

责任编辑：李海平 王汉雄
封面设计：陈仲秋



天利38套

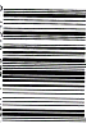
开卷全国教辅畅销书排行榜前列

北京市 高考名校联考模拟试题

语文 8.00 元 数学 8.00 元
英语 8.00 元 (另配磁带 2 盒: 16.00 元)
文科综合 8.00 元 理科综合 8.00 元

读天利书 圆名校梦

ISBN 7-223-01347-8



9 787223 013475 >

定价 (含 5 册): 40.00 元

网上免费跟踪服务

天利 38 套读者服务站
www.TL100.com
tlc.TL100.com
tlh.TL100.com
更多免费试题 / 解题交流咨询 / 有偿定制

2006 高考能力创新设计

天利38套

北京市高考

名校联考模拟试题

全国高考命题研究组 编
北京天利考试信息网



• 海淀/东城/西城/.....

• 北京单独命题专版



联合推荐

英语
(另配磁带 2 盒)

西藏人民出版社

前言

高考是目前唯一的全国性选拔考试,学校和考生无不十分重视,各地、各校都要在高考前组织若干次模拟考试。的确,模拟考试对当年考生的备考及(考前)填报志愿有十分重要的意义。而且,由于全国高中使用相同教材,尽管有越来越多的省市高考者自主命题,但各地的高考模拟题却有普遍适用性。因此,高水平的模拟题也是下一届考生宝贵的复习资料。

多年以来,在名目繁多的高考模拟题中,北京市模拟题有着很高的声誉,尤其是北京市东城区、西城区、海淀区(以下简称东、西、海)的模拟题,特别受到考生们的青睐,各地考生总要千方百计地搜罗来练习。然而京外地区学生要想得到较系统、全面的北京市的模拟试题谈何容易,至于边远省份的学生更是一卷难求。有鉴于此,为满足广大学校和考生的迫切需要,我们从北京市各区县各次模拟考试试卷中精选出一些质量最高、最有代表性的试题,编成本书奉献给渴望得到北京模拟试题的读者。

本书含语文、数学、英语、文科综合和理科综合 5 个分册。每册 12 套题,除北京市东、西、海一、二、三、四、五、六、七、八、九、十、十一、十二套题,除北京市东、西、海一、二、三、四、五、六、七、八、九、十、十一、十二套题,特别是收入了京外考生很难见到的东城、海淀的三套模拟题。这是一份优质的套餐,希望读者能从中吸取有益的养分,并在高考中取得好成绩。

天利 38 套 (2006 年全国各省市高考模拟试题汇编)

语文、英语、数学、理科、文科每科定价:14.90 元;另配各科答题卡:48 元;物理、化学、生物、政治、历史、地理每科定价:12.90 元;大综合、英语(不含听力)每册定价:9.90 元;8 开试卷,2005 年 7 月出版。

2006 天利 38 套轻读版《全国高考模拟试题精粹》

各学科,每册定价:6.80 元;英语每册定价:5.50 元。

《最新五年高考真题汇编(理科)》

含 2001—2005 年各省市考试真题汇编,语文、英语、数学、理科(含物理、化学、生物)每册定价:6.80 元;英语每册定价:5.50 元。

《2005 年全国各省市高考模拟试题汇编》

按 2005 年全国各省市考试真题汇编,语文、英语、数学、理科(含物理、化学、生物)、文科(含政治、历史、地理)每册定价:6.80 元。

《最新五年高考真题分类解析》

按学科,按年份,按 2001—2005 年各省市考试真题分类解析,每册定价:15 元。

《2006 年高考模拟——零易易错典例试题》

按学科及难易程度分类,每册定价:12 元。

《全国各省市高中会考真题汇编》

精选 8—10 套会考真题,每册定价:6.80 元。

《全国名校联考真题》(第 1—8 册)

第 1、2 册《高考真题》,2005 年 8 月、9 月出版,每册定价:3.80 元。
第 3 册《高考真题》,2005 年 10 月出版,每册定价:3.80 元。
第 4 册《高考真题》,2005 年 11 月出版,每册定价:3.80 元。
第 5 册《高考真题》,2005 年 12 月出版,每册定价:3.80 元。
第 6 册《高考真题》,2006 年 1 月出版,每册定价:3.80 元。
第 7 册《高考真题》,2006 年 2 月出版,每册定价:3.80 元。
第 8 册《高考真题》,2006 年 3 月出版,每册定价:3.80 元。

《2006 高考复习大纲》

含复习纲要、考试提示、复习方法策略等,每册定价:3.80 元。

《2006 年高考大纲英语词汇、难点释解》

各省市通用,规范注释,每册定价:4.80 元。

《2006 年高考大纲英语》

大纲释解、要点提示,可作大纲用,每册定价:3.80 元。

《2006 年高考时事政治》

含时事及政治命题背景等,上、下册;2005 年 12 月出版,定价:5.80 元;下册:2006 年 3 月出版,定价:3.80 元。

《高考满分作文点评》

每册定价:15 元。

2006 年高考模拟题系列

《新编高校招生录取及填报志愿指南》14.90 元

《高校录取规则》19.80 元

《热门专业资讯》9.80 元

《军事院校报考须知》9.80 元

《艺术院校报考须知》9.80 元

《印刷办法》

集团公司内部发行,地址:www.tl38.com 或 CNG.TL38.com, 订书请与各地新华书店、各分理处联系,另加 15% 邮费。
地址:100013 北京东直门内大街 15 号 附厦人民邮电出版社印刷部
联系电话:010-64666682、64666672、51885511
E-mail: xty@tl38.com
传 真: 010-64666639

目录

内容简介

本书是专供北京市2006年高考考生复习的各
区各名校联考模拟试题,含语文、英语、数学、文综、
理综5册。

北京市高考 名校联考模拟试题

英语

全国高考命题研究组
北京天利考试信息网 编

1. 北京市东城区高三年级综合练习(一)
2. 北京市西城区高三抽样测试(一)
3. 北京市海淀区高三年级第二学期期中练习
4. 北京市东城区高三年级综合练习(二)
5. 北京市西城区高三抽样测试(二)
6. 北京市海淀区高三年级第二学期期末练习
7. 北京市东城区高三年级综合练习(三)
8. 北京市海淀区高三年级第二学期适应性练习
9. 北京市崇文区高三统一练习(一)
10. 北京市宣武区高三第三次质量检测
11. 北京市朝阳区高三第一次统一考试
12. 北京市朝阳区高三第二次统一考试

英语参考卷及解答题提示

高考能力创新设计

——北京市各名校联考模拟试题

作 者 北京天利考试信息网

责任编辑 李海平 王汉森

封面设计 谭仲秋

出版社 西藏人民出版社

地址 拉萨市林廓北路20号

邮政编码 850000

北京发行部:100013 北京市东土城路8号林达大厦A座13层

电 话:010-64466482, 64466473, 51655511-858

刷 北京市文星福利印刷厂

销 全国新华书店

本 8开(787×1092)

印 38.75

开 2005年8月第1版第1次印刷

版 次 次 ISBN 7-221-01347-8/G·566

定 价 40.00元(全5册)

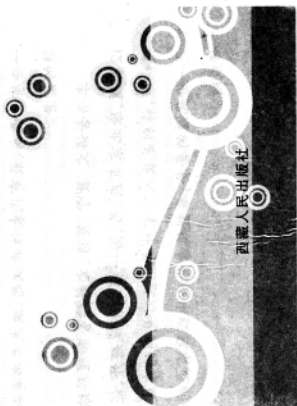
天利 读者加油站

www.TL100.com CNC.TL100.com

答疑解惑 免费试题 政策信息 解题交流

天利地利 考无不胜

全国高考畅销书排行榜前列



西藏人民出版社

1. 北京市东城区高三综合练习(一)

英语

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(三部分,共 115 分)

第一部分:听力理解(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,每段对话后有一道小题,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,你将有 10 秒钟的时间回答相关问题并记录下一小题。每段对话将听一遍。

例: What is the man going to read?

- A. A newspaper. B. A magazine. C. A book.

答案是 A。

1. When time is it now?

- A. 7:30. B. 7:40.

2. What are the speakers' going to do?

- A. To have a nice evening together.

B. To say good-bye to each other.

C. To spend the summer vacation.

3. What's the relationship between the two speakers?

- A. Teacher and student.

B. Fireman and house owner.

C. Boss and employee.

4. What are the speakers talking about?

- A. Power fail are.

B. Light.

5. For how long will the girl stay with her parents?

- A. One month.

B. Two weeks.

第二节(共 15 小题;每小题 1.5 分,共 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话或独白,每段对话或独白后有几道小题,从每题所给的 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 5 秒钟的时间阅读题目,听完每段对话或独白后,你将有 5 秒钟的时间作答。每段对话或独白将听两遍。

例: Where does this dialogue take place?

- A. At a supermarket.

B. At a housing agency.

7. How much should the man pay for his stay?

- A. 20 pounds.

C. 10 pounds.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 9 题。

8. Who may be the present owner of the Garden Villa?

- A. A left.

B. A boss.

9. Why did the man sell his house?

- A. He no longer liked the house.

C. He bought a new one.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 11 题。

10. What are they talking about?

- A. Soccer World Cup.

B. Sports.

11. Who is the girl's favourite player?

- A. Ronaldo.

B. Jack.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 12 至 14 题。

12. Who is Prince?

- A. A dog.

B. A cat.

13. What's the relationship between the two speakers?

- A. Husband and wife.

B. Strangers.

14. What can we learn from the conversation?

- A. The woman has a noisy dog that barks at night.

B. The two speakers don't get along well.

C. The woman is out of work, so she gets angry easily.

15. What does Sarah decide to study?

- A. English.

B. Medicine.

16. What about Jack?

- A. He hasn't made up his mind what to learn.

B. He first intended to go to law school.

C. He decided to learn market management.

17. What are the two speakers?

- A. College students.

B. High school graduates.

C. Laid-off workers.

听第 11 段材料,回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. Which of the following is NOT mentioned?

