



学科知识综合练习

直击2006辽宁高考

英语

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辽宁高考课题调研组编写

清华大学

基础拓展 经典试题 高考向导

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《直击 2006 辽宁高考》

学科知识综合练习

英 语

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内 容 简 介

为了适应辽宁高考改革和高三复习备考的需要,更好地指导高三学生第二阶段的学习,提高高中教学的质量,我们邀请了辽宁省重点中学各学科的特级、高级教师和有多年指导高考经验的教研员精心编写了《直击 2006 辽宁高考》学科知识综合练习丛书。综合练习试题体现高考改命题的指导思想;体现学科知识的基础和学科内主干知识的综合;体现学科的解题思想和方法。综合练习中既有学科优秀的经典的传统试题;也有常考常新的变形试题;更有情景和立意与高考相适应的情境试题。综合练习方便了教师选题,更是考生备考的实战演练,也是复习备考的指南。

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编写说明

辽宁省在尝试了三年大综合高考模式后,2006年又将进行理综合的高考。虽然辽宁也是在教育部考试中心颁布的《普通高等学校招生全国统一考试大纲》下编制《考试说明》,但既然是独立命题,就会多少有一些属于自己的、有特点的东西。所以由适应全国统一命题的考卷,到适应辽宁独立命题的考卷,也在不同学科上存在着或多或少的转变。这些转变虽然是微小的,但对于高三学生来说,确是至关重要的,综合练习训练上的失之毫厘,也许就会影响考试结果的差以千里。所以,一套比较切合学生复习实际的,能够与辽宁高考贴近的学科知识综合练习,对于高三学生来说,无疑是十分重要的。但是,编制一套体例科学、内容优质的适合于考前训练的学科知识综合练习又决非易事。本资料的编写,可以说是举省内部分有影响的重点中学的名师之力而完成的。参加本试卷编写的教师,在整体上要求具有以下几个方面的素质:

第一、本学校乃至本地区在学识和教学上具有一定影响;

第二、具有多年指导高考经验,且取得了较好的成绩;

第三、具有深入研究大纲和辽宁省自主命题特点的能力;

第四、具有审视现有高考试题并能在一定程度上前瞻2006年高考走向的能力。

客观地说,任何一种学科知识综合练习都试图直逼下一年的高考试题,以期最大限度地满足广大高三学生的需求,但高考的发展,命题思路的多变,又是学科知识综合练习编制者难以预料的。但是,任何事物都有它的不可违背的规律,学科的主体知识与对学科所要求的解决问题的主要能力的体现,对考生升入大学后继续学习的潜在能力的挖掘和展示,这些又都是每一个高考命题者所不敢放弃的。所以,学科知识综合练习不是求得和高考题的形似,而是求得全面展示训练重点,推测主要学科知识能力可能的考查形式,进而训练出学生较强的解决问题的能力,这是好的学科知识综合练习应该达到的。而一些有经验的教师正是通过这样一些手段和做法将他们的学生相对轻松地送入更高一个分数层次的。我们认为,本套学科知识综合练习的作者绝大多数是具有这种能力的智者。

唐代教育家韩愈说过,“根之茂者其实遂”。我祝愿广大读者通过各科学科综合练习的培育,扎下丰茂之根,结出成熟之果。

高考命题课题研究组编写

2006年1月

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综合练习(一)

