



英语

黄冈
北京
南通

名师压轴卷

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副 编 孙富新

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北京
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名师压轴卷

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立足上海 放眼全国

新纪元教辅，开创教辅新纪元

得信息之先，纳百川之秀，汇大家之言。上海是中国基础教育改革的前沿和风向标。新纪元教育集团总部立于上海，学校横贯东西（浙江省平阳新纪元学校、浙江省瑞安市新纪元实验学校、四川省广元市外国语学校、重庆市云阳外国语学校实验学校，新近又接管了上海市教科院附属中学），办学10年，师生12000余人，外聘专家有顾泠沅、应俊峰、郭景扬、于漪等。

集团在上海注册的上海伟志文化传播有限公司致力于教辅图书策划编辑、教辅软件开发设计及教育文化学术成果推广，为适应集团教育稳步、快速发展的需要，本公司组建了上海新纪元教考研究院，荟萃了众多全国各地的特高级教师、国家级和省市级骨干教师或学科带头人、市县教研室优秀教研员，其中学科专业硕士研究生毕业的占53%。凭借上海先进的教改经验和集团丰富的教学实践，教考研究院以“让学于读到最好的书”为宗旨，以“求新、求特、求变”和“公司与员工共发展”“产品与读者共成长”“品牌与作者同提升”为研发理念，依托高校基础教育教考专家，前锤打速中小学教辅图书，一方面为集团学校师生提供可放心使用的、能切实提高教学质量的教辅图书，另一方面立志为开创教辅图书编写的新局面作出重大贡献。

本院策划、编辑的“新纪元教考”系列丛书《考前100天有效预测及高效训练》《高考作文十大方略》《课木习题最佳解法与变式训练》《小学新课程轻松100分》已受到广大读者的普遍赞许，2005年12月22日、27日《中国教育报》署名重笔推介。本院全体策编人员将再接再厉，立足课堂，站在学生的角度、站在父母的角度、站在教师的角度，以专家的视角努力打造质量一流的教学辅导书，实现“让学于读到最好的书”的夙愿！

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英 语

本试题分第 I 卷和第 II 卷, 满分 150 分, 考试时间: 120 分钟

第 I 卷

得分	评卷人

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上。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。每段对话你将听一遍。

- What are the two speakers talking about?
A. Football match. B. Today's news. C. A story.
- How is the woman going to the railway station?
A. By taxi. B. By bus. C. By train.
- Where are the two speakers?
A. In a shop. B. In a post office. C. In a restaurant.
- How much is the TV set?
A. \$ 160. B. \$ 650. C. \$ 560.
- What was the man?
A. A teacher. B. A cook. C. A driver.

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上。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 6~8 题。

- What can we learn about the couple?
A. The husband likes to sit in the same chair. B. The wife doesn't like to travel.
C. They went on a trip last year.
- How long does the voyage they talked about last?
A. 10 days B. 4 weeks C. 21 days
- Why doesn't the wife like that kind of voyage?
A. It may cost a little money, but uncomfortable.
B. She doesn't like to go to so many places with much money.
C. She doesn't think that they'll be well served at the hotels.

听第7段材料，回答第9~11题。

9. Why doesn't the man want to see Mrs. Cathy?

- A. He thinks she is not kind. B. He is tired of waiting for people.
C. He thinks she is boring.

10. Whom does the man have to see at 10 a. m.?

- A. Mr. White. B. Mr. Potter. C. Mrs. Cathy.

11. What is the relationship between the speakers?

- A. Father and daughter. B. Husband and wife. C. Boss and secretary.

听第8段材料，回答第12~14题。

12. Who is the woman buying the gift for?

- A. Her husband. B. Her son. C. Her daughter.

13. How much does the woman want to spend on the gift?

- A. \$20. B. \$50. C. \$10.

14. What is the first gift the man suggests to the woman?

- A. A basketball. B. A recorder. C. A pen and a notebook.

听第9段材料，回答第15~17题。

15. Who is the speaker?

- A. A student. B. A player. C. A manager.

16. What time does the centre open?

- A. 9:00 a. m. B. 9:00 p. m. C. 5:00 p. m.

