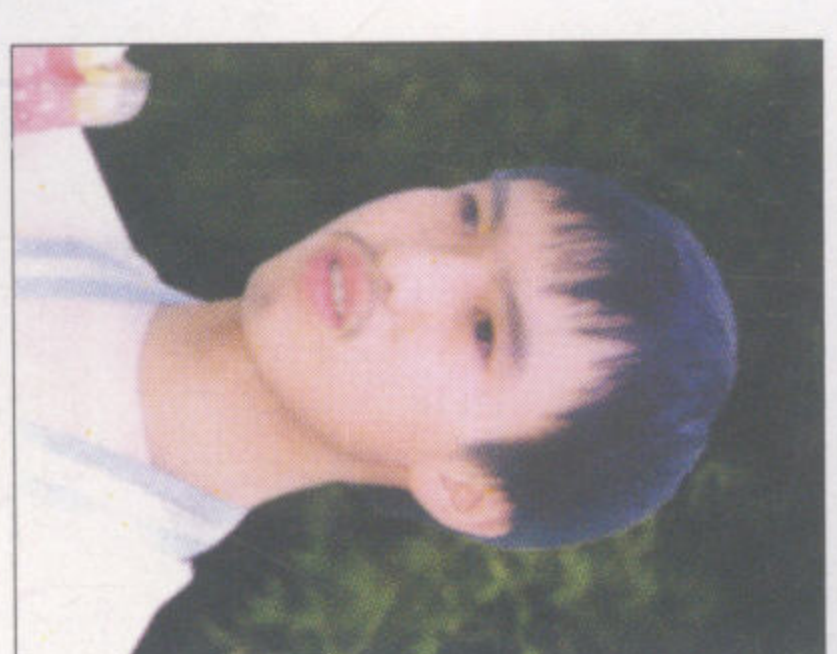
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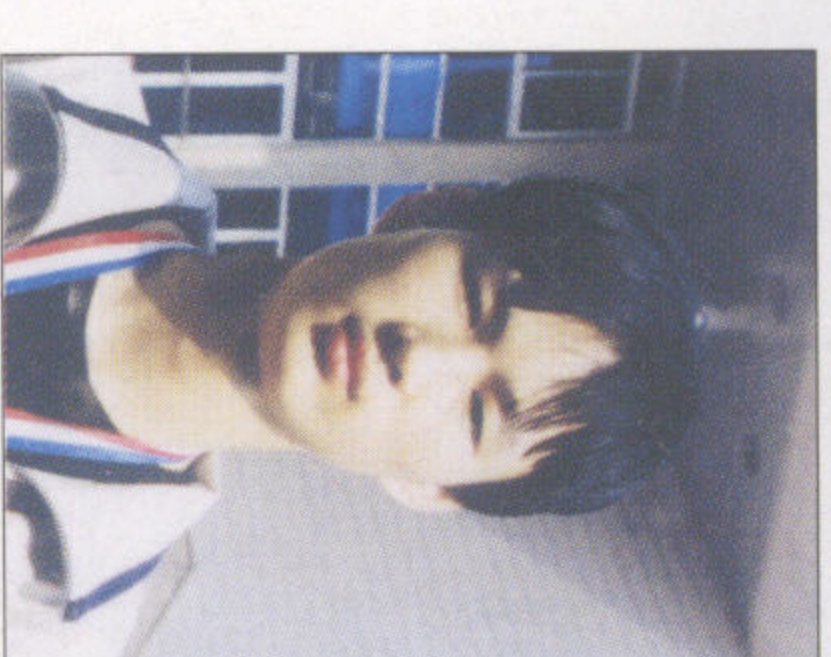
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丛书主编

陈鼎常

丛书副主编

刘 祥

执行主编

陈明星

分册主编

吕 琴

参 编

严贻兰

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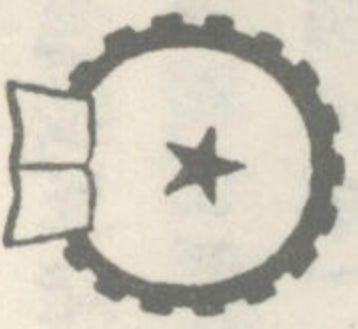
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6. What are the English people famous for?  
A. Politics.  
B. Football.  
C. Potatoes.

7. What do the English people prefer to do?  
A. To play football.  
B. To go to the cinema.  
C. To go to the park.

8. What do you think of the English people?  
A. They are very friendly.  
B. They are very polite.  
C. They are very honest.

9. What is the woman most probably going to do?  
A. To go to the office.  
B. To go to the bank.  
C. To go to the hospital.

10. What is the man's name?  
A. Mr. Smith.  
B. Mr. Brown.  
C. Mr. White.

11. What is the man's name?  
A. Mr. Green.  
B. Mr. Black.  
C. Mr. Gold.

12. What is the man's name?  
A. Mr. King.  
B. Mr. Lee.  
C. Mr. Wang.

13. What is the man's name?  
A. Mr. Young.  
B. Mr. Hill.  
C. Mr. Scott.

14. What is the man's name?  
A. Mr. Adams.  
B. Mr. Baker.  
C. Mr. Clark.

15. What is the man's name?  
A. Mr. Evans.  
B. Mr. Foster.  
C. Mr. Gray.

16. What is the man's name?  
A. Mr. Hall.  
B. Mr. King.  
C. Mr. Lee.

17. What is the man's name?  
A. Mr. Miller.  
B. Mr. Moore.  
C. Mr. Parker.

18. What is the man's name?  
A. Mr. Quinn.  
B. Mr. Ross.  
C. Mr. Taylor.

19. What is the man's name?  
A. Mr. Walker.  
B. Mr. Young.  
C. Mr. Zeller.

20. What is the man's name?  
A. Mr. Baker.  
B. Mr. Clark.  
C. Mr. Evans.

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# 黄冈中学 2007 届高考冲刺试卷

## 英语 (一)

命题人:程全富 吕琴 祁珊

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

### 第 I 卷(选择题,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 三个选项选出最佳选项,并在试卷的相应位置。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。

- How much time will they have to enjoy a drink?  
A. An hour.  
B. Three quarters.  
C. Fifteen minutes.
- Who is Chris Paine?  
A. A computer engineer.  
B. A book seller.  
C. A writer.
- What did the two girls do yesterday?  
A. They went to the English Evening.  
B. They went to meet Jeff.  
C. They became friends at the English Evening.
- What does the woman mean?  
A. She's already visited the museum.  
B. The man could probably go with Linda.  
C. Linda will take him to the office.
- What does the man want to do?  
A. To return a ticket to the woman.  
B. To stay in London.  
C. To buy a plane ticket.

##### 第二节(共 15 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从每题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项选出最佳选项,并在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题 5 秒钟;听完后,各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6 至第 7 题。

- What are the English people famous for?  
A. Politics.  
B. Pride.  
C. Politeness.

- What do the English people prefer to do?  
A. Ask you to do anything inconvenient for them.  
B. Wait for such service to be offered.  
C. Make any offers readily.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至第 10 题。

- What has happened to the man?  
A. He has been stolen.  
B. He has locked himself out.  
C. He forgot to lock the front door.

- When did he lock all the windows?  
A. On Saturday.  
B. On Friday night.  
C. On Friday.