一、单项填空

1. —Do you want to go out tonight?
—_____, it's up to you.
A. Yes, I want to B. That's all right C. I'm easy D. No problem
2. I thought things would get better, but _____ it is they are getting worse.
A. before B. because C. as D. after
3. It's been years after graduation from college, but he still keeps _____ with his school-days friends.
A. touch B. contact C. letters D. communication
4. When the spaceship traveled above, _____ new-looking earth appeared before us, _____ earth that we had never seen before.
A. the; the B. a; an C. a; the D. the; an
5. I'm in a(n) _____ as to how to cope with the new situation.
A. puzzle B. attempt C. enthusiasm D. endeavor
6. You _____ speak clearly and loud enough while communicating with others.
A. can B. may C. might D. ought to
7. The orphan should be sent into the place where he can be taken good care of _____ the law.
A. in the name of B. by the name of C. named after D. namely
8. If you don't have a try, you will never know what a long time I have spent _____ so much information you need.
A. to look for B. looking for C. looked for D. to have looked for
9. The young man, _____ two attempts to climb the high mountain, decided to have another try.
A. making B. having made C. made D. has made
10. It's fun to see all the food I have made _____ in such a short time.
A. eating B. to be eaten C. eaten D. being eaten
11. The film *A World without Thieves* _____ a great success and brought in a large profit to the cinema.
A. appreciated B. enjoyed C. won D. seized
12. —Mary's gone out with, _____ his name — you know, the boy with the red car?
—Oh, it's Jack.
A. that's B. it's C. what's D. who's
13. He is totally devoted and is one of the few teachers that can always _____ the best in his students.
A. bring about B. bring out C. bring up D. bring on
14. I work in a business _____ almost everyone is waiting for a great chance.
A. how B. which C. that D. where
15. —Could I ask you a rather personal question?
—_____
A. Yes, don't worry. B. Of course, go ahead.
C. Yes, help yourself. D. Of course, why not?

二、完形填空

I went to a birthday party but I remembered what you said. You told me not to 16 at all so I had a Sprite instead. I felt 17 of myself, the way you said I would, that I didn't choose to drink and drive 18 some friends said I should. I knew I made a 19 choice, your advice to me was right, as the 20 finally ended and the kids drove out of sight. I got into my own 21 sure to get home in one 22, never knowing what was coming, something I expected 23. Now I'm 24 on the pavement, I can hear the 25 say, "The kid that caused this wreck was 26." His voice seemed far away. My own 27 is all around me, as I try hard not to cry, I can hear the paramedic (护理人员) say, "This 28 is going to die." I'm sure the guy had no idea while he was 29 high, 30 he chose to drink and drive that I would have to die. So why do people do it knowing that it ruins lives, but now the 31 is cutting me like a hundred stabbing knives. Tell my sister not to be afraid, tell daddy to be brave, and when I go to heaven, put "Daddy's Girl" on my 32. Someone 33 have taught him that it's wrong to drink and drive. Maybe if his mom and dad had done so, I'd still be alive. My 34 is getting short. I'm getting really scared. These are my final moments and I'm so unprepared. I wish that you could 35 me, mom, as I lie here and die. I wish that I could say to you, I love you and goodbye.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| 16. A. drive | B. drink | C. fight | D. go |
| 17. A. proud | B. ashamed | C. pitiful | D. glad |
| 18. A. so | B. however | C. if | D. although |
| 19. A. wrong | B. terrible | C. healthy | D. great |
| 20. A. lesson | B. party | C. dinner | D. film |
| 21. A. room | B. clothes | C. car | D. way |
| 22. A. piece | B. minute | C. way | D. car |
| 23. A. so | B. well | C. much | D. least |
| 24. A. standing | B. lying | C. driving | D. listening |
| 25. A. teacher | B. boy | C. policeman | D. driver |
| 26. A. drunk | B. dead | C. young | D. sorry |
| 27. A. friends | B. blood | C. car | D. belongings |
| 28. A. car | B. boy | C. girl | D. fashion |
| 29. A. drinking | B. driving | C. singing | D. flying |
| 30. A. so | B. because | C. although | D. if |
| 31. A. sorrow | B. pain | C. boy | D. regret |
| 32. A. bag | B. door | C. grave | D. car |
| 33. A. should | B. might | C. would | D. could |
| 34. A. money | B. breath | C. days | D. memory |
| 35. A. scold | B. love | C. hold | D. tell |

三、阅读理解

A

Chicken Run is a very amusing and funny movie. The film is set at a Yorkshire chicken farm in 1950s England, and the story follows the turbulent (汹涌的) courage of a group of chickens, who attempt to escape from Mrs Tweedy's chicken farm.