17. What is the speaker mainly talking about?

- A. Different sports rules. B. Different indoor sports. C. Different sporting activities.

听第10段材料，回答第18~20题。

18. Where did the fire probably start?

- A. On the first floor. B. On the second floor. C. On the third floor.

19. When was the building built?

- A. In 1718. B. In 1782. C. In 1930.

20. Who is Andrew Barnes?

- A. A newspaper reporter. B. The owner of the building. C. The head of a fire department.

第二部分：英语知识运用（共两节，满分45分）

得分	评卷人

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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

21. Mr. Wang treats me as his own son. He usually invites me to _____ once a week.

- A. dinners B. a dinner C. dinner D. the dinner

22. —You don't seem to be quite yourself today. What's wrong?

—Oh, I'm suffering from a cold. Nothing serious, _____.

- A. yet B. indeed C. though D. anyway

23. James failed in the exam; now he wished that he _____ more carefully in class.
A. listened B. would listen C. had listened D. was listening
24. Cells either divide too fast or at the wrong time, _____ it difficult for the body to function properly.
A. made B. making C. to make D. make
25. _____ by his grandparents, Jimmy wasn't used to living with his parents.
A. To bring up B. To be brought up C. Brought up D. Being brought up
26. —What's wrong with your watch? —It _____ five minutes a day.
A. speeds B. gains C. earns D. catches
27. We do our best to be careful and prevent bad things from happening, but most of us will eventually find ourselves in a situation _____ we or someone else needs help.
A. which B. where C. that D. when
28. Some passengers were walking through one of the big halls at Paris' Charles de Gaulle Airport _____ the whole roof fell down.
A. when B. as soon as C. while D. after
29. As a sportsman, Yao Ming _____ follow a strict diet. In other words, he is not allowed to eat whatever he wants to.
A. should B. can C. must D. need
30. Don't believe any advertisements for the many so-called supplements. You're easily _____.
A. taken out B. taken in C. taken away D. taken back
31. —Such a mistake could have been avoided.
—Unfortunately, he _____ the mistake again and again.
A. would repeat B. repeated C. had repeated D. would have repeated
32. —Do you want David or Brown to do it?
—_____ is up to the job, I'm afraid.
A. Either B. Both C. None D. Neither
33. Adding the green ingredient is completely necessary in creating an attractive image, as we can't deny (否认) the fact _____ Beijing, at the moment, is not _____ what we like it to be.
A. what; a city as green as B. that; as a green city as
C. what; as green as a city D. that; as green a city as
34. Why don't you bring _____ to his attention that you are too busy to do it?
A. this B. what C. that D. it
35. —I hear Jack has gone to Holland for her holiday.
—Oh, how nice! Do you know when she _____?
A. was leaving B. had left C. has left D. left

第二节 完型填空 (共20小题; 每小题1.5分, 满分30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。

The host picked up the thermos (热水瓶) and poured some hot water into the tea-cup and placed it on the small table in front of his 36, who were a father and daughter, 37 put the lid (盖子) on the cup with a

得分	评卷人

clink. Obviously 38 of something, he hurried into the inner room, leaving the 39 on the table. His two guests heard a chest of drawers opening and a rustling(飒飒地响).

They 40 sitting in the living-room, the 10 year-old daughter, looking at the flowers outside the window. The father was just about to take his cup when the 41 came, right there in the living-room. Something was hopelessly broken.

It was the thermos, which had fallen to the floor. The girl looked 42 her shoulder at once, startled(吓一跳), 43. It was 44. Neither of them had touched it, not even a little bit.

The sound caused the host to rush back from the inner room. He looked at the 45 floor and blurted out, "It doesn't matter, it doesn't matter!"

The father started to say something. Then he muttered, "Sorry, I 46 it and it fell."

"It doesn't matter," the host said.

Later, when they left the house, the daughter said, "Daddy, I saw your 47 in the windowpane(窗玻璃). You were sitting perfectly 48. Why did you say...?"

The father 49. "What then would you 50 as the cause of its fall?"

"It fell by itself. The floor is not smooth. It wasn't steady when Mr. Li put it there."