- What is the woman most probably going to do?  
A. To look round.  
B. To talk to others.  
C. To ask more questions.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 11 至第 13 题。

- Where did the man live before?  
A. In Oak Creek apartments.  
B. In a student dorm.  
C. In a house he rented.

- Where do two of the man's roommates come from?  
A. Italy and Japan.  
B. Hong Kong and America.  
C. Brazil and Japan.

- What do we know about the woman?  
A. She is friendly.  
B. She likes to cook.  
C. She wants to meet the man's roommates.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 14 至第 17 题。

- Why are the man and the woman in the restaurant?  
A. It is inexpensive.  
B. They are celebrating a birthday.  
C. It was recommended by a friend.

- How long does it take the woman to make an order?  
A. A year.  
B. Only a moment.  
C. A long time.

- Why do they not order snails?  
A. Snails are not on the menu.  
B. The restaurant doesn't have any left.  
C. They are afraid of getting sick.

- What will the woman order as a main course?  
A. French cheese and white wine.



- B. Seafood.  
C. Salad and French cheese.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 18 至第 20 题。

18. Who is the man probably speaking to?  
A. Children. B. Students.  
C. Teachers.  
19. Where is the speaker?  
A. In the classroom. B. In the library.  
C. In the office.  
20. How does the man treat his job?  
A. He doesn't care about it.  
B. He is serious about it.  
C. He is tired of it.

**第二部分: 英语知识运用(共两节, 满分 45 分)**

**第一节: 单项选择(共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)**

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

21. Many experts hold the view \_\_\_\_\_ teacher development is \_\_\_\_\_ the key to better education lies.  
A. which; where B. which; in which  
C. that; where D. that; in which
22. The city is ancient and this very tower has \_\_\_\_\_ many changes.  
A. met B. seen C. discovered D. reacted
23. The war was the result of their \_\_\_\_\_ for more land.  
A. desire B. hope C. application D. challenge
24. He regularly checked his secret drawers, \_\_\_\_\_ were stored some precious paintings and jewels.  
A. that B. which C. what D. where
25. A good teacher must \_\_\_\_\_ to his students how important a proper learning method is.  
A. get through B. get across C. get away D. get over
26. Try to \_\_\_\_\_ at least half an hour each day for learning new vocabulary, and you'll know more words.  
A. take up B. set aside C. put away D. go about
27. A healthy heart is very important for giving life to the full, at \_\_\_\_\_ age you are or whether you are a male or female.  
A. what B. which C. whatever D. whichever
28. You may depend on \_\_\_\_\_ that your parents will help you whenever you need it.  
A. them B. yourself C. it D. me
29. Among the brilliant athletic achievements, a few records \_\_\_\_\_ because of the moving life stories behind them.  
A. stand out B. set up C. turn out D. put forward
30. As our country develops, we must also remember the responsibilities that \_\_\_\_\_ wealth and

prosperity.

- A. come with B. come along C. come after D. come by

31. — What are you going to do this afternoon?

— I'll probably go for a walk later on \_\_\_\_\_ it stays fine.

- A. as far as B. so long as C. even if D. as though

32. \_\_\_\_\_ of danger in the street last night, she had to go home, with a friend \_\_\_\_\_ her.

- A. Warned; followed B. Warning; following  
C. Having warned; following D. Having been warned; following

33. — I thought you were going to call on me last night.

— Sorry, I \_\_\_\_\_. But I had to finish the report.

- A. would go B. would have  
C. would rather D. would better

34. When you have been turned down \_\_\_\_\_, you'll need a lot of courage to go on your work.

- A. time and again B. all the time  
C. for a long time D. most of the time

35. Proper first aid can save a seriously injured person, especially when he or she is bleeding heavily

- or \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. has poisoned B. was poisoned  
C. has been poisoned D. is poisoning

**第二节: 完形填空(共 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)**

阅读下面短文, 从短文后所给各题的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Stacy had recently moved from New York City to Stonybrook, Connecticut. It was 36 for her to make new friends but she finally had three when she joined the Babysitters Club to 37 little children whose parents were busy. Claudia, Kristy, and Mary were in her class at school and also the other 38 of the club. The girls met at five o'clock on Fridays and waited for the 39 to ring. So far they had been busy, in spite of the 40 that they couldn't stay out late and were under 13.

41, the girls' world was invaded(侵入) by a second group 42 themselves the Babysitters Agency. They were 43 and the group also included a few boys. The Babysitters Club tried to think of ways to 44 with the older group. They could clean and work for less money; however, they 45 it would be difficult to compete. The shock was even greater than they had 46 when most of their best customers started to call the new group. They 47 to get only a few jobs.

To try a new 48 Kristy recruited(招收) a few older kids who told the club they didn't want to 49 their money with the other group. The club 50 only too quickly that these older girls joined only as spies and didn't 51 for their job assignments. Thus, more parents were 52 with the club.

Finally, the girls realized that the 53 in the other group were not good babysitters. They watched television, talked on the phone, and invited boyfriends to the house 54 they were sit-



ting. When the children of the families started to 55, and a near accident almost occurred, the club went to the parents to tell them what was happening.

36. A. active  
B. thoughtful  
C. easy  
D. hard
37. A. take care of  
B. run into  
C. go through  
D. take advantage of
38. A. children  
B. members  
C. circles  
D. players
39. A. alarm  
B. traffic  
C. phone  
D. neighbor
40. A. fact  
B. degree  
C. question  
D. demand
41. A. Therefore  
B. Suddenly  
C. Regularly  
D. Unwillingly
42. A. attracting  
B. finding  
C. calling  
D. matching
43. A. younger  
B. cleverer  
C. taller  
D. older
44. A. compete  
B. fight  
C. do  
D. meet
45. A. heard  
B. knew  
C. promised  
D. shot
46. A. damaged  
B. caught  
C. expected  
D. forced
47. A. hoped  
B. liked  
C. refused  
D. seemed
48. A. chance  
B. possibility  
C. power  
D. policy
49. A. share  
B. give  
C. provide  
D. mark
50. A. put down  
B. paid off  
C. found out  
D. came through
51. A. check up  
B. end up  
C. look up  
D. show up
52. A. satisfied  
B. unhappy  
C. curious  
D. helpful
53. A. kids  
B. adults  
C. systems  
D. situations
54. A. that  
B. which  
C. where  
D. how
55. A. blow  
B. complain  
C. appreciate  
D. spread

### 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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

#### A

Shundagarh is a village on India's east-facing coast. It is a village of simple mud and grass houses built on the beach just above the waterline. The Khadra Hills rise immediately behind the village, to a height of one hundred and fifty meters. A simple, good-hearted old man, whose name was Jalpur, farmed two small fields on the very edge of these hills. From his fields he could see the fishing boats that traveled up and down the coast. He could see the children playing on the sands; their mothers washing clothes on the flat stones where the Shiva River flowed into the sea; and their fathers landing the latest catch or repairing nets and telling stories that had no end.

All Jalpur owned in the world were the clothes he wore day in and day out, the miserable (蹩脚的) hut that he slept in at night, a few tools and cooking pots, and his fields. The corn that he grew was all that made life possible. If the weather was kind and the harvest was good, Jalpur could live

happily enough—not well, but happily. When the sun was fierce, and there was little or no rain, then he came close to the line between life and death.