Things are dreary at the Tweedy Egg Farm. The day a chicken fails to lay an egg, she get slaughtered (屠宰) for her meat by Mr and Mrs Tweedy. Ginger is sort of the leader of the chickens that

yearns for freedom the most. Ginger is convinced there's something more to life, and tries to rally her compatriots (同胞) to escape.

After many failed attempts of leading an escape, Ginger's prayers are answered when Rocky, the Rooster arrives. Rocky Rhodes, a flying rooster from the US who has escaped the circus, falls into the yard after injuring a wing. In exchange for hiding him from the circus, Ginger and her friends ask him to teach them to fly so they can get away. But can they do it soon enough to avoid the automatic chicken pie-making machine Mrs Tweedy buys to boost the farm's profits?

Ginger doubts Rocky's leadership, but begins to secretly like his character. As far as for the rest of the chickens, they are all wooed by his charm and manliness. Now, the chickens have to trust and rely on one another in order to escape the wrath (愤怒) of Mrs Tweedy's moneymaking plan of making them chicken pies. The movie wisely focuses on character development and revealing us the trials and tribulations (苦难) the chickens must overcome before they are finally free. At last the movie ends with their great escape.

36. Which of the following is NOT true according to the film?
- A. The story happened at a Yorkshire chicken farm in 1950s England.
 - B. The chickens didn't think of escaping until Rocky arrived.
 - C. Ginger and other chickens couldn't fly before Rocky arrived.
 - D. Rocky was liked by all of the chickens on the farm.
37. What can be inferred from the passage?
- A. Ginger and Rocky fell in love with each other.
 - B. All chickens escaped in the end except Ginger.
 - C. Mrs Tweedy made lots of money by making chicken pies.
 - D. Mrs Tweedy has placed an order for a chicken pie-making machine.
38. What does the underlined part probably mean in the third paragraph?
- A. Ginger's wish for freedom is met by Rocky.
 - B. Ginger's prayer is heard by God.
 - C. Ginger's prayer is heard by Rocky.
 - D. Rocky says the same prayer as Ginger.
39. What kind of film can *Chicken Run* probably be?
- A. Cartoon film.
 - B. Horror film.
 - C. Action film.
 - D. Love story.

B

Until a relatively short time ago, traveling abroad was limited to rich tourists and wealthy businesspeople. Flying abroad was not common for the average person. In time, however, plane travel became safer, more convenient, and less expensive. As a result, people of different backgrounds now fly to distant places for pleasure, and businesspeople fly to one country for a breakfast or lunch conference, and then fly to another country for a dinner meeting.

With the world becoming smaller, many young adults make the decision of studying in foreign universities. It is an exciting, challenging experience to live in a foreign country. Anyone who can study abroad is fortunate; but, of course, it is not easy to change from one culture to another. One faces many difficulties.

The student who studies in a foreign country leaves behind a familiar, loving, comfortable environment. Then one day he leaves all this behind and suddenly finds himself in a place where everyone and everything is strange, perhaps even confusing. All this strangeness is a major surprise to a person's self-confidence. This sudden change often leads to a reaction called culture shock.

Foreigners experience different degrees of culture shock. During the inevitable period of adjustment,

the international student tends to complain about everything in the new environment. In fact, the student is likely to exaggerate the problems. Being negative will never get rid of the feelings of frustrations. The mature person understands that a positive attitude, determination and flexibility are important in making the change successful. A sense of humor is a big help.

With the right attitude, living in a foreign country can be a priceless, enriching period in a person's life. It is a form of education — an exciting form.