- A. Tents.

B. Sleeping bags.

C. Trailers.

19. Which of the following is true?

- A. The state-owned campgrounds cannot meet the growing number of campers.

B. In the US, most campgrounds are privately owned.

C. The private campgrounds charge less than the public ones.

20. The passage mainly talks about _____.

- A. the problems of running the national parks

B. how states can have their own campgrounds

C. new campgrounds that give more people a chance to camp

第二部分:英语知识运用(共两节,满分 45 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。

例: It's so nice to hear from her again _____ we last met more than thirty years ago.

- A. That's more B. That's to say C. In other words D. Believe it or not

答案是 D。

21. In China, _____ car is getting to be _____ popular means of transportation.

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

22. You should think _____ yourself instead of just obeying others.

- A. of B. to C. by D. for

23. I _____ with my uncle and aunt because my parents have gone ahead for a holiday.

- A. stayed B. am staying C. have stayed D. was staying

24. The high standard of the nation's literature and art _____ widespread attention.

- A. was attracted B. have attracted C. has attracted D. has been attracted

25. —Is it his left kidney(肾)? —Tian Shi-guo donated(捐献) to his mother?

—Yes. The kidney saved his mother and is expected to extend her life for 15 years.

- A. which B. that C. what D. where

26. Among the 15-year-old children, some _____ be studying in university while others are still learning to read and write.

- A. should B. would C. can D. must

27. The teacher has a peculiar way of _____ her students' nervousness when they speak English.

- A. breaking down B. going over C. taking off D. giving away

28. _____ such heavy loss, the businessman didn't have the courage to go on.
A. Having suffered B. Suffering C. To suffer D. Suffered
29. Next winter, _____ I'll stay in Harbin, will surely be another exciting holiday.
A. which B. when C. that D. where
30. _____ Have you read this book?
—Yes. But that one is _____ worth reading. I suggest you read it if you have time.
A. best B. well C. better D. more
31. There is a new problem involved in the popularity of private cars _____ road conditions need to be improved.
A. that B. which C. where D. when
32. I _____ you not to quit your job—now, where can you find a better one?
A. was telling B. tell C. told D. had told
33. When first _____ to the market, the toys didn't attract much attention.
A. introducing B. introduced C. was introduced D. being introduced
34. I have kept that photo _____ I can see it every day, as it reminds me of my university days in London.
A. which B. when C. whether D. where
35. At _____ time does the salesgirl get up late in the morning. She is too busy to take a good rest.
A. no B. any C. each D. one

第二卷:完形 (共 20 小题;每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)
阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从 36—55 各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

It was December 22. The bitter wind swept the countless snowflakes across my front yard, a white puff _____ 36 _____ into the air.
Inside, my mother was _____ 37 _____ the last of the boxes. As I entered the front door, the _____ 38 _____ that afternoon I wouldn't enter through that door ever again _____ 39 _____ a hole in my stomach. I picked up my dog and sat Indian style with him in my lap on the _____ 40 _____, wooden floor. I had no _____ 41 _____ to sit on the floor, for there was no longer any furniture occupying my house. I sat there in a daze (发呆), just _____ 42 _____ 43 _____ There was no reason for my parents to make me a once _____ 44 _____ 12-year-old kid. _____ 45 _____ I had two best friends fight across the street; I did well in school and I always kept my room clean. _____ 46 _____ this was "my house". By no means did I want a couple of _____ 47 _____ living here. These recurring (重演) thoughts _____ 48 _____ around in my mind and I couldn't find an answer.

Out of the front window I could see the orange top of a truck pulling in the cleaned driveway and I knew it was the other U-Haul. Instantly three men came _____ 49 _____ in the back door like World War III was _____ 50 _____ starting.
I watched _____ 51 _____ as the men, my mother and my dad loaded the truck. My dog even winced (扭动) as he stared out of the window. I wondered if he was _____ 52 _____ too, or if he just wished to play outside in the snow.

My mum came in, looking solemn (凝重) for my sake. I imagined. She turned _____ 53 _____ the overhead light, put the _____ 54 _____ in my arm and took me out of the back door. A totally _____ 55 _____ feeling filled my heart. For the first time in my life, I wondered what _____ 56 _____ would be to me tomorrow.
_____ 57 _____ A. stairs B. garden C. sidewalk D. driveway
_____ 58 _____ A. escaped B. flew C. rose D. flowed
_____ 59 _____ A. piling B. packing C. collecting D. locking
_____ 60 _____ A. idea B. dream C. thought D. worry
_____ 61 _____ A. cut B. burned C. shot D. made

41. A. cold B. wet C. broken D. messy
42. A. chance B. way C. solution D. means
43. A. dreaming B. thinking C. staring D. crying
44. A. diligent B. clever C. happy D. honest
45. A. remain B. cry C. suffer D. move
46. A. However B. Besides C. Therefore D. Yet
47. A. neighbours B. strangers C. visitors D. elders
48. A. came C. danced D. flowed
49. A. running B. travelling C. talking D. whistling
50. A. curiously B. motionlessly C. carefully D. helplessly
51. A. afraid B. angry C. sad D. lonely
52. A. down B. off C. on D. up
53. A. box C. bag D. hand
54. A. excited B. eager C. empty D. mixed
55. A. life B. school C. home D. world

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, 然后从各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上涂黑。

Christopher Reeve (1925—2004) was an American actor, famous for his film portrayal of Superman.
Reeve was born in New York City and received a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1971, after which he was selected to study at Juillard School of Performing Arts under John Houseman.

Reeve worked on the stage, as well as on the soap opera *Love of Life*, until he was selected to play the role of the Superman in 1978. This film was a great success and inspired three sequels (续集). Ironically, this was the kind of part Reeve usually looked down upon. He was a stage actor at heart who preferred doing classical period plays and films that really required him to "act." He once said, "I want to challenge myself in my roles, not run around on screen with a machine gun."
In 1980, Reeve starred in *Somewhere in Time*, a time travel romance. Although this film was not popular at the time it was released, it has since enjoyed a nationwide "cult" following, especially among college students. In 1984, Reeve won critical cheers for his role as a 19th century southern lawyer in *The Bostonians*.

On May 27, 1995, Reeve was paralyzed (瘫痪) from the neck down after being thrown from his horse and largely retired from the production of films after his paralysis. With his wife Dana, he opened the Christopher and Dana Reeve Paralysis Resource Center, devoted to teaching paralyzed people to live more independently.

56. According to the passage, we can get the conclusion that the play *Love of Life* _____
A. gained a great success
B. changed Reeve's life completely
C. is just a relaxation for most audience
D. talks about serious political problems
57. The underlined part in the third paragraph shows that Reeve _____
A. enjoyed different kinds of roles related to high technology
B. did not like to play the role of the Superman because of the danger
C. was an ambitious actor who intended to play all kinds of characters
D. was a peace loving man, who hates weapons and all the military actions
58. The word "cult" in the fourth paragraph probably means _____
A. popular fashion
B. lovely and interesting
C. of the present time
D. had-tempered dog
59. On May 27, 1995, Reeve _____
A. acted out the role of a lawyer in *The Bostonians*
B. fell down during the horse-tiring and became paralyzed

C. won critical cheers for his performance in Somewherein Time
D. opened the Christopher and Dana Reeve Paralysis Resource Center

B

Beijing — Beijing is to spend up to US \$ 20 billion to change the Chinese capital into a 21st century one for the 2008 Olympics.
The government managed to host the 2008 games. The general aim is for Beijing to have the same environmental standards as Paris, London or Washington by 2008. Hundreds of millions of dollars will be spent to pipe natural gas to the city's home, taking away dirty coal burning gradually while 60 000 buses will be changed to liquefied gas.
The money also will be used for relocating the polluting factories and building green belts. By 2008 around 90 percent of Beijing's waste will be treated compared to only 40 percent at present.

Olympic officials have already announced that around 50 large projects are being dealt with to improve traffic congestion and cut down pollution. They include construction of Beijing's first light railway, a 40.5-kilometer line which is expected to be completed in 2005.
Beijing besides, plans to build an 82.25-kilometer-long subway to add to the existing 53 kilometers. Nine major roads will be rebuilt or widened.

Beijing also plans to build a 70-meter-wide green belt along the waterways to protect water quality as well as increase the green areas.

60. The government will pipe natural gas to the city's home in order to _____.
A. solve the problem of being short of fuel
B. bring down the cost of daily life
C. reduce the pollution of our capital
D. keep up with the development of modern society

61. From the last three paragraphs we know the fact that _____.
A. lengthening the existing 53-kilometer subway is among the 50 large projects
B. a 40.5-kilometer line will be added to Beijing's first light railway
C. the length of the subway will be up to 135.25 kilometers in 2005
D. a 70-meter-wide green belt will supply us with enough water

62. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
A. The environment of London is better than Toronto.
B. In the first paragraph "a 21st century one" refers to a modern and advanced capital.
C. Beijing is badly polluted mainly by coal burning.
D. Liquefied gas is more expensive than petrol.

63. This news report mainly talks about _____.
A. how Beijing is becoming a 21st century city
B. how many projects are being dealt with to improve traffic of Beijing
C. how Beijing is being built into first class Olympic host city
D. the use of the 20 billion US dollars

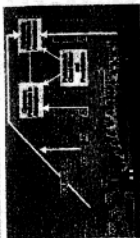
C

"Acid rain" (酸雨) is a broad term used to describe several ways that acids fall out of the atmosphere, which has two parts: wet and dry.

Wet deposition (湿沉降) refers to acidic rain, fog, and snow. As this acidic water flows over and through the ground it affects a variety of plants and animals. The strength of the effects depend on many factors, including how acidic the water is, the chemistry and buffering capacity (缓冲力) of the soils involved, and the types of fish, trees, and other living things that rely on the water.

Dry deposition refers to acidic gases and particles. About half of the acidity in the atmosphere falls back to earth through dry deposition. The wind blows these acidic particles and gases onto buildings, homes, and trees. Dry deposited gases and particles can also be washed from trees and other surface by rainstorms. When that happens, the runoff water adds those acids to the acid rain, making the combination more acidic than the falling rain alone.

