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- 答案详尽 图表清晰
- 编校准确 数学文理合卷
- 全国高考教辅书排行榜第一

天利 38 套

2004
全国省市
QUANGUOGESHENGSHI

GAOKAO MONI SHITI HUIBIAN

高考模拟试题汇编



全国高考命题研究组 编
北京天利考试信息网

38+10 套

语文 英语 数学 理综

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编写使用说明

本书是“天利 38 套”系列中的一套,丛书含语文、英语、数学、理科、文科、综合、物理、化学、生物、政治、历史、地理共 12 册,各套试题均从全国各省市的近 200 套试题中精选而来,其中语文、英语、理科每册均含 48 套(30 套+10 套)试题,其它各科基本上选用了 38 套(大综合除外)试题。本书适合全国各地考生。

“天利 38 套”自 2000 年出版以来,年年 100% 更新,年年受到全国各地的青睐,2003 年版已进入全国教辅书畅销书排行榜前 5 名。

“天利 38 套”备受好评,除了价廉、可撕可拆、使用方便外,更重要的是根据最新变化和读者需要不断地修改和完善。2004 年版“天利 38 套”克服了以前版本和其它同类书的缺点,具有一些明显的特点:

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4. 因为 2004 年高考大部分省市改用新课程卷,本书充分考虑了这一情况,选用试题尽量与 2004 年考试要求一致;
5. 需要读者注意的是,2003 年各省市采用高考形式和要求不尽相同,模拟试题也有差别。如上海市单独命题,北京市语文、英语、数学科单独命题(理科、文综同全国),这两市试题难度容易些,广东、广西、河南、辽宁采用“3+X 综合+1”模式,江苏采用“3+2”模式,综合科目下的单科试题与纯粹的单科试题训练难度是有区别的。另外,本书选用的河南、天津、江西、山西、黑龙江、山东、安徽、青海、江苏、辽宁十省市的模拟试题属新课程卷,而其它省市则属旧课程卷,但语文、英语、物理、化学、政治、历史等科的新旧课程卷没有或只有很少的区别。这些是教师和学生选用试题时要加以注意的。不过,好在在本书编辑时已充分考虑了这些情况,加上本书试题之间的这些区别并不大,考生尽可放心选用练习;

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编者 著
2003 年 7 月于北京

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普通高校招生考试参考答案

全国高考命题研究组
 北京天利考试信息网 编

英语 (另配磁带或光盘)

西藏人民出版社



38+10 套 全国各省市
 高考模拟试题汇编





- 1B
- A. buy any course materials
B. have lessons all the time at the university
C. choose which course to learn
D. pay any money for your study
58. The Open University can supply you with _____
A. a course for training your English
B. a classroom and a library for study
C. different kinds of free instructions
D. different jobs to choose from
59. We can learn from the text that _____
A. OU courses are popular in Britain
B. money is not a problem for OU students
C. we can't get the best jobs during the night
D. people can't be employed without finishing OU courses

ZHUHAI—China will soon put a person into space and become the third nation in the world to have manned spaceflight, a top Chinese aerospace official said on November 5.

A named launch (发射) was not far off, Vice President Hu Jintao of China Aerospace Science Technology Corp (CASC) told a news conference at the third Zhuhai Air Show. "It will not be long before Chinese astronauts can ride locally-made spacehips into space," Hu said. The official gave no timetable but said it would happen at the beginning of the 21st century.

The former Soviet Union and the United States have been putting people into orbit since the early 1960s, but other nations have not considered the challenge worth following.

China has already built and sent up its own satellites for communications and weather forecasting. The new communication satellites would help to encourage the country's broadcast industry, Hu said.

But the company, which includes over 130 aerospace agencies, said the lifting ability and success rate of China's space-lifters were almost equal in quality to those of other countries.

China would gradually close the distance between its country's space industry and that of other nations. He added that they were willing to send up commercial satellites for Taiwan.

On China's plan to send up manned spaceflights, Hu said China had made important development after the successful launch in November last year of the country's first experimental spaceflight, Shenzhou. "The whole project is in the research stage and a lot of work needs to be done," Hu said. "We need to have more tests in the unmanned stage and a lot of work needs to be done."