40. By saying "with the world becoming smaller", what the writer really means is _____.
 A. the land area of the earth is becoming smaller
 B. more countries are open to each other
 C. it is easier to travel abroad now
 D. people are more and more friendly to each other
41. Which of the following is the reason for culture shock?
 A. Traveling by plane. B. Living in a strange culture.
 C. Studying in universities. D. Leaving a familiar environment.
42. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
 A. Only rich tourists and wealthy businesspeople will experience culture shock.
 B. Not everyone abroad will experience culture shock.
 C. When students are complaining about their problems abroad, they are telling the truth.
 D. Living in a foreign country is a form of education.
43. All of the following may be helpful in fighting culture shock EXCEPT to _____.
 A. complain to a student who is from the same country
 B. try to be humorous
 C. be ready to make a change when necessary
 D. have confidence in yourself so that you can overcome the difficulties

四、书面表达

21 世纪中学生英语报就网上购物进行讨论。请你根据以下内容为其投稿。

优势	不足
商品价格相对便宜 节省时间 操作简单 足不出户就可满足购物需要	商品存在质量问题 与广告名不副实 服装产品不能试穿 容易上当受骗
你的观点	

注意：1. 字数不少于 100 字。2. 短文的开头已给出。

With the development of science, the Internet comes into our everyday life. It helps us in many ways. Online shopping is a good example. _____.

综合练习(二)

一、单项填空

1. —Wow, you look good. Your hair looks fantastic. You're such a wonderful friend. You're so giving and generous. I've always liked you.
—_____! Get to the point. I haven't got all day.
A. Enough B. Thanks C. Really D. Again
2. _____ at No. 19 on the list this year, the University of Melbourne has risen three positions on the UK's Time Higher Education Supplement 2005 rankings.
A. To come in B. Coming in C. Came in D. Come in
3. —Would you go with me to the Peking Opera Friday night?
—If it's in English, maybe I should give it a try. _____, I like the face masks.
A. Anyhow B. Besides C. Whatever D. Because
4. The actress _____ the director was looking for had to be 16, _____ Katie was at the time.
A. which; which B. which; that C. that; that D. that; which
5. Regretting will get you _____.
A. somewhere B. everywhere C. nowhere D. anywhere
6. The importance _____ a national day and how it is celebrated are very different from country to country.
A. connected to B. attached to C. given to D. meaning to
7. —But how do you know that for sure without checking?
—I _____ know. I'm the executive sales manager.
A. might B. must C. had to D. would
8. It's such a small point that it's hardly worth _____.
A. troubling about B. to trouble about
C. being troubled about D. trouble about
9. The captain _____ excited to find the new island after such a long expedition.
A. had been B. has been C. was D. was being
10. I made friends with Jack, figuring I'd rather be a friend with a rough man like him _____ an enemy.
A. as B. than C. so D. for
11. _____ Chinese students are enjoying the arrival of a new clothes collection in the shops for the autumn, teenagers in the European Union may feel disappointed.
A. Although B. While C. Because D. If
12. _____ the interests of EU importance, we decided to give a hand to reduce the losses.
A. To consider B. Being considering C. Considered D. Considering
13. Buy Nothing Day in America and Canada _____ on this Friday.
A. comes B. follows C. falls D. fixes
14. This suggests that _____ key to _____ link between creativity and mental illness is in our genes.
A. the; the B. a; the C. a; a D. /; the
15. —I'm really upset with you. How could you?

—What _____?