"It won't 51, girl. It sounds more 52 when I say I knocked it down. There are things people accept less the more you 53 them. The truer your story is, the less true it sounds."

The daughter was 54 in silence for a while. Then she said, "Can you 55 it only this way?"

"Only this way," the father said.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| 36. A. friends | B. guests | C. neighbors | D. children |
| 37. A. when | B. because | C. but | D. and |
| 38. A. knowing | B. remembering | C. hearing | D. thinking |
| 39. A. thermos | B. cup | C. lid | D. tea |
| 40. A. enjoyed | B. remained | C. imagined | D. hated |
| 41. A. stranger | B. host | C. crash | D. voice |
| 42. A. around | B. at | C. behind | D. over |
| 43. A. staring | B. watching | C. shouting | D. crying |
| 44. A. helpless | B. exciting | C. strange | D. terrible |
| 45. A. broken | B. steaming | C. dirty | D. flooded |
| 46. A. touched | B. used | C. hit | D. moved |
| 47. A. face | B. shadow | C. reflection | D. back |
| 48. A. calm | B. still | C. silent | D. straight |
| 49. A. shouted | B. cried | C. laughed | D. repeated |
| 50. A. tell | B. make | C. accept | D. give |
| 51. A. do | B. help | C. go | D. fit |
| 52. A. comfortable | B. friendly | C. acceptable | D. agreeable |
| 53. A. defend | B. support | C. discuss | D. argue |
| 54. A. kept | B. shut | C. worried | D. lost |
| 55. A. do | B. explain | C. make | D. manage |

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。

得分	评卷人

A

"Life is speeding up. Everyone is getting unwell."

This may sound like something someone would say today. But in fact, an unknown citizen who lived in Rome in AD 53 wrote it.

We all love new inventions. They are exciting, amazing, and can change our lives.

But have all these developments really improved the quality of our lives?

* Picture this: You're rushing to finish your homework on the computer. Your mobile phone rings, a QQ message from your friend appears on the screen, the noise from the television is getting louder and louder. Suddenly the computer goes blank and you lose all your work. Now you have to stay up all night to get it done. How calm and happy do you feel?

Inventions have speeded up our lives so much that they often leave us feeling stressed and tired. Why do you think people who live far away from noisy cities, who have no telephones, no cars, not even any electricity often seem to be happier? Perhaps because they lead simple lives. One family in the UK went "back in time" to see what life was like without all the inventions we have today. The grandparents, with their daughter, and grandsons Benjamin, 10, and Thomas, 7, spent nine weeks in a 1940s house. They had no washing machine, microwave, computer or mobile phone.

The grandmother, Lyn, said: "It was hard physically. But not mentally (精神上)." She believed life was less materialistic (物质的). "The more things you have, the more difficult life becomes," she said. The boys said they fought less. Probably, they said, because there was less to fight over, such as their computer. Also Lyn changed from being a "fashionable, beer-drinking granny, to one who cooked things."

Here are some simple ways to beat the stress often caused by our inventions!

- Don't be available all the time. Turn off your mobile phone at certain times of the day. Don't check your emails every day.
- Make sure you spend some time talking to your family. Set aside one evening a week when you don't turn on the television. Play cards and chat instead.
- Get a low-tech hobby. Every day, do something in the old-fashion way, such as walking to have a face-to-face meeting instead of using the email or telephone.
- Don't worry too much about life—laugh more!

56. The passage is mainly about _____.

- A. problems with technology
- B. improvements of our life with technology
- C. the important roles technology plays in our everyday life
- D. major changes which will be likely to happen to technology

57. The writer uses the quote (引语) at the beginning of the story to _____.

- A. share a truth about life

- B. tell us what life was like a long time ago
 C. make us wonder what causes such a thing to happen
 D. point out that you experience some big problems and they may be the same
58. Why did the family choose to spend some time in a 1940s house?
 A. Because they loved to live simple lives.
 B. Because they were curious about how people lived without modern inventions.
 C. Because they were troubled by modern inventions.
 D. Because living in a different time would be a lot of fun for them.
59. What do you think the underlined word "available" in the 1st suggestion offered by the writer means?
 A. Busy on time. B. Free. C. Be able to. D. To be found by others.

