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**2003年7月最新修订本**

**活页试卷 每单元自成体系**

- ★ 外国语言文学研究所重点推荐 著名英语学科负责人参与策划
- ★ 全国知名特级教师担纲编写 12所重点中学高考模拟试卷
- ★ 全面体现最新教学大纲精神 与现行高考英语试题题型接轨

**最新**

含2003年6月全国高考英语试卷

**高考英语**

**全真模拟试卷与详解**

**附参考答案、详细解答  
录音文字材料和答题卡  
另配磁带三盘**

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# 最新高考英语全真模拟试卷

## 试 卷 一



### 第一部分 听力部分(共两节,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。

例:How much is the shirt?

A. £ 19. 15.

B. £ 9. 15.

C. £ 9. 18.

答案是B

1. When will the plane take off?

A. At 5:15.

B. At 5:30.

C. At 5:00.

2. What does the man mean?

A. He will help the woman.

B. He will hand something to the woman.

C. He doesn't understand what the woman means.

3. Where are the two speakers?

A. At an airport.

B. In the center of a town.

C. At a railway station.

4. How will they go there?

A. On foot.

B. By bus.

C. By bike.

5. Why is the man late?

A. He could not walk fast.

B. He failed to catch his bus again.

C. His clock stopped.

#### 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。

听第6段材料,回答第6、7题。

6. What kind of dress do they like for spring?

A. Woolen.

B. Silk.

C. Cotton.

7. What color does the woman prefer?

A. Yellow.

B. Green.

C. White.

听第7段材料,回答第8、9题。

8. What do they know about Bob's illness?

A. He must have got it in India.

B. He must have worked too hard.

C. He must have been badly treated when ill in India.

9. What is NOT true about his illness?

A. He is getting better and better.

B. He should have seen a doctor earlier.

C. It was too late to send him to the hospital.

听第8段材料,回答第10至12题。

10. Where does this conversation probably take place?

A. In a bookstore.

B. In a department store.

C. In a ticket office.

11. Does the man find what he wants?

A. Yes.

B. No.

C. He's still looking for it.

12. Which of the following is not true of the thing that the man wants?

A. It is sold out.

B. The man can come back for it after some days.

C. They don't sell this here.

听第9段材料,回答第13至16题。

13. What does Peter want to do?

A. He wants to take a holiday.

B. He wants to go to Europe.

C. He wants to travel around Europe during this summer holiday.

14. Does her mother agree?

A. No, she doesn't.

B. Yes, she does.

C. She is not sure if she will agree.

15. How is staying in youth hotels?

A. It is cheap and it is also possible to meet lots of young people there.

B. It is cheap.

C. It is possible to meet lots of young people in youth hotels.

16. How long are they going to stay there in Europe?

A. Six weeks.

B. Six weeks to two months.

C. Two months.

听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。

17. 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.

18. Why did Jack London leave school?

A. Because he had to work to help his family.

B. Because he had completed his education.

C. Because he wanted to become a writer.

19. Where did Jack London get ideas for his books and stories?

A. His life in Alaska.

B. His childhood friend.

C. A large dog in the north.

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.



A. watched; have watched

B. have watched; see

C. was watching; wasn't seeing

D. am watching; don't see

## 第二节:完形填空(共20小题;每小题1.5分,满分30分)

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从36-55各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C、D)中,选出最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Just when the time came for Percy to appear on stage, no one could find him anywhere. There was certainly good cause for (36) because Percy is a dangerous snake and he's over six feet (37).

The (38) for Percy lasted several days and a great number of people took part. The searchers found that some of the boards in Percy's room had (39) and there was a gap in the floor. It seemed (40) that Percy had slipped under the floor and then crept (爬) behind a wall (41) there was a nice warm central heating unit.

The manager suggested that Percy might have (42) some mice behind the wall and eaten them. Then he had probably gone to sleep. As a snake has had a satisfying (43) can sleep for several days continuously; the searchers made up their minds to act him out. The hot water was (44) turned off immediately and the temperature in the room (45) to a few degrees above zero. But Percy didn't (46) at all. The manager then (47) something else. He placed a dish full of tasty food near the (48) floorboards. Again Percy failed (49). With the hot water turned off, it was (50) that Percy must be freezing by now, (51) an electric fire was put into his room to encourage him to come in and warm himself. To help him make up his mind even more quickly, cold (52) was blown under the floorboards. Even these measures did not (53), so there was only one thing left to do. The next morning the whole wall was carefully knocked down brick by brick so as not to frighten Percy with too much (54). The hot water pipes began to appear little by little, but, to their astonishment, the searchers found no (55) of Percy anywhere.