Last year the weather had been so kind, and the harvest promised to be so good, that Jalpur had been wondering whether he could sell all that he had and live with his son farther up the coast. He had been thinking about doing this for some years. It was his dearest wish to spend his last days with his son and his wife. But he would go only if he could give; he would not go if it meant taking food out of the mouths of his grandchildren. He would rather die hungry than do this.

On the day when Jalpur decided that he would harvest his corn, sell it, and move up the coast, he looked out to sea and saw a huge wave, several kilometers out, advancing on the coast and on the village of Shundagarh. Within ten minutes everyone in Shundagarh would be drowned. Jalpur would have shouted, but the people were too far away to hear. He would have run down the hill, but he was too old to run. He was prepared to do anything to save the people of Shundagarh, so he did the only thing that he could do: he set fire to his corn. In a matter of seconds the flames were rising high and smoke was rising higher. Within a minute the people of Shundagarh were racing up the hill to see what had happened. There, in the middle of his blackened cornfield, they found Jalpur; and there they buried him.

On his grave, they wrote the words: Here lies Jalpur, a man who gave, living; a man who died, giving.

56. Which of the following could Jalpur NOT see from his fields?

- A. Mothers washing clothes.  
B. Fathers taking their corn to market.  
C. Fishing boats traveling on the sea.  
D. Children playing on the sands.

57. Why didn't Jalpur live well?

- A. He didn't work hard.  
B. He had too many children to feed.  
C. He only depended on good weather and harvest for survival.  
D. The villagers kept taking his corn.

58. What did Jalpur do when he saw the huge wave?

- A. He set his corn on fire so the people of Shundagarh would leave the beach.  
B. He screamed loudly to get the villagers' attention.  
C. He ran down the hill to tell the people.  
D. He stood still, not knowing what to do.

59. The villagers were thankful to Jalpur because he had \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. given his life in order to save others.  
B. saved their village from being drowned by the wave.  
C. given them many things during his life.  
D. given them his corn in order to save them from hunger.



**B**

Internet shopping is a new way of shopping. Nowadays, you can shop for just about anything from your armchair. All you need is a computer which is linked to the Internet. Shopping on the Internet is becoming increasingly popular. In the United States, people spent over US \$ 2.5 billion on Internet shopping in 1998. This figure was expected to reach US\$ 11 billion by the year 2004.

People can shop for a variety of products on the Internet. Physical products include items such as books, CDs, clothes and foods. These types of products are the most common purchases through the Internet. You can also buy information products such as on-line news or magazine stories, or you can download computer software through the Internet. Services such as booking airline tickets, reserving hotels or renting cars are also available on the Internet. You can also go shopping on the Internet for entertainment services and take part in on-line games.

Internet shopping offers a number of benefits for the shoppers. The most important advantage is convenience. You can shop when you like as the on-line shops are open 24 hours a day and you don't have to queue with other shoppers at the checkout counters. Secondly, it is easy to find what you are looking for on the Internet. Even out-of-print books may be ordered on line. Finally, it is often cheaper to buy goods through the Internet, and you can tell the shop exactly what you want.

The main disadvantage of Internet shopping is that you cannot actually see the products you are buying or check their quality. Also, many people enjoy shopping in the city and miss the opportunity to talk to friends. Some people are worried about paying for goods using credit cards, so Internet companies are now finding ways to make on-line payment safe.

Internet shopping is sure to become more and more popular in the years ahead. It promises to change the way we buy all kinds of things—from tonight's dinner to a new car.

60. The phrase "physical products" in the second paragraph means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. things that can be seen or felt
- B. things useful for health care
- C. things that help you keep fit
- D. things connected with sports

61. The most important advantage about Internet shopping is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the speed the goods are delivered at
- B. the reasonable price
- C. the quality of the goods
- D. the convenience it brings to you

62. In the passage, all the following disadvantages of Internet shopping are mentioned except that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. customers cannot actually see the products they are buying
- B. customers cannot check the product's quantity they are buying
- C. many people miss the opportunity to talk to their friends
- D. some people are worried about paying for goods using credit cards

63. The fifth paragraph is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. people's enjoyment of a new way of shopping
- B. Internet companies' finding of a new way for payment
- C. there being various problems with Internet shopping
- D. serious disadvantages of Internet shopping

**C**

## China National Acrobatics Circus

China National Acrobatic Circus was the first State-level acrobatic troupe of New China and has won lots of gold medals in various well-known international acrobatic contests in places such as Monaco, France, Hungary, Russia and Italy. Now the star-studded casts are exhibiting the charm and elegance of the most professional comprehensive acrobatic art every night. Integrating superlative juggling, unicycling, balancing and jumping through hoops with the finest ancient Chinese dancing, the award-winning variety show will amaze you at every turn.

Time / Date: 19:15—20:30, every evening

Location: Universe Theatre, 10 Dongzhimen Nandajie, Dongcheng District  
(100 metres north of Poly Plaza)

Tel: 6502 3984, 6502 2649, 6416 9893 Fax: 6500 2743

## Concerts

Light tunes: The Light Music Troupe of the China National Song and Dance Ensemble is to stage a concert. Programmes include the Japanese work "The Spring of the Northern Nation", Strauss' "The Blue Danube Waltz", as well as songs by vocal soloists, "The Same Song", "Beautiful Spanish Maidens", "Memories" and others.

Time: 2:30 pm, April 6

Place: Concert Hall of China National Library, Zhongguancun Nandajie  
Tel: 8854 5731

## Kung Fu Show

The 70-minute performance displays dazzling skills of mysterious Chinese kung fu in a hero-plus-beauty story. Fifty kung fu masters amaze the audience with bare-handed practice, one-to-one competing and weapons practice.

Presented by Beijing Detian Shunyi Culture Development Co.

Venue: Xin Rong Theatre (Xuanwu District)

Time / Date: 19:30, nightly

Tel: 8354 0774, 8354 0775



### Exhibition

Art Show: The Wanfung Art Gallery is hosting a joint art exhibition featuring about 50 realistic watercolour works by artists Jiang Chun from Suzhou in Jiangsu Province, Huang Youwei from Beijing and Yu Jianrao from Dalian, Liaoning Province. The exhibition runs until April 8.

The three artists have tried in different ways to combine the concepts and techniques of traditional Chinese paintings and those of watercolours.

Time: 9 am — 5 pm until April 8

64. You are likely to have a good morning if you go to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Universe Theatre
- B. Concert Hall of China National Library
- C. Xin Rong Theatre
- D. The Wanfung Art Gallery

65. If you like foreign culture, you can \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. go to the art show
- B. go to the concert
- C. see the film
- D. see acrobatic show

66. Which of the following is NOT true?

- A. The concerts are staged by the Light Music Troupe of the China National Song and Dance Ensemble.
- B. The art works are painted with techniques of traditional Chinese painting.
- C. Some programs of Acrobatic Circus are first class in the world.
- D. The Spring of Northern Nation probably belongs to light music.

### D

Many people insure themselves against death. The beneficiary (受益人) may be a wife or a child. For a few dollars a traveler flying from Australia to New York can insure himself for many thousands of dollars. If he should then find himself crashing into the side of a mountain, he will at least be happy at the thought that his family will not be left penniless. It is only fair to add that the safety record of most airlines makes this insurance rather unnecessary. Insurance against death is a legal gamble. The insurance company has complicated tables of statistics which show the average length of life of people in different occupations.

