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新编英语“四位一体”高考总复习系列丛书

新编

英语 高考模拟试题集

主编：包天仁



34.415

吉林教育出版社

邮发代号：7-24

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(吉)新登字 02 号

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责任编辑:王世斌

封面设计:丛龙琦

出 版:吉林教育出版社	787×1092 毫米	8 开本	8.5 印张	195 千字
发 行:吉林教育出版社	2001 年 4 月第 1 版		2001 年 4 月第 1 次印刷	
英语辅导报社	印数:1—5,000 册	总定价:48.00 元	本册定价:8.00 元	
印 刷:沈阳新华印刷厂	ISBN 7—5383—3973—6/G·3602			

出 版 说 明

英语“四位一体”中、高考复习教学方法是由包天仁教授根据二十余年的潜心研究和探讨,并根据我国英语的教情和学情而独创的省时、省力、实用高效的复习教学方法。目前已经经过了三轮全国范围的实验,被证明是符合我国英语教学国情的最实用有效的复习教学方法。本教法主张“循序渐进、阶段侧重、精讲精练、五技并举”,即主张跳出题海,解除学生在应试中的沉重负担,用最少的时间、最少的精力取得最理想的成绩。

基础知识和基本技能训练、专项能力训练、综合训练和模拟训练是走向成功不可缺少的四个阶段。高考复习过程经过阶段、专项、综合和模拟训练使学生牢固地掌握了基础知识和基本技能,使专项能力和综合运用能力全面提高,高质量的模拟训练使学生具备了走向成功的雄厚实力。

本《试题集》特别独家邀请全国重点中学的一线把关教师,根据最新考纲精神,命制了 10 套 2001 年最新高考英语模拟试题,作为本报今年的特别增刊,提供给全国参加 2001 年 NMET 考试的学生。本试题导向明确,信度、效度极高,极能反映出考生的真实英语水平。题型、题量、难易程度均接近正式高考题,活页装订,适合考前集体训练使用。同时可供参加全国英语“四位一体”教学方法扩大性实验后期,即高考前最后“热身”训练阶段使用。

本《试题集》配高考听力模拟题原声磁带一盘,磁带由英国语言专家审定并朗读。语音、语调纯正,语流清晰、流畅,语速适中。本《试题集》是 2001 年高考英语总复习最后“热身”阶段必备的复习用书,使用者定会受益匪浅,在 2001 年高考中取得好成绩。


编 者
2001 年 4 月

2001 年高考英语模拟试题(一)

拟题人:天津 良田 木源

本试卷分第一卷(选择题)和第二卷(非选择题)两部分。(共 150 分)

第一卷(三部分,共 115 分)

第一部分:  听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

第一节:(共 5 小题,每小题 1.5 分,满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. Where is Bill now?
A. At the office. B. Away on vacation. C. Home in bed.
2. What time will the game be finished?
A. 4. 20 p. m. B. 4: 00 p. m. C. 3. 40 p. m.
3. Why does the man want the woman to give up smoking?
A. Because it's a bad example to the children.
B. Because it's bad for her health.
C. Because it makes her cough.
4. What are the two speakers talking about?
A. A fine swimming pool. B. Their friend, Jane. C. The weather.
5. Why didn't the woman enjoy the dinner party?
A. She didn't like sitting next to Betty.
B. She didn't like the food.
C. She doesn't like parties.

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。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6 至 8 题。

6. Why did Mary stay at home yesterday evening?
A. To do her homework. B. To take care of her baby sister. C. To watch TV.
7. What was on TV last night?
A. Boxing B. TV film. C. Singing.
8. What did John do last night?
A. He watched a basketball match. B. He watched television.