36. A. look

B. worry

C. trouble

D. safety

37. A. long

B. tall

C. old

D. high

38. A. look

B. search

C. worry

D. sleep

39. A. fallen

B. burned

C. risen

D. rotted

40. A. probable

B. impossible

C. interesting

D. certain

41. A. because

B. where

C. as

D. that

42. A. frightened

B. seen

C. found

D. tried

43. A. mouse

B. breakfast

C. meal

D. dinner

44. A. therefore

B. however

C. then

D. once

45. A. rose

B. fell

C. added

D. reduced

46. A. wake up

B. eat

C. drink

D. come out

47. A. took

B. ordered

C. tried

D. tested

48. A. broken

B. thick

C. knocked

D. thin

49. A. come

B. appear

C. perform

D. escape

50. A. decided

B. right

C. lucky

D. planned

51. A. so

B. as

C. but

D. since

52. A. air

B. gas

C. water

D. smoke

53. A. take

B. use

C. succeed

D. act

54. A. food

B. noise

C. time

D. dust

55. A. sign

B. body

C. room

D. mark



## 第三部分:阅读理解(共20小题,满分40分)

阅读下面短文,从每题所给的四个选项中,选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。

A

In the days when an ice cream sundae cost much less, a 10-year-old boy entered a hotel coffee shop and sat at a table. A waitress put a glass of water in front of him. "How much is an ice cream sundae?" "Fifty cents", replied the waitress. The little boy pulled his hand out of his pocket and studied a number of coins in it. "How much is a dish of plain ice cream?" he required. Some people were now waiting for a table and the waitress was a bit impatient. "Thirty-five cents", she said rudely. The little boy again counted the coins. "I'll have the plain ice cream," she said. The waitress brought the ice cream, put the bill on the table and walked away. The boy finished the ice cream, paid the bill and departed. When the waitress came back, she began wiping down the table and then swallowed hard at what she saw. There, placed nearly beside the empty dish, were two five-cent coins and five one-cent coins—her tip.

56. How much money did the boy probably have in his pocket?

- A. No more than fifty cents.  
B. More than fifty cents.  
C. Not more than fifty cents.  
D. Less than fifty cents.

57. Why did the little boy have only a dish of plain ice cream?

- A. The plain ice cream cost him much less.  
B. He enjoyed the cheaper ice cream better.  
C. The coins were not enough for an ice cream sundae.  
D. He wanted to save some coins to tip the waitress.

58. We can infer that the waitress might have felt \_\_\_\_\_ when she got the tip.

- A. very surprised  
B. a bit of shame  
C. quite pleased  
D. a little worried

**B**

BEIJING - set off by the April 1 Sino - US plane collision and US official agreement of the biggest arms sale to Taiwan in a decade (ten years) as well as remarks by US President Bush on defending Taiwan, there have been increasing hacker attacks on websites of the two countries in the past weeks.

An American group of hackers which calls itself Poizon Box had begun ruining Chinese websites after the April 1 spy plane incident, top Chinese portal Sina.com, said.

The Chinese soon attacked back.

On April 29, Chinese hackers invaded two US Government websites over the weekend, forcing the Department of Labour and the Department of Health and Human Services to shut down their sites for a short time.

The US Department of Labour went offline for a few hours after a page in its website was changed to display a picture of Wang Wei, the Chinese pilot who died in the collision.

The page was titled "China hack!" and read, in English, "The whole country is sorry for losing the best son of China — Wang Wei forever, we will miss you until the end of the day."

On May 1 hackers exchanged bad remarks in which the official White House website was defaced by a huge amount of e-mail garbage. On May 5, the White House website fell victim (受害者) to a denial of service attack that blocked access (通道) to the site for more than two hours.

The computer Network and Information Security Management office told web operators an average of 100 sites a day had seen "some more form of attack."

59. The best title of the passage is \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Sino – US Plane Collision  
B. Sino – US Hackers Fighting Cyberwar  
C. 100 Sites Being Attacked  
D. Cyberwar Continuing

60. What is the correct order of the events?

- Wang Wei's picture appeared on a US website.
- Poison Box destroyed some Chinese website.
- The access to White House was blocked for over two hours.
- Hackers exchanged bad remarks.

- A. a, b, c, d                      B. a, c, b, d                      C. b, a, d, c                      D. b, a, c, d

61. From the passage we can infer that \_\_\_\_\_.

- #### A. US President Bush defended Taiwan

- B. all the Chinese people are sorry for losing the best son of China
- C. websites in the US and China have been watchful for attacks
- D. Chinese hackers began to play an important role in foreign affairs

## C

Tears are nature's way of making us feel more comfortable. When our eyes are made uncomfortable by some small pieces of pollution, or when we are cutting onions, or when we are exhausted and "red-eyes" from over work and late hours, tears form in our eyes to clean and refresh them.

Tears are also a sign of strong emotion. We cry when we are sad and we cry when we are happy.

And tears seem to be uniquely (唯独) human. We know that animals also experience emotion—fear, pleasure, loneliness—but they do not shed (流) tears. From this, we can conclude that tears are closely related to the emotional and biological make up of the human species.

Biologically speaking, tears are actually drops of saline fluid, which is a little bit salty, produced by a gland (腺) in the body. Because salt is an important component, tears may actually constitute the most conclusive evidence that the human animal is the end product of a long evolutionary process that began in the sea.