They may calculate, for example, that the average life span of a clerk is sixty years. At 38, Mr Lee has a "life expectancy" of twenty-two years. He may want to insure himself so that when he dies his heir (继承人) will receive \$1,000. He will have to pay a larger sum each year than, say, Mr Cole whose "life expectancy" at the age of 26 is thirty-four years.

The gamble arises because the company hopes that each clerk will continue to pay premiums (保险费) until he is at least sixty years old. If Mr Lee dies after he has paid premiums for two or three years only, the insurance company will lose heavily. But if he lives to the age of sixty or beyond, the insurance company will make a profit.

The average length of life sometimes varies from one occupation to another and from one part of the

world to another. In some jobs the death from accident or disease is higher than in others.

67. Why does the insurance company keep statistics showing the average length of life of different people?

- A. Because it needs to know how the length of life has changed over the years.
- B. Because it needs the statistics to decide the sum of premium a certain person has to pay.
- C. Because it wants to know whether it will make or lose money.
- D. Because it doesn't sell insurance to people who has a shorter life expectancy.

68. Mr Lee has to pay a larger sum each year than Mr Cole because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Mr Lee buys a more expensive insurance
- B. Mr Lee is more likely to die young in his occupation
- C. Mr Cole is likely to pay the insurance company for more years than him
- D. he is not as healthy as Mr Cole

69. According to the passage, the insurance company make large profits \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. if most insurance buyers live longer than the average length of life
- B. if more and more people buy insurance against death
- C. if nobody above sixty buys insurance against death
- D. if the premium is raised so the company can get more money each year

70. According to the passage, the insurance companies will analyze all the factors except \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. different occupations
- B. different places
- C. people's ages
- D. people's characters

### E

There are two types of people in the world. Although they have equal degrees of health and wealth and other comforts of life, one becomes happy, the other becomes miserable. This arises from the different ways in which they consider things, persons, and events, and the resulting effects upon their minds.

The people who are to be happy fix their attention on the conveniences of things: the pleasant parts of conversation, the well-prepared dishes, the goodness of the wines, and the fine weather. They enjoy all the cheerful things. Those who are to be unhappy think and speak only of the contrary things. Therefore, they are continually discontented. By their remarks, they sour the pleasures of society, offend many people, and make themselves disagreeable everywhere. If this turn of mind were founded in nature, such unhappy persons would be the more to be critical. The tendency to criticize and be disgusted is perhaps taken up originally by imitation. It grows into a habit, unknown to its possessors. The habit may be strong, but it may be cured when those who have it are convinced of its bad effects on their interests and tastes. I hope this little warning may be of service to them, and help them change this habit.

Although in fact it is chiefly an act of the imagination, it has serious consequences in life since



it brings on deep sorrow and bad luck. Those people offend many others, nobody loves them, and no one treats them with more than the most common politeness and respect, and scarcely that. This frequently puts them in bad temper and draw them into arguments. If they aim at obtaining some advantage in rank or fortune, nobody wishes them success. Nor will anyone stir a step or speak a word to favor their hopes.

If they bring on themselves public disapproval, no one will defend or excuse them, and many will join to criticize their misconduct. These people should change this bad habit and condescend (俯就) to be pleased with what is pleasing, without worrying needlessly about themselves and others. If they do not, it will be good for others to avoid any contact with them. Otherwise, it can be disagreeable and sometimes very inconvenient, especially when one becomes mixed up in their quarrels.

71. People who are to be unhappy \_\_\_\_\_.
- always act differently from others
  - usually have a fault-finding habit
  - can discover the unpleasant part of certain things
  - usually are influenced by the results of certain things
72. The following are the consequences of the unhappy people's remark except that \_\_\_\_\_.
- they are not content with the pleasures of society
  - people were hurt
  - they are bad-tempered and unfriendly
  - they hate everything
73. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?
- We should pity such unhappy people.
  - Even such unhappy people recognize the bad effects of the habit on themselves, but they cannot get rid of it.
  - Such unhappy people are critical almost with themselves.
  - Such unhappy people are content with themselves.
74. The phrase "scarcely that" (Line 3, Para. 3) means \_\_\_\_\_.
- almost not like that
  - just like that
  - more than that
  - not at all like that
75. If such unhappy people don't change their bad behavior, the author's solution to the problem is that \_\_\_\_\_.
- people should pay no attention to them
  - people should avoid contact with them
  - people should help them
  - people should show no respect to them

## 第II卷(非选择题,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,并用斜线划掉。  
 该行缺一个词:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(∧),在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。  
 该行错一个词:在错的词下面画一横线,在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。  
 注意:原行没有错的不要改。

- There must be a great many of people who didn't go to university, even if they want to, since they couldn't afford the time off work; they had their family to support, or if they were women, they have to stay at home in order to looking after their children. As the opening of the Open University in January 1971, people in Britain are now able to take university degree despite these difficulties, for the courses are specially designing so that you can study at home. In this way many people's dreams have come into true.
76. \_\_\_\_\_  
 77. \_\_\_\_\_  
 78. \_\_\_\_\_  
 79. \_\_\_\_\_  
 80. \_\_\_\_\_  
 81. \_\_\_\_\_  
 82. \_\_\_\_\_  
 83. \_\_\_\_\_  
 84. \_\_\_\_\_  
 85. \_\_\_\_\_

#### 第二节:书面表达(满分25分)

请根据下面两幅图画写一篇短文,短文内容应包括以下几个要点:

①妈妈阻止儿子去扶摔倒的女孩;②儿子对于倒了的油瓶置之不理。

写作时要适当地发挥,语言连贯,要写出妈妈的惊诧,还要写出自己对此幅漫画的感受和观点。词数:100个左右。



不能扶,人家会说是你碰倒的!

我扶了,你会说是我碰倒的!



# 黄冈中学 2007 届高三冲刺试卷

## 英语 (二)

命题人: 孙国瑛 徐昭遐 吴学安

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

### 第 I 卷(选择题, 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 is the proper time the man will see the doctor?  
A. 10:45. B. 11:30. C. 9:30.
2. What are they talking about?  
A. Going for a walk. B. Listening to music. C. Going shopping.
3. Where does the conversation probably take place?  
A. At the restaurant. B. At the bus stop. C. On the bus.
4. How will the man send the letter to France?  
A. By airmail. B. By regular mail. C. By express mail.
5. What can we learn from the conversation?  
A. The woman is not happy with the man.  
B. The man is not happy with the woman.  
C. The woman is apologizing to the man.

第二节(共 15 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题, 从每题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选择最佳选项, 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。

6. Where will the woman want to go?  
A. The Main Street. B. Downtown. C. The bus stop.
7. Which bus will the woman have to take next?  
A. 40 bus. B. 85 bus. C. 58 bus.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8 至第 10 题。

8. Where are they going to see the film?  
A. At the Vogue. B. At the Broadway. C. At the United.
9. What do we know about the woman?  
A. She hates to see the film from the middle.  
B. She likes double features.  
C. She is interested in a Japanese movie.

10. When are they going to see the film?

- A. Tonight. B. In the afternoon. C. Not clear.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 11 至第 13 题。

11. Why didn't the man want to join the union?

- A. The union is not professional.  
B. He couldn't get more money and lighter workloads.  
C. The union is not helpful in any case.

12. What do we learn about the woman?

- A. She is against the union.  
B. She is in favor of the union.  
C. She is on the school board.