A. did I do

B. had I done

C. have I done

D. is it

二、完形填空

My family moved every two years when I was growing up. Each time I had to start school without the security of a 16 friend. 17, I would be 18 frightened to speak to anyone, 19 I ate lunch by myself and cried for an hour each day after school. I wanted my friends back. I wanted the security of knowing 20 I was and who I was with. I was 21, and I was certain that I would never be happy again. After a week or so, my family would lose 22 with me and I would be 23 of having swollen eyes every morning. I would become 24 to make some friends. It was 25. I would never know if the new people I talked to were going to embrace me or reject me, 26 I knew that making the 27 was worth the risk. Nothing could be worse than what I was 28 through, not even rejection. Each time I made a new friend my confidence 29, and I began to realize that things would 30 OK. I learned a very important lesson 31 all of this. Real self-confidence comes from doing things that we are scared to do, from 32 risks. When making friends, remember things like love and friendship often have deeper meaning than we can ever know. Some people are 33 to be in our lives, and some are not. Trust in this, and do your best not to take a rejection 34. There are many sayings and quotes about the 35 of friendship. One of the most common themes is that you don't need a lot of friends, just a few good one. I have found this to be true.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 16. A. boy | B. new | C. single | D. personal |
| 17. A. At first | B. First | C. First of all | D. First time |
| 18. A. so | B. just | C. enough | D. too |
| 19. A. but | B. so | C. while | D. when |
| 20. A. where | B. what | C. who | D. why |
| 21. A. poor | B. miserable | C. crazy | D. happy |
| 22. A. heart | B. hope | C. patience | D. chance |
| 23. A. ill | B. sick | C. fed | D. impossible |
| 24. A. sad | B. frightened | C. determined | D. confused |
| 25. A. great | B. scary | C. fun | D. easy |
| 26. A. but | B. however | C. every time | D. while |
| 27. A. decision | B. effort | C. plan | D. friends |
| 28. A. seeing | B. working | C. putting | D. going |
| 29. A. went | B. came | C. grew | D. lost |
| 30. A. work out | B. go on | C. end in | D. succeed |
| 31. A. for | B. with | C. at | D. through |
| 32. A. making | B. taking | C. facing | D. having |
| 33. A. supposed | B. meant | C. expected | D. considered |
| 34. A. privately | B. individually | C. personally | D. publicly |
| 35. A. use | B. cost | C. price | D. value |

三、阅读理解

A

Many years ago, during a terrible desert war, a spy was captured and sentenced to death by a wise old warlord. Despite the harsh sentence, the warlord was actually a man of mercy and compassion.

Over the years he had adopted a strange custom. In death penalty cases, he would allow the condemned (被判有罪的) a choice of a quick death by firing squad (队) or take his chances by passing

through a mysterious black door.

As the moment of execution (死刑) drew near, the warlord ordered the frightened spy be brought before him. "What have you chosen? Will it be the firing squad or the black door?"

It was a terrible decision for the prisoner to make. Each time he moved close to the massive black door, his trembling hand stopped short of the key. Finally he informed the warlord that he much preferred the firing squad to the unknown horrors that might have hidden in the shadows behind that mysterious black door.

A few minutes later, a volley of rifle shots signaled that the sentence had been carried out. The old warlord, gazing off to the distant horizon, turned to his aide and said, "You see how it is with people; they will always prefer the known to the unknown. That man went quietly to his death even though I gave him a choice."

The aide asked, "What lies behind the black door?"

"Freedom," replied the warlord, "and I've known very few men brave enough to take it."

36. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

- A. The spy is a brave man who is not afraid of death.
- B. The warlord was a wise old man.
- C. The spy was given a choice before he was killed.
- D. It was very hard for the spy to make his decision.

37. From the passage, we can guess that if the spy had chosen the black door, he would have been

- A. eaten by a mysterious animal
- B. beaten to death
- C. frightened to death
- D. set free

38. What can we infer from the passage?

- A. Always make the choice that you are sure about.
- B. Sometimes it is worthy of an adventure to choose the unknown.
- C. Death is not so fearful compared with the unknown.
- D. Choosing the known will always lead to death.

39. What's the best title for this passage?

- A. A Wise Warlord.
- B. The Death of a Spy.
- C. Choices.
- D. Human Weakness.

B

If you are going to use a newspaper, the task itself should be authentic wherever possible, not merely the material. One aim of reading newspapers should be to encourage their reading outside the classroom as well. The following is a list of six Dos and five Don'ts that you should bear in mind when using newspapers in class.

Dos

1. Use English language newspapers produced for the local community. The topics within these papers are likely to have more of an impact on the learners than topics that are specific to the British or American press.
2. Allow learners to select an article that interests them, work on it and report back to other learners.
3. Be clear on aims. Is it reading or speaking you want to practise? Or both?
4. Get learners to read outside class as much as possible.
5. Make your tasks as authentic as the material. Tasks like "underline all the verbs in the past" are of limited value and should be used sparingly.
6. Help learners to become better learners. If you can get your learners to regularly dip into English

newspapers, then their reading skills, writing skills and vocabulary will improve.