C. He enjoyed music.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 9 至 11 题。

9. Where is the man going?

A. The street.

B. The yard.

C. The cinema.

10. Which turning should he take?

A. The first on the left.

B. The first on the right.

C. The second on the left.

11. How will the man get there?

A. By bus.

B. On foot.

C. By bike.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 12 至 15 题

12. Where did Sara paint the pictures?

A. At home.

B. In the kitchen.

C. At school.

13. What did Sara show to her father?

A. All her pictures.

B. A house.

C. Her bedroom.

14. What color are the trees in Sara's pictures?

A. Red.

B. Blue.

C. Green.

15. What are in the sky in Sara's pictures?

A. A tree

B. A plane.

C. Sara's father and trees.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 16、17 题。

16. What can you learn about Mr Wang from this talk?

A. Probably he is ill.

B. He is fine.

C. He is having his vacation.

17. What is the relationship between Mr Wang and the two speakers?

A. Father and children

B. Teacher and students.

C. Doctor and patients.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. What did Walt dream of?

A. Making a beautiful enjoyment park.

B. Taking his daughters everywhere.

C. Helping his friends.

19. When was Disneyland built in California?

A. In 1966.

B. In 1955.

C. Years later.

20. What will not be in Disneyland?

A. Real boats.

B. Rivers.

C. Wild animals.

第二部分: 英语知识应用 (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选项。

B 21. —Shall I prepare some hot water for you to have a bath?

—_____.

A. I'd love to

B. That would be very nice of you

C. That's all right

D. With pleasure

A 22. I had _____ bad toothache yesterday, which kept me awake _____ whole

night.

A. a; the B. 不填; a C. the; a D. a; 不填

A23. I suggest, he always disagrees.

A. Whatever B. However C. When D. What

A24. Now he could Radio Beijing without difficulty.

A. follow; too much B. hear; much too
C. listen to; many too D. understand; too many

C25. They lost their way in the forest, and made matters worse was that night began to fall.

A. that B. it C. what D. which

B26. We went to meet the foreign guests at the airport, only that they the hotel.

A. finding; had left to B. to find; had left for
C. found; left D. founded; went to

A27. —Peter, it is so late. I think it's time for us to leave now.

—
A. Well, I think so B. I have to leave
C. Good night D. Yes, I hope not

D28. —We'd like Chinese Black tea, please?

—Sorry, we don't Chinese tea.

A. do B. make C. cook D. serve

C29. We last night, but we went to the cinema instead.

A. must have studied B. might study
C. should have studied D. would study

C30. There is some kind of living matter on some other worlds, but we don't know.

A. probably; yet B. maybe; still C. perhaps; either D. possibly; then

C31. If Tom carries on working like this, he'll sooner or later.

A. break up B. give out C. break down D. hold on

A32. —Do you think I could borrow your bike?

—
A. Yes, you may borrow B. Yes, you could
C. Yes, go on D. Yes, help yourself, please

C33. I know nothing about the young man he is from Tianjin.

A. except B. except for C. except that D. besides

B34 —I'm sorry I won't be able to go with you.

—But you me you.

A. told; were going to B. have told; were going to

But 原来条件句

C. have told; would go to

D. had told; were going to

A 35. The missing boy was last seen near the East Lake.

A. missing; playing

B. missing; play

C. missed; played

D. missed; to play

- 4.5 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 和 D) 中选出最佳选项。

In San Francisco, an 36 and his dog climbed up the steps of 37 with some difficulty. After the senior citizen had dropped his 38 into the fare (车费) box, the driver 39 him that it would be fifty cents for 40. “Just a quarter for me, and you 41 fifty cents for my dog?” asked the man 42. “That’s the rule,” said the driver, fingers 43 slightly against the fare box. “Full fare for 44.” The other passengers in 45 indifference (冷淡, 不关心) as the man fished around in his 46 for the half dollar that wasn’t 47. Then the old man 48 the embarrassing (尴尬) situation. “Say, my dog’s eleven years old,” he said. “49 the same as seventy-seven, so 50 a senior citizen, too.”

“Yeah, I guess 51 right,” the driver said, making a wide smile. “So just 52 another quarter.” The man dropped the coin 53 the fare box and walked proudly down the 54, spoke suddenly in surprise, “We old people have to 55 to wait in a place.”