Strong winds blow the compounds that cause both wet and dry acid deposition across state and national borders over hundreds of miles.



Scientists discovered, and have proved, that sulfur dioxide (SO₂) and the nitrogen oxides (NO_x) main causes of acid rain. In the US, about 2/3 of all SO₂ and 1/4 of all NO_x comes from electric power generation that relies on burning fuels like coal.

Acid rain occurs when these gases react (反应) in the atmosphere with water, oxygen, and other chemicals to form various acidic compounds. Sunlight increases the rate of most of these reactions; the result is a mild solution of sulfuric acid and nitric acid.

64. "Wet deposition" includes _____.
A. gases and particles
B. acid rain and fog
C. acid rain and clouds
D. snow and wind
65. As we know from the passage, buffering capacity of the soil would affect _____.
A. how acidic the water is
B. the turning of the acid rain
C. the strength of the effect of the acid rain
D. the quality of the atmosphere
66. Acidic gases and particles are _____.
A. the acidity in the atmosphere
B. acids falling out of the atmosphere
C. the chemist, v/and buffering capacity of the soils involved
D. two main factors of the dry deposition
67. According to the passage, buildings, cars, homes, and trees would possibly be polluted by the acid rain with the help of _____.
A. gas
B. snow
C. wind
D. human beings

D

"It was all his own idea," says Pat Peters, the 38-year-old wife of Palo Alto, California high school football coach Bob Peters. 39. Bob had just drawn up a "motherhood contract" (合同) stating that for 70 days this summer he would take over the care and feeding of their four children, plus all housework. Although he didn't even know how to make coffee when he signed, he was quite sure that he could make it. (He thought the experience would make a good book.)

After 40 of the 70 days, he was ready to give up. "I was completely beaten down," admits Peters. Three weeks later, he spoke to the local press (also part of the contract), stating, "Not only is motherhood a difficult task, not only is it never-ending, it is an impossible job for a normal human being."

Bob and Pat were high school sweethearts. After they were married in 1980, she worked as secretary to help put him through university. Since then Bob has been the football and wrestling coach at Palo Alto's Cubberley High School while Pat raised the kids.

Then two years ago Pat went back to work as a secretary at Cubberley. "I had been around children so much," she complains, "I couldn't talk to a grown-up." She continued to run the household, however, until Bob signed the contract, whereupon she decided to relax and enjoy it. Although Peters had asked for help from his school's home economics teachers and head of the cafeteria (食堂), this meal was sometimes a disaster. "I tried to slip the butter I'd forgotten under the eggs after they were frying," he says. For the last three weeks, the family ate out a lot, sometimes having Macdonald's hamburgers for lunch and dinner.

As for housekeeping, a home economics teacher had told Bob that a room always looks clean if the bed is made. "I found an easier way—I shot the doors," he says. Soon the kids were wearing the same clothes for a week. "I made them wear their shirts inside out, and when we went to pick up at work, they turned the right side out so they would look clean."

Now that Bob has publicly admitted he was wrong, he is sharing the child-raising and housework with Pat. The title of his book about the summer is taken from something that he shouted at the kids one day.

88. The couple signed the contract because _____.

- A. Pat complained a lot about doing the housework all by herself
B. Bob loved taking care of kids and wanted his wife to have a good rest
C. they agreed that husband and wife should share housework
D. Bob thought it's easy to take care of the family and needed the experience for a book

89. What can we learn about Pat Peters?

- A. She was hardworking and selfless.
B. She was pretty and kind-hearted.
C. She was tired of the child-raising and housework.
D. She did not love Bob any more.

90. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- A. Bob tried to keep his children's clothes clean.
B. Bob tried to cook good meals for his kids.
C. Bob frequently took his kids out to eat because he was too busy at work.
D. Bob helped his kids to make their beds clean and tidy.

91. Which of the following may be the title of Bob's book about the summer?

- A. My Experience of Being a Mother
B. I'm Proud of You An, My Dear!
C. Wait till Your Mother Gets Home!
D. Motherhood, an Impossible Job for Anyone

Dear Editor,

When a new school term is about to begin, perhaps we should reconsider the matter of examinations. In July, two writers praised the cancellation (取消) of exams because they believe "Exams don't tell the whole story".

As a teacher who has worked in four countries, I have had the experience that a student who earns good marks is generally a good student, and that a student's final mark in a subject is usually a grade average of the year's work. Of course there are exceptions, but they do not have the frequency that would give an unfair picture of a student's ability.

The simple fact is that poorer class work, diligent exam studies, and good marks are almost certain indications (指示) of a student's future performance. The opposite is, almost certainly, incompetence.

There is no acceptable substitute for competition of quality. How can teachers and future officials determine what a student has learned and remembered? Should we simply take the student's mark for it? Any institution that "inherits" students from fair and form, all exams is misguided, if not ignorant (无知), and surely the "graduates" of such institutions will lack trustworthiness (信誉). When all is said and done, I sense that a fear of failure and a fear of unpleasant comparison with others are at the bottom of ban-exam talks. Excellence and quality fear nothing.

On the contrary, they seek competition and desire the satisfaction of being the best. I'd like you to consider my opinion and give some guidance.

Yours truly,
Li Hong

72. According to the writer, a student's final mark _____.

- A. is often confusing
B. can only tell whether he likes the subject or not
C. can largely reflect his normal academic level
D. often proves unreliable

73. The two writers mentioned in the first paragraph _____.

- A. seem to be worried about their students' poor marks
B. are in favour of another way to test their students
C. agree with the idea of cancelling exams
D. think that exams only make students suffer

74. Which of the following may be the writer's opinion?

- A. Exams are an effective measure to test a student's ability.
B. The ways other than exams are better to test a student's ability.
C. No better way than exams can actually get a student to learn.
D. A student's ability cannot be measured only by exam results.

75. According to the writer, those who are against exams _____.

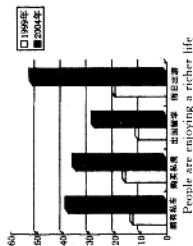
- A. are failures of exams
B. are poor students
C. are not qualified teachers
D. have no confidence in competition

第II卷 (共35分)

第一节 情景作文 (满分20分)

你是某校高二学生, 今年暑假当上某英文报特的小记者, 你截下面几项内容对一百个城市家庭进行了生活富裕程度的问卷调查, 请你给该报写一篇题为 "People are enjoying a richer life" 英语稿, 报道调查结果, 并适当分析其中一个数据所反映的情况。词数不少于60。

生词图表 chart



第二节 开卷作文 (满分15分)

根据下面图表写一篇短文, 词数不少于50。

Your school has been given an extra land of 12,000 square meters to improve your school facilities (设施). Designs for the land use are now being collected. How should the land be used? Give your design.

2. 北京市西城区高三抽样测试(一)

英 语

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(三部分,共115分)

第一部分:听力(共两节,满分30分)

第一节:听5段对话,每小题1.5分,满分7.5分

听下面5段对话,每段对话后有一道小题,从每题所给的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秒钟的时间来阅读有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

例: What is the man going to read?

A. A newspaper.

B. A magazine.

C. A book.

答案是A

1. What can we know about the man from the conversation?
A. He came back home by taxi.
B. He took the taxi to the airport.
C. He wanted to get information on taxi services.

2. How does the woman happen to know of the Garden Café?
A. She's been there once.
B. She's been there twice.
C. She's been there three times.

3. What does the woman mean?
A. She is grossly encouraged.
B. She appreciates the man's offer.
C. She needs a friend like the man.

4. What can we learn from the conversation?
A. Jane usually makes short phone calls.
B. Jane often hurries to make a phone call.
C. Jane always stays on the phone too long.

5. What's the woman doing here?
A. Blaming the girl.
B. Trying to comfort the man.
C. Stopping the man from saying.

6. What does the man do?
A. He is a building designer.
B. He is in charge of a special project.
C. What might be a problem for the man?

7. What might be a problem for the man?
A. He has trouble with his work.
B. He can't do whatever he wants to.
C. He can't cooperate with the man working with him.

8. What is the job?
A. A newspaper.
B. A magazine.
C. A book.

9. What is the man going to read?
A. A newspaper.
B. A magazine.
C. A book.

10. What is the man going to read?
A. A newspaper.
B. A magazine.
C. A book.

11. What is the man going to read?
A. A newspaper.
B. A magazine.
C. A book.

12. What is the man going to read?
A. A newspaper.
B. A magazine.
C. A book.

13. What is the man going to read?
A. A newspaper.
B. A magazine.
C. A book.

14. What is the man going to read?
A. A newspaper.
B. A magazine.
C. A book.

15. What is the man going to read?
A. A newspaper.
B. A magazine.
C. A book.

16. What is the man going to read?
A. A newspaper.
B. A magazine.
C. A book.

17. What is the man going to read?
A. A newspaper.
B. A magazine.
C. A book.

18. What is the man going to read?
A. A newspaper.
B. A magazine.
C. A book.

19. What is the man going to read?
A. A newspaper.
B. A magazine.
C. A book.

20. What is the man going to read?
A. A newspaper.
B. A magazine.
C. A book.

21. What is the man going to read?
A. A newspaper.
B. A magazine.
C. A book.

22. What is the man going to read?
A. A newspaper.
B. A magazine.
C. A book.

23. What is the man going to read?
A. A newspaper.
B. A magazine.
C. A book.

24. What is the man going to read?
A. A newspaper.
B. A magazine.
C. A book.

25. What is the man going to read?
A. A newspaper.
B. A magazine.
C. A book.

26. What is the man going to read?
A. A newspaper.
B. A magazine.
C. A book.

27. What is the man going to read?
A. A newspaper.
B. A magazine.
C. A book.

28. What is the man going to read?
A. A newspaper.
B. A magazine.
C. A book.

29. What is the man going to read?
A. A newspaper.
B. A magazine.
C. A book.

30. What is the man going to read?
A. A newspaper.
B. A magazine.
C. A book.

31. What is the man going to read?
A. A newspaper.
B. A magazine.
C. A book.

32. What is the man going to read?
A. A newspaper.
B. A magazine.
C. A book.

33. What is the man going to read?
A. A newspaper.
B. A magazine.
C. A book.

34. What is the man going to read?
A. A newspaper.
B. A magazine.
C. A book.

- A. To work for a newspaper.
- B. To serve in a phone company.
- C. To look after 5 children in California.
9. On what condition would the woman accept the job?
A. If working there was great fun.
B. If she could be free to go on business.
C. If the return ticket was paid and the salary was good.