Don'ts

1. Make a game to teach words like headline, editorial, column, etc.
2. Assume learners are interested in British, American, Canadian or Australian culture, particularly tabloid (小报) gossip. Remember these are not universal.
3. Always compare the style and features of tabloid with broadsheets (大报). These are often either obvious or of interest only to journalists and media students.
4. Assume what you find interesting in a newspaper will interest your students.
5. Set simple tasks for lower level learners with a very difficult piece of text.
40. Why a local English newspaper is more preferable for reading?
 - A. Because the language in it is not very difficult.
 - B. Because it is suggested by local government.
 - C. Because it has more topics that will interest readers.
 - D. Because it is as good as the British or American press.
41. According to the article, all of the following things are suggested EXCEPT _____.
 - A. allowing learners to read the articles that interest them
 - B. asking learners to underline all the verbs in the past
 - C. encouraging learners to read outside classroom
 - D. setting authentic reading tasks for your learners
42. If you always compare the style and features of tabloids and broadsheets, what will probably happen to your learners?
 - A. They will gradually know the difference between the two.
 - B. They will turn journalists when they graduate.
 - C. They will become media students soon.
 - D. They will get bored and lose interest in reading newspaper.
43. To whom may this article possibly be written?
 - A. Language teachers.
 - B. Language learners.
 - C. Newspaper editors.
 - D. Scientists.

四、短文改错

After I finished the school this year, I began to look for work. Several month later, I still hadn't found the job that I was interested. Last Sunday morning I received a phone call from a man calling him Mr Smith. He said to me on the phone, "I heard you do well in your studies. I may have a job for you." I entered his office with a wildy beaten heart. How eagerly I hoped that I can go through the job-hunting talk today successfully and he would take me on as a lab assistant. But to my surprise, what he said disappointed me. He only need a model.

44. _____
45. _____
46. _____
47. _____
48. _____
49. _____
50. _____
51. _____
52. _____
53. _____

综合练习(三)

一、单项填空

1. John: Are you going to the match? Sally: _____!
 A. I bet B. You bet C. Let's make a bet D. I never bet
2. Sleeping over at _____ friend's house can be _____ fun thing to do.
 A. a; a B. a; the C. a; / D. /; /
3. As you make your way _____ the game's levels, you'll collect every-flavour Beans, usually dropped by the creatures you beat.
 A. on B. of C. through D. by
4. For 22 years, since I left home for college, my father _____ me every Sunday at 9:00 am.
 A. was calling B. calls C. had called D. has called
5. David Beckham once said he wanted to play _____ his legs would take him.
 A. as long as B. before C. when D. until
6. _____ the change was sudden for many, people who knew him well were not very much surprised.
 A. If B. As C. However D. Though
7. _____ with much information, this book will certainly satisfy your curiosity about dinosaurs.
 A. Packing B. Packed C. To pack D. Pack
8. —Bush is under great pressure and it is very hard to please 60 million people.
 —I _____ him though I don't always agree with him.
 A. live up to B. go up to C. look up to D. play up to
9. Our science teacher asked us to find _____ people use water to produce energy by doing experiments.
 A. what B. why C. how D. where
10. The 45-minute ride of US President Bush on the outskirts of Beijing _____ have helped him see a very different China from the one he witnessed three decades ago.
 A. may B. should C. will D. would
11. That _____ out to me at the very beginning.
 A. ought to point B. ought to have pointed
 C. ought to be pointed D. ought to have been pointed
12. Staff at the party provided tea and a birthday cake — plus crayons and drawing boards to keep the kids _____.
 A. amuse B. amusing C. amused D. be amused
13. My daughter and I _____ for an hour and the nurse says that I have to wait one more hour.
 A. waited B. are waiting C. had waited D. have been waiting
14. "Ken is sick and can't go to New York." " _____ instead."
 A. Has John gone B. Have John go C. Have John gone D. Has John go
15. —Frank won the first place in the speech contest!
 — _____!
 —But it's true!
 A. Not likely B. No possible C. Not true D. No way

二、完形填空

He must have been completely lost in something he was reading because I had to tap on the windshield to get his attention.