B

Solar energy for your home is coming. It can help you as a single home owner. It can help the whole country as well. Whether or not solar energy can save your money depends on many things. Where you live is one factor and the type of home you have is another. Things like insulation (绝缘材料), present energy costs, and the type of system you buy are added factors.

Using solar energy can help save our precious fuel. As you know, our supplies of oil and gas are very limited. There is just not enough on hand to meet all our future energy needs. Sooner or later Mother Nature will say that's all. The only way we can delay hearing those words is by starting to save energy now and by using other sources, like the sun.

We won't have to worry about the sun's running out of energy for another several billion years or so. Besides, the sun doesn't offer as many problems as other energy sources. For example, fossil fuel adds to already high pollution levels. With solar energy, we will still need sources of energy, but we won't need as much. That means we can cut down on our pollution problems.

With all these good points, why don't we use more solar power? There are many reasons for this. The biggest reason is money. Until now, it was just not practical for a home owner to put in a solar unit. There were cheaper sources of energy.

All that is changing now. Solar costs are starting to equal the costs of oil and electricity. Experts say that gas, oil and electricity prices will continue to rise. The demand for electricity is increasing rapidly. But new power plants will use more gas, oil or coal. Already in some places the supply of electricity is being rationed (限量供应). Solar energy is now in its infancy (初期). It could soon grow to become a major part of our nation's energy supply.

60. What's this passage mainly about?
 A. Solar energy and its pollution. B. Using solar energy.
 C. Energy and pollution. D. Energy and money.
61. Solar energy can help us _____.
 A. escape punishment from nature B. save our precious fuel
 C. get rid of present energy D. become home owners
62. Which of the following statements about solar energy is true?
 A. It is clean and will take the place of all the other energies.

- B. It will not run out for another several million years.
 - C. It has no problems at all when we use solar energy.
 - D. It costs more to use solar energy now.
63. Solar energy is now in its infancy, _____.
- A. but in the future it will become popular
 - B. so we will build more power plants
 - C. because it is hard to make use of it
 - D. so we should be careful when we use it

C

Disposing(处理) of waste has been a problem since humans started producing it. As more and more people choose to live close together in cities, the waste-disposal problem becomes increasingly difficult.

During the eighteenth century, it was usual for several neighboring towns to get together to select a faraway spot as a dump site. Residents or trash haulers(垃圾拖运者) would transport household rubbish, rotted wood, and old possessions to the site. Periodically(定期的) some of the trash was burned and the rest was buried. The unpleasant sights and smells caused no problem because nobody lived close by.

Factories, mills, and other industrial sites also had waste to be disposed of. Those located on rivers often just dumped the unwanted remains into the water. Others built huge burners with chimneys to deal with the problem.

Several facts make these choices unacceptable to modern society. The first problem is space. Dumps, which are now called landfills, are most needed in heavily populated areas. Such areas rarely have empty land suitable for this purpose. Property is either too expensive or too close to residential(住宅区的) neighborhoods. Long-distance trash hauling has been a common practice, but once farm areas are refusing to accept rubbish from elsewhere, cheap land within trucking distance of major city areas is almost nonexistent.

Awareness(意识) of pollution dangers has resulted in more strict rules of waste disposal. Pollution of rivers, ground water, land and air is a price people can no longer pay to get rid of waste. The amount of waste, however, continues to grow.

Recycling efforts have become commonplace, and many towns require their people to take part. Even the most efficient recycling programs, however, can hope to deal with only about 50 percent of a city's reusable waste.

64. The most suitable title for this passage would be "_____".
- A. Places for Disposing Waste
 - B. Waste Pollution Dangers
 - C. Ways of Getting Rid of Waste
 - D. Waste Disposal Problem
65. During the 18th century, people disposed their waste in many ways EXCEPT for _____.
- A. burying it
 - B. recycling it
 - C. burning it
 - D. throwing it into rivers
66. What can be inferred from the fourth paragraph?
- A. Farm areas accept waste from the city in modern society.
 - B. There is cheap land to bury waste in modern society.
 - C. It is difficult to find space to bury waste in modern society.
 - D. Ways to deal with waste in modern society stay the same.

