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2006

天府秘卷

为了适应2006年四川省高考自主命题的新形势，更好地发挥名校在全省的示范作用，整合优质教育资源，四川教育出版社与成都市石室中学（四中）、成都市第七中学、成都市树德中学（九中）、成都市外国语学校、成都市实验外国语学校首次合作，编写了这套《2006天府秘卷·四川高考全真模拟试题》。丛书出版后，在上述五校应届高中毕业班中全面使用，并向全省各地推广。

试题采用“6+3”形式，即每科由6套全真模拟试题（2006年2月15日出版）和3套冲刺试题（2006年4月20日出版）组成，是一套极具四川本土特色，时效性和针对性非常强的试题。

四川高考全真模拟试题

英语

成都市外国语学校 编写

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# 2006 天府秘卷

## 四川高考全真模拟试题

英语

成都市外国语学校 编写

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主编：成都市外国语学校 王建伟（校长） 朱嘉熙（副校长）

卷一、二、三、六：

统稿、考点审查、语言质量把关：敬玉斌  
阅读、理解、完形填空：邓启成 方 禾 何 平 刘艳玲 罗 蓉

路 跃 潘雨伶 孙中美 谢 聪 徐群英

单选、改错、作文：敬玉斌 张康莲 王维荣

听力：方 禾 潘雨伶 许国华

卷四、五：

成都市实验外国语学校 彭长贵 马怀平 编写

四川高考从今年起实行自主命题的大格局已尘埃落定，唯一的悬念就是2006年高考考试大纲的颁布和实施了。

如何在第一、二轮复习的全真模拟试题集，就成了关注四川高考怎样自主命题、怎样考试的众多考生、家长、老师的心头大事。

作为享誉国内的教育专业出版机构，四川教育出版社多年来来密切关注不断深化改革，对教育部考试中心2005年起，取消语文、数学、英语三科题源、题量、分值的限制给高考带来的影响进行了深入的调查，对15个省市自主命题的状况进行了认真的探究，会同成都市实验中学（四中）、成都市第七中学、成都市树德中学（九中）、成都市外国语学校、成都市实验外国语学校、组织众多命题研究专家、高考阅卷指导委员、高三年级金榜状元指导老师对考纲变化规律、分省命题趋势、高考模式差异进行了认真、细致、深入地分析和研究，适时推出了这套《2006年高考全真模拟试题》丛书。

本丛书区别于其他类似图书的特点有以下儿方面：

第一，权威性。丛书是由四川省五所顶级名校官方首度合作，共同倾力打造，权威专业教育出版社隆重推出的品牌教辅，其权威性是那些只有几位名校教师挂名编写的图书无论如何也不能相提并论的。

第二，实用性。该套丛书所选试题，均是各校为适应四川高考自主命题新态势而全力打造的原创性试题，是五所名校的“独门秘笈”。从命题的选材、试题的遴选、答案的解析，都经过众专家多轮的评估和讨论。丛书出版后，首先在四、七、九、成外、实外、五所名校的高三毕业班总复习中全面使用。

第三，前瞻性。和其他一些试题汇编不同的，本套丛书不是汇集既往试题的“陈年旧酒”，来装自主命题的“新瓶”，而是对2006年四川高考作全面前瞻性的判断和预测。

第四，地方性。四川是一个历史悠久、人文荟萃、自然环境丰富多样的西部大省。该套丛书所选的试题在考试大纲要求范围内，特别选择了适里、四川历史、文化、地理相关的题目，以贴近四川考生所熟悉的生活环境，与利考生充分发挥运用所学知识解决实际问题的能力。

《英语》分册

使用建议：

1.从书从试卷的排版格式、字体、字号到答题留空都尽量和高考试卷保持一致，但是，为了节约版面，同高考真题通常采用的版式仍有一些小的区别，敬请考生注意。但试卷无抽这套丛书的全真性质和一流水平。

2.2006年4月中旬，四川高考考试大纲（考试说明）颁布后，我们还将第一时间推出更具针对性的“文科冲刺卷”和“理科冲刺卷”，敬请关注！

3.从书共分为语文、数学（文科）、数学（理科）、英语、文科综合能力测试、理科综合能力测试（各册均含6套全真模拟试题）、文科冲刺卷、理科冲刺卷（各学科含3套冲刺试题）等八个分册，活页装订，考练结合。“全真模拟试题”适合第一、二轮复习使用，“冲刺卷”适合第三轮复习使用，与我社出版的《新高考·点题与过手训练》配合使用，更能取得事半功倍的效果。

虽然这是一套针对四川省命题的高考全真模拟试题，但我们认为，无论是对全国还是自主命题考试的省市考生，老师来说，都有着极强的启发意义和借鉴作用，对于这一点，我们深信不疑！

最后，化用一句古诗来表达我们的祝愿：“好风凭能力，助你上青云！”愿这套丛书，成为你学习生活中闪亮的灯塔，照亮高考——你人生这段重要的航程。

衷心祝愿你能考上向往已久的大学！

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# 英语 (一)

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

## 第 I 卷 (选择题 共 115 分)

### 第一部分: 听力 (共两节, 满分 30 分)

#### 第一节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选择最佳答案。听完每段对话后, 你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What does the man mean?  
A. He thinks the air in the room is fresh enough.  
B. He always has the windows closed.  
C. He'd like to have the windows open.
2. What does the woman mean?  
A. She doesn't know how to relax.  
B. She can't wait to be interviewed.  
C. She's too nervous to calm down.
3. When will the tape-recorder be ready?  
A. By 4 p. m. B. By 2 o'clock. C. By 3 a. m.
4. Where does the conversation take place?  
A. At a bus station. B. On the phone.
5. What does the man invite the woman to do?  
A. Enjoy the music. B. Dance to the music. C. Sing to the music.

#### 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 3 个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选择最佳答案。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 段对话, 回答第 6—7 题。

6. What's the relation between the speakers?  
A. Friends. B. Customer and clerk. C. Manager and customer.
7. What are the speakers talking about?  
A. The dinner the man had last night. B. Another couple called Morris.  
C. A mistake in the bill.
8. What do you think the man is?  
A. A full-time waiter. B. A student. C. A customer.
9. How much can the man earn per week?  
A. \$6. B. \$18. C. \$180.
10. When does the man feel busiest?  
A. At noon. B. At supper time. C. In the evening.

听第 7 段对话, 回答第 8—10 题。

听第 8 段对话, 回答第 11—13 题。

11. What is the woman?  
A. A tourist guide.  
B. A clerk at the tourist information center.  
C. A manager of the tourist office.
12. What is the Great Canyon?  
A. A place of interest.  
B. An office near the Tourist Information Center.  
C. The name of a tourist group.
13. Who will charge for the tour?  
A. The woman. B. The man. C. The Tourist Information Center.