And it is clear that, in addition to (除了) the emotional benefits (好处), the shedding of tears has a specific biological function as well. Through tears, we can eliminate from our body certain chemicals which build up in response to stress and create a chemical imbalance in the body. Crying actually makes us feel better by correcting that imbalance and making us feel good again. And thus the emotional and the biological functions of tears merge (合并) into one and make us even more "human" than we would otherwise be.

62. According to the passage, human beings may have originated (起源于) in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. the sea                      B. the salt                      C. chemicals                      D. animals
63. Which of the following is NOT a function of tears?  
 A. Biological                      B. Emotional                      C. Political                      D. Chemical
64. According to the article, which of the following is unique to humans?  
 A. The feeling of loneliness.                      B. The state of feeling good.  
 C. The ability to shed tears.                      D. The feeling of fear.
65. The underlined word "eliminate" probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. add                      B. produce                      C. replace                      D. remove
66. Which of the following is the best title of the passage?  
 A. Tears are a sign of strong emotion.  
 B. Tears are always making us feel more comfortable.  
 C. Tears are uniquely human.  
 D. Tears have certain biological function.

## D

Most gift-giving shows nothing more than the spirit of love and friendship. But it is possible to form some associations between the kinds of things bought and the people who buy them.

**EXPENSIVE GIFTS.** Naturally, some gifts will be more expensive than others. But some people give higher priced gifts than necessary for the situation. Someone who gives an expensive gift often feels that he should receive more praise than if he had given a less expensive one. Therefore he is giving himself a gift, too; status (地位).

**HOMEMADE GIFTS.** Making something by hand has become the exception in many countries today. If you receive a homemade gift, you are lucky. It may not be made perfectly, but it will show a certain quality of love.

**BOOKS.** People who give books as gifts either like reading or would like everyone to think they do. A good way to know this is to find out whether or not the giver bought the book according to how large it is. If you receive a large heavy book, its giver may be much more interested in the way things appear than in the way they actually are. Anyhow, giving a BOOK book can be a way of sharing a feeling or a newly learned meaning. The giver is probably trying to say to you what the book said to him.

67. Which of the following best express the main idea of the passage?

- A. Gift - giving may tell us the giver's personality in some way.
- B. Most gift - giving shows the spirit of love and friendship.
- C. Homemade gifts are more precious than expensive ones.
- D. We should be careful in choosing and giving presents.

68. Expensive gifts may imply(暗示) \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. deep love
- B. high respects
- C. a sense of superiority
- D. generosity

69. According to the passage, homemade gifts \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. are very special
- B. show deep love
- C. should be well kept
- D. both A and B

70. A BOOK book means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a good book about books
- B. a large and heavy book
- C. a rare and valuable book
- D. a book that the giver wants you to read

## E

Greenspace facilities(设施) are contributing to an important degree to the quality of the city environment. Fortunately it is no longer necessary that every lecture or every book about this subject has to start with the proof of this idea. At present it is generally accepted, although more as a self-proved statement than on the base of a closely reasoned scientific proof. Recognizing the importance of greenspaces in the city environment is a first step on the right way, this does not mean, however, that enough details are known about the functions of greenspace in towns and about the way in which people are using these spaces. As to this subject I shall within the scope of this lecture, enter into one aspect(方面) only, namely the recreative function of greenspace facilities.

The theoretical separation of living, working, traffic and recreation which for many years has been used in town and country planning, has in my opinion resulted in more attention for forms of recreation far from home, while there was relatively little attention for improvement of recreative possibilities in the direct neighbourhood of the home. We have come to the conclusion that this is not right, because an important part of the time which we do not pass in sleeping or working, is used for activities at and around home. So it is obvious that recreation in the open air has to begin at the street door of the house. The city environment has to offer as many recreation activities as possible, and the design of these has to be such that more, required activities can also have recreative aspect.

The very best standard of living is nothing if it is not possible to take a pleasant walk in the district, if the children cannot be allowed to play in the streets because the risks of traffic are too great, if during shopping you can nowhere find a spot for enjoying for a moment the nice weather, in short, if you only feel yourself at home after the street door of your house is closed after you.

71. The importance of greenspaces in the city environment \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. has been recognized
- B. is paid little attention to
- C. is accepted on the base of scientific proof
- D. is still unknown

72. For many years town and country planning has \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. brought living areas and places of entertainment close together
- B. separated recreation facilities far from home
- C. improved recreative possibilities in the neighbourhood
- D. enabled people to reach the best standard of living

73. The word "recreation" in the passage probably means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. activities done for pleasure or enjoyment
- B. doing something again in a creative way
- C. doing something important after work
- D. required activities done after work

74. According to the author, greenspaces should be designed \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. to reduce the number of recreative activities
- B. to attract more and more people
- C. for people to use more conveniently
- D. for people to do recreative activities at the street door of the house



75. The main idea of this passage is that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. attention must be paid to the improvement of recreation
- B. greenspace facilities should be used better to improve the quality of life
- C. the city environment is providing more recreative activities
- D. we should try our best to raise our living standard



## 第四部分：写（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（每一行只有一个错误），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。

Today is Sunday. I have been studying all day long. On the morning, I had a dry breakfast. We have no water to drink because the water supply had cut off. The water had come back in the evening. I did math then. I didn't stop after 12 o'clock. After a short lunch I had the break. Then I went to my Sunday English Class.