听第8段材料,回答第10、11小题。

10. Why does the woman want to read the paper?
A. Sunday papers have a lot to read.
B. She is only interested in Sunday papers.
C. She has some free time only on Sundays.
11. What information is the woman going to read?
A. News about women's food.
B. News about her business.
C. News about her business.

听第9段材料,回答第12~14小题。

12. Who might be the speaker?
A. A tour guide on a trip.
B. A safe guard at a swimming pool.
C. A weather man at a weather station.
13. How long will the plan last?
A. One day.
B. Two days.
C. Three days.

听第10段材料,回答第15~17小题。

15. When would Flight 962 have arrived?
A. At 3:35.
B. At 3:30.
C. At 3:25.
16. What's the air-route of Flight 962?
A. From Chicago to Boston.
B. From Boston to San Francisco.
C. From San Francisco to Chicago.

听第11段材料,回答第18~20小题。

18. Why were the people asked to leave the building?
A. A shopping bag was found to give off harmful gas.
B. Something explosive was suspected to be there.
C. A fire caused by cigarettes broke out.
19. What were the people asked to do while leaving there?
A. To hold the older and disabled people firmly.
C. To go anywhere as quickly as possible.
20. Where may we hear this announcement?
A. In a theater.
B. At an airport.
C. In a supermarket.

第二部分: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)

从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

21. —When did it begin to snow?
—It started _____ the night.
A. during B. by C. from D. at
22. She took an umbrella with her this morning. _____ she should be caught in the rain.
A. so that B. in order that C. in case D. now that

23. Mrs. White became a teacher in 1985. She _____ for twenty years by next summer.
A. will teach B. would have taught C. has been teaching D. will have been teaching
24. I'll have been teaching _____ if you want to buy something for the party, as there is hardly _____ left in the fridge.
A. anything B. anything C. nothing D. none
25. _____ Do you have the experience like that? _____ know what _____ in my new job here.
A. expected B. expected C. to expect D. to be expecting
26. She said that the building would be finished _____ by October. I doubt very much _____ A. that B. this C. when D. which
27. _____ No wonder you caught a cold. You _____ out last night without a coat.
A. shouldn't have gone B. mustn't have gone C. couldn't have gone D. mightn't have gone
28. There are two rooms on the first floor, _____ is used as a guest room.
A. a smaller of which B. a smaller of them C. the smaller of which D. the smaller of them
29. _____ Nor do you mind picking up the books I bought from the bookstore?
A. Not at all B. Still C. Yet D. Therefore
30. Many employers pointed the governor's statement _____ would support a tax cut.
A. and he B. and he C. which he D. that he
31. _____ Hi, Amy. Why are you late?
A. It's repairing B. repaired C. it repaired D. to be repaired
32. _____ man must fear when traveling in space is radiation.
A. Which B. How C. What D. That
33. It is because English is being widely used at present _____ B. that we learn it hard
A. why we learn it hard C. which we must learn D. when we should learn
34. It is _____ work of art that everyone wants to have a look at.
A. a so unusual B. such an unusual C. so unusual D. such unusual
35. When you come to _____ the scene, isn't it disappointing to find a McDonald's in every town?
A. Well, people can have different tastes.
B. think over C. think over D. think up

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

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从 36-55 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项。

I work as a postal letter carrier in Christchurch, New Zealand. I drove up to a side. She said that she had a 37 to tell me.
About six months 38 I learned that I had 39 a letter to her which had her street 40 on it but was addressed to another house with the 41 number on a different street in the neighborhood. She decided to 42 the letter at the correct house.
It turned out that the letter had been 43 for Johnson, who happened to be 44. They talked for a little while, and later on he 45. Then they started dating and had been going 46 together ever since.
I felt sorry for delivering the letter wrong, but I was 47 that I had brought these nice people together.
A few months later a(n) 48 sign went up in Christy's yard, and then the wedding 49 were sent out. So the house was sold, the wedding happened, 50 Christy, with her kids, moved into Johnson's house.
A few months later, I saw a For Sale sign in 51 yard. I feared the 52 might be in trouble. So I made up a(n) 53 to go to their door and 54 on them.
Christy opened the door, smiled broadly, and pointed to her huge stomach. "We're having twins!" she said. "This house won't be big enough, so we have to 55."
I suddenly realized that my one misdelivered letter was now giving two little yet-to-be born people a shot at life. Great!

36. A. telephone B. mailbox C. school D. shop
37. A. story B. notice C. fact D. message
38. A. after B. written C. later D. ago
39. A. to B. given C. delivered D. number
40. A. mark B. sign C. board D. different
41. A. correct B. drop off C. same D. out
42. A. put down B. prepared C. sent out D. interfere
43. A. provided B. offered C. intended D. simple
44. A. free B. single C. lonely D. introduced
45. A. left B. invited C. called D. off
46. A. out B. in C. away D. off
47. A. amazed B. pleased C. surprised D. interested
48. A. Sale B. Sales C. On Sale D. For Sale
49. A. arrangements B. preparations C. invitations D. announcements
50. A. but B. and C. while D. until
51. A. her B. his C. my D. their
52. A. friendship B. connection C. marriage D. wedding
53. A. apology B. trouble C. excuse D. regret
54. A. change B. change C. test D. try
55. A. separate D. move

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 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。



tsunamis

A frightening example of the sea's power saw 125,000 people die in 12 different countries last week. The disaster was caused when a massive earthquake sent tsunami breaking over the coastlines. Various areas in Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Thailand, India, Malaysia and East Africa have been destroyed by the huge waves. Whole towns were simply swept aside by the power of the water. Cars, trains and buildings could not remain firm, not to say the people who stood in the way.

The earthquake measured 9.0 on the Richter scale (里氏震级) and occurred off the coast of Indonesia. It was recorded as the fifth strongest since 1900. Scientists said the quake was as powerful as a million of the atomic bombs that were dropped on Japan during World War II. "This may be the worst natural disaster in recent history because it is affecting so many heavily populated coastal areas," said an Ege-linda UN official.

Because such waves hardly happen in the Indian Ocean, there is no system in place to warn coastal people they are about to be hit. Tsunami is a Japanese word. They are usually caused by a sudden rise or fall of part of the Earth's crust (地壳) under the ocean. Tsunamis often happen in oceans and they are most common in the Pacific.

Tsunamis can be very long, as much as 100 kilometers. They are able to cross entire oceans without losing much energy. One of the most striking facts about tsunamis is that an earthquake on one side of the Pacific Ocean can cause huge waves on the other side.

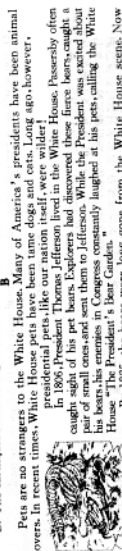
When the ocean is deep, tsunamis can travel unnoticed at speeds of up to 800 kilometers per hour. They can cross the entire ocean in a day or less. The wave may only be a few meters high in the ocean but when it is near the shore and reaches shallow (浅) water, the wave builds up very quickly in height.

As a result of this passage that
36. A. the earthquake has been the strongest in the last century
B. the earthquake becomes higher when it reaches the shore
C. the atomic bomb was more powerful than the earthquake
D. it's not very easy to find out about the message to the local people

57. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
A. Tsunami is a word taken from an Indonesian word.
B. Tsunamis are quite common in Indian Ocean.
C. People in more than ten countries suffered a lot.
D. No warning system has been set up to watch tsunami there.

58. Which is NOT the reason that caused such a terrible disaster?
A. There is a large population in the coastal areas.

- B. People didn't get any message about it before it occurred.
C. Most areas that suffered a lot in the tsunami are less developed.
D. The earthquake that brought about the tsunami was quite strong.



crocodile

Pets are no strangers to the White House. Many of America's presidents have been animal lovers. In recent times, presidential pets like our nation dogs and cats. Long ago, however, President John Adams had a pet crocodile. In 1806, President Thomas Jefferson lived in the White House. One day, a French boy named Lafayette asked Adams to keep the crocodile for him, the President couldn't refuse. While President Adams babysat the huge crocodile, First Lady Louisa Adams was busy raising thousands of silkworms. She used the silk from the silkworms to make cloth for her dresses.

When President Martin Van Buren moved into the White House in 1837, he brought his tigers with him. At last, Van Buren said the tigers were his. The Sultan of Oman had sent the tigers when Van Buren was elected, so Congress agreed that the cats belonged to the American people. A fight over the tigers continued for months. In the end, Congress sent someone to seize the tigers and put them in a zoo. Twenty years later, President James Buchanan received another valuable gift when he was in his first year in the White House. This time, the King of Siam sent him a pair of elephants. Buchanan had no desire to share his building with the big creatures, so he sent them to the zoo. Buchanan did, however, keep another gift—a pair of birds. They were a pair of parrots, a symbol of presidential power.

According to the passage, we can infer that _____
A. the pets the Presidents owned were all their favorite ones.
B. the pets the Presidents owned were not only at home but in the zoo.
C. the Presidents kept the pets not only at home but by their families.
D. the Presidents' pets mentioned got their unusual pets?

60. How did the presidents mentioned get their unusual pets?
A. They got them in the forest.
B. They bought them at the market.
C. The pets were given to them by others.
D. Their family members offered them the pets.