听第 9 段对话, 回答第 14—16 题。

14. What is the woman doing now?  
A. Checking in at the airport. B. Boarding the plane.  
C. Taking a bus to the plane.
15. What is the woman worried about?  
A. Whether to be able to find the right gateway.  
B. Whether to be able to board in time.  
C. Whether to be able to get help at the gate.
16. How will the man help the woman?  
A. Ring the man at the gate to wait for the woman.  
B. Send the woman to the plane in his car.  
C. Help her check in her luggage.

听第 10 段独白, 回答第 17—20 题。

17. What is the talk mainly for?  
A. A welcome. B. Pleasant news. C. A report.  
18. To whom does the university open?  
A. Students from India. B. Students from China.  
C. Students throughout the world.  
19. Where does the university lie?  
A. In America. B. In India. C. In England.  
20. What can we learn from what the speaker said?  
A. Bradford supplies you with a good learning environment.  
B. The university is the best of all.  
C. You can only take English courses there.
28. I hate \_\_\_\_\_ when people use their mobile phones in the cinema.  
A. it B. that C. them D. those  
29. —Did you have a good sleep?  
—Yes. It was the first good sleep \_\_\_\_\_ in months.  
A. I've had B. I'd had C. I could have D. I must have  
30. I can't remember who you \_\_\_\_\_ the letter the other day.  
A. had posted B. had him post C. had to post D. had post  
31. To truly live our life, we must give something back to the world that has helped us.  
\_\_\_\_\_ can we find our proper place on earth.  
A. By doing this B. Only by doing this  
C. Doing this D. Because of this  
32. Children who are over \_\_\_\_\_ must pay full fare.  
A. 12 years B. at the age of 12 C. 12 years of age D. 12-year-old  
33. —Harry Porter isn't difficult for you to understand, is it?  
—My English isn't good enough.  
A. No, it isn't. B. I'm afraid not. C. I don't think so. D. Yes, it is.

34. In Jay Chou's latest album "November's Chopin", he shows how much he likes classical music. Many people say his new album is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. very worth listening B. well worth listening  
C. well worth a listen D. very worth listen  
35. You can talk about any of the topics, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. whatever you like B. whichever you like  
C. what do you like D. which do you like

第二节：完形填空 (共20小题；每小题1.5分，满分30分)

阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C、D)中，选出可以填入空白的最佳选项。

Everyone hold certain beliefs. One of the things I always believe is that no matter how bad something is, you can take something \_\_\_\_\_ out of it.

I usually wake up at 6:30 or 7:00 in the morning. That day, I \_\_\_\_\_ 37 \_\_\_\_\_ to wake up earlier. I turned on the TV and saw the World Trade Center. My first \_\_\_\_\_ 38 \_\_\_\_\_ was a terrible accident. Then I saw another plane fly into the South Tower and I realized that I was \_\_\_\_\_ 39 \_\_\_\_\_ an action of terrorism.

My wife and I spent the day watching the terrible pictures over and over again. When I watched family members looking for their \_\_\_\_\_ 40 \_\_\_\_\_ ones, the pain in their \_\_\_\_\_ 41 \_\_\_\_\_ was something I would never forget. I wouldn't understand how something this terrible \_\_\_\_\_ 42 \_\_\_\_\_ have happened.

It wasn't \_\_\_\_\_ 43 \_\_\_\_\_ a few weeks after September 11 that I began to \_\_\_\_\_ 44 \_\_\_\_\_ that something

21. —Is their explanation satisfying?  
—Yes, but I'm sure it won't satisfy \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. somebody B. anybody C. everybody D. nobody  
22. The spread of bird flu has become \_\_\_\_\_ major concern of \_\_\_\_\_ society.  
A. the; the B. a; 不填 C. 不填; the D. 不填; 不填  
23. The things she was asked to do were completely different from \_\_\_\_\_ her employer had originally said.  
A. which B. that C. what D. how  
24. Many other schools in America have now requested that their students \_\_\_\_\_ such low-rise jeans.  
A. stopped wearing B. stop wearing C. stopped to wear D. stop to wear  
25. —Do you think he will apologize?  
—As far as I know, he is the last one to say sorry. He \_\_\_\_\_ be prepared to apologize this time, though.  
A. might B. must C. can D. should  
26. You could \_\_\_\_\_ some bad habits when learning English with a Chinese-English dictionary at the beginning.  
A. give up B. catch up C. pick up D. keep up  
27. We sat down to face a crowd of student newspaper editors and reporters, \_\_\_\_\_ eager to learn about the secrets of our work.  
A. all B. all of them were C. all were D. all of whom

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选项。

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—Yes, but I'm sure it won't satisfy \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. somebody B. anybody C. everybody D. nobody  
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good did come out from this tragedy. People seem different now, more 45 more tolerant. Little things that seemed to be such a(n) 46 before are no longer big things. Personally, I am 47 I was. I realize life is too short, and too 48 to let myself get 49 over small things. I've learned also that you can't 50 things for granted. Things change in the blink of an eye. People go to work and don't come back. One moment they are living 51 the next minute they are not. And it doesn't matter who you are, there's 52 you can do about it. We never know when our time here will be 53 so we all need to make the 54 of every minute we have.

You try to learn from what happened. You can't be used up by it. You can't live by it. All you can do is just 55.

36. A. positive B. useful C. exciting D. happy  
37. A. wished B. expected C. happened D. determined  
38. A. action B. question C. sense D. reaction  
39. A. seeing B. witnessing C. experiencing D. listening to  
40. A. alive B. lovely C. loved D. loving  
41. A. eyes B. face C. head D. heart  
42. A. should B. may C. must D. could  
43. A. for B. in C. until D. after  
44. A. know B. sense C. see D. look at  
45. A. understanding B. understandable C. believable D. trustful  
46. A. trouble B. event C. fight D. difficulty  
47. A. what B. more than C. no longer D. who  
48. A. necessary B. natural C. brief D. precious  
49. A. excited B. frightened C. worried D. delighted  
50. A. think of B. take C. consider D. regard  
51. A. and B. though C. so D. when  
52. A. everything B. something C. anything D. nothing  
53. A. gone B. used C. over D. coming  
54. A. efforts B. must C. use D. advantage  
55. A. live B. work C. understand D. change

### 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、D）中，选出最佳选项。

#### A

What's your idea of a good time? What about dancing in a rainy field with one hundred and fifty thousand other people while a famous rock band plays on a stage so far away that

the performers look like ants?

It may sound strange but that is what many hundreds of thousands of young people in the UK do every summer. Why? Because summer is the time for outdoor music festivals.