After a long and tired class for more than two hours, I got to home. Some work had been done but some hadn't. I must review all my subject such as the Sciences, the Humanities, which include Chinese, English, Politics and History as well. That's terribly! Especially when there was no water.

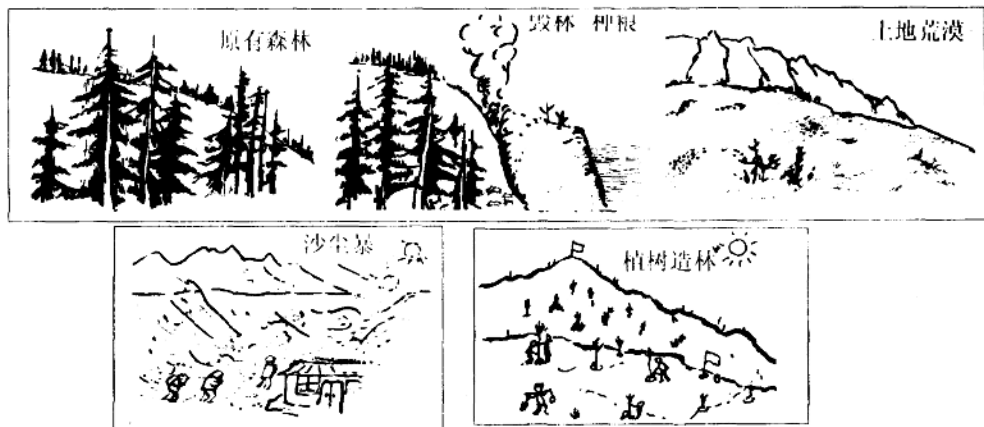
- 76. \_\_\_\_\_
- 77. \_\_\_\_\_
- 78. \_\_\_\_\_
- 79. \_\_\_\_\_
- 80. \_\_\_\_\_
- 81. \_\_\_\_\_
- 82. \_\_\_\_\_
- 83. \_\_\_\_\_
- 84. \_\_\_\_\_
- 85. \_\_\_\_\_

### 第二节：书面表达（满分 25 分）

目前，沙尘暴多次肆虐我国。假如你是李华，请根据下图，向报社投稿，呼吁大家植树造林，保护环境。

注意：1. 字数 100 左右；2. 开头已为你写好。

提示：wasteland 荒地 sandstorm 沙尘暴



Dear editor,

In the past my hometown used to be a beautiful place.

# 最新高考英语全真模拟试卷

## 试卷二



### 第一部分 听力部分(共两节,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。

例:How much is the shirt?

A. £ 19. 15.

B. £ 9. 15.

C. £ 9. 18.

答案是B。

1. Who broke the window?

A. The man broke the window.

B. The woman broke the window.

C. The man saw another man break the window.

2. When will the man's plane take off?

A. 15:00.

B. 15:15.

C. 14:45.

3. Where is the woman now?

A. In the hospital.

B. At home.

C. In the shop.

4. Which of the following is right according to the dialogue?

A. Mary has finished reading today's newspaper.

B. Mary has left today's newspaper in her room.

C. Mary hasn't found today's newspaper.

5. What is the man going to do next?

A. Finish the program first and then study.

B. Study rather than watch the program.

C. See the show he saw last week.

#### 第一节 (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。

听第6段材料,回答第6、7题

6. Why didn't Vivian come to the meeting?

A. She ate some fish and felt sick.

B. She had a traffic accident.

C. She forgot the time of the meeting.

7. What does Jerry think of Vivian?

A. He is pleased with her.

B. He is sorry for her.

C. He is dissatisfied with her.

听第7段材料,回答第8、9题

8. What is the relationship between the two speakers?

- A. They are teacher and student. B. They are boss and employee. C. They are friends.

9. Why is the woman calling the man?

- A. She wants to know if he went to the department picnic.  
B. She wants to tell him that she forgot the picnic.  
C. She wants to tell him about the party on Wednesday.

听第8段材料,回答第10至12题。

10. Which of the following is untrue of Tom Brown?

- A. Tom Brown owns a supermarket. B. Tom Brown played football. C. Tom Brown was tall.

11. Which is true of the man?

- A. He doesn't know Tom Brown. B. He played a joke on Tom Brown. C. He used to play football.

12. Who was the captain of the football team?

- A. Tom Brown. B. The man. C. Both of the above.