61. What similar political effect did Jefferson's bears and Van Buren's tigers have?
A. The pets made them happy and gay.
B. It took them too much time to look after them.
C. It made people believe that they were with them in Congress.
D. It brought about dissatisfaction among the people.

62. President James Buchanan kept dogs as pets about _____
A. nearly two hundred
B. over one hundred and thirty
C. about one hundred
D. around forty-five

Very old people do raise moral problems for almost everyone who comes into contact with them. Their values — this can't be repeated too often — are not necessarily our values. Physical comfort, cleanliness and order are not necessarily the most important for them. The social services from time to time find themselves faced with a flat with going bad food covered with dust on the table and an old person lying alone on bed, taking no notice of anything. Is it doing right to take social freedom to insist that they go to live with some of their relatives so that they may be taken better care of? Some social workers are the ones who clean up the dust (thinking they are in danger of carrying this social freedom to the point where serious risks are being taken with the health and safety of the old).

Indeed, the old can be easily hurt or harmed. The body is like a car; it needs more care as it gets older. You can carry this comparison right through to the provision of spare parts. Never forget that such

operations are painful experiences, however good the results. At what point should you stop treating the old body? Is it right to try to push off death by using drugs to excite the forgetful old mind and to activate the old body knowing that there is little hope? You cannot ask doctors or scientists on serious issues so long as they can see the technical opportunities; they will feel sure to have a try on the belief that where there's a life, there's hope.

When you think of the old people, however, you are forced to the conclusion that whether age is happy or not, it depends less on money or on health than it does on your ability to have fun.

From Paragraph 1, we can infer that _____
A. very old people enjoy living with their relatives
B. very old people are able to keep their rooms clean
C. social services could have nothing to do with very old people
D. very old people prefer to live alone so that they can have more personal freedom

64. Some social workers think that _____
A. one should not take risks of dealing with old people
B. old people should have the idea of cleaning their rooms
C. personal freedom is more important than health and safety
D. health and safety are more important than personal freedom

65. The word "in" in the last paragraph refers to the conclusion you have come to _____
A. whether age is happy or unpleasant
B. one's money or that
C. the opinion that we should try every means possible to save old people is doubtful
D. medical decisions for the old people should be left to the doctors

66. It is always right to treat old people and push off death _____
A. because they are old
B. because they are healthy
C. because they are rich
D. because they are poor

One of the best-known sayings must be "Early to bed, early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise." The promises of health, wealth, and wisdom to those who join the teams of the early retirees and risers must be particularly pleasing to many people in our modern society. There is no doubt that one of the greatest concerns of modern man is his health. It is said that in the United States \$ 200 billion is spent on health care each year. The medical field has grown into such a big business that it employs 4.8 million people and it appears that every year more experts are needed to meet the demands of the people who are concerned about their physical well-being.

Much more interest has been shown in preventive medicine in recent years. This is probably due to the increasing costs of medical treatment, but the writings of such people as Dr. Kenneth Cooper have also played an important role. In his book *Aerobics*, Dr. Cooper communicated the importance of exercise so effectively that many other authors have followed him and millions of readers have put on their sports shoes and taken to the highways and byways of America. A recent study showed that over 17 million people are jogging (慢跑). Many of these are so serious they have trained themselves to run the 26 miles and 385 yards of the hard and tiring marathons (马拉松) that are held all over the country. The last time I was in Honolulu, I was amazed to see hundreds of people, young and old, running for their lives, and I discovered many of them had run in the Hawaiian Marathon.

Exercise has also become a major part of conversation. At a dinner party recently, the president of a bank asked me, "You look like a runner; how far do you run each day?" A few days later when I appeared on a national television show, the host suddenly asked me if I jogged. I have found whenever I have traveled recently, I have found many people who are interested in exercise. There are many people who believe that exercise is the best way to keep one's mind and body fit. "Whenever the thought of exercise occurs to me, I lie down till it strikes me," M. Hutchins who said, "Whenever the thought of exercise occurs to me, I lie down till it strikes me."

The underlined word "retire" in Paragraph 1 here refers to _____
A. people who give up their work
B. people who have a lot of free time
C. people who go to bed
D. people who live in quiet places

68. Many people take part in marathons _____
A. want to keep fit
B. want to be good sportsmen
C. find the marathons very exciting
D. love travelling all over the country

69. In the last sentence of Paragraph 2, "running for their lives" here means _____
A. running for their lives
B. running for their health
C. running for their money
D. running for their fame

- A. running at a slow speed B. running to save their lives
C. running to escape some danger D. running in a state full of energy
70. A. to show people's love for travel
B. to show people's interest in exercise
C. to prove that the writer was a good runner
D. to prove that people are tired of old conversation topics

71. The last paragraph shows that
A. Robert is by no means a hard-working man
B. people like to talk about exercise and weather
C. not everyone enjoys or understands the popular idea of exercise
D. exercise is so popular that all the people talk about it all the time

Bayfield Shopping Coupons (续券)

If you spend \$100 or more in our stores you will receive six hours of free parking. When you have spent \$100 or more, just take this coupon and your receipts (收据) to the customer service desk on level 4. They will stamp your parking ticket to allow 6 hours of free parking.
Offer here until November 14.

2. Win a \$1000 CD Collection
Win your choice of \$1000 worth of CDs from JB Music Store. Just buy any two CDs and your name will go into the competition. Select your own prize from our wide variety of rock, pop, jazz, and classical music.
Competition ends November 14. Prize drawn on November 21.
Check store for more information.

3. Buy One, Get One Free
Buy one shirt or tie at Daniel's Menswear and get another shirt or tie of the same value free. Choose from any of our dress shirts and we will give you another one at no cost.
Hurry! Offer ends November 14. Offer limited to one per customer.

4. 10% Off
Present this coupon at The Book Store to get a 10% discount (折扣) on any books you buy. We have lots of books to choose from. Including children's books, novels, travel guides and science works. You're sure to find something that you will enjoy. Shop now for Christmas. We have plenty of toys as gifts for you and avoid the rush!

5. Half-price Movie Tickets
Buy any full-price movie ticket on Tuesday or Wednesday and you can buy a second ticket for a friend for only half price. The latest movies are here, allowing in one of our five theaters at Bayfield Shopping Centre.
Offer here through December 1. Limit one per customer.

6. Free Soft Drink
Buy any meal for at least \$6 at Mike's Cafe and receive a free soft drink. We serve the best fast food in the Shopping Centre. Come in and try our delicious meals and our excellent service. You won't be disappointed!

72. What are these ads for?
A. Food you can order for delivery.
B. Places to go on vacation.
C. Special offers at a shopping center.
D. Things to do in a big store.

73. Which of the following is true according to the ads?
A. Spending \$30 means 3 hours of free parking.
B. One person can buy 4 tickets for the price of three.
C. After buying two CDs, you can get another two CDs for free.
D. At Mike's Cafe, people can get a free drink after spending \$6.

74. Which of the following is NOT mentioned at this mall?
A. Clothes store.
B. Music store.
C. Restaurant.
D. Toy store.

75. We can know from this passage

- A. there are more than one theatres in the centre
B. if you buy a pair of shoes there, you may pay less than half the price
C. you may get a free soft drink after spending more than 10 dollars on the meal
D. you won't get a free soft drink unless you spend more than 10 dollars on the meal

第II卷 (共35分)

第四部分: 书面表达 (共两节, 满分35分)

第一节: 情景作文 (满分20分)

请你为学校的学生报写一篇稿件, 内容如下:

随着经济与科技的发展, 很多新家电进入家庭并取代了老式家电。这使人们的生活发生了巨大的变化。请你根据下面三组图画内容进行简单描述, 同时就新家电给人们生活带来的便利和好处写一段话。

1. 图画数不少于60;
2. 词数不少于50。

3. 参考词汇: 家电 electrical household appliances;

	in the past	at present
1		
2		
3		

3. 开头与结尾已为你写出。

With the development of economy, science and technology as well as the rapid increase of people's income, great changes have taken place in their daily life, especially in household necessities.

In a word, new electrical home appliances with modern technology make our daily life more convenient, more comfortable and more pleasant.

第二节: 开放作文 (满分15分)

请根据下面提示写一篇短文, 词数不少于50。

With the coming of the 2008 Olympic Games, the city of Beijing is developing faster and faster in every aspect (方面). Yet something is still far from our satisfaction. Please point out some problems (at least two) which are related to our social life, and give some helpful suggestions as to solve (work out) the problems you mention.

3. 北京市海淀区高三年级第二学期期中练习

英 语

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(三部分,共 115 分)

第一部分 听力理解(非选择题,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,从每题所给的 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. Where is the man's bike now? A. At the gate. B. At the gate. C. In the garden.

2. What does the man mean? A. Under the stairs. B. At the gate. C. In the garden.

3. What time is the woman leaving? A. At 4:30. B. At 4:00. C. At 3:30.

4. What does the man think of Mr. Stone's lessons? A. Unnecessary. B. Helpful. C. Asking for help.

5. What is the woman doing? A. Changing subjects. B. Expressing dissatisfaction. C. Asking for help.

6. What might be the relationship between the two speakers? A. Workmates. B. Friends. C. Mother and son.

7. What are they talking about? A. The man's major in college. B. The man's favorite subjects. C. The man's future job.

8. Who is the woman complaining about? A. Her boss. B. Her husband. C. Her friend.

9. What is the man's advice? A. Finishing her job earlier. B. Leaving the task to others. C. Asking others for help.

10. What happened to the woman? A. She couldn't cross a busy street. B. She got hurt by a taxi. C. In a police station.

11. Where are the two speakers? A. In the hospital. B. In the street. C. In a police station.

12. What does the man want to find out? A. The cost of taking a taxi. B. The nearest bus stop. C. How to get to a hotel.

13. How many possibilities does the woman suggest? A. 2. B. 3. C. 4.

14. What is the man's final decision? A. Checking the schedule. B. Waiting for another bus. C. Taking a taxi.

15. Where does the conversation most probably take place? A. On a plane. B. On a train. C. In a restaurant.

16. Why is the man worried? A. This is his first time abroad. B. He cannot arrive on time. C. He has never seen his grandson.