Held on a farm, the Glastonbury Festival is the most well-known and popular in the UK. It began in 1970 and was attended by one thousand five hundred people each paying an admission price of 1 — the ticket included free milk from the farm.

Since then the Glastonbury Festival has gone from strength to strength — in 2004 one hundred and fifty thousand fans attended, paying 112 for tickets to the three-day event. Tickets for the event sold out within three hours. Acts included veteran superstars, such as Paul McCartney and James Brown, as well as new talents, like Franz Ferdinand and Jess Stone.

Although many summer festivals are run on a profit-making basis, Glastonbury is a charity event, donating millions of pounds to local and international charities.

Glastonbury is not unique in using live music to raise money for global poverty. In July this year, the 8 live concerts will be held simultaneously in London, Paris, Rome and Berlin. Superstars, such as Madonna, Sir Elton John and Steve Wonder will perform in order to highlight international poverty and debt.

56. The Glastonbury festival \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. is the most well-known and popular summer festival in the world  
B. is attended by more fans than other festivals  
C. is a great occasion when people enjoy themselves with excellent performance of some famous bands and stars  
D. does not care whether it can make much money

57. The underlined word "veteran" in the 4th paragraph means "\_\_\_\_\_".  
A. retired B. experienced C. old-aged D. well-known

58. Glastonbury festival this year aims at \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. performing 8 live concerts in London, Paris, Rome and Berlin at the same time  
B. inviting super stars like Madonna to the concerts  
C. giving special attention to and collecting money for the poor  
D. being different in using live music to raise money

59. Why is Glastonbury Festival different from many other festivals?  
A. It invites many super stars.  
B. It becomes more and more popular.  
C. It costs more money to attend it.  
D. It is intended to contribute to charities.

#### B

Former Beatle John Lennon has been shot dead by an unknown gunman who opened fire outside the musician's New York apartment. The 40-year-old was shot several times as

he entered the Dakota, his luxury apartment building on Manhattan's Upper West Side, opposite Central Park, at 23:00 local time. He was rushed in a police car to St Luke's Roosevelt Hospital Center, where he died. His wife, Yoko Ono, who is understood to have witnessed the attack, was with him. A police spokesman said a suspect has been caught, but he had no other details of the shooting. "This was no robbery," the spokesman said, adding that Mr. Lennon was probably shot by a "deranged" person. Witnesses report say at least three shots were fired and others have claimed they heard six. Jack Douglas, Lennon's producer, said he and the Lennons had been at a studio called the Record Plant in mid-town earlier in the evening and Lennon left at 22:30. Mr. Lennon said he planned to have some dinner and then return home. Mr. Douglas said. The Lennons are said to have left their car on the street and walked up the driveway when the gunman opened fire. It is unclear whether the man had been lying in wait in the entrance to the building for Mr. Lennon, or whether he came up behind him. Witnesses describe the gunman as a "short fat man", 35 to 40 years old with brown hair. Other former band members, Paul McCartney, guitarist George Harrison and drummer Ringo Starr are thought to have been informed of Lennon's murder. Fans have already begun arriving at the scene, many still unaware Lennon has died. Mr. Lennon is survived by his wife, their son Sean, and his son from a previous relationship, Julian.

60. What's the main idea of this passage?

- A. John Lennon was murdered by an unknown man.
  - B. Why John Lennon was shot.
  - C. How John Lennon struggled to defend himself when attacked.
  - D. Witnesses' comments on John Lennon's death.
61. Where was John Lennon shot?
- A. On the way to his home.
  - B. Just in front of his apartment.
  - C. In the studio called the Record Plant.
  - D. In the luxury apartment building.

62. About John's death, the police said \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the murderer had been sentenced by the court
  - B. John was shot three times
  - C. they just had got the suspect
  - D. they had got enough evidence to prove the gunman was guilty
63. All the following statements are correct except \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Julian is John's ex-wife
- B. his pregnant wife Yoko Ono is said to have witnessed the attack.
- C. John died before his wife and his son
- D. all people had knew John had died

Like students from other Asian countries and regions, most Chinese students who came to pursue their further education in the United States work on their studies most diligently. Even on weekends, they would frequently spend one day, or even two days, to work overtime in their laboratories. Therefore, compared with their American counterparts, they are more academically (学业上) fruitful. My supervisor is of Asian origin. He is addicted to alcohol and cigarettes, with a sharp/irritable temper. Nevertheless, he highly appreciates the industry and the solid foundational knowledge of Asian students and has a particularly keen insight into what Asian students have on their mind. Hence, of all the students recruited into his laboratory, except for one German, the other five were all from Asia. He even put an eye-catching notice on the door of his lab, which read, "All the research assistants of this laboratory are required to work 7 days a week, from 10:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. Nothing but work during the working hours." This supervisor is well-known on the entire campus for his severity and harshness. During the 3 and a half years that I stayed there, a total of 14 students were recruited into his laboratory and only 5 of them stayed until they graduated with their Ph.D. degrees. In the summer of 1990, ignoring the discussions from others, I accepted my supervisor's sponsorship and started on my difficult journey of academic pursuit.

64. How do most Chinese students in the USA spend their weekends?

- A. Go to some social activities.
  - B. Work on their studies.
  - C. Carry out experiment with their supervisors.
  - D. Enjoy themselves as American students do.
65. According to the passage, we know that the author's supervisor \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. likes smoking and drinking very much
  - B. is good-tempered
  - C. always treats his students in a gentle way
  - D. only recruits students from Asian countries
66. Why does the writer's supervisor like Asian students? Which of the following is not the reason?

- A. Because he is an Asian too.
  - B. Because he thinks highly of their diligence.
  - C. Because Asian students always do better than American students especially in fundamental knowledge.
  - D. Because he knows what Asia students are always thinking about.
67. Why does the supervisor put such a notice on the door of his lab?

68. Which of the following statements can explain the supervisor's severity and harshness?
- He easily gets angry.
  - He works seven days a week.
  - He seldom gives help to his students.
  - It's rather difficult for students to get a doctor's degree.

#### D

Native species are living things that have been part of an ecosystem for a long time. A native species usually fits well in the rest of the ecosystem and does not push out or destroy other native species. Exotic species are the opposite. They are introduced into an ecosystem, either on purpose or by accident. Sometimes, they fit in well and do not disturb the ecosystem. In other cases, exotic species are pests which may easily destroy much of an ecosystem because they don't have any natural enemies and spread too rapidly.

Sometimes these exotic species carry new parasites—organisms which live off other living things—and diseases which spread to other species. In all cases, they might diminish the variety of species of an ecosystem by reducing the number of native species.

The most damaging and extensive examples of exotic species are found in Australia. Early European settlers in Australia introduced new animals and plants, many of them accidentally, such as new species of mice and rats as well as the European wasp. These may have slipped ashore from the first ships. Others were zoo animals or pets such as the Indian palm squirrel and goldfinch bird.