听第9段材料,回答第13至16题。

13. What's the matter with Anne?

- A. She can't find a job.  
B. Her boss wants to fire her, but she likes her job.  
C. She couldn't decide whether to get another job or not.

14. What would happen if she accepted the new job?

- A. She would meet more people. B. She would get higher pay. C. She would lose a good chance.

15. When does she have to tell them her decision?

- A. Today. B. Tomorrow. C. Next week.

16. What would Jim do if Anne decided not to take the new job?

- A. He would try to get it. B. He would help her find another. C. He would try to persuade her to get it.

听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。

17. What is the weather like in England in winter?

- A. It is cold. B. It is warm. C. It is wet.

18. Why is winter in England not so cold?

- A. Because the warm winds in the sea blow over England in winter.  
B. Because there is more sunshine there.  
C. Because there are a lot of rivers there.

19. Which of the following is right?

- A. There is the same rain in all places in England.  
B. There is no rain in the west of England.  
C. There is much more rain in the west of England than in the east.

20. Where do the wet winds come from?

- A. They come from the southwest. B. They come from the southeast. C. They come from the northwest.



## 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)

从A、B、C、D四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。

21. They offered me \_\_\_\_\_ USA university and \_\_\_\_\_ Asian university. I chose \_\_\_\_\_ American one.

- A. a; an; the B. the; an; a C. the; the; the D. an; a the

22. The job is \_\_\_\_\_ my power I'm sorry I can't accept it.

- A. under B. over C. above D. beyond

23. —Shall we go to the bookstore at once?

— \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. It doesn't matter B. It's up to you C. Don't mention it D. That's all right
24. Prices are rising. Next season a new car will cost \_\_\_\_\_ four or five hundred dollars.  
A. other B. another C. any D. more
25. He was busy at that time, or he \_\_\_\_\_ us.  
A. could help B. must help C. could have helped D. can't have helped
26. \_\_\_\_\_ ill or well, my grandpa is always delighted.  
A. Either B. No matter C. Even if D. Whether
27. I have to meet the man \_\_\_\_\_ umbrella I picked up by chance after the meet.  
A. which B. whose C. that D. what
28. —Do you go to the cinema in your free time?  
—Yes, \_\_\_\_\_. Seeing films is not my favorite.  
A. time and again B. more or less C. once in a while D. sooner or later
29. It was last Sunday \_\_\_\_\_ I came across Mary.  
A. till B. that C. before D. after
30. \_\_\_\_\_ the sound of the knocking at the door, John went up to open it.  
A. On B. At C. By D. To
31. —I didn't do well in the exam.  
—I did \_\_\_\_\_ you. Maybe even worse.  
A. not better than B. no better than C. as well as D. not worse than
32. —There is a police car in front of our neighbor's house.  
—What do you think \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. is happened B. had happened C. would happen D. has happened
33. The driver of the red car \_\_\_\_\_ when a black one came quickly.  
A. is just starting out B. has just started C. would just started out D. was just starting
34. As we know, money doesn't mean \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. everything B. anything C. any thing D. something
35. It's high time that you \_\_\_\_\_ to the school and \_\_\_\_\_ your daughter.  
A. went; fetched B. went; fetch C. will go; fetch D. should go; fetch

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

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从 36 - 55 各题所给的四个选项 (A、B、C、D) 中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Time slip by slowly without notifying you. Yet when you expect time to fly, it takes so (36) to pass. That was what I experienced on (37) back at my childhood days. Some of the (38), I am glad to say, cross your path only once, (39) twice, in your lifetime, (40) you wanted them to be repeated.

I still remember the day when my mother said to me that the (41) had come for me to be put into (42), I didn't understand what that meant (43) I was sent into the cold classroom to (44) on a cold bench, face to face with the strange class master. . . I cursed (咒骂) silently though, at the (45) the minute hand of the grand clock took in (46) a minute.

Another of my earliest (47) was a much happier one. Uncle Joe had bought me a fish tank, with a number of gold fish in it, for my eighth birthday. I (48) gazing at those funny little creatures the whole day long, trying to (49) them as they swam about, with the (50) that I received a bump on the head (51) the rough corner of the tank, I put my hand into the water and tried to (52) the fishes. When I took back my hands I found, to my (53), that all the fishes turned upside down!

Memories are (54) dreams. They seem so (55) and yet so near.