Note: An old person over the age of 65 is entitled (以……权利) to pay half the bus fare in the U. S. .

C 36. A. old lady

B. young man

C. old man

D. young lady

A 37. A. the bus

B. the bike

C. the Golden Bridge

D. the doorway

B 38. A. purse

B. quarter

C. handkerchief

D. tax

D 39. A. recollected

B. recalled

C. remembered

D. reminded

A 40. A. the dog

B. the trip

C. the fare

D. San Francisco

B 41. A. tell

B. want

C. remind

D. cost

C 42. A. happily

B. unbelievably

C. doubtfully

D. comfortably

A B 43. A. hitting

B. moving

C. pulling

D. pushing

A 44. A. dogs

B. dog

C. old man

D. old men

A 45. A. silent

B. silently

C. warm

D. warmly

D 46. A. water

B. bank

C. clothes

D. pockets

B 47. A. at there

B. there

C. here

D. at here

D 48. A. stayed

B. hid

C. kept

D. broke

D 49. A. Those

B. These

C. That

D. That’s

D 50. A. we’re

B. I’m

C. you’re

D. he’s

A 51. A. you’re

B. I’m

C. he’s

D. it’s

A B 52. A. pay

B. give

C. cost

D. find

53. A. to B. at C. through D. into
 54. A. doorway B. room C. hall D. passageway
 55. A. run B. walk C. go D. stay

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。

A blonde(金发的) woman carrying a bomb in a chocolate box blew up part of Lebanon's biggest hospital on Saturday, killing herself and six others in the second such attack in four days. Police said 31 people were wounded when the bomb exploded at the American University Hospital in Muslim West Beirut.

The attack was in fact the same sort with last explosion at Beirut's International Airport when five people were killed and 73 wounded by a bomb hidden in a suitcase taken into the departure terminal(候机楼) by another blonde woman who also died.

56. The news tells about by one day.
 A. an explosion in Muslin West Beirut
 B. an explosion at Beirut's International Airport
 C. a woman was killed in an explosion
 D. a woman was killed by someone in an explosion
 57. When did last explosion happen?
 A. Last Tuesday. B. Last Wednesday. C. Last Thursday. D. Last Friday.

58. This explosion was similar to the last as follows.
 A. Many women were killed and wounded.
 B. The killed women were two blonde women.
 C. The murderers were the women and they both got away.
 D. The murderers were blondes and also died in the explosions.

B

On June 11, 1832, at 2: 30 a. m., Mensen Ernst was completely awake. Although he had been out until midnight, he felt fit. He never slept more than three or four hours at a time anyway, (and he was anxious for the day to begin. Ernst, 32, was a long-distance runner, and he had bet(打赌) 100, 000 francs he could run from Paris to Moscow in 15 days. He would start his 1660-mile journey this day.

Ernst had chosen June because it marked the 20th anniversary(周年纪念日) of the start of Napoleon's Russian campaign.

The Kremlin(克里姆林宫) saw and welcomed Ernst on the morning of June 25.

59. At 2: 30 a. m. on June 11, 1832, Mensen Ernst had been.
 A. didn't sleep because he had slept for a whole day
 B. didn't fall asleep although he had come back until midnight
 C. was fast asleep because he had been out all day

- D. woke up and couldn't fall asleep again
- D 60. At a time Mensen Ernst slept very little time because _____.
 A. he was a famous long-distance runner
 B. he was worrying he would lose the money
 C. he was thinking to get ready for the long-distance race
 D. he was eager for the long-distance race
- C 61. Ernst ought to finish _____.
 A. running 1660 miles on that day
 B. running 1660 miles in France in 15 days
 C. running 1660 miles to get to Moscow in 15 days
 D. running 1660 miles to reach Paris in 15 days
- A 62. In the end Ernst finished the whole distance _____.
 A. one day ahead of time
 B. two days ahead of time
 C. just on time
 D. by one day delayed
- C 63. From the above passage we can see _____.
 A. Mensen Ernst must be a Russian
 B. Mensen Ernst must be an American
 C. Mensen Ernst must be a Frenchman
 D. Mensen Ernst must be an Englishman