The buffalo, camel and ostrich were introduced for practical purposes. In many cases, fish, such as carp and trout, were introduced for sport fishing and animals, such as deer and foxes, for hunting. Among the most destructive of the animals introduced to Australia were rabbits for sport hunting as well as for food.

69. Which of the following statements about exotic species is true?

- They are not living things in an ecosystem.
  - They do no harm to an ecosystem.
  - They are introduced into an ecosystem purposely or accidentally.
  - They don't fit well in an ecosystem.
70. How exotic species reduce the number of native species?
- They don't have any natural enemies.
  - They diminish the variety of species of an ecosystem.

- They bring new parasites and spread diseases to other species.
  - They carry organisms.
71. Choose the best title for the article.
- Introduction of New Species
  - Native or Exotic
  - Destruitive Exotic Species
  - Species in An Ecosystem

#### E

In older days (before the first World War), the travelers simply pulled his boots and went. The idea that he might need a piece of paper to prove to foreigners who he was would not have crossed his mind. Alas, things have changed. In the name of security (spies then, terrorists now), travelers have to put up with all sorts of inconvenience when they cross borders. The purpose of that inconvenience is to prove that the passport's bearer is who he says he is.

The original technology for doing this was photography. It proved adequate (有效的) for many years. But apparently it is no longer enough. At America's insistence, passports are about to get their biggest overhaul (彻底改革) since they were introduced. They are to be fitted with digital computer chips that have been loaded with digital photographs of the bearer (so that the process of comparing the face on the passport with the face on the person can be automated), digitized fingerprints and even scans of the bearer's irises (虹膜), which are as unique to people as their fingerprints.

A sensible precaution (预防措施) in a dangerous world, perhaps. But there is cause for concern. For one thing, the data on these chips will be readable remotely (远距离地); without the bearer knowing. And — again at America's insistence — those data will not be encrypted (加密), so anybody with a suitable reader, be they official, commercial, criminal or terrorist, will be able to check a passport holder's details. To make matters worse, biometric technology — as systems capable of recognizing fingerprints, irises and faces are known — is still less than reliable, and so when it is supposed to work, it airports for example, it may not. Finally, its production has been terribly rushed, risking further mishaps. The United States want the things to start running by October, at least in those countries for whose nationals it does not demand visas.

72. It is clear that travelers \_\_\_\_\_.

- think it natural to use passports
  - are somehow not satisfied with the treatment when crossing borders
  - do not mind the inconvenience caused by the use of passport
  - can still go wherever they want to without passports
73. What's the author's attitude towards the new recognizing system?
- It's perfect and necessary.

最近,就中学生“出国热”的问题我们班进行了讨论,讨论结果如下:

| 赞同出国留学的观点 (40%)   | 不赞同出国留学的观点 (60%) |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. 能快速提高外语水平      | 1. 年龄太小,学习目标不明确  |
| 2. 能广泛结交不同文化背景的朋友 | 2. 给家人带来巨大的经济压力  |
| 3. 能学到很多国内学不到的东西  | 3. 未必物有所值        |

文章的开头已经写好(不计在要求词数内)。

We have recently had a discussion in our class on whether it is worthwhile for high school students to go and study abroad. Opinions are widely divided. While 40% of us think it a good idea, the other 60% are against it.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

- B. It can prevent terrorists from entering America.  
C. It's much better and safer than photography.  
D. It's useful but needs improving.

74. Which of the following statements is not true according to the context?

- A. Like one's fingerprints, one's irises are different from anyone else's.  
B. It's not as convenient as before to cross borders.  
C. Passports will be replaced by digital computer chips.  
D. The USA hopes to use biometric technology as soon as possible.

75. What worries the author most is that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. terrorists may cause more damage to America  
B. foreigners without passports will be arrested by mistake  
C. the unreliable biometric technology may cause trouble at places like airports  
D. the world is becoming a dangerous place to live in

## 第 II 卷: 写作 (共两节 满分 35 分)

### 第一节: 短文改错 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

此题要求改正所给短文中的错误。对标有题号的每一行作出判断: 如无错误, 在该行右边横线上画一个钩 (✓); 如有错误 (每行只有一个错误), 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 ( \ ), 在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

此行错一个词: 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。

25 years ago, there were a few private cars in China. 76. \_\_\_\_\_  
By 2000, there has been 5 million cars in the country, 77. \_\_\_\_\_  
and today there are as much as 24 million, all 78. \_\_\_\_\_  
resulting from serious problems of resource use, poor 79. \_\_\_\_\_  
urban air quality and global warming. People eat more 80. \_\_\_\_\_  
meat and drink more milk. Raising animals, comparing 81. \_\_\_\_\_  
to rice and vegetables, require more resources. 82. \_\_\_\_\_  
Even governments and industries must be responsible 83. \_\_\_\_\_  
for pollution, that is people who throw rubbish on the 84. \_\_\_\_\_  
ground and drive cars when they don't really need. 85. \_\_\_\_\_

### 第二节: 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

说明: 根据所给信息写一篇 100 词左右的短文。文章必须包含所有信息, 不能逐句翻译, 须适当增加细节和关联词使文章连贯。

# 英语 (二)

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

## 第 I 卷 (选择题 共 115 分)

### 第一部分: 听力 (共两节, 满分 30 分)

#### 第一节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话, 每段对话后有一个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后, 你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What does the woman mean?  
A. She understands the American people completely.  
B. She doesn't understand the American people at all.  
C. She sometimes can't understand the American people.
2. Which day is the coldest?  
A. The day before yesterday. B. Today. C. Yesterday.
3. Why is Julia late?  
A. She's got the wrong street number.  
B. She couldn't find the right place.  
C. She was unwilling to come.
4. How long will it probably take the man to travel by bus?  
A. 45 minutes. B. 15 minutes. C. 2 hours.
5. What is the probable result of the interview?  
A. OK. B. Poor. C. Excellent.

#### 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 2 个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项选出最佳选项。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 段对话, 回答第 6~7 题。

6. What does the man like?

- A. Driving fast on empty roads.  
B. Sitting relaxed in traffic jams.  
C. Being a passenger on any condition.
7. What's the probable relationship between them?  
A. Traffic police and driver.  
B. Driving instructor and driving learner.  
C. Journalist and interviewee.
- 听第 7 段对话, 回答第 8~10 题。  
8. What did the man do recently?  
A. He bought a new car.  
C. He moved to a new place.
9. Why isn't the man a TV fan?  
A. He doesn't like cable TV.  
B. It's hard to get cable for his TV. C. He was busy.
10. Which statement is true?  
A. Cable TV is as excellent as TV without cable.  
B. The woman is a TV fan.  
C. The man hasn't finished moving.