36. A. much B. little C. long D. short
37. A. looking B. running C. thinking D. bringing
38. A. days B. perils C. accidents D. experiences
39. A. always B. seldom C. usually D. exactly
40. A. even if B. as if C. so that D. in case
41. A. chance B. time C. order D. message

- |                 |             |                 |                   |
|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 42. A. hospital | B. school   | C. practice     | D. work           |
| 43. A. when     | B. since    | C. after        | D. until          |
| 44. A. land     | B. cry      | C. seat         | D. put            |
| 45. A. sound    | B. movement | C. slowness     | D. speed          |
| 46. A. covering | B. waiting  | C. making       | D. expecting      |
| 47. A. stories  | B. lessons  | C. activities   | D. memorial       |
| 48. A. regret   | B. remember | C. admit        | D. enjoy          |
| 49. A. follow   | B. help     | C. copy         | D. stop           |
| 50. A. purpose  | B. result   | C. satisfaction | D. disappointment |
| 51. A. at       | B. in       | C. from         | D. near           |
| 52. A. catch    | B. kill     | C. splash       | D. protect        |
| 53. A. joy      | B. sorrow   | C. fear         | D. surprise       |
| 54. A. never    | B. only     | C. like         | D. with           |
| 55. A. real     | B. far      | C. wonderful    | D. false          |



### 第三部分:阅读理解 (共 20 小题,满分 40 分)

阅读下面短文,从每题所给的四个选项中,选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。

#### A

Up and down Elm street, families begin the day with healthy breakfasts. The Gilmores eat bran muffins, orange juice, and shredded wheat cereal milk. Across the street, the Lins sit down to a traditional Korean breakfast of soybean soup with chunks of beancurd and rice.

People's food choices are influenced(影响) by many factors, one of which is their culture. The term CULTURE refers to the way of life of a group of people, including their customs and beliefs. Food is one important aspect of culture. As the two breakfasts mentioned, different groups have different foods.

Both culture and personal preference affect the types of food that are served in your household. Some families may dislike fish, for example, while others may choose not to eat red meat. Sometimes when you eat a meal with friends, you may choose different foods than when you are by yourself or with your family. Your economic situation also plays a role in what you decide to eat. People with low income cannot afford to buy certain foods.

When you are making decisions about what to eat, consider the nutrition content of foods. There are many ways of meeting your nutritional needs, no matter what your preferences are. With a little imagination, you can have a variety of well-balanced meals.

56. The main idea of the first paragraph is that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. different families have different breakfasts  
 B. different families have the same breakfasts  
 C. different as these breakfasts are, they are all well-balanced  
 D. different as those breakfasts are, they cost almost the same
57. According to this passage, when you eat a meal with friends, you may probably select food \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. you like best  
 B. your family like best  
 C. your friends don't like  
 D. you don't like
58. The most important thing about what to eat is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. a variety of food  
 B. your income  
 C. your culture  
 D. a balance of healthy nutrients
59. Which of the following is not included in the term CULTURE mentioned in the text?  
 A. Economic situation  
 B. Food  
 C. Customs  
 D. Beliefs

## B

CITY	AIRPORT TO CITY	HOTEL	DINNER	WATER	TEMPERATURE	HIGHLIGHTS 最精彩处
HONOLULU Hawaii, USA	Taxi \$ 22 Shuttle bus	\$ 80	\$ 20	✓ OK	Jul - Aug 29°C Jan - Feb 20°C	Pearl Harbor, Waikiki, Polynesian cultural Centre, famous big Surf (冲浪) at Waimea Bay (DEC - Feb) Di among Head. Flamingos at zoo. Don't miss a Mei Tai cocktail (鸡尾酒) at sunset under the Banyan tree at the historic Sheraton Moana.
ROME Italy	Rail to Central Station \$ 12	\$ 73	\$ 40	✓ OK	Jul - Aug 31°C Jan - Feb 12°C	St Peter's Basilica, the Forum, the Colosseum, the Trevi Fountain, Michelangelo's Sistine Chapel. Don't miss the street entertainment (娱乐) and food stalls (地摊) in the Piazza Novona on a summer's night.
PARIS France	Roissy or Air France bus \$ 10. The RER train \$ 16. Taxi \$ 70	\$ 190	\$ 30	✓ OK	Aug 35°C Jan 5°C	Notr Dame, the Eiffel Tower, Arc de Triomphe, Champs Elysees, the Seine, Versailles, the Louvre Don't miss Musess d' Orsay, a grand train station changed into museum featuring (以……为特色) some of the best impressionist (印象派画家) art available.
HONGKONG China	Taxi \$ 13 Air bus \$ 1.90 - \$ 3.00	\$ 200	\$ 25	✓ OK	Aug 32°C Jan - 12°C	Victoria Peak, Stanley Markets, Ocean Park/Middle Kindom, New Territories. Don't miss a daytrip to China/Macau, Buddha at Lan Tau Island, a walk through the Western District (Guide maps available from Hong Kong Tourist Association)
BEIJING	Most hotels provide transfer \$ 30 per car Taxi \$ 20 Be sure meter is working	\$ 90	\$ 17 Hotel coffee shop	Hotels supply boiled water Otherwise bottled	Jul 39°C Jan - 4°C	The Great Wall (50 miles), the Forbidden City, the Summer Palace, the Temple of Heaven, Tiananmen Square. Don't miss the original (原始的) city wall and observational instruments (观测仪器) at the 15th century Ancient Observatory.
DELHI India	Bus \$ 2 Taxi \$ 7 to \$ 15	\$ 60	\$ 5	Bottled only	Jun - Jul 40°C Dec - Jan 7°C	The Red Fort, Raj Ghat where Gandhi was cremated (火化), Parliament and President's Palace, Chandi Chowk (Gold Street) in the Old City. Don't miss a rickshaw (人力车) ride through Old Delhi.
SINGAPORE (Singapore)	Taxi \$ 13	\$ 90	\$ 20	✓ OK	26°C to 32°C All year round	Singapore Night Safari Park, breakfast with orangutans (猩猩) at zoo, Raffles Hotel, Sentosa Island, Juron Bird Park. Don't miss the rustic (乡村味的) seaside village on Pulau Ubin Island, unchanged for many years.