"Is your cab 16?" I asked when he finally looked 17 at me. He nodded, then said 18 as I settled into the back seat, "I'm sorry, but I was reading a 19." He sounded as if he had a 20.

"I'm not in a hurry," I told him. "Go ahead and finish your letter." He 21 his head. "I've read it several times already. I guess I 22 know it by heart."

"Letters from home always mean a lot," I said. "From a child?"

"This isn't 23," he replied. "Although it 24 just as well have been family. Old Ed was my oldest friend. In fact, we used to call each other 'Old Friend' — when we'd meet. I'm not much good at 25."

"I don't think any of us keep 26 our correspondence too well," I said. "I know I don't. But I 27 it he's someone you've known quite a while?"

"All my life. We were kids together, went to school together and all the 28 through high school."

"There are not too many people who've had such a long friendship," I said.

"29," the driver went on, "I hadn't seen him more than once or twice a year over the past 25 or 30 years because I 30 away from the old neighbourhood and you kind of lose touch 31 you never forget."

"You said 'was'. Does that mean?" He nodded. "32 a couple of weeks ago." "I'm sorry," I said. "It's no fun to lose any friend — and losing a real old one is 33 tougher." He didn't 34 to that, and we rode on in silence for a few minutes. But I realized that Old Ed was still on his mind when he spoke again, almost more to himself than to me: "I should have kept in touch." "Well," I agreed, "we should all keep in touch with old friends more than we do. But things 35 and we just don't seem to find the time." When I got to my hotel room I didn't unpack right away. First I had to write a letter — and mail it.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 16. A. available | B. acceptable | C. beneficial | D. occupied |
| 17. A. down | B. up | C. to | D. off |
| 18. A. unexpectedly | B. curiously | C. apologetically | D. definitely |
| 19. A. booklet | B. novel | C. book | D. letter |
| 20. A. cold | B. fever | C. secret | D. story |
| 21. A. hung | B. nodded | C. shook | D. kept |
| 22. A. anyhow | B. hardly | C. almost | D. really |
| 23. A. friendship | B. family | C. leadership | D. colleague |
| 24. A. could | B. might | C. maybe | D. would |
| 25. A. writing | B. reading | C. talking | D. learning |
| 26. A. up | B. with | C. on | D. in |
| 27. A. clarify | B. make | C. take | D. assume |
| 28. A. curriculum | B. coincidence | C. life | D. way |
| 29. A. Eventually | B. Actually | C. Additionally | D. Besides |
| 30. A. removed | B. left | C. headed | D. moved |
| 31. A. even though | B. as though | C. when | D. whereas |
| 32. A. Died | B. Suffered | C. Choked | D. Survived |
| 33. A. ever | B. even | C. fairly | D. quite |

34. A. answer B. reply C. question D. talk
 35. A. take up B. pick up C. come up D. break up

三、阅读理解

A

Want to study in the US but worried about getting a visa? Well, hopefully, you can worry a little less now. The US Embassy in Beijing recently cleared up some misunderstandings about the student visa application.

1. The Embassy only issue a certain number of visas per year.

No, this isn't true. Visas are given to qualified applicants. Neither Washington nor the local embassy sets any limit on the number of non-immigrant visas issued or refused.

2. If you have family in the US, you cannot get a visa.

This is a rumor. Student visa applicants are evaluated to ensure they are valid students, pursuing a valid course of study, with sufficient funds to cover their programme, and intending to return to China.

3. If you have already been refused once, the visa officer will barely look at your material and just refuse your application.