13. What's the probable relationship between the two speakers?

- A. Workmates. B. Schoolmates. C. Strangers.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 14 至第 16 题。

14. Where will the woman want to go?

- A. A bookstore. B. The railway station. C. The man's house.

15. What do we know about the woman?

- A. She lost her way to a bookstore.  
B. She finally found her friend's house.  
C. She had to go back to the railway station.

16. What's the probable relationship between the two speakers?

- A. Husband and wife. B. Mother and son. C. Friends.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至第 20 题。

17. What does Kate teach in elementary school?

- A. Reading, music and history.  
B. Reading, writing and arithmetic.  
C. Writing, music and physical training.

18. What time do classes begin in the morning?

- A. 7:30. B. 8:00. C. 8:30.

19. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. Kate does a lot of work and works hard.  
B. Kate can't make her lessons interesting.  
C. Kate has only white students in her class.



20. How many hours does Kate work in the school?  
A. 7.5 hours. B. 9 hours. C. 4.5 hours.

### 第二部分: 英语知识运用(共两节, 满分45分)

#### 第一节: 单项选择(共15小题; 每小题1分, 满分15分)

从A、B、C、D四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

21. She said she didn't like it, but \_\_\_\_\_ I thought it was very good.  
A. personally B. exactly C. generally D. likely
22. The driver was at \_\_\_\_\_ loss when \_\_\_\_\_ word came that he was forbidden to drive for speeding.  
A. a; the B. /; / C. the; the D. a; /
23. The villagers, \_\_\_\_\_ had been damaged by the fire, were given help by the Red Cross.  
A. all of their houses B. all their houses C. whose all houses D. all of whose houses
24. \_\_\_\_\_ she first heard of the man referred to.  
A. That was from Jackie B. It was Jackie whom C. It was from Jackie that D. It was Jackie that
25. I'd appreciate \_\_\_\_\_ if you would turn the radio down.  
A. that B. it C. this D. you
26. As a matter of \_\_\_\_\_, true friend is one who will stand by you \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. course; for the prose and cons B. time; in the time of danger C. fact; for ups and downs D. fact; through thick and thin
27. Only by shouting at the top of his voice \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. he was able to make himself hear B. he was able to make himself heard C. was he able to make himself hear D. was he able to make himself heard
28. I'd \_\_\_\_\_ his reputation with other farmers and business people in the community, and then make a decision about whether or not to approve a loan.  
A. take into account B. account for C. make up for D. figure out
29. He was so angry at all \_\_\_\_\_ she was doing \_\_\_\_\_ he walked out.  
A. what; that B. that; that C. that; which D. what; as
30. Jerry said something strange at the meeting.  
—His \_\_\_\_\_ left me \_\_\_\_\_ about his real purpose.  
A. marks; wondering B. marks; to wonder C. remarks; wonder D. remarks; wondering
31. John is very bright and studies very hard.  
—It's no \_\_\_\_\_ he always gets the first place in any examination.  
A. doubt B. problem C. surprise D. wonder
32. \_\_\_\_\_ on both sides of the street \_\_\_\_\_ excited people who wanted to see the bride of their prince.

A. Standing; was

B. Seated; was

C. Waiting; were

D. Coming; were

33. Will you go to Harbin for a holiday this winter?

—No. I won't. \_\_\_\_\_, I've no money, and secondly it's too cold there in winter.

A. For one thing

B. At first

C. After all

D. Above all

34. Would you care for a smoke?

—No, thanks. It is four months \_\_\_\_\_.

A. since I have smoked

B. before I would smoke

C. since I smoked

D. before I smoked

35. The famous magazine *Asian Time* recently put Li Yuchun, the winner of Super Girls on its cover, \_\_\_\_\_ that what Li possesses is to challenge Chinese traditional beauty.

A. said

B. saying

C. to say

D. to have said

#### 第二节: 完形填空(共20小题; 每小题1.5分, 满分30分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后所给各题的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

I will never forget that night: Sept. 26, 1996. I pulled into my driveway after a busy day of school and baby-sitting. I still \_\_\_\_\_ 36 \_\_\_\_\_ to write a big chemistry paper. There were many things on my mind. At that time, I was having many problems with my family and friends, and \_\_\_\_\_ 37 \_\_\_\_\_ I was in a very bad mood. And I was unhappy with \_\_\_\_\_ 38 \_\_\_\_\_ and the way that my life was going. A major \_\_\_\_\_ 39 \_\_\_\_\_ I was struggling with was drug use. For two years I had been smoking marijuana (大麻) and \_\_\_\_\_ 40 \_\_\_\_\_ it, but could not stop. I did not let drugs \_\_\_\_\_ 41 \_\_\_\_\_ my grades or personality, but it made a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ 42 \_\_\_\_\_ in how I thought about myself. I had always been a good kid and still tried to be, but drugs brought me \_\_\_\_\_ 43 \_\_\_\_\_. I frequently thought about how drugs were not something I wanted as part of my life. I wanted to \_\_\_\_\_ 44 \_\_\_\_\_ but I was scared to make the transition (改变).

I looked up at the sky as I got out of my \_\_\_\_\_ 45 \_\_\_\_\_. The moon was covered by the earth's shadow in a lunar eclipse (月蚀). The outer circle of the moon was exposed and gave off tiny beams of light, gleaming in all directions. The sky was a dark, ink-black color \_\_\_\_\_ 46 \_\_\_\_\_ with millions of stars. I stood outside in the cool air for what seemed a long time of heaven and \_\_\_\_\_ 47 \_\_\_\_\_. The joy that I had not \_\_\_\_\_ 48 \_\_\_\_\_ for ages came upon me. I closed my eyes to decide if this dream could be \_\_\_\_\_ 49 \_\_\_\_\_. I slowly opened my eyes and caught a shooting star flying over treetops. Tears fell from my eyes and streamed down my cheeks. I had \_\_\_\_\_ 50 \_\_\_\_\_ the true beauty of nature and God. Those few \_\_\_\_\_ 51 \_\_\_\_\_ helped me find the \_\_\_\_\_ 52 \_\_\_\_\_ to change.

It is not easy to make the decision to stop using drugs. It is even harder to \_\_\_\_\_ 53 \_\_\_\_\_ stop. Quitting has given me hope and a reason to be \_\_\_\_\_ 54 \_\_\_\_\_ myself. It has helped me grow \_\_\_\_\_ 55 \_\_\_\_\_ and more mature.

36. A. wanted

B. had

C. intended

D. meant

37. A. therefore

B. however

C. then

D. yet

38. A. my family

B. my job

C. my friends

D. myself

39. A. problem

B. subject

C. topic

D. challenge



40. A. liked B. got used to C. hated D. needed
41. A. damage B. harm C. lower D. affect
42. A. difference B. change C. sense D. impression
43. A. down B. away C. up D. back
44. A. live B. change C. escape D. behave
45. A. house B. office C. school D. car
46. A. covered B. dotted C. crowded D. surrounded
47. A. sorrow B. sadness C. happiness D. regret
48. A. received B. tasted C. known D. felt
49. A. real B. practical C. useful D. helpful
50. A. caught B. seen C. guessed D. imagined
51. A. minutes B. stars C. thoughts D. nights
52. A. way B. courage C. chance D. solution
53. A. actually B. simply C. gradually D. quickly
54. A. crazy about B. pleased with C. proud of D. confident in
55. A. wiser B. happier C. healthier D. stronger

### 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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Protests at the use of animals in research have taken a new and fearful character in Britain with the attempted murder of two British scientists by the terrorist technique of the pre-planted car-bomb.