A superstition(迷信) is a belief people hold which is not based on reason. There is no logic(逻辑) to superstitions. These beliefs often go against the laws of nature as we know them. People who have superstitions, or who are superstitious, believe that they can either bring themselves good luck or avoid(避免) bad luck of disasters by acting in certain ways. An example of this brings salt. When some people spill(泼洒) salt, they immediately take some of it and throw it over their left shoulders. In this way, they feel they will avoid bad luck.

Why do people believe in superstitions? How did they begin to think that they could control their luck?

We read earlier about some of the Greek, Roman, and Norse(挪威的) gods. People in ancient times believed that these gods controlled their lives and all of nature. They tried to keep their gods happy by giving them gifts. When there were natural disasters, people thought that the gods were angry with them, so they tried to make the gods happy again. This is how we got the idea that we could affect(影响) our fate(命运) by certain actions.

Many superstitions have been held by people for centuries. Yet there is little need for them today, since people in most parts of the world don't believe that there are a lot of gods. We no longer try to make the gods happy with gifts or to keep them from anger with certain actions. Somehow, however, many of the actions continue in modern times. We

still have our superstitions.

- A 64. Some superstitions people believe a person who _____ will have ill luck.
A. spills salt
B. makes the gods happy
C. throws salt over his shoulder
D. gives some gifts to the gods
- C 65. Ancient people thought _____.
A. they could control the laws of nature
B. a superstitions was not based on reason
C. if they made their gods angry, they would suffer from disasters
D. they must regularly throw some salt away
- D 66. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
A. Everybody has some superstitions.
B. We should make the gods happy with gifts.
C. If we act in certain ways we can avoid our bad luck.
D. Although most of us no longer believe in the gods, some superstitions still continue today.
- C 67. The passage tells us that _____.
A. there is some logic to superstitions
B. we must do away with all superstitions
C. superstitions began from the belief in the gods
D. man should control his fate by himself

One recent study carried out in the United States tested a large number of people. Participants (参与者) included men and women from 12 to 83. During the experiment, these people were given all kinds of breakfast, and sometimes, they had to skip (eat quickly) breakfast completely. Special tests, including blood tests and endurance (忍耐力) tests, were set up to analyze (分析) how well the participants' bodies functioned (起作用) when they had eaten a certain kind of breakfast.

The result showed that if a person eats an enough breakfast, he or she will work more efficiently (有效地) and more productively than if he or she skips breakfast or eat a very poor breakfast. This fact appears to be especially true if a person's work is mental (of the mind) activity. The study showed that if school children eat fruit, eggs, bread, and milk before going to school, they will learn more quickly and will be able to concentrate (集中) on their lessons for a longer period of time than if their breakfast is not enough.

The study also showed that, contrary (相反地) to what many people believe, if you skip breakfast, you will not lose weight. This is because people become so hungry if they skip breakfast, that they eat too much for lunch and end up gaining weight instead of losing. So remember, if you are on a diet, skipping breakfast will not help you, you will probably lose too much weight if you reduce your other meals.

- B 68. A recent breakfast study tested _____.
 A. how well the participants' bodies function
 B. how different types of breakfast affect people
 C. how different types of people are affected by breakfast
 D. how people of all ages react to a certain kind of breakfast
- A 69. To analyze the functioning of the participants' bodies, _____.
 A. special tests were used
 B. a well-balance meal was eaten
 C. breakfast was altogether skipped
 D. all kinds of breakfast were given to the participants
- C 70. The writer suggests that it comes no good if one _____.
 A. gains weight
 B. lose weight
 C. is on a diet
 D. reduce other meals than breakfast
- D 71. Which of the following is the best title of the passage?
 A. Different Types of Breakfast.
 B. Special Tests.
 C. Breakfast and Losing Weight.
 D. A Study on Breakfast.
- E _____

Some people believe that international sport produces friendly feeling between the nations and that if countries play games together they will learn to live together. Others say that the opposite is true: that international competitions encourage false national pride and lead to misunderstanding and hatred(憎恨). There is probably some truth in both arguments, but in recent years the Olympic Games have done little to support the view that sports encourages international brotherhood. Not only was there the terrible event including the murder of athletes, but the Games were also ruined by lesser events caused mainly by minor national competitions.