China last year announced a four-step manned spaceflight plan with the aim of setting up a spacestation served by a spacebus travelling between two places.

60. The underlined word "they" here probably refers to _____
A. the Soviet Union and the USA
B. Russia and China
C. Russia and the USA
D. China and the USA

61. The main idea of the 7th paragraph is _____
A. we haven't tested the manned spacebus
B. before we send a manned spacebus, we should carry out many tests
C. though we tried once, we need to do more tests to do more tests of the unmanned spacebus
D. sending up a manned spacebus can show a country's scientific level

62. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the underlined word "stage" _____
A. aim
B. step
C. shorten
D. widen

63. The writer wrote the passage to _____
A. tell us the present situation of China's aerospace technology
B. tell us that we should do more tests of the manned spacebus
C. find out that we need to do more tests of the unmanned spacebus
D. tell us that China will send up its manned spacebus soon

Festival activities programme

TIME AND PLACE

- October 24 - 30
Oct. 24 - 30: 9:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.
Oct. 25 - 29: 12:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m.
at Kerry Centre Hotel

Classroom area

- 1) English Taster Lesson
2) Food health - keeping method presentation
Computer area
3) E - Photography and Techno - Music
4) Education Software Demonstration

SINA and China On-Line will provide Internet training for the public. The focus (重点) will be on knowing the Internet; how to find useful information on the web and how to design an elementary Web page.

- Foyer activity area
5) The students from Beijing TV University for the Age will provide a calligraphy (hard writing)/demonstration
6) Children activities
Lectures
21st century, the educational weekly of China Daily, will invite experts from English-speaking countries to hold lectures from 18:30 to 20:30 on October 27 to 29 and in the daytime on October 30.
64. A 70-year-old teacher wants to see how to use writing brush well. He should go to _____
A. Classroom area
B. Foyer activity area
C. Lecture Theatre area
D. Computer area
65. A computer user wants to go to the Internet Training area at 11 a.m. Oct. 24
A. Computer area at 9 a.m. Oct. 30
B. Internet Training area at 11 a.m. Oct. 29
C. Classroom area at 8:00 p.m. Oct. 26
D. Lectures at 9:00 p.m. Oct. 29
66. The students of English Department have a chance to learn English at _____
A. 9:00 - 9:45 a.m. Oct. 27
B. 15:00 - 15:45 Oct. 25
C. 17:15 - 18:00 Oct. 28
D. 12:00 - 12:45 Oct. 25
67. The word "honing" in the passage probably means _____
A. seeing everywhere
B. going here and there
C. staying everywhere
D. reading here and there in books, etc

Advertising gives useful information about which products to buy. But modern advertising does more than give news about products and services. Today's advertisements, or ads, try to get consumers (消费者) to buy certain brands (品牌). Writers of advertising are so skillful that they can sometimes persuade a consumer to wear a certain kind of clothing, eat a special kind of cereal (麦片), or see a movie. Consumers might never want a product if they did not see or hear advertisements for it.

For example, you probably do not need the newest cereal in the supermarket. There are probably many cereal kinds on your kitchen shelves. You may not have space on your shelf for another, but if you see about a new cereal that is your favorite, it is better to buy it. It is better to have a new product than to get old ones. The best of writing good advertising copy is to offer a convincing reason to buy a product. The idea is what the ad is really selling. One example is an ad that says using a certain cereal will make a person do well in sports. That cereal brand may well better if consumers think it offers strength and energy.

68. What is discussed in this passage? _____
A. The content of modern advertising.
B. The results of modern advertising.
C. The writing of modern advertising.
D. The skills of modern advertising.
69. According to the passage, a good advertisement should _____
A. be both persuasive and effective
B. give people useful information
C. show people a product
D. show people a new idea of a product
70. From the passage, we can infer that _____
A. modern advertising has less effect on customers
B. once customers see ads about a new cereal, they are sure to buy it
C. cereal is a kind of food which is popular among people
D. cereal is a kind of food which is popular among people
71. What can we infer from the passage? _____
A. Consumers can hardly be persuaded by advertisements.
B. Consumers can tell the products advertised by advertisements.
C. It's impossible for people to buy product without advertisements.
D. Consumers buy products according to their demands rather than the advertisements.