No. Every visa application is reviewed by a new officer. This ensures a new officer approaches each case as a new application. If you have already been refused once, you must be prepared to tell how your situation or your application has changed.

4. It's easier to get a visa for Harvard or another Ivy League school, or one of the Big 10 State schools.

No. There are many US schools that are not necessarily well-known in China which also offer useful courses of study, often with financial aid. You have an equal chance to get a student visa if you enroll with them.

36. All of the following may help students to get a visa EXCEPT that _____.

- A. you are a valid student
 B. you have sufficient funds to cover the programme
 C. you have been accepted by Harvard
 D. you intend to return to China

37. What should you do if your application has been refused once?

- A. To ask for a new officer to review it.
 B. To go to the US Embassy in another city.
 C. To ask your family in the US for help.
 D. To try again by telling the changes you have made.

38. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. If you have a family in the US, it is easier for you to get a visa.
 B. You will possibly get a visa if you are a qualified applicant.
 C. Only the well-known US schools provide financial aid to overseas students.
 D. The number of non-immigrant visas issued or refused is limited by local embassy only.

39. Which group of people will most probably be interested in this article?

- A. Students. B. Travelers. C. Businessmen. D. Ambassadors.

B

While football fans are angry about mistakes made by referees because they cannot see clearly what has happened, a small German company is quietly pleased.

For Cairo Technologies, mistakes made by referees are the kind of advertising that money cannot

buy. The company has developed a tiny chip that fits inside a football and determines whether the ball has crossed the goal line, by being able to pinpoint its exact location on the field. The chip only weighs 12 grams, and is placed in the center of the football. It sends 2,000 signals a second to a receiver network of 12 antennas placed around the pitch. The receivers then send information about the ball's location to the central computer and a special watch on referee's hand. Because it works in real time, it can instantly tell the referee whether a goal has been scored. The chip can even tell when the ball crosses the line in mid-air. The chip can also be placed in the socks of players.

The world football organization, FIFA, has shown strong interest in the "smart ball". It allowed the company to test the "smart ball" in an under-17 FIFA tournament in Peru. FIFA general secretary Urs Linsi called those test results positive, but with "room for improvement." "This is a very good start, but we need more time to develop a dependable, high technology system," Linsi said.

The official ball producer of FIFA, German sportswear giant Adidas also participated in the development of the "smart ball" technology. Although the company has tried its best to persuade FIFA to adopt the "smart ball" in the past months, it announced last Friday that the smart ball is not ready to be the official ball of the World Cup. Adidas said the smart ball will be used officially when the tracking system, which sends radio signals among antennas and the referee's watch, is more advanced.

40. What's the real reason why the small German company is quietly pleased?
 - A. They are not football fans.
 - B. They see opportunities to make their products known.
 - C. They are told to develop the "smart ball".
 - D. They are chosen to help FIFA solve the problem.
41. Which of the following is TRUE about Adidas?
 - A. It's a German company producing the "smart ball".
 - B. It's a giant man wearing German sportswear.
 - C. It's the world football organization.
 - D. It's the official ball producer of FIFA.
42. What does the underlined part mean in the third paragraph?
 - A. The smart ball needs to be larger.
 - B. The smart ball needs to be better.
 - C. The smart ball needs to be faster.
 - D. The smart ball needs to be more positive.
43. Which of the following is the determining factor for the smart ball to be used officially?
 - A. Tracking system.
 - B. Radio signals.
 - C. Antennas.
 - D. Referee's watch.

四、短文改错

Our class held a meeting yesterday to discussing
that if students should take cellphones to school.
20% of students agreed with it. They think using a
cellphone makes life convenient and make ourselves
look fashionable. Therefore, there are 80% of students
disagree with it. They think if a cellphone rings during
a lesson, they will disturb both the teacher and the students.
And sending and receiving messages spends a lot of money.
They suggest cellphones should not be allowed in schools.
I want you to give us some advices on this. Thanks!

44. _____
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51. _____
52. _____
53. _____