67. The main purpose of writing this article is to _____.

- A. draw people's attention to waste management
- B. warn people of the pollution dangers we are facing
- C. call on people to take part in recycling programs
- D. tell people a better way to get rid of the waste

D

Normally a student must attend a certain number of courses in order to graduate, and each course which he attends gives him a credit which he may count towards a degree. In many American universities the total work for a degree consists of thirty-six courses each lasting for one term. A typical course consists of three classes per week for fifteen weeks; while attending university a student will probably attend four or five courses during each term. Normally a student would expect to take four years attending two terms each year. It is possible to spread the period of work for the degree over a longer period. It is also possible for a student to move between one university and another during his degree course, though this is not in fact done as a regular practice.

For every course that follows a student is given a grade, which is recorded, and the record is available for the student to show to future employers. All this impresses a constant pressure and strain of work, but in spite of this some students still find time for great activity in student affairs. Elections to positions in student organizations cause much enthusiasm. The effective work of maintaining discipline is usually performed by students who advise the academic authorities (学术权威机构). Any student who is thought to have broken the rules, for example, by cheating has to appear before a student court. With the large numbers of students, the operation of the system does involve a certain amount of activity. A student who has held one of these positions of authority is much respected and it will be helpful to him later in his job.

68. Normally a student would attend _____ classes a term for a course.

- A. 45
- B. 12
- C. 20
- D. 15

69. According to the first paragraph an American student is allowed _____.

- A. to live in a different university
- B. to take a particular course in a different university
- C. to live at home and drive to classes
- D. to get two degrees from two different universities

70. American university students are usually under pressure of work because _____.

- A. their academic performance will affect jobs
- B. they are heavily involved in student affairs
- C. they have to obey university discipline
- D. they want to turn for positions of authority

71. Some students are eager for positions in student organizations probably because _____.

- A. they have the constant pressure and strain of their study
- B. they will then be able to stay longer in the university
- C. such positions help them get better jobs
- D. such positions are usually well paid

E

In the early days of sea travel, seamen on long voyages lived exclusively on salted meat and biscuits. Many of them died of scurvy (坏血病), a disease of the blood which causes swollen gums, livid white spots on the flesh and general exhaustion. On one occasion, in 1535, an English ship arrived in Newfoundland with its crew desperately ill. The men's lives were saved by Iroquois Indians who gave them vegetable leaves to eat. Gradually it came to be realized that scurvy was caused by some lack in the sailors' diet and Captain Cook, on his long voyages of discovery to Australia and New Zealand, established the fact that scurvy could be warded off by the provision of fresh fruit for the sailors.

Nowadays it is understood that a diet which contains nothing harmful may yet result in serious disease if certain important elements are missing. These elements are called "vitamins". Quite a number of such substances are known and they are given letters to identify them, A, B, C, D, and so on. Different diseases are associated with deficiencies of particular vitamins. Even a slight lack of Vitamin C, for example, the vitamin most plentiful in fresh fruit and vegetables, is thought to increase significantly our susceptibility (敏感度) to colds and influenza.

The vitamins necessary for a healthy body are normally supplied by a good mixed diet, including a variety of fruit and green vegetables. It is only when people try to live on a very restricted diet, say during extended periods of religious fasting (斋戒), or when trying to lose weight, that it is necessary to make special provision to supply the missing vitamins.

72. In the last sentence of Paragraph 1, "warded off" could probably be replaced by _____.
A. got rid of B. killed C. avoided D. cleared away
73. To avoid vitamin-lacking diseases like scurvy, it's better for us _____.
A. not to eat much salted meat B. to supplement our diet with various vitamin pills
C. to have more fresh fruit and vegetables D. to develop a good dietary habit
74. Based on the passage we can safely conclude that if our diet is not comprehensive enough _____.
A. vitamin pills are of no avail B. nutritious food might be unhealthy
C. vegetables leaves can be a good remedy D. religious fasting may help out a lot
75. Which of the following sentences can express the central idea of the passage?
A. Deficiencies of Vitamin C may cause serious diseases.
B. Fresh fruit and green vegetables contain enough nutrition that is necessary for a healthy body
C. Vitamins play a vitally important role in people's health.
D. A good mixed diet normally supplies sufficient vitamins for us.