Notes

Taxes, Taxes and More Taxes

Americans often say that there are only two things a person can be sure of in life: death and taxes. Americans do not have a corner on the "death" market, but many people feel that the United States leads the world with the worst taxes.

Taxes consist of the money which people pay to support their government. There are generally three levels of government in the United States: federal (联邦), state, and city; therefore, there are three types of taxes.

Salaried people who earn more than a few thousand dollars must pay a certain percentage of their salaries to the federal government. The percentage varies (变化) from person to person. It depends on their salaries. The federal government has a graduated income tax, that is, the percentage of the tax (4 to 70 percent) increases as a person's income increases. With the high cost of taxes people are not very happy in New York, California, and Florida.

The second tax is for the state government. New York, California, and Florida pay of the highest percentage of state taxes. So do some states. Some states pay a lower percentage of state taxes. For example, a person is a percentage charged to any item (项目) which you buy in that state. For example, a person

might want to buy a pack of cigarettes for twenty-five cents. If there is a sales tax of eight percent on that state, then the cost of the cigarettes is twenty-seven cents. This figure includes the sales tax. Some states use income tax in addition to sales tax to raise their revenues (收入). The state tax laws are diverse (多样) and confusing (混淆).

The third tax is for the city. This tax comes in two forms: property tax (people who own a home have to pay it) and excise (excise) tax, which is charged on cars in a city. The cities use the money for education (教育) and fire departments, public works and maintenance (维护).

Since Americans pay such high taxes, they often feel that they are working one day each week just to pay their taxes. People always complain about taxes. They often protest that each government uses their tax dollars in the wrong way. They say that it spends too much on useless and impractical programs. Although Americans have different views on many issues (问题), they tend to agree on one subject: taxes are too high.

72. How do you understand the sentence "Americans do not have a corner on the 'death' market"? _____
A. It means that Americans just like all other people, must die.
B. It means that Americans do not have a secret place to keep from death in their life.
C. It means that Americans are not good at doing things in the death market.
D. It means that there is no such place as a death market in the U.S.

73. Why should the American people usually pay three types of taxes? _____
A. There are three levels of government—federal, state and city—to support the United States.
B. There are three kinds of taxes to pay. They are graduated income tax, sales tax and property tax.
C. They pay three different salaries: high, middle, and low.
D. Tax laws in different states are different.

74. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to para. 4? _____
A. Some states have an income tax but no sales tax.
B. Some states have a sales tax but no income tax.
C. Some states have both an income tax and a sales tax.
D. What does the title "Taxes, Taxes and More Taxes" imply?

75. What does the title "Taxes, Taxes and More Taxes" imply? _____
A. Americans are not satisfied with the three types of taxes.
B. The three levels of government do not use the taxes in a right way.
C. Americans complain that taxes are too high.
D. Americans' taxes are diverse and confusing.

第II卷 (共35分)

第四部分: 书面表达 (共20分, 满分35分)

第一小题: 情景作文 (满分20分)

假设下面四幅图(以图中小女孩为第一人称, 写一篇100词左右的日记(日期、星期、天气自拟))

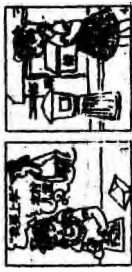
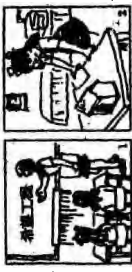
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生词: 希望, 翻 The Hope Project; 零花钱 pocket money

注意: 词数不少于30。

2008 奥运会 will be held in Beijing. But now the air, the lake and the river are polluted. Good environment is very important to us all.

What should you do to protect them from being polluted?



第二小题: 开放作文 (满分15分)

根据下面提供的情景, 写一段连续文字。

注意: 词数不少于30。

2008 奥运会 will be held in Beijing. But now the air, the lake and the river are polluted. Good environment is very important to us all.