One country received its second-place medals with indignation(愤慨) that can be seen after the hockey final(曲棍球决赛). There had been noisy scenes at the end of the hockey match, the losers being against the final decisions. They made sure that one of their goals should not have been disallowed and that their opponents'(对手) victory was unfair. Their manager was in anger when he said: "This wasn't hockey. Hockey and the International Hockey Federation are finished." The president of the Federation said later that such behavior(行为) could result in the stop of the team for at least three years.

The American basketball team announced that they would not give up first place to Russia, after a questionable end to their competition. The game had ended in disturbance. It was thought at first that the United States had won, by a single point, but it was announced that there were seconds still to play. A Russian player then threw the ball from one end of the court to the other, and another player popped it into the basket. It was the first time the USA had ever lost an Olympic basketball match. A jury(评判委员会) discussed the matter for four and a half hours before announcing that the result would

stand. The American players then voted not to receive the silver medals.

Events of this kind will continue as long as sport is played competitively rather than for the love of the game. The suggestion that athletes should compete as individuals(个体), or in non-national teams, might be too much to hope for. But in the present organization of the Olympics there is far too much that encourages aggressive(过分的) patriotism(爱国主义).

72. According to the writer, recent Olympic Games have _____.
- A. produced friendly feeling between the nations
 - B. produced only false national pride
 - C. hardly showed any international friendship
 - D. led to more and more misunderstanding and hatred
73. What did the manager mean by saying, "... Hockey and the International Hockey Federation are finished."?
- A. His team would no longer take part in international games.
 - B. Hockey and the Federation are both ruined by the unfair decisions.
 - C. There should be no more hockey matches organized by the Federation.
 - D. The Federation should be dissolved.
74. The basketball example showed that _____.
- A. too much patriotism was shown in the event
 - B. the announcement to make the match longer was wrong
 - C. the jury was too uncertain in making the decision
 - D. the American team was right in refusing to accept
75. The writer gives the two examples in paragraph 2 and 3 to show _____.
- A. how false national pride led to unpleasant events in international friendship
 - B. that sportsmen have been more willing to obey orders than they used to be
 - C. that competitiveness in the games sometimes discourages international friendship
 - D. that unfair decisions are common in Olympic Games

第二卷(二部分, 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)

此题要求你对一段文章改错。先对每一行作出判断是对还是错。如果是对的, 在该行右边横线上画一个勾(✓); 如有错误(每行不会多于一个错误), 则按下列情况改正:

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


此行缺一个词: 在缺词处加一个漏字符号(Λ), 在该行右边横线上写出该加的

2001 年高考英语模拟试题(二)

拟题人:吉林 孙大伟 杨志强

本试卷分第一卷(选择题)和第二卷(非选择题)两部分。(共 150 分)

第一卷(三部分,共 115 分)

第一部分:  听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

第一节:(共 5 小题,每小题 1.5 分,满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项选出最佳选项。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What is the relationship between the two persons?
A. Teacher and student. B. Shop assistant and customer.
C. Driver and passenger.
2. Where are Mr. and Mrs. Smith?
A. In a hotel. B. In a restaurant. C. In a bookstore.
3. How much do the shoes cost?
A. \$18. 8. B. \$8. 18. C. \$80. 8.
4. What are Gaby and Edward talking about?
A. Their Saturday evening party.
B. Going to see a film on Saturday evening.
C. Going to Doris' flat.
5. What did Mrs. Jones forget?
A. Her passport. B. Her suitcases. C. Her husband.