第 II 卷

第四部分: 写作 (共两节, 满分 35 分)

得分	评卷人

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), 则按下列要求改正:

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。

Knowing how to do in case of fire is important.

76. _____

If the fire broke out, what would you do? First, you should warn everyone in the house about the dangerous.

77. _____

78. _____

Don't be panic or start shouting. Be calmly and act fast. Two, you and all the others should get out of the house. Don't stop to taking anything with you. Once you are out of the house, stay out. Do not come back for any reason. Finally, when you are out of the house, call the fire department. Don't try to put out of the fire yourself. That can very dangerous.

79. _____

80. _____

81. _____

82. _____

83. _____

84. _____

85. _____

第二节 书面表达（满分 25 分）

春节将至，你班将举行一次英语班会，主题为“中学生应该如何使用家长给的零花钱”，请你根据提示写一篇发言稿。

使用方式	好处
存入银行	养成节约的习惯
购买书籍	获取知识
其使（但不要把零花钱花在玩电脑游戏上）	培养兴趣 （音乐，体育，集邮等）

注意：（1）可根据提示适当发挥，词数 100 个左右；

（2）参考词汇：零花钱 pocket money

The Spring Festival is coming. I think ...

That's all. Thank you.

英 语

本试卷分为第Ⅰ卷和第Ⅱ卷, 满分150分, 考试时间: 120分钟。

第Ⅰ卷

第一部分: 听力 (共两节, 满分30分)

做题时, 先将答案划在试卷上。录音内容结束后, 你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

得分	评卷人

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上。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. If they leave now, at what time will they get to the school?

- A. At 8:00. B. At 8:10. C. At 8:15.

2. How does the woman think of advertisements on TV?

- A. Tiresome. B. Enjoyable. C. Dull.

3. What does the man mean?

- A. The woman must complete paperwork.
B. The woman's application lost in the files.
C. The woman is not suitable for job.

4. Who will attend the wedding ceremony?

- A. The wife. B. The husband. C. Both of them.

5. How is the man going to the railway station?

- A. By taxi. B. By bus. C. By train.

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, 各个小题将给出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6~8题。

6. What did the man do yesterday?

- A. He had a rest. B. He took some exams. C. He looked for jobs.

7. Why does the man want a job?
A. Because he needs money. B. Because he needs experience.
C. Because he is out of work now.

8. Where can Mark find job information?
A. On television. B. In the newspaper. C. Over the radio.

听第7段材料，回答第9~10题。

9. When will the next plane leave?
A. In 11 minutes. B. In 40 minutes. C. In 2 hours.
10. What's the possible result?

- A. The woman will buy one first class ticket.
B. The woman will buy one second class ticket.
C. The woman will buy one next day ticket.

听第8段材料，回答第11~14题。

11. Why was Stella unhappy?
A. She could not sleep at night. B. She could not talk to the milkman.
C. She had quarreled with Mr. Phillips.
12. Why was Mr. Phillips angry with Stella?
A. She was not careful with her work. B. She did not pass on a message to him.
C. She made too many mistakes at home.

13. Why did Stella wake up early?
A. Because the radio next door was too loud. B. Because she was worried about her work.
C. Because the milkman coughed loudly.

14. What did Bill suggest Stella should do?
A. She should write a letter to the milkman. B. She should write to apologize to her boss.
C. She should explain everything to her husband.

听第9段材料，回答第15~16题。

15. Who is the woman?
A. A manager. B. A secretary. C. A housewife.
16. Which phone number should the man dial?
A. 77231059. B. 77328905. C. 77321059.

听第10段材料，回答第17~20题。

17. Which of the following is the best title?
A. The Way to Make a Schedule(日程安排表)
B. The Best Time of Making a Schedule
C. The Importance of Making a Schedule
18. What does "a master schedule" mean?
A. A schedule with all the important things and time used to finish it.
B. A schedule you make by yourself.
C. A schedule you make for your boss.