60. Of the cities listed the cheapest city accommodation (住宿) and dinner would be \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Beijing      B. Delhi      C. Singapore      D. Honolulu

61. The City Guide points out that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Paris has many kinds of transport that can be used for tourists  
B. all the cities listed have taxis to transfer passengers  
C. shuttle buses carry more passengers than air buses  
D. money paid for taxis doubles that paid for buses

62. Which of the following statements can be supported by the information in the City Guide?

- A. Surfers would enjoy visiting Waikiki.  
B. In Beijing part of the original city wall remains.  
C. In Delhi there is a 15th Century Ancient Observatory.

- D. Singapore has recently built a seaside village called Pulau Ubin Island.
63. Which of the following statements is true?
- A. Water in hotels is always boiled first.
- B. It is always best to keep ourselves from drinking water.
- C. Tap water in Delhi and Paris is safe to drink.
- D. In Beijing and Delhi it's best to drink bottled water.

### C

The scooter(踏板车) stands third among the top new trends(倾向), according to a recent study in Shanghai, Guangzhou and Beijing.

The gadget(小玩意) quickly moved into the position of third in popularity, behind the skateboard(滑板) and DDR(跳舞毯) among trendy youth as well as the school children after it hit the market in March of this year.

Some scooter fans prefer to use it as a means of transportation. "Since I live near the bank I work for, I thought I could ride a scooter to work," said a young bank clerk to the policeman who stopped him in the street.

Traffic police don't allow scooters on the streets.

"Nothing in the traffic administration regulations(交通管理) says scooters are allowed on the street", said a spokesman from Shanghai Traffic Police Team.

However, nothing in the regulations says scooters aren't allowed on the streets, either. But considering the condition of the streets in Shanghai, police have good reasons to forbid them. Downtown streets are crowded with cars, and there are few separate lanes(车道) where scooters can go.

"The scooters can run at a top speed of 30 kilometers per hour," said traffic policeman surnamed Xue, "as fast as that of the motorbikes. It would be unsafe for anyone to ride at such a high speed without any protection or braking system, he said.

"We tell them not to ride on the road," Xue said, "but we don't give them fines or other punishments."

There is no special punishment for scooter riders yet. "It's not a common phenomenon yet," said the spokesman, "there hasn't been any traffic accident with scooters involved. We don't feel it necessary to set a special rule about it."

A few riders sped past Xue before he could say anything to them. "But most people pay attention to my warning and walk their scooters," Xue said.

Michael Wang, a local middle school student of 16, was once stopped by a policeman as he was riding his scooter on the road. "The police are right to stop us," he said, "but young people like to have a little risk and disobedience(违背)."

"I no longer use it," he said. "Now even the little kids in our neighbourhood are taking up scooters. It's out."

"Our store used to sell tens of scooters in a single day," said Peng Jiangang, a worker at Sport City, which sells scooters at three places in town.

"The trend is slowly cooling off," Peng said. Sales of scooters rose again in July, when the summer holiday began. "Many school children bought them," Peng said. "A father came to buy one for his son. When he tried it in our store, he liked it and bought one he could ride as well."

64. The scooter quickly became the third favorite in these cities because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. it's a newest trend this year
- B. it's safe and it causes no accident
- C. there is no administration regulation about it
- D. people feel it cheap and convenient to ride it everywhere

65. In what way does the traffic policeman think the scooters dangerous?

- A. It runs fast and you can't stop it in time of danger.
- B. There are so many cars in the street, so it may easily hit a car.
- C. Most riders are children and they like to have a little risk.
- D. There are too many of them and the streets will become more crowded.

66. According to what the policeman says \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. traffic rules about scooters will come out in not a long time
- B. most scooter riders ride their scooters at a high speed
- C. scooters are not so bad if the riders obey the traffic rules
- D. scooters must be forbidden in cities

67. We know from the passage \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. scooters will disappear soon  
C. school students like scooters most

- B. the scooter phenomenon will last long  
D. scooters will rank (排名) first at the end of this year

## D

The aim of the teacher is to get his pupils as quickly as possible over the period in which each printed symbol is looked at for its shape, and arrive at the stage when the pupils look at words and phrases for their meaning, almost without noticing the shapes of the separate letters.