#### 听第 8 段对话, 回答第 11~13 题。

11. Why doesn't the man book the seats downstairs?  
A. They are too close to the stage.  
B. They are too expensive.  
C. They are uncomfortable.
12. How long will it take to watch the play?  
A. Two hours and a half. B. An hour and a half. C. More than three hours.
13. Where does the dialogue take place?  
A. At a hotel. B. At a cinema. C. At a theatre.

#### 听第 9 段对话, 回答第 14~15 题。

14. What's wrong with the woman?  
A. She feels lonely though having many friends.  
B. She spends most of her time studying.  
C. She doesn't have confidence in herself.
15. Which kind of classmates may the woman learn to talk to?  
A. Those who have characters similar to the woman's.  
B. Those who are interested in the woman's life.  
C. Those who are ready to help the woman.
16. How can the woman solve the problem?  
A. By believing in others.  
B. By talking more with her classmates.

答题不得超过此密封线

封 线

- \_\_\_\_\_ should be taken to save our environment.
- A. actions B. an action C. measures D. step
28. \_\_\_\_\_, his parents are unwilling to accept the tragedy.
- A. As his return is hopeless B. As is his return hopeless
- C. Hopeless as his return is D. Hopeless as his return is
29. After the win, he was surprisingly calm, as though he \_\_\_\_\_ the exciting future.
- A. hadn't seen B. didn't see C. wouldn't see D. weren't seeing
30. There's an amazingly exciting new life \_\_\_\_\_ me just around the corner.
- A. waiting B. waiting for C. waits D. is waiting for
31. \_\_\_\_\_, the bus came to a stop.
- A. Seeing a tree fallen to the ground B. Seen a tree falling to the ground
- C. The driver saw a tree falling to the ground D. The driver saw a tree fallen to the ground

- D. The moment the driver saw a tree fallen to the ground
32. Fruit meal becomes popular among female students and many of them go on a diet to keep fit, with some \_\_\_\_\_ nothing but fruits.
- A. eat B. eaten C. to eat D. eating
33. In many developed countries, 12 years of free compulsory education has been common \_\_\_\_\_ for years.
- A. habit B. custom C. practice D. convention
34. \_\_\_\_\_ such drugs could work in humans is not yet clear.
- A. If B. Whether C. That D. Which
35. Liu Xiang shocked the whole world when he won a gold medal for the track event at the Athens Olympics, \_\_\_\_\_ the first Chinese man to do so.
- A. becoming B. having become C. became D. to become

**第一节: 完形填空 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)**  
 阅读下面短文, 从短文后各题所给的四个选项 (A, B, C, D) 中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

About 800 years ago, Native Americans began to farm Florida, burning off ground cover for agriculture. This had \_\_\_\_\_ impact on Florida since the total \_\_\_\_\_ of Native Americans was \_\_\_\_\_ . Perhaps only 100,000 native people were living in Florida when the Europeans arrived.

Various warring \_\_\_\_\_ arrived five centuries ago and began to clear land for plantations ( citrus, cotton, indigo and sugar) and settlements. The first to \_\_\_\_\_ were the Spanish and French, \_\_\_\_\_ the English. They fought each other over territory and religion, \_\_\_\_\_ inflicting many miseries on the native Floridians. Europeans sold natives into slavery, \_\_\_\_\_ to force their Catholic and Protestant beliefs upon them, killed them \_\_\_\_\_ during to be disoriented, incited tribal wars, \_\_\_\_\_ infected them with diseases for which they had no immunity. Yamacas Indians, allies of the British, in the early 1700s

- C. By helping her friends.
- 听第 10 段独白, 回答第 17~20 题。**
17. What is Susan Welch?
- A. A listener. B. A singer. C. A radio presenter. D. A radio producer.
18. Which of the following may be included in RCD International programme?
- A. Golden old songs. B. The latest songs.
- C. Various kinds of "golden old songs", classic and latest songs. D. The latest songs.
19. What is the Big Hit based on?
- A. On the language of pop songs. B. On the interviews with pop singers and song writers.
- C. On the new series. D. On the new series.
20. Which word best describes your understanding of most English pop songs even if you are a native English speaker?
- A. Impossible. B. Unnecessary. C. Difficult. D. Difficult.

## 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选项。

21. Waterloo, the last battle of the Napoleon's wars, was \_\_\_\_\_ turning point in \_\_\_\_\_ modern society.
- A. as the B. the C. at D. the
22. —Would you mind if I fed your dog?
- \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Yes, I don't mind B. No, go ahead
- C. Yes, please feed it D. Don't worry. It won't bite you
23. Generally speaking, science is about facts and figures. Art is about expressing \_\_\_\_\_ and communicating with others.
- A. one's own B. one C. oneself D. ones
24. \_\_\_\_\_ is known to all, human beings are divided into different groups, biologically, geographically, and socially.
- A. It B. Which C. As D. That
25. —What's wrong with the door?
- It \_\_\_\_\_. We'd better have it repaired.
- A. isn't locked B. hasn't been locked C. won't be locked D. won't lock
26. Know both yourself and your enemy, \_\_\_\_\_ you will definitely win the battle.
- A. or B. but C. so D. and
27. They warn that human activities have damaged the Earth's ecosystem badly and that

are lighter and removable, the newspaper Beijing Morning Post stated.

During the Shenzhou 6 space shot, Yang wore a spacesuit weighing about 22 pounds (10 kilograms) for the entire 21-hour-duration of his flight. It was not designed to be removed once Yang entered his space capsule.

"The original suits were based on old Soviet technology," Cheng said. "It will be interesting to see what kind of telemetry (遥测装置) the new ones return, and how much of it are actually Chinese-produced components."

While the cost of the new Shenzhou 6 spacesuits has not been released, the spacecraft will carry up to three additional suits as spares during the flight. They consist primarily of a body, gloves, boots and helmet, and are designed specifically to be removed by their partners inside the Shenzhou capsule.

Yang's space clothing cost about \$1.2 million (10 million yuan), excluding design costs, which if included would bring the total up to about \$12 million (100 million yuan), researchers told the Post.

56. Yang's space clothing is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. about 22 kilos in weight  
 B. based on old Soviet technology  
 C. up to \$1.2 million including design cost  
 D. designed to be removed after his entering the capsule

57. It can be inferred that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Yang's spacesuit is more expensive  
 B. the cost of the new spacesuits is not made public  
 C. no such spacesuit had been used before Shenzhou 6  
 D. Shenzhou 5 had a tour of less than 21 hours

58. The new spacesuits are \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. lighter and removable  
 B. composed of gloves, boots and helmets  
 C. are mainly Chinese-produced components  
 D. much less expensive including its design costs

59. The best title of the passage is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. How to Improve Spacesuits  
 B. The Telemetry in the Capsule  
 C. The Cost of Spacesuits  
 D. New Spacesuits for Shenzhou 6

butchered most of Florida's Appalachians. They took 46 into captivity in South Carolina.