The research will rightly be frightened at these developments, which have two purposes:

To attract public attention and to frighten people working in research with animals. The first need is that everything should be done to identify those responsible for the crimes and to put them on trial. The Defense Research Society has taken the practical step of offering a reward of 10,000 pounds for information leading to those responsible, but past experience is not encouraging. People are unlikely to be attracted by such an offer. The professional police will similarly be facing the usual problem of finding a needle in a haystack (干草堆).

That is why the intellectual community in Britain and elsewhere must act more strongly in its own defense. There are several steps that can be taken, of which the chief one is to demand all the organizations that exist with the declared objectives of safeguarding the interests of animals that they should declare clearly where they stand on violence towards people. And it will not be enough for the chairmen and chairwomen of these organizations to deliver placatory (安抚的) statements on behalf of all their members. These people should also undertake that it will be a test continuing membership in their organizations that members and would be members should declare that they will take no part in acts of violence against human beings. Even such undertakings would not be

fully effective, people, after all, can lie. But at least they would tell the organizations entitled to a continuing voice in the dialogue with the research community about the rights of animals in research from the organizations that deserve no say.

56. The phrase "these developments" most probably refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the techniques of planting bombs in cars  
B. the use of animals in research  
C. the acts of violence against scientists  
D. the establishment of new animal protection organization

57. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. The attempted murder caused great anxiety among British scientists.  
B. The terrorists escaped with the help of their organizations.  
C. The police gave up their efforts to find the criminals.  
D. The people sympathized murder which caused great anxiety among British scientists.

58. The author's purpose in writing this article is to demand that animal-protecting organizations \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. declare their purposes clearly  
B. help to find those responsible for the attempted murder  
C. continue the dialogue with the scientific community  
D. give up the use of violence

59. In the author's opinion, \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the scientists should take effective measures to protect themselves  
B. animal-protecting organizations should be responsible for acts of violence against the public  
C. animal protection organizations should be declared illegal  
D. since people can lie, the problem about the rights of scientists can't be solved

B

Today's business cards are getting increasingly complicated. In addition to the usual telephone, fax and mobile number, there are a growing number of cards printed with an e-mail address and website. In the future, one may even find a videophone number. Indeed, some companies like Picture Tel are already showing their video number on their company cards. What is this number for? Videoconferencing.

You can imagine videoconferencing as nothing more than a television set or PC monitor with such a camera that not only your voice but also your face, the surroundings and any other pictures can be caught and sent through the communication system with or without wires. Of course, when you go into the details, the technology involved is very advanced and the subject matter filled with special vocabulary such as ITU standards, ISDN, LANS, POTS or with the concepts behind bandwidth, latency and isochrony which are used to explain how videoconferencing works.

Good people communication is important in any business, and the more interaction you can



achieve, the more likely it is that your decisions will be the right ones. Videoconferencing not only allows you to speak to people in different places, but also note facial expressions and gestures that let you know what the other person is really thinking. Meetings are made more effective by sharing documents and computer applications that a simple telephone cannot manage.

Increasingly, organizations are discovering the competitive advantages and the power of videoconferencing. With advances in performance, economical pricing, the ability to combine necessary meeting tools and connectivity to global telephone networks and standardized, videoconferencing agreements, videoconferencing is now a practical reality for any organization.

60. We know from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. videoconferencing has been fully used by all the organizations
- B. it's easy to understand the vocabulary used in videoconferencing
- C. videoconferencing needs just a television set connected with a PC monitor
- D. videoconferencing helps speakers to know what others are thinking by watching their body language

61. According to the passage, \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. how videoconferencing works is in fact very simple
- B. people from different places can compare notes by videoconferencing
- C. simple telephone can make meetings more effective by providing documents
- D. videoconferencing will become the most important means of communication in the future

62. What does the underlined word "interaction" in Para. 3 mean?

- A. Movement towards each other.
- B. Communication with each other.
- C. Achievement made by someone.
- D. Discussion among a group of people.

63. Which of the following best explains why videoconferencing is a practical reality?

- A. It uses less electricity than other meeting tools.
- B. It doesn't cost as much as other meeting tools.
- C. It's able to improve the quality of meeting tools.
- D. It has more advantages over other meeting tools.

C

There is good and bad news for parents today. The word "mother" has been voted the most beautiful word in the English language. But "father" failed even to make it on to the list of the 70 best words compiled in a survey of thousands of non-English speakers across the globe. From Ankara to Zurich, "mother" was voted above "love", "smile" and "blossom". "Mother-in-law" was also nowhere to be seen. Funny that maybe the hyphens disqualified it.

In second place was "passion", followed by "smile", "love" and "eternity", with "fantastic", "destiny", "freedom", "liberty" and "tranquility" completing the top 10.

The results were revealed by the British Council which carried out a huge survey of more than 40,000 people in 102 non-English speaking countries.

The study was undertaken to celebrate the group's 70th anniversary — and it threw up a few surprising entries to the list.

"It's interesting that 'mother', the only word of the 70 that describes a direct relationship between people, came top of the poll (投票)," said British Council spokesman Greg Selby. "It is great to see words in the survey that are so positive and suggestive of the British Council's purpose words such as 'freedom', 'liberty', 'peace', 'renaissance' and 'destiny'".

Those surveyed were allowed to choose their words on either meaning or sound, said Mr Selby. This explained why words that are satisfying to pronounce, like "flip-flop", made the list.

Famous mothers like Kate Winslet, Elle Mepherson and Claudia Schiffer have all done their bit to make the word popular.

Kate, 28, even pulled out of Woody Allen's new film to spend more time with her young family. Singer Robbie Williams is proud to declare his love for his mother, while comedian Peter Kay endured a marathon British tour to pay for a new house for his mom.

The mood was added to by Britney Spears yesterday as she expressed her love for her mother. She said, "My mom was and still is a supermom. She is just so much fun and I think the reason why I relate to her so well is because she's a young mom."

She added, "Mom, thanks for being the best role model—you rock."

64. Which of the following is true?  
A. "Father" wasn't on the list of the 70 best words in a survey of English speakers all over the world.

- B. "Mother-in-law" wasn't on the list of the best words.
- C. Only in Ankara and Zurich, "mother" was voted the first beautiful word.
- D. "Mother" is not the only word of the 70 that shows a direct relationship between people.

65. Which of the following shows the correct order of the first five words?

- A. Mother, smile, passion, love and eternity.
- B. Mother, passion, smile, love and eternity.
- C. Mother, smile, love, eternity and passion.
- D. Mother-in-law, passion, smile, love and eternity.

66. What can we conclude from the passage?

- A. It's Kate Winslet, Elle Mepherson and Claudia Schiffer that made their efforts to make the word "mother" popular.
- B. Kate stopped shooting a new film in order to stay with her family.
- C. Peter Kay took part in a marathon in order to pay for a new house for his mother.
- D. Britney Spears took pride in her mother.

67. What does the underlined part "you rock" in the last paragraph mean?

- A. You are fantastic.
- B. You like rock and roll.
- C. You are as solid as a rock.
- D. You shake.



D

HOUSTON (Reuters)—Houston tops a US magazine's annual fattest cities list for the fourth time in five years, with four other Texas cities in the top 25.