17. When did the man first see Europe? A. Recently. B. After his wife's death. C. During the Second World War.

18. What is the talk mainly about? A. Collecting information. B. Taking care of our health. C. Improving our memory.

19. What should we do to remember someone's name? A. Write it down on a piece of paper. B. Pay more attention to his or her first name. C. Remember his or her last name.

20. What does the speaker suggest to us? A. Having a rest for twenty minutes. B. Taking some Vitamin B1 and B2. C. Doing sports during the break.

21. What is the beautiful weather! Great for a holiday. A. A. B. B. C. C. D. D.

22. He has lived in London and New York, but he doesn't like either. A. neither B. either C. both D. all

23. How much can you pay me for the job? A. You \$ 200. B. I am paying C. I will be paid D. are paid

24. This is Mr. White. I think has something interesting to tell you. A. which B. whom C. that D. who

25. Do you know _____? A. where does Tom work B. where Tom works C. what does Tom do D. what Tom does

26. There is little we can do about it. _____? A. where does Tom work B. where Tom works C. what does Tom do D. what Tom does

27. Since you weren't at the meeting, we _____ the decision without you. A. can we B. isn't there C. were making D. would make

28. I'm sure the letter won't arrive in time _____ it is sent by air. A. made B. until C. because D. unless

29. Tom works very hard. His brother, _____, doesn't do much at all. A. what's more B. on the other hand C. for one thing D. even worse

30. Mum, I have broken my train. A. Mum, I have broken my train. B. Mum, I have broken my train. C. Mum, I have broken my train. D. Mum, I have broken my train.

31. Mum, I have broken my train. A. Mum, I have broken my train. B. Mum, I have broken my train. C. Mum, I have broken my train. D. Mum, I have broken my train.

32. Mum, I have broken my train. A. Mum, I have broken my train. B. Mum, I have broken my train. C. Mum, I have broken my train. D. Mum, I have broken my train.

33. Mum, I have broken my train. A. Mum, I have broken my train. B. Mum, I have broken my train. C. Mum, I have broken my train. D. Mum, I have broken my train.

34. Mum, I have broken my train. A. Mum, I have broken my train. B. Mum, I have broken my train. C. Mum, I have broken my train. D. Mum, I have broken my train.

35. Mum, I have broken my train. A. Mum, I have broken my train. B. Mum, I have broken my train. C. Mum, I have broken my train. D. Mum, I have broken my train.

36. Mum, I have broken my train. A. Mum, I have broken my train. B. Mum, I have broken my train. C. Mum, I have broken my train. D. Mum, I have broken my train.

37. Mum, I have broken my train. A. Mum, I have broken my train. B. Mum, I have broken my train. C. Mum, I have broken my train. D. Mum, I have broken my train.

38. Mum, I have broken my train. A. Mum, I have broken my train. B. Mum, I have broken my train. C. Mum, I have broken my train. D. Mum, I have broken my train.

39. Mum, I have broken my train. A. Mum, I have broken my train. B. Mum, I have broken my train. C. Mum, I have broken my train. D. Mum, I have broken my train.

40. Mum, I have broken my train. A. Mum, I have broken my train. B. Mum, I have broken my train. C. Mum, I have broken my train. D. Mum, I have broken my train.

—I told you so. You _____ on it.

- A. mustn't have ridden
B. couldn't ride
C. shouldn't have ridden
D. needn't ride
31. The air has leaked out of this football. Could you get it _____ up?
A. blow
B. blowing
C. blown
D. to blow

32. —Could you meet me at the airport?
—I'd like to, but I _____ Shanghai when you return.

- A. will have left
B. will leave
C. will have
D. have left
33. The car burns new fuel, but _____ all things into consideration, it's still a good car.
A. taken
B. having taken
C. taking
D. to take

34. I was very sleepy. I tried _____ my eyes open but I couldn't.

- A. keeping
B. having kept
C. to have kept
D. to keep
35. We had a really bad time about six months ago but now things are _____.
A. looking up
B. coming up
C. making up
D. turning up

第二节：完形填空（共20小题；每小题1.5分，满分30分）

阅读下列短文，掌握其大意，然后从36—55各题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

Good Heart to Lean on

More than I realized, Dad has helped me keep my balance. When I was growing up, I was embarrassed (尴尬的) to be seen with my father. He was severely disabled and very 36 _____, and when we would walk together, his hand on my arm for 37 _____ people would stare. I would inwardly feel uncomfortable at the unwanted 38 _____. If he ever noticed or was bothered, he never 39 that he knew.

It was 40 _____ to coordinate (coordinate) our steps — his hesitant, mine impatient — because of that. We didn't 41 _____ much as we went along. But as we started out, he always said, "You set the 42 _____. I will try to follow you."

Our usual walk was to or from the subway, which was 43 _____ he got to work. He went to work despite illness and nasty weather. He almost never missed a day, and would 44 _____ it to the office even if others could not. A matter of 45 _____.

He never talked about himself as an object of pity, nor did he show any envy of the more fortunate or 46 _____ what he looked for. 47 _____ others was a "good heart", and if he found one, the 48 _____ was good enough for him.

Now that I am older, I believe that his idea is a proper 49 _____ by which to judge people, even though I 50 _____ don't know exactly what a "good heart" is. 51 _____ I know the times I don't have one myself.

He has been gone many years now, but I think of him often. I wonder if he 52 _____ I was unwilling to be seen with him during our 53 _____ Now that I am older, I'm sorry that I never told him how sorry I was for my feeling 54 _____ to be with him in public and how unworthy I felt to be his daughter. I think of him when I complain about trifles (something unimportant), when I am envious of another's good fortune, and when I don't possess a "good heart".

At such times I put my hand on his arm to 55 _____ my balance, and say, "You set the pace. I will try to follow you."

36. A. strong
B. energetic
C. short
D. handsome
37. A. balance
B. strength
C. comfort
D. courage
38. A. care
B. attention
C. situation
D. friendship
39. A. hoped
B. found
C. liked
D. showed
40. A. easy
B. difficult
C. possible
D. net-essay
41. A. see
B. pay
C. say
D. give
42. A. rule
B. time
C. step
D. pace
43. A. how
B. why
C. when
D. where
44. A. get
B. make
C. take
D. walk
45. A. joy
B. faith
C. belief
D. price
46. A. rich
B. successful
C. able
D. hardworking
47. A. un
B. in
C. with
D. other
48. A. owner
B. keeper
C. winner
D. other

49. A. method
B. value
C. standard
D. level
50. A. yet
B. also
C. ever
D. still
51. A. And
B. But
C. Now
D. Then
52. A. sensed
B. smelt
C. agreed
D. recognized
53. A. walks
B. talks
C. asked
D. visits
54. A. afraid
B. proud
C. ashamed
D. disappointed
55. A. find
B. keep
C. refill
D. regain

第三部分：阅读理解和完形填空（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A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

First Day at School

It was my first day at school in London and I was half excited and half frightened. On my way to school I wondered what sort of questions the other boys would ask me and rehearsed (practiced) all the answers. "I am nine years old. I was born here but I haven't lived here since I was two. I was living in Farley. It's about thirty miles away. I came back to London two months ago." I also wondered if it was the custom for boys to fight strangers like me, but I was tall for my age. I hoped they would decide not to risk it.

No one took any notice of me before school. I stood in the center of the playground, expecting someone to say "hello", but no one spoke to me. When a teacher called my name and told me where my classroom was, one or two boys looked at me but that was all the curiosity my arrival aroused.

My teacher was called Mr. Jones. There were 42 boys in the class, so I didn't stand out there either, until the first lesson of the afternoon. Mr. Jones was very fond of Charles Dickens and he had decided to read aloud to us from *David Copperfield*. But first he asked several boys if they knew Dickens' birthplace, but no one guessed right. A boy called Brian, the biggest in the class, said, "Timbuktu", and Mr. Jones went red in the face. Then he asked me, I said, "Portsmouth", and everyone stared at me because Mr. Jones said I was right. This didn't make me very popular, of course.

"He thinks he's clever," I heard Brian say.

After that, we went out to the playground to play football. I was in Brian's team, and he obviously had Dickens in mind because he told me to go in goal. No one ever wanted to be the goalkeeper.

"He's big enough and useless enough," Brian said when someone asked him why he had chosen me.

I suppose Mr. Jones remembered Dickens, too, because when the game was nearly over, Brian pushed one of the players on the other team, and he gave them a penalty. As the boy kicked the ball hard along the ground to my right, I threw myself down instinctively and saved it. All my team cheered round me. My bare knees were grazed and bleeding. Brian took out a handkerchief and offered it to me.

"Do you want to join my game (team)?" he said.

At the end of the day, I was no longer a stranger. "Do you have any more questions EXCEPT _____?" The writer prepared to answer all of the following questions EXCEPT "_____".

56. A. How old are you?
B. Where are you from?
C. Do you want to join my game?
D. When did you come back to London?

57. We can learn from the passage that _____.

- A. boys were usually unfriendly to new students
B. the writer was not greeted as he expected
C. Brian praised the writer for his cleverness
D. the writer was glad to be a goalkeeper

58. The underlined part "I didn't stand out" in paragraph 3 means that the writer was not _____.

- A. noticeable
B. welcome
C. important
D. outstanding
59. The writer was offered a handkerchief because _____.

A. he threw himself down and saved the goal

- B. he pushed a player on the other team
C. he was beginning to be accepted
D. he was no longer a new comer

B

TOKYO A child-like robot that combines the roles of nurse, companion and security guard is to go on the market to help the growing ranks of elderly Japanese with no one to look after them.

The "Wakamaru" robot can walk around a house 24 hours a day, warning family, hospitals and security firms if it perceives (notices) a problem. It will, for example, call relatives if the owner fails to get out of the "bed".

Cameras implanted in the "body bones" of the robot enable it to "see" as it walks around an apartment.

The camera can be sent to the latest cellphones, which display the pictures.

Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, which developed Wakamaru, plans to start selling the movie-high robots by April, 2005, for about \$12,000 each.

Wakamaru, which speaks with either the voice of a boy or girl, is also designed to provide companionship, reacting to its "mood" when he comes home.

It is the "best household robot able to hold simple 'conversations, based on a vocabulary of around 10,000 words. It cannot only speak but can understand answers and react accordingly. It will ask 'Are you all right?' if the owner does not move for some time. If the answer is 'no', or there is no answer, it will telephone preset numbers, transmitting images and functioning as a speakerphone.

Wakamaru will inform a security firm if there is a loud bang or if an unknown person enters the house while the owner is out or asleep. It can recognise up to 10 faces.

But like most robots, it cannot climb stairs.

It can be set to remind forgetful people when it is time to take medicine, eat and sleep.

Mitsubishi designed Wakamaru from robots it already makes to go around nuclear power facilities (设施). The idea to use the technology in the home came from a company employee.

The project chief said, "Looking at the ageing of society and the falling birth rate we decide that this kind of work as a business. We want to offer Wakamaru as a product that helps society."

The technology has gained nation-wide publicity in Japan among increasing concern over how to look after the ever growing number of old people. The life expectancy of Japanese women has shot up to almost 85, the highest in the world.

At the same time, extended families are being replaced by nuclear families. This has left many Japanese seniors about their elderly parents, whom they rarely see because of their long hours at the office.

65. Which of the following is true about the Robot?

- A. It is used in some solar power facilities.
B. It cannot speak but can understand numbers.
C. It can go up and down the stairs easily.
D. It can recognise as many as 10 faces.

61. The purpose of this passage is _____

- A. to introduce a new product
B. to solve the ageing problem
C. to tell people how to use the robot
D. to show the rapid development of technology

82. When can we tell our passengers?

- A. The robot can do proper numbers for help.
B. The robot is likely to have a promising market.
C. The robot has given the Japanese a lot of joy.
D. The nuclear families have left many elderly Japanese anxious.

63. What is the best title of this passage?

- A. The Latest Development of Robot Technology.
B. Japanese Robot and the Ageing Society.
C. Vast Market of the New Robot.
D. Japanese-built Robot to Help the Old.

B

C

Most people would agree that it would be wonderful if humans could regenerate (再生) limbs. Those who have lost their arms or legs would be complete again. The day is still far off when this might happen, but in the last 10 years, doctors have reported regeneration in smaller parts of the body, most often fingers.

Regeneration is not a newly-discovered process. For centuries, scientists have seen it work in some kinds of animals. Scientists now are looking for a way to turn on this amazing ability in more highly-developed animals, including humans. Their experiments show that nerves (神经), cell chemistry and the natural electric currents in the body all seem to have a part in this process.

The body of every animal contains general purpose cells that change into whatever kind of cells the body needs. These cells collect around the wound. They form a mass called a blastema (芽基). The cells of the blastema begin to change. Some become bone cells, some muscle cells, some skin cells. Slowly, a new part re-grows from the body outward. When completed, the new part is just like the old one.

More than 200 years ago, Italian scientist Luigi Spallanzani showed that younger animals have a greater ability to regenerate lost parts than older animals. So do animals younger on the ladder of evolutionary (进化的) development. The major differences seem to be that less developed animals have more arms in their tails and legs than humans do in their arms and legs.

Another helpful piece of information was discovered in the late 1960s. Scientists found that when a creature is injured, an electrical current flows around the wound. The strength of the current depends on how severe the wound is and on how much nerve tissue (组织) is present.

64. According to the passage, limb regeneration _____

- A. will become a reality in the near future
B. has been reported successful in some patients
C. has a long way to go before it works in humans
D. is a branch of study set up by a group of modern doctors

65. What animals are lower on the ladder of evolutionary development?

- A. More developed animals.
B. Less-developed animals.
C. Highly-developed animals.
D. Fully-developed animals.

66. According to Luigi Spallanzani's discovery, _____

- A. humans have less nerves in the limbs than animals
B. some animals may not have so much nerve tissue as others
C. an injured animal regenerates masses of cells round the wound
D. electrical current can be found around the wound in younger animals

67. The passage is mainly about _____

- A. a newly-discovered process
B. research on animal evolution
C. a new medical discovery
D. research on regeneration

D

By far the most common difficulty in study is simple failure to get down to regular concentrated work. This difficulty is much greater for those who do not work to a plan and have no regular routine of study. Many students muddle along, doing a bit of this subject or that, as the mood takes them, or letting their set work pile up until the last possible moment.

Few students work to a set timetable. They say that if they did work out a timetable for themselves they would not keep to it, or would have to change it frequently, since they can never predict (foresee) from one day to the next what their activities will be.

No doubt some students take much more kindly to a regular routine than others. There are many who shy away from a self-controlled weekly timetable, and dislike being tied down to a fixed programme of work. Many able students state that they work in crises. When they become interested in a topic they work on it attentively for three or four days at a time. On other days they avoid work completely. It has to be admitted that we do not fully understand the motivations (动机) to work. Most people over 25 years of age have become used to a work routine, and the majority of really productive workers set aside regular hours for the more important areas of their work. The "tough minded" school of workers doesn't fully accept the idea that good work can only be done naturally, under the influence of inspiration (灵感).

Those who believe that they need only work and study as the fit takes them have a mistaken

believe either in their own talent or in the value of "freedom". Freedom from control and discipline (纪律) leads to unhappiness rather than to "self-expression" or "personality development". Our society insists on regular habits, timekeeping and punctuality (准时), and whether we like it or not, if we mean to make our way in society, we have to meet its demands.

68. The most widespread problem in applying oneself to study is _____.

- A. changing from one subject to another
B. the failure to keep to a set timetable of work
C. the unwillingness to follow a systematic plan
D. working on a subject only when one feels like it

69. Which of the following is true?

- A. Many students are interested in using a self-controlled timetable.
B. Many students don't like being told to study to a fixed timetable.
C. Most people over 25 years of age don't work to a set timetable.
D. Tough-minded people are the ones who do good work in a natural way.

70. The underlined part "as the fit takes them" in paragraph 4 means _____.

- A. when they have the energy
B. when they are in the mood
C. when they feel fit
D. when they find conditions suitable

71. A suitable title for the passage might be _____.

- A. A Study Plan
B. Attitudes to Study
C. The Difficulties of Studying
D. Study and Self-discipline

When families gather for Christmas dinner, some will stick to formal traditions dating back to grandma's generation. Their tables will be set with the good dishes and silver, and the dress code will be Sunday best.

But in many other homes, this china-and-silver elegance has given way to a stoneware (粗陶) and stainless informality, with dresses assuming an equally casual-Friday look. For hosts and guests, the change means greater simplicity and comfort. For makers of fine china in Britain, it spells economic hard times.

Last week Royal Doulton, the largest employer in Stoke-on-Trent, announced that it is eliminating 1,000 jobs—one-fifth of its total workforce. That brings to more than 4,000 the number of positions lost in 18 months in the pottery (陶器) region. Wedgwood and other pottery factories made cuts earlier.

Although a strong pound and weak markets in Asia play a role in the downsizing, the layoffs in Stoke have their roots in earthshaking social shifts. A spokesman for Royal Doulton admitted that the company "has been somewhat slow in catching up with the trend toward casual dining. Families eat together less often," he explained, "and more people eat alone, either because they are single or they eat in front of television."

Even dinner parties, if they happen at all, have gone casual. In a time of long work hours and demanding family schedules, busy hosts hasten, rightly, that it's better to share a pizza on paper plates in the family room than to wait for the perfect moment or a "real" dinner party. Two factors, the perfect moment never comes, from a fine patterned tablecloth? Forget it. Polish the silver? Who has time?

Yet the loss of formality has its down side. The fine points of etiquette (礼节) that children might once have learned at the table by observation or instruction from parents and grandparents ("Chew with your mouth closed," "Keep your elbows off the table,") must be picked up elsewhere. Some companies offer etiquette seminars for employees who may be able professionally but not experientially.

72. Why do people tend to follow the trend to casual dining?

- A. Family members need more time to relax.
B. Busy schedules leave people no time for formality.
C. People prefer to live a comfortable life.
D. Young people want to follow the etiquette of the older generation.

73. It can be inferred from the passage that Royal Doulton is _____.

- A. a seller of stoneware
B. a dealer in stoneware
C. a pottery chain store
D. a producer of fine china

74. The main cause of the layoffs in the pottery industry is _____.

- A. the increased value of the pound
B. the worsening economy in Asia
C. the change in people's way of life
D. the fierce competition at home and abroad

75. Formal table manners, though less popular than before in current social life, _____.

- A. are still a must on certain occasions
B. are certain to return sooner or later
C. are still being taught by parents at home
D. can help improve personal relationships

第 II 卷 (共 35 分)

第四部分: 书面表达 (共两节, 满分 35 分)

第一节: 情景作文 (满分 20 分)

随着信息技术的不断发展, 传统的报纸获取信息的方式逐渐被电视、网络所取代。对此, 你们学校开展了题为 "Views on Newspapers" 的社会调查。请根据下表中的提示给中学生英语报编辑, 简要介绍调查情况, 并简单陈述你的看法。

45% 的人喜欢读报	55% 的人不喜欢读报
1. 不受时间限制, 方便	1. 没有兴趣, 不够生动
2. 阅读使人思考, 有利于智力的提高	2. 信息传递速度相对较慢
3. 可以随个人兴趣获取信息	

注意: 1. 短文的开头已给出。 2. 词数不少于 60。

Dear editor,

Recently students of our school have made a survey of "Views on Newspapers". The people whom we interviewed have two different opinions.

第二节: 开卷作文 (满分 15 分)

根据下面提供的情景, 写一段文字。词数不少于 50。

You are thinking about where to study after you graduate from high school. Your parents suggest that you stay in Beijing for your advanced education. Do you agree with them? Explain your reasons.