Two other large Florida 47 destroyed by Europeans included the Timucua and Calusa. Spanish explorers wrote that the Calusa were a tall race—seven feet tall! 48 the Spaniards who came were shorter than present Europeans, and possibly the Calusa seemed 49 than life merely because they resisted invasion so fiercely. The Calusa tortured and killed their captives, but 50 did the Europeans.

Many tribes may have 51 the accumulation of the large shell mounds that can be seen in many Florida parks and preserves, but these are now most often 52 the Calusa. These mounds 53 conch, oyster, and scallop shells left over not only from dinner but from the manufacture of weapons and utensils. Anyone 54 has stepped on a sharp seashell while walking into the sea can easily imagine 55 sharp knives could be made from a honed and polished shell.

36. A. more  
 37. A. number  
 38. A. little  
 39. A. Africans  
 40. A. arrive  
 41. A. late  
 42. A. so  
 43. A. managing  
 44. A. on  
 45. A. therefore  
 46. A. survivors  
 47. A. tribes  
 48. A. So  
 49. A. large  
 50. A. neither  
 51. A. contributed to  
 52. A. joined to  
 53. A. contain  
 54. A. that  
 55. A. which

B. lots of  
 B. member  
 B. small  
 B. Asians  
 B. show up  
 B. later  
 B. therefore  
 B. trying  
 B. in  
 B. and  
 B. refugees  
 B. people  
 B. Though  
 B. small  
 B. either  
 B. owned to  
 B. connected to  
 B. consume  
 B. who  
 B. whatever

C. a great deal of  
 C. amount  
 C. large  
 C. Europeans  
 C. come  
 C. lately  
 C. meanwhile  
 C. requiring  
 C. to  
 C. however  
 C. remains  
 C. villages  
 C. However  
 C. larger  
 C. each  
 C. resulted in  
 C. associated with  
 C. are made of  
 C. whom  
 C. whichever

D. little  
 D. staff  
 D. few  
 D. Americans  
 D. go  
 D. later  
 D. then  
 D. demanding  
 D. for  
 D. moreover  
 D. deaths  
 D. states  
 D. Therefore  
 D. smaller  
 D. so  
 D. commented on  
 D. compared with  
 D. consist of  
 D. which  
 D. what

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, D) 中, 选出最佳选项。

The Shenzhou 6 spacecraft will feature the first use of new, improved spacesuits that

Around the world, 171 million children are—in dangerous mining and agricultural jobs. Many of these children have lost a parent to conflict and disease. The report urges governments around the world to make sure more children are not left behind. Research, monitoring and reporting systems must reach all children, UNICEF says. In addition, laws are needed to protect these children.

What else can people, organizations and governments do to help? Says UNICEF: Raise more money, build more aid organizations and create more programs that serve children. In the end, according to UNICEF, providing children with the life skills, health care and education they need will best protect them.

63. According to the passage, what is the state of children around the world?  
 A. Millions of kids lack basic rights such as health and education.  
 B. Millions of kids around the world try every means to get their rights for education.  
 C. Millions of children are provided with the life skills.  
 D. Millions of them cannot be seen.
64. To much of the world, why are these children who suffer from abuse, neglect and discrimination practically invisible?  
 A. Because they lost their birth certificates.  
 B. Because these children come from countries whose governments force them to be excluded from school, healthcare and other services.  
 C. Because they are forced to work long hours doing a dangerous difficult job meant for adults.  
 D. Because they lack the knowledge and tools they need to succeed in life.

65. The underlined word "vulnerable" in the 3rd paragraph probably means "\_\_\_\_\_".  
 A. weak B. strong C. sick D. good
66. What does the underlined word "this" in the 4th paragraph refer to?  
 A. Children are forced to work in dangerous mining and agricultural jobs.  
 B. They never get the knowledge and tools they need to succeed in life.  
 C. Aid workers have trouble finding and reaching these children.  
 D. At least 50 million children around the world do not have a birth certificate.
67. According to UNICEF, what is the most effective way to protect these children?  
 A. Make some particular laws to protect them.  
 B. Raise more money.  
 C. Build more aid organizations and create more programs that serve children.  
 D. Provide them with the life skills, health care and education they need.

D

DO YOU MAKE EMBARRASSING MISTAKES WHEN YOU SPEAK?  
 PEOPLE JUDGE YOU BY THE WORDS YOU USE.

1979 until he was forced from power by a U.S.-led invasion in 2003. Officials say he was responsible for as many as 800,000 deaths. Many Iraqis say that Hussein tortured, jailed or killed those who stood up to him.

The trial began in October in a special court in Baghdad, Iraq's capital. Hussein claims he is not guilty and has disrupted the court several times.

Last Tuesday, five witnesses testified. All were hidden behind a screen, and their voices were disguised. A woman known only as Witness A cried while telling the court of beatings and electric shocks she suffered at the hands of former officials. She blamed Hussein. "When so many people are jailed and tortured, who makes such a decision?" she asked.

The trial will continue on December 21. Meanwhile, Iraqis are set to elect a new parliament on December 15.

60. The underlined words "stood up to him" in paragraph 2 most probably means "\_\_\_\_\_".  
 A. were for B. supported C. were afraid of D. opposed him
61. All witnesses were behind a screen \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. for their own safety B. because they were shy  
 C. because they should be serious D. so as not to get an electric shock
62. The article is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Hussein's claim B. Saddam Hussein in court  
 C. US's invasion of Iraq D. Hussein and his government

C

Can you imagine being banned from school because you don't have a birth certificate? Or if you were forced to work long hours doing a dangerous, difficult job meant for adults? For millions of children around the world, these horrors are real. Hundreds of millions of children suffer from abuse, neglect and discrimination, says the UNICEF. To much of the world, these children are practically invisible. Their rights are difficult to protect because aid workers have trouble finding and reaching them.

Each year, UNICEF releases a report that looks at the state of children in poor nations all over the world. In this year's report, released Wednesday, UNICEF urges the world to pay attention to these children. "There cannot be lasting progress if we continue to overlook the children most in need, the poorest and most vulnerable," said UNICEF Executive Director Ann M. Veneman.

Children most at risk of becoming "invisible" come from countries whose governments force them to be excluded from school, healthcare and other services. At least 50 million children around the world do not have a birth certificate. This makes it easier for governments to ignore their rights. Many aren't allowed into school. Without an education, these children never get the knowledge and tools they need to succeed in life.

Wouldn't you like to command a vocabulary so rich, so dynamic, that people will be absolutely attracted by every word you use, every phrase you write?