Fast food restaurants—Houston has twice the national average number—are partly to blame for the dishonor. Men's Fitness editor-in-chief Neal Bolton said.

"Americans work long hours, don't take vacations, and when they're faced with the worst food choices, they indulge (沉溺于) in those," he said.

High humidity, poor air quality and some of the nation's longest commute (每天去上班的路程) times also helped Texas' most populous city unseat Detroit, the 2003 heavy weight champion, the magazine said.

Houston Mayor Bill White, who has worked with a major food company to develop healthy food products and the city's public schools to improve lunch menus, called the "report" mostly ungrounded and nonsense.

"On the other hand, it calls attention to real issues the mayor is trying to deal with," his spokesman, Frank Michel, said.

The magazine said it looked at factors such as the number and types of restaurants, park space, air quality, weather and the number of health clubs.

Philadelphia, Detroit, Memphis, Tennessee, and Chicago followed Houston on the seventh edition of the fat list. Texas cities Dallas, San Antonio, Fort Worth and El Paso were in the top 14, which Bolton said was no surprise.

"It's pure big indulgence, just living big, and that's part of the culture," said Boulton.

Seattle ranked as the fittest city. Austin and Arlington, a Dallas-Fort Worth suburb, were the only Texas cities on the fit list. Austin was 19th and Arlington 22nd out of 25.

68. What decides the magazine's annual fattest list?

- A. The size of fat population.
- B. The number of fast food restaurants.
- C. The economic growth rate of the state.
- D. Things related to unhealthy ways of life.

69. Which city topped 2003 fattest cities list?

- A. Houston.
- B. Dallas.
- C. Detroit.
- D. Philadelphia.

70. By saying "living big" (in Paragraph 9), Boulton means people \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. are growing fatter
- B. are living wastefully
- C. eat too many fatty foods
- D. are spending too much time working

E

Material culture refers to the touchable, material "things" — physical objects that can be seen,

held, felt, used—that a culture produces. Examining a culture's tools and technology can tell us about the group's history and way of life. Similarly, research into the material culture of music can help us to understand the music-culture. The most vivid body of "things" in it, of course, are musical instruments. We cannot hear for ourselves the actual sound of any musical performance before the 1870s when the Phonograph (留声机) was invented, so we depend on instruments for important information about music-cultures in the remote past and their development. Here we have two kinds of evidence: instruments well-kept and instruments pictured in art. Through the study of instruments, as well as paintings, written papers, and so on, we can explore the movement of music from the Near East to China over a thousand years ago, or we can outline the spread of Near Eastern effect to Europe that resulted in the development of most of the instruments in the symphony orchestra.

Sheet music or printed music, too, is material culture. Scholars once defined folk music-cultures as those in which people learn and sing music by ear rather than from print, but research shows each other's effect among oral and written sources during the past few centuries in Europe, Britain and America. Printed versions limit variety because they are likely to standardize any song, yet they encourage and force people to make new and different songs. Besides, the ability to read music notation (乐谱) has a far-reaching effect on musicians and, when it becomes widespread, on the music-culture as a whole.

One more important part of music's material culture should be singled out: the effect of the electronic media — radio, record player, tape recorder, television, and video cassette, with the future promising talking and singing computers and other developments. This is all part of the "information revolution", a twentieth-century phenomenon as important as the industrial revolution was in the nineteenth. These electronic media are not just limited to modern nations; they have affected music-cultures all over the world.

71. Research into the material culture of a nation is of great importance because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. it helps produce new cultural tools and technology
- B. it can express the development of the nation
- C. it helps understand the nation's past and present
- D. it can present the nation's civilization

72. It can be learned from this passage that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the existence of the symphony was regarded as a thing caused by the spread of Near Eastern and Chinese music
- B. Near East music had an effect on the development of the instruments in the symphony orchestra
- C. the development of the symphony orchestra shows the effect of Eastern and Western music between each other
- D. the musical instruments in the symphony orchestra were developed on the basis of Near Eastern music



73. According to the author, music notation is important because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. it has a great effect on the music-culture as more and more people are able to read it
  - B. it is likely to standardize folk songs when it is used by folk musicians
  - C. it is the printed version of standardized folk music
  - D. it encourages people to popularize printed versions of songs
74. It can be concluded from the passage that the introduction of electronic media into the world of music \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. has brought about an information revolution
  - B. has sped up the arrival of a new generation of computers
  - C. has given rise to new forms of music culture
  - D. has led to the great change of traditional musical instruments
75. Which of the following best summarizes the main idea of the passage?

- A. Musical instruments developed through the years will sooner or later be replaced by computers.
- B. Music cannot be passed on to the future generations unless it is recorded.
- C. Folk songs cannot be spread far unless they are printed on music sheets.
- D. The development of music culture is highly dependent on its material world.

## 第II卷(非选择题,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,并用斜线(\)划掉。

该行缺一个词:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(∧),在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

该行错一个词:在错的词下面画一横线,在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

注意:原行没有错的不要改。

- Nowadays wherever you are, you can always hear something about  
76. \_\_\_\_\_  
“Super Girl”. Some people are for the programme. We think everyone  
77. \_\_\_\_\_  
can compete for the title if they want. Meanwhile it offers an  
78. \_\_\_\_\_  
opportunity to display the personality of teenager. Sometimes,  
79. \_\_\_\_\_  
very ordinary girls can realize their dreams overnight. And there  
80. \_\_\_\_\_  
are some people who are opposed of the contest. They give their  
81. \_\_\_\_\_  
reasons as the follows: Some girls have made it their only life-long goal to join  
82. \_\_\_\_\_  
in the activity. In order to be successfully in the competition, some girls  
83. \_\_\_\_\_  
have been made a lot of preparations, which has a bad effect on their  
84. \_\_\_\_\_  
work and study. And it is also a waste time and money to compete for the title.  
85. \_\_\_\_\_

### 第二节:书面表达(满分25分)

假设下周一,你将要参加一场英语辩论赛。主题是: Shall Senior 3 Students Have PE Lessons Any More? 请你以正方辩手的身份,用英语表明下列观点,并总结出结论。

观点:

1. 体育课是学校常规教育的一部分,不应被看作只是玩玩闹闹;
2. 体育课可以培养同学们团结、协作、向上的精神,对端正学习态度很有帮助;
3. 体育课可以调节紧张的学习生活,放松过度劳累的身体;
4. 体育课可以增加肌体运动,强身健体。

注意:

1. 词数100个左右;
2. 开头已为你写好,但不计入总词数;
3. 可适当增加细节,使行文连贯。

Dear Friends,

Here are my points.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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# 黄冈中学 2007 届高考冲刺试卷

## 英语 (三)

命题人: 周伟 郭朝霞 陈凤

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

### 第 I 卷(选择题, 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 三个选项选出最佳选项, 并在试卷的相应位置。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. Where did the woman go last night?

- A. She went to a party.
- B. She went to a hospital.
- C. She went nowhere.

2. What is Tom going to do before he goes to the shop?

- A. To have class at 3:00.
- B. To borrow some books.
- C. To visit his friend.

3. What does the woman mean?

- A. She can't see the computer now.
- B. She is eager to see the computer.
- C. She wants the man to see the computer first.

4. What is the woman?

- A. A driver.
- B. A policewoman.
- C. A doctor.

5. What's the woman's opinion?

- A. One of them copied the article.
- B. They were telling the truth.
- C. Tom was cheating in the exam.