Yours,
Li Hua

4. 北京市东城区高三综合练习(二)

英语

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(三部分,共 115 分)

第一部分:听力理解(共两节,满分 30 分)

第一节(共 5 小题;每小题 1.5 分,共 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一道小题,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,你将有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话将读两遍。

1. How much is the blouse?
A. \$ 84. B. \$ 44. C. \$ 42. D. \$ 40.
2. Where did this conversation most probably take place?
A. At a car repair shop. B. At a parking lot. C. On a show of new cars. D. By sea.
3. How did the woman arrive?
A. By train. B. By air. C. To a restaurant. D. By car.
4. Where does the man usually go on weekend nights?
A. To the movies. B. To a bar. C. To a restaurant. D. To a cinema.
5. What can we learn from the conversation?
A. They are on the wrong way. B. The man can't drive well. C. The car has broken down. D. They are lost.

第二节(共 15 小题;每小题 1.5 分,共 22.5 分)

听下面 6 段对话或独白,每段对话或独白后有几道小题,从每题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白,你将有 5 秒钟的时间来回答每道小题。听完后,每小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白将读两遍。

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6-7 题。

6. Where does the man probably live?
A. In the countryside. B. In a big city. C. In America. D. In a small town.
7. Why does the woman think New York is a nice place to live?
A. It has a large population. B. It offers an exciting life. C. It's interesting and quiet. D. It's a big city.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8-9 题。

8. What is Mrs. Smith learning at night school?
A. Sewing. B. Cooking. C. The violin. D. Drawing.
9. What kind of boy is Allen according to his father?
A. He is a clever boy at fine art. B. He is a naughty boy. C. His interest in doing things won't last long. D. He is a good boy.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10-11 题。

10. What did the girl do last night?
A. She stayed with her friend Jack. B. She went to a jazz concert. C. She watched TV with her father. D. She went to a party.
11. What will the father probably do tomorrow evening?
A. See a film on TV. B. Watch the recording of the concert. C. Go to a party. D. Go to a concert.

C. Listen to Vienna New Year Concert.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 12 至 14 题。

12. What is the man invited to do?
A. To teach in his mother school. B. To give a concert. C. To give a talk. D. To give a lesson.
13. What is the man now?
A. A pop singer. B. A teacher. C. A famous actor. D. A famous singer.
14. Which of the following is true?
A. The man is going back to his former school to get further education. B. The man has decided to accept the invitation of his school. C. The man used to like school but have some trouble in his subjects. D. The man is going to give a concert.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 15 至 17 题。

15. What are the two speakers talking about?
A. Their journey. B. The forest. C. The birds and the plants. D. The weather.
16. What is the woman?
A. A student. B. A teacher. C. An actress. D. A reporter.
17. How many different kinds of plants can you see in one square kilometre?
A. About 1 500. B. About 400. C. About 750. D. About 1 000.

听第 11 段材料,回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. What is the total number of students at Deep Springs College?
A. 17 000. B. 24. C. 9 000. D. 17 200.
19. Which of the following is true of the Deep Springs College?
A. It's located in a college town. B. Its library is often crowded with students. C. Its school buildings are old. D. It has a large number of students.
20. What can students at Deep Springs do in their spare time?
A. Take a walk in the desert. B. Watch TV. C. Go to the cinema. D. Go to the library.

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)

1. A. B. C. D. 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。
21. Young as he is, David has gained _____ rich experience in _____ society.
A. the; the B. a; not C. not; not D. the; the
22. The enlarged school campus is _____ the old one.
A. as three times big as B. three times as big as C. as big as three times D. as big as three times
23. _____ excited us Chinese greatly that Liu Xiang, a Chinese, won the Olympic champion of the 110-meter hurdle race.
A. What B. That C. It D. As
24. The tidal waves killed _____ people in South and Southeast Asia.
A. ten thousands B. ten thousands of C. tens of thousands D. tens of thousands of
25. _____, I'll wait for you to have dinner together. Be back as early as possible.
A. However late it is B. No matter how late it is C. No matter how late it is D. No matter how late it is
26. Some laid off workers delightedly took up the work to _____ patients in hospitals.
A. depend on B. take on C. look on D. wait on
27. _____ from endless homework on weekends, the students now find their own activities, such as _____ a ride together to watch the sunrise.
A. Freed B. Freeing C. To free D. Having freed
28. Every year, when the peach blossoms are at their best, a festival _____ at the Beijing Botanical Garden.
A. is held B. will be held C. held D. holds

29. They are just college graduates and don't realize _____ to start and run a company.
 A. what takes it B. what they take C. what takes them D. what it takes
30. _____ life pace continues to speed up, we are quickly losing the art of enjoyment.
 A. With B. When C. As D. While
31. Compared to _____ in the office, Kate found it more exciting to work as a teacher.
 A. work B. having worked C. working D. he working
32. —I'm really tired out.
 —So am I. We _____ the discussion for nearly 2 hours.
 A. had B. have C. are having D. have been having
33. Sales of CDs have greatly increased since the early 1980s, _____ people began to enjoy the advantages of this technology.
 A. and B. when C. which D. because
34. You _____ Bob at the meeting yesterday; he has been on holiday in Paris for a week.
 A. mustn't have seen B. shouldn't see C. can't have seen D. couldn't see
35. Like some of my classmates, I cannot live up to my teachers' expectations. _____ I let them down.
 A. in other words B. after all C. what's more D. more or less

第二节: 完形填空 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)
 阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从 36—55 各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项, 选出最佳选项。

I will never forget that night, Sept. 26, 1996. I pulled into my driveway after a busy day of school and baby-sitting. I will _____ 36 _____ to write a big chemistry paper. There were many things on my mind. At that time I was having many problems with my family and friends, and _____ 37 _____ I was in a very bad mood. And I was unhappy with _____ 38 _____ and the way that my life was going. A major _____ 39 _____ I was struggling with was drug use. For two years I had been smoking marijuana (大麻) and _____ 40 _____ it, but could not stop. I did not let drugs _____ 41 _____ my grades or personality, but it made a part of my life. I wanted to _____ 42 _____ I frequently thought about how drugs were not something I wanted as part of my life. I wanted to _____ 43 _____ but I was scared to make the transition (改变). I looked up at the sky as I got out of my _____ 44 _____ The moon was covered by the earth's shadow in a lunar eclipse (月食). The outer circle of the moon was exposed and gave off tiny beams of light, glimmering in all directions. The sky was a dark, ink-black color _____ 45 _____ with millions of stars. I stood outside in the cool fall air that seemed a long time of heaven and _____ 47 _____ The joy that I had not _____ 48 _____ for ages came upon me. I closed my eyes to decide if this dream could be _____ 49 _____ I slowly opened my eyes and caught a shooting star fly over rooftops. Tears fell from my eyes and streamed down my cheeks. I had _____ 50 _____ the true beauty of nature and God. I those few _____ 51 _____ helped me find the _____ 52 _____ to change.

It was not easy to make the decision to stop using drugs. It was even harder to _____ 53 _____ stop. Quitting has given me hope and a reason to be _____ 54 _____ myself. It has helped me grow _____ 55 _____ and more mature (成熟).

36. A. wanted B. had C. intended D. meant
 37. A. therefore B. however C. then D. yet
 38. A. my family B. my job C. my friends D. myself
 39. A. problem B. subject C. topic D. challenge
 40. A. liked B. got used to C. hated D. needed
 41. A. damage B. harm C. lower D. affect
 42. A. difference B. change C. sense D. impression
 43. A. away B. away C. up D. lack
 44. A. live B. change C. escape D. behave
 45. A. house B. office C. school D. car
 46. A. covered B. dotted C. crowded D. surrounded

47. A. sorrow B. sadness C. happiness D. regret
 48. A. received B. tasted C. known D. felt
 49. A. real B. practical C. useful D. helpful
 50. A. caught B. seen C. guessed D. imagined
 51. A. minutes B. stars C. thoughts D. nights
 52. A. way C. chance D. solution
 53. A. actually B. courage C. gradually D. quickly
 54. A. crazy about B. simply C. proudly D. confident in
 55. A. wiser B. happier C. healthier D. stronger

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, 然后从各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项。

People enjoy travel trips. But what are the reasons they leave home? One reason is for education. People travel because they want to broaden their horizons to learn about other people and other places. They are curious about other cultures. When people are tourists, they get a quick look at different ways of living. Even a short look at another kind of lifestyle is an important lesson. On a trip, a person can learn directly by visiting museums and historic spots. What does a tourist learn about the River Seine? He gets a vivid picture of a real life of one of the French people. He learns about their attitudes, how they feel about business, beauty and history. What about the tourist who goes to Hong Kong? Does he get the same information that he could get from a book? He might read that Hong Kong is crowded, that there is less than 200 square meters of space for each person. But seeing and feeling the lack of space will impress him much more. He might read that there are nearly 200 vehicles for every kilometer of roadway. But the sight of so many vehicles parked along the roadside would be a much more vivid lesson. The tourists to Hong Kong will never forget the contrasts, the straight vertical lines of tall modern buildings and the moving lines of boats that people live in.

56. Why do people leave home to travel according to the passage?
 A. For education. B. For adventure.
 C. To enjoy themselves. D. To look for a different lifestyle.

57. What do we learn from the passage about Paris?
 A. It has a dense population.
 B. It has many towering buildings.
 C. There are 200 vehicles for every kilometer of roadway.
 D. There are many museums and palaces.

58. What impression will a tourist get of Hong Kong?
 A. It has many big and beautiful parks.
 B. It is a city of contrasts.
 C. It possesses many historical sites.
 D. It is an important industrial center.

59. What does the passage tell us about traveling?
 A. It makes our life more interesting.
 B. It enables us to get first-hand knowledge.
 C. It helps develop our personalities.
 D. It brings about changes in our lifestyle.

B
 Shanghai — Shanghai officials are welcoming a new national water law that they say will help them protect the upper reaches of the Huangpu River and other water ways in Shanghai.
 The new law, which came into effect yesterday, updates a law enacted in 1988 that focused on supplying water to needy areas, but didn't pay a great deal of attention to environmental protection.