Studies over many decades have proven that a strong command of the English language is directly linked to career advancements, to the money you make and even to social success.

#### JOIN THE TOP 5%

With Verbal Advantage, you'll acquire a powerful vocabulary that puts you into the top 5% of all educated adults—the most successful, highest earning people!

When you complete the program, your vocabulary will surpass that of most executives and professionals. You'll be equipped to speak with confidence at all times and hold your own with anyone, at any level.

#### ALL YOU HAVE TO DO IS LISTEN

This comprehensive program puts thousands of powerful words at your command—and gives you the tools you need to communicate effectively and confidently. Best of all, it's on audiocassette tapes. To benefit, all you have to do is listen!

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More than 100,000 people have already benefited from Verbal Advantage. And companies ranging from Aetna to Microsoft to Xerox have purchased the program.

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88. According to the passage, Verbal Advantage is mainly intended for \_\_\_\_\_.

A. those who aim to have a better command of the English language

B. those who only want to be the top 5%

C. those who'd only like to improve their spoken English

D. those who want to improve their listening

89. According to the ad, if you are equipped with Verbal Advantage, you would have the following advantages except \_\_\_\_\_.

A. you would be better able to express yourself

B. it would be possible for you to find a new job

C. you would be more likely to succeed in your career

D. it would help you earn more money

70. It can be inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.

A. you can either call or email the company to get the product

B. you just need to listen to Verbal Advantage to reach your aim

C. it's very easy and convenient for you to use Verbal Advantage

D. you can't get all your money back if you return the Verbal Advantage you've bought

71. According to the passage, the sentence "Put a \$ in front of each word you learn" probably means "\_\_\_\_\_".

A. You have to pay to learn

B. Verbal Advantage has been put to wide use among people

C. It doesn't cost much to get Verbal Advantage

D. If you choose to use Verbal Advantage, it will probably do a lot of good to you and your business

#### E

Although tennis great Pete Sampras, a man of few words, and sociable coach Tim Gullikson seemed to be opposites, they became close friends during their four-year partnership. Sampras owed his champion's mind-set to Gully and found a close friend in the lonely world of professional tennis. After Gullikson collapsed at the 1995 Australian Open, Sampras cried on the court as his coach lay in a hospital bed with brain cancer.

"It stopped me in my tracks," the 13-time Grand Slam winner recalls. But even after doctors found four brain tumors, Gullikson didn't take his fate lying down. He was determined to live with brain cancer rather than die of it. "These doctors need a lot of coaching," Tim told his twin brother and doubles partner Tom. "There's always hope, and the last thing you want to do is take away somebody's hope."

Tim kept up his strong spirit even while struggling physically. A year before his death on May 3, 1996, he and his brother created the Tim & Tom Gullikson Foundation to help brain tumor patients and families gain the support Tim already had; excellent care and a loving network of family and friends. Sampras worked with Tim's wife, Rosemary, to find ways to contribute. "I'm trying to carry his name today and help families going through the same things the Gulliksons went through," Says Sampras, who is on the foundation's board. "I didn't have to think twice about doing it."

He raises funds with tennis exhibitions, and his Aces for Charity, a program in which Sampras and his sponsors give money to various causes for every ace he serves. Last year, he reached out further by organizing the Pete Sampras Classic, a golf fundraiser that drew such celebrity friends as Wayne Gretzky and Matt Damon.

The Gullikson Foundation now has raised \$1.8 million. "Pete's been a huge part of that," Tom Gullikson says. "He really looked up to Tim, and Tim obviously had a close connection with Pete. They became close friends from the very beginning."

All these efforts celebrated qualities Gullikson taught to everyone he knew. This is the way we want to keep his memory alive.

72. What does the underlined sentence in the second paragraph mean?

- A. All you want to do is take someone's hope away.  
B. What you have to do is take someone's hope away.  
C. What you want to do least is take someone's hope away.  
D. What you want to do last is take someone's hope away.

73. What is Tim Gullikson's attitude towards his illness?

- A. Open minded. B. Positive. C. Supportive. D. Pessimistic.

74. All of the following statements about Pete Samparas are true except \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Pete was too willing to help with Tim & Tom Gullikson Foundation  
B. Pete and Tim had totally different characters  
C. Pete did a lot in memory of his coach Tim  
D. Pete once played tennis with Tom, Pete's doubles partner

75. What's the aim of the Tim & Tom Gullikson Foundation?

- A. To support the patients and families with cancer.  
B. To help the brain cancer patients with excellent cure and involve more help from others.  
C. To help cure the patients of their brain cancer.  
D. To collect money to give away to brain cancer patients and their families.

## 第II卷：写作（共两节 满分35分）

第一节：短文改错（共10小题；每小题1分，满分10分）

此题要求改正所给短文中的错误。对标有题号的每一行作出判断：如无错误，在该行右边横线上画一个斜杠（/）；如有错误（每行只允许有一个错误），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（^），在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

此行错一个词：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。

The people she interviewed including doctors, teachers, chiefs and house cleaners. They were completely normal, except it came to talk about their meetings with aliens (外星人). They

76. \_\_\_\_\_

77. \_\_\_\_\_

78. \_\_\_\_\_

became strange. Her field of interest is the study of how do people develop unreasonable beliefs. Everybody has a desire to explain the world. Her interviewees said that their experience left them feel better about themselves and the world they were living. She said, "The so-called meetings with aliens left them unhappy than before. This is similar with the positive feelings people get from religion."

## 第二节：书面表达（满分25分）

说明：根据所给信息写一篇100词左右的短文。文章必须包含所有信息，不能逐句翻译，须适当增加细节和关联词使文章连贯。

请以顾客王宏的名义给红星酒家的经理写一封信，投诉该店服务员李三：1. 上周礼拜天你按约定时间去该店吃饭，但他不负责任地将你事先预定的位置让给了别的顾客；2. 服务过程中他对你太过分亲密，这使你太非常难堪；3. 给你斟酒时毛手毛脚，弄脏了你的衣服，你要求经理给个说法。

文章的开头和结尾已经写好（不计在要求词数内）。

Dear Manager,

I am writing to complain about a waiter called Lee San serving at your restaurant, Hong Xing.

## 英语 (三)

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

## 第 I 卷 (选择题 共 115 分)

## 第一部分: 听力 (共两节, 满分 30 分)

## 第一节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话, 每段对话后有一个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项选出最佳答案。听完每段对话后, 你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What's the woman probably going to do?  
A. To teach a different text-book. B. To change her job.  
C. To learn a different text-book.
2. How long does it take Mr. Hall to drive from home to his company during the rush hour?  
A. 45 minutes. B. 55 minutes. C. 25 minutes.
3. Where did the man see the magazine a little while ago?  
A. On the table. B. Under the chair. C. In the drawer.
4. What probably is Mr. Jones?  
A. The woman's boss. B. The man's boss. C. The woman's friend.
5. What does Maria feel when the man says sorry?  
A. She forgives him. B. She is still angry. C. She doesn't accept it.