When a good reader is at work, he does not look at letters, not even at words, one by one, however quickly, he takes in the meaning of two, three, or four words at a time, in a single moment. Watch carefully the eyes of a good reader who is reading, and it will be seen that they do not travel smoothly along the lines of print, but they move by jumps separated by very short stops. The eyes of a very good reader move quickly, taking long jumps and making very short pauses; the eyes of a poor reader move more slowly, taking only short jumps and stopping longer at each pause. Sometimes, when he meets difficulty, he even goes backwards to see again what has already been looked at before.

The teacher's task is therefore clear; it is to train his pupils to take in several words at a glance (one "eye-jump") and remove the necessity for going backwards to read something a second time.

This shows at once that letter-by-letter, or word-by-word reading with the finger pointing to the word, carefully fixing each one in turn, is wrong. It's wrong because such a method ties the pupil's eyes down to a very short jump, and the aim is to train for the long jump. Moreover, a very short jump is too short to provide any meaning or sense; and it will be found that having struggled with three or four words separately, the pupils have to look at them again, all together and in one group, in order to get the meaning of the whole phrase.

68. According to the text, the teacher should \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. train his pupils to reach quickly the stage of reading without having to concentrate on the separate symbols (符号)  
B. help his pupils look at each printed symbol for its meaning as well as for its shape  
C. help his pupils avoid taking long jumps and making short pauses while they are trying to get the meaning of what they read  
D. tell his pupils different reading stages, of which the first one is to recognize the separate printed symbols

69. A good reader usually reads, in a single moment, several \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. letters      B. words      C. sentences      D. lines

70. Reading with the finger pointing to the word \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. help the pupils understand the words in groups and get the meaning of the whole passage  
B. removes the necessity for going backwards to read something a second time  
C. helps the pupils move his eyes back and forth easily when he meets difficulty  
D. limits the pupils' eyes to a very short jump which is too short to provide any meaning

71. The last paragraph indicates a poor reader may have to read something a second time because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. he has enough time      B. he reads too fast  
C. he reads word by word      D. the passage he is reading is very long

## E

Changing fashions are nothing more than the intentional creation of waste. Many women spend huge sums of money each year to replace clothes that have hardly been worn. Women who cannot afford to throw away clothing in this way, waste hours of their time changing the dresses they have. Skirts are lengthened or shortened; neck lines are lowered or raised, and so on.

No one can declare that the fashion industry contributes anything really important to society. Fashion designers are rarely concerned with related things like warmth, comfort and durability (耐用). They are only interested in outward appearance and they take advantage of the fact that women will stand any amount of discomfort, as long as they look right. There can hardly be a man who hasn't at some time in his life smiled at the sight of a woman shaking in a thin dress on a winter day, or delicately picking her way through deep snow in high-heeled shoes.

When comparing men and women in the matter of fashion, the conclusions to be drawn are obvious. Do the constantly changing fashions of women's clothes, one wonders, reflect (反映) basic qualities of inconstancy and instability (变化无常)? Men are too clever to let themselves be cheated by fashion designers. Do their unchanging styles of dress reflect basic qualities of stability and reliability (可信赖)? That is for you to decide.



72. In the writer's opinion, constant changing of fashions is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. a waste of clothing B. a waste of time  
 C. a kind of great creation D. a contribution to the fashion industry
73. The writer complains that fashion designers pay less attention to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. comfort B. appearance C. costs D. quality
74. From the passage we can infer that designers and big stores always make money by \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. lengthening or shortening women's skirts  
 B. changing fashions constantly in women's clothing  
 C. exploiting women in the clothing industry  
 D. showing a great deal of concern for women
75. The conclusion that the writers wants to draw is that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. women are easier to be cheated B. women are more able to bear discomfort  
 C. men are much cleverer than women D. men are more stable and reliable in character



## 第四部分：写（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（每一行只有一个错误），则按下列情况改正：

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

该行缺一个词：在缺词处加一个漏字符号（^），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

Helen is one of my best friends. She had taught	76. _____
us English when I attended training class two	77. _____
years before. Helen always made good preparations	78. _____
for the lessons, and she tried his best to make	79. _____
her classes lively. I used to being poor in English,	80. _____
especially in written English. And now I'm able	81. _____
to write English letters or reports correctly.	82. _____
I still remember how she helped me for my	83. _____
English patiently. Teachers' Day's come. I'm going	84. _____
to send to her a card and give her best wishes.	85. _____

### 第二节：书面表达（满分 25 分）

假定你是王伟。你所在的学校将在暑假期间举办“澳大利亚文化展览”。请你根据以下要点给你的澳大利亚朋友 Peterson 写一封信，请他届时前来给你们作一次讲座。

讲座目的：帮助师生了解澳洲历史与文化

主要内容：简要介绍澳大利亚的风土人情

讲座日期：8 月第一周内任何一天的下午

讲座时间：3:00 - 5:00；约两小时

注意：1) 可以适当增加细节，使结构完整；

2) 词数 100 左右

Dear Peterson,