##### 第二节(共 15 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题, 从每题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项选出最佳选项, 并在试卷的相应位置。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。

6. Where does the conversation probably take place?

- A. In the hospital.
- B. In an office.
- C. In a car.

7. What happened to the man?

- A. He was caught by the policemen.

B. He was attacked.

C. He was wearing a stocking.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8 至第 9 题。

8. Why won't the man bring sleeping bags?

- A. Because he has friends along the way.
- B. Because he will spend the nights in hotels.
- C. Because his brother has prepared some for him.

9. Which of the following places will the man visit last?

- A. Disneyland.
- B. Long Island.
- C. Salt Lake City.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至第 12 题。

10. What are the man and the woman talking about?

- A. Mr Brown's son.
- B. Mrs Down's son.
- C. Mike's school.

11. How long does Mike stay with his classmates a day?

- A. About 8 hours.
- B. About 6 hours.
- C. At least 10 hours.

12. How does Mike usually go to school?

- A. By bus.
- B. In his father's car.
- C. On foot.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 13 至第 16 题。

13. What are they talking about?

- A. Whether they should go for a holiday.
- B. Where they should go for the holiday.
- C. How they could save money for the holiday.

14. Why doesn't the man want to go to Florida?

- A. It is too far.
- B. It is warmer than Sheffield.
- C. It is colder than Sheffield.

15. Where does the man want to go for the holiday?

- A. Sheffield.
- B. Hawaii.
- C. Wales or Scotland.

16. Which country are probably the two speakers from?

- A. America.
- B. England.
- C. China.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至第 20 题。

17. Why did Jack London leave school?

- A. He had to work to help his family.
- B. He had completed his education.
- C. He wanted to become a writer.

18. For what did Jack London go to Alaska?

- A. He went there to find ideas for the books.
- B. He went there to find gold.
- C. He went there to find jobs.

19. How old was he when he died in 1916?

- A. 40 years old.
- B. 60 years old.
- C. 76 years old.

20. What do we know about Jack London from this passage?

- A. He became famous but remained poor all his life.



- B. He didn't become famous until he died in 1916.  
C. He killed himself because of poor health.

## 第二部分:英语知识运用(共两节,满分 45 分)

### 第一节:单项选择(共 15 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

21. — Would you mind giving me advice on how to improve my record?  
— If you make \_\_\_\_\_ most of your potential, there will be \_\_\_\_\_ rise in your achievement.  
A. 不填; 不填 B. the; a C. 不填; a D. the; 不填
22. — It's decided. How can you change your mind at the last minute?  
— \_\_\_\_\_, but I have to.  
A. Excuse me B. It doesn't matter  
C. I'm sorry D. It's my business
23. Everything \_\_\_\_\_ into consideration, your play seems to be more workable.  
A. taken B. is taken C. taking D. being taken
24. — What do you think of psychology?  
— In my opinion, psychology is \_\_\_\_\_ biology.  
A. a subject so difficult as B. as difficult a subject as  
C. as a difficult subject as D. difficult a subject as
25. Jack has gone to Australia, but I'm wondering why he \_\_\_\_\_ in such a hurry.  
A. left B. has left C. leaves D. was leaving
26. Please learn to keep your private information safe, \_\_\_\_\_ is the key to protecting yourself.  
A. it B. which C. why D. that
27. Iraq, as is well-known, has \_\_\_\_\_ supplies of oil which is extremely of great value to people's daily life all over the world.  
A. abundant B. accurate C. beneficial D. evident
28. \_\_\_\_\_ you call me to say you are not coming, I'll see you at the theatre.  
A. If B. Whether C. Until D. Unless
29. Having decided to rent a house, we \_\_\_\_\_ contacting all the accommodation agencies in the city.  
A. set about B. set down C. set up D. set out
30. The most exciting thing for him was \_\_\_\_\_ he finally found two tinned fruits in \_\_\_\_\_ seemed to him to be a servant's room.  
A. that; that B. what; what  
C. what; that D. that; what
31. Tom and Jerry still remember that it was \_\_\_\_\_, their parents, who encouraged them to continue the education.  
A. those B. who C. they D. whom
32. As far as I know, this information doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ what was announced at the meeting.  
A. approve of B. fit in with C. concentrate on D. drop out of
33. Living across two centuries, Ba Jin experienced many periods of danger and suffering but never

lost his beliefs \_\_\_\_\_ a person should tell the truth and be an honest man.

- A. what B. that C. when D. as  
34. \_\_\_\_\_ that she has no qualifications in these areas, Gao Tian plans to gain the necessary skills by taking a part-time course.  
A. Concerning B. Concern C. Concerned D. To concern

35. There was a time when parents who wanted an educational present for their children \_\_\_\_\_ buy a typewriter, a globe or an encyclopedia set.  
A. ought to B. should C. would D. shall

### 第二节:完形填空(共 20 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后所给各题的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

There is a saying "Beauty is in the eye of the beholder." What one individual \_\_\_\_\_ 36 beautiful may not be beautiful to another. When we talk about \_\_\_\_\_ 37 in people, we often refer to their physical attractiveness. Of course, a beautiful or handsome face is \_\_\_\_\_ 38 to look at. But to me, beauty is not only \_\_\_\_\_ 39 that pleases the eyes, but also pleases the other senses and the \_\_\_\_\_ 40. I think true beauty makes you see \_\_\_\_\_ 41 the lovely sight. It will give you insight or realization of something interesting beyond just the outward \_\_\_\_\_ 42.

The most memorable "beautiful people" are those who have attractive personalities \_\_\_\_\_ 43 the pretty faces. In one of my classes, there were two beautiful girls, Sue and Li. \_\_\_\_\_ 44 had almost perfect faces and slender (苗条的) \_\_\_\_\_ 45. But Sue was used to getting her way. She \_\_\_\_\_ 46 that her appearance could help her get anything she wanted, \_\_\_\_\_ 47 among the boys. Li, \_\_\_\_\_ 48 treated her beauty in a matter-of-fact way and she was \_\_\_\_\_ 49 to everyone. She was also a member of the debating team. Her personality was mostly \_\_\_\_\_ 50 by others and it made her a more striking beauty than Sue.

Inner beauty is another kind of beauty that \_\_\_\_\_ 51 people greatly. People who have this kind of beauty have gained inner peace. They \_\_\_\_\_ 52 their fellowmen, and try to right the injustices in this world. Two \_\_\_\_\_ 53 personalities who are examples of this are Nelson Mandela and Mother Theresa. Mandela is willing to \_\_\_\_\_ 54 his life and freedom to win equal rights for the blacks in South Africa. Mother Theresa's task is to help the poorest of the world's poor. The inner beauty gives a certain \_\_\_\_\_ 55 to their look and makes the world a better place.

36. A. makes B. keeps C. considers D. loves  
37. A. aspect B. beauty C. topics D. ideas  
38. A. unpleasant B. pleasant C. excited D. common  
39. A. something B. anything C. everything D. all  
40. A. heart B. brain C. head D. mind  
41. A. after B. below C. beyond D. out of  
42. A. appearance B. clothes C. words D. manner  
43. A. behind B. to C. over D. before  
44. A. Either B. All C. Each D. Both  
45. A. states B. figures C. forms D. numbers  
46. A. felt B. heard C. added D. smiled  
47. A. specially B. generally C. especially D. completely