## 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 3 个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项选出最佳答案。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 段对话, 回答第 6~8 题。

6. Why doesn't the woman have enough money to rent a bigger house?  
A. She spent much money on her vacation this summer.  
B. She doesn't want to leave there.

- C. She will save some money to buy a new house.
7. How can she solve the problem at present?  
A. By renting a smaller house. B. By living in a small hotel.  
C. By sharing a house with her friend's mother.
8. How much did she pay when she first rented a house?  
A. Less than \$600 a month. B. More than \$1200 a month. C. \$400 a month.

## 听第 7 段对话, 回答第 9~11 题。

9. What is the man doing here?  
A. He is an English teacher here.  
B. He is waiting for a teacher here.  
C. He gives oral examinations here.
10. What is the man's mistake in the dialogue?  
A. He mistook the woman for a student.  
B. He shouldn't say those words.  
C. He would be angry after he knew it.
11. Who is the woman in the dialogue?  
A. She is a waitress.  
B. She is one of the teachers here.  
C. She is a student here.

## 听第 8 段对话, 回答第 12~14 题。

12. What did the woman speaker want to do?  
A. To buy a chicken of different colors. B. To return a rotten chicken.  
C. To talk with the head clerk.
13. What do we know about the woman?  
A. She was troublesome.  
C. She mistook this shop for Smith's Supermarket.
14. What did the woman possibly do at last?  
A. She continued quarrelling here.  
B. She went to Smith's Supermarket.  
C. She insisted seeing the manager here.

## 听第 9 段对话, 回答第 15~16 题。

15. What does the man think of the job?  
A. Interesting. B. Boring. C. Disappointing.
16. When does the job start?  
A. At the beginning of September.  
B. In the middle of June.  
C. At the beginning of August.

## 听第 10 段独白, 回答第 17~20 题。

20. The manager decided to give the job to \_\_\_\_\_ he believed had a sense of duty.  
A. who B. whoever C. whom D. whomsoever
30. —Hello, \_\_\_\_\_  
—Hello, Ms Smith. I'm phoning from the school.
- A. is that Lisa Smith? B. this is Lisa Smith.  
C. who are you? D. I'm Lisa Smith.
31. \_\_\_\_\_ in my life, I was crying for strangers.  
A. The first time B. It was the first time  
C. At the first time D. For the first time
32. \_\_\_\_\_ is it \_\_\_\_\_ benefit both China and the USA?  
—Cheap but high quality Chinese goods.
- A. How; that B. What; that C. Which; that D. What; which
33. She managed to \_\_\_\_\_ 30 minutes every day to speak English.  
A. set out B. set away C. set aside D. set off
34. They agreed to my suggestion that university students \_\_\_\_\_ their job expectations and try starting at the beginning.
- A. should lower B. lower C. lowered D. must lower
35. The students who are still puzzled, stay here after class, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. will you B. will they C. don't you D. don't they

第二节：完形填空 (共20小题，每小题1.5分，满分30分)

阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的四个选项 (A, B, C, D) 中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

I arrived in the classroom, ready to share my knowledge and experience with 76 students who would be my English literature class. Having taught in \_\_\_\_\_ 36 \_\_\_\_\_ for 17 years, I had no \_\_\_\_\_ 37 \_\_\_\_\_ about my ability to hold their attention and to \_\_\_\_\_ 38 \_\_\_\_\_ on them my admiration for the literature of my mother tongue.

I was shocked when the monitor shouted, " \_\_\_\_\_ 39 \_\_\_\_\_!"

The entire class rose as I entered the room, and I was somewhat \_\_\_\_\_ 40 \_\_\_\_\_ about how to get them to sit down again, but once that embarrassment was over, I quickly \_\_\_\_\_ 41 \_\_\_\_\_ my calmness and began what I thought was a fact-packed lecture, sure to gain their respect—perhaps \_\_\_\_\_ 42 \_\_\_\_\_ their admiration. I went back to my office with the rosy glow which comes from a sense of achievement.

My students \_\_\_\_\_ 43 \_\_\_\_\_ diaries. However, as I read them, the rosy glow was gradually \_\_\_\_\_ 44 \_\_\_\_\_ by a strong sense of sadness. The first diary said, "Our literature teacher didn't teach us anything today." \_\_\_\_\_ 45 \_\_\_\_\_ her next lecture will be better." Greatly surprised, I read diary after diary, each expressing a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ 46 \_\_\_\_\_ theme. "Didn't I teach them anything? I described the entire philosophical framework of Western thought and laid the historical \_\_\_\_\_ 47 \_\_\_\_\_ for all the works we'll study in class," I complained. "How \_\_\_\_\_ 48 \_\_\_\_\_ they say I didn't

17. What time does the class meet?  
A. At 2:15. B. At 3:15. C. At 4:15.
18. Where will the class meet for the second half of the course?  
A. In the research lab. B. In the language lab. C. In the teachers' office.
19. Where can they get the textbooks?  
A. At the teachers' office. B. At the library. C. At the bookstore.
20. Which of the following helps determine a student's grade?  
A. Homework. B. A research project. C. Performance in the lab.

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选项。

21. God gives gifts to everyone. He gave me the skill to play football and I am making \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. most of it B. most of that C. the most of it D. the most
22. Many students stay up at night, so in class they are struggling to stay \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. awake B. awaken C. waking D. woken
23. US researchers last week announced the discovery of a certain kind of woodpecker (啄木鸟), long \_\_\_\_\_ to be extinct.  
A. believed B. believing C. having believed D. being believed
24. — Is H5N1 the only type of bird flu?  
—No. It is not the only one, but the most dangerous one. Since bird flu \_\_\_\_\_ first recognized in Italy a century ago, 15 types \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. was; have identified B. had been; have been identified  
C. was; had identified D. was; had identified

25. I had traveled only two days \_\_\_\_\_ the winds increased so much that I had to put my tent up \_\_\_\_\_ the winds became too strong.  
A. before; when B. when; before C. while; for D. until; when
26. A professor at Peking University gave us the interview but refused to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. have all he said publish B. have what he said to publish  
C. have what did he say published D. have what he said published
27. Disneyland is a place \_\_\_\_\_ you expect to be surprised.  
A. that B. as C. where D. to which

28. — Professor Smith, several students want to see you. \_\_\_\_\_ they wait outside or \_\_\_\_\_ I ask them to come in?  
A. Should; should B. Should; shall C. Will; shall D. Shall; shall
- Ask them to come in, please.