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。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6、7 题。

6. Why does Mr. Black phone Mr. White?
A. He wants to ask Mr. White something about the ticket.
B. He wants to invite Mr. White to a get-together.
C. He wants Mr. White to give him a message.
7. When will Mr. Black drive over to pick Mr. White up?
A. At 5: 30 p. m. B. At 6: 00 p. m. C. At 5: 15 a. m.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 11 题。

8. What was the name of the meeting that Jack has just been in?
A. Pollution. B. Population. C. Saving the Earth.
9. What was the meeting like?
A. Very interesting. B. Too dull. C. Not important.
10. What did Jack do at the meeting?
A. He listened to lectures and discussed the increase in the world's population.
B. He did nothing.
C. He was the only one to speak at the meeting.
11. What will happen if we go on polluting the world?
A. We can live in the water. B. Nothing will happen.
C. It won't be fit for us to live in.
- 听第 8 段材料, 回答第 12、13 题。
12. Where are the two persons talking?
A. At a railway station. B. At a supermarket.
C. At the manager's home.
13. What do you think has happened to the computer?
A. Something is wrong with it. B. It works properly.
C. It's a good computer.
- 听第 9 段材料, 回答第 14 至 16 题。
14. What does the man want to do?
A. He wants to buy a house. B. He wants to rent a house.
C. He wants to build a house.
15. How long will the man want the house?
A. Two months. B. Six weeks. C. All summer.
16. Does the man take the house?
A. No, he doesn't. B. We don't know. C. Yes, he does.
- 听第 10 段对话, 回答第 17 至 20 题。
17. What did Jack and his father want to do?
A. They wanted to go fishing. B. They wanted to hit somebody.
C. They wanted to make friends in a new way.
18. Where did the incident happen?
A. At the seashore. B. At Jack's home. C. At a shop.
19. Who was hit by the father?
A. A man who was fishing. B. A man who was swimming.
C. A man who was boating.
20. Is their first try of making friends a success or a failure?
A. A failure. B. A success.
C. Neither a success nor a failure.

第二部分: 英语知识应用 (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选项。—5—

21. —Why not take D friend with you? Then you can share the cost of the car.
—That sounds like a good idea.
A. a; a B. the; the C. the; a D. a; the
22. The young man spent as much time as he AC over his lessons.
A. went B. would to go C. could going D. may go
23. How did you enjoy the concert last night? B
A. What a failure! B. What a disappointment!
C. Very bad. D. Very dissatisfactory.
24. He made another wonderful discovery, A of great importance to science.
A. which I think is B. which I think it is
C. that I think is D. I think which is
25. I wanted two seats AD Madame Curie for Friday night, so I rang the cinema to see if I could book two tickets. tickets of Madame Curie
A. of B. about C. to D. for
26. The question is B he has learned about the bad news of his son's death.
A. weather B. whether C. when D. what
27. He didn't do well in the exam. He B hard at his lessons.
A. must have worked B. ought to have worked
C. would have worked D. has worked
28. He received a telegraph yesterday AB: "Mother ill".
A. written B. reading C. said D. telling
29. —Excuse me, but is this seat taken?
— D
A. Sure. You may take it B. Certainly. Help yourself
C. I hope not D. No, I don't think so
30. He knows a lot about Paris. He must have been there before, BC?
A. mustn't he B. needn't he C. hasn't he D. didn't he
31. Years later he B that he was an honest and upright person.
A. appeared B. proved C. seemed D. developed
32. —I'll be away on business. Would you mind watering my flowers?
—Not at all. D
A. I've got no time B. I'd rather not to
C. I'd like it very much D. I'd be happy to
33. VCD players made in China are just as good as DA made in Japan.
A. those the ones B. that C. the same D. ones
34. The professor reminded me of what I would C forgotten.
A. therefore B. however C. otherwise D. whenever
35. —Was Tom there when you arrived?