What should you do to protect them from being polluted?

television. And anyone who watches them regularly knows that each one is different in style (风格). But no shows are more opposite in content, while at the same time standing out above the rest, than the Jerry Springer and the Oprah Winfrey shows. Jerry Springer could easily be considered the king of "trash" talk. The contents on his show are as surprising as can be. For example, the show takes the ever - common talk show titles of love, sex, cheating and hate to a different level. Clearly, the Jerry Springer show is about the dark side of society; yet people are willing to sit out the troubles of other people's lives. Like Jerry Springer, Oprah Winfrey takes TV talk show to its top. But Oprah goes in the opposite direction. The show is mainly about the improvement of society and different quality (质量) of life. Contents are from teaching your children lessons, managing your work week, to getting to know your neighbors.

Compared to Oprah, the Jerry Springer show looks like poisonous waste being poured into society. Jerry ends every show with a final word: "It makes a small speech about the entire idea of the show. Hopefully, this is a part where most people will learn something very valuable."

Clear as it is, the Oprah show is not for everyone. The show's main viewers are middle-class Americans. Most of these people have the time, money, and ability to deal with life's tougher problems. Jerry Springer, on the other hand, has more of a connection with the young adults of society. These are 18 - to 21 - year - olds whose main troubles in life include love, relationship, sex, money and drug. They are the ones who see some value and lessons to be learned through the show's exploitation.

59. Compared with other TV talk shows, both the Jerry Springer and the Oprah Winfrey are

- A. more interesting
B. unusually popular
C. more detailed
D. more formal

60. Though the social problems Jerry Springer talks about appear unpleasant, people who watch the show

- A. remain interested in them
B. are willing to get away from them
C. resist coming to them
D. are afraid to watch them

61. Which of the following is likely to be a topic of the Oprah Winfrey show?

- A. A new type of robot
B. Street accident
C. Family income planning
D. Nation budget

62. We can learn from the passage that the two talk shows

- A. have become the only ones of its kind
B. exploit the weaknesses in human nature
C. appear at different times of the day
D. attract different people

Our bodies are wonderfully skillful at keeping balance. When the temperature jumps, we sweat (出汗) to cool down. When our blood pressure falls, our hearts can do something. As it turns out, though, our natural state is always changing. Researchers are finding that everything from blood pressure to brain function (功能) changes regularly with the cycles of sun, moon and seasons. And their insights (洞察力) are getting new ways for keeping away such common killers as heart disease and cancer. Only one factor in 20 has a good knowledge of the scientific use of time in medicine. But according to a new American Medical Association, three out of four are eager to change that. The field is exploding, says Michael Smolensky. Doctors used to look at us like, "What spaceship did you get off? Now they're thirsty to know more."

In medical school, most doctors learn that people with chronic (长期的) conditions should take their medicines regularly. "It's a terrible way to treat disease," says Dr. Richard Martin. For example, a certain level of medicine in their pill box, and right and wrong in handling in on the inside (内部). "The fact is, a large middle-aged man does a lot of things in his life. In recent studies, he is safe as several small drinks, and better for preventing nighttime attacks."

If the night belongs to sleep, the dawn belongs to high blood pressure and heart disease. Heart attacks are twice as common as 9 a. m. as at 11 p. m. Part of the reason is that our blood pressure falls at night, then rises as we start to work for the day. "Doctors know that," says Dr. Henry Black of Chicago's Medical Center. "But until now, we haven't been able to do anything about it." "Most blood - pressure drugs provide 18 to 20 hours of relief (缓解). But because they're taken in the morning, they're least effective when most needed." "You take your pill at 7 and it's working by 9," says Dr. William White of the University of Connecticut Health Center. "But by that time you've gone through the worst four hours of the day with no protection. Bedtime medicine would prevent high blood pressure, but it would also push blood pressure to dangerously low levels during the night."

63. According to the passage, how do human bodies keep physical conditions?

- A. They make some change that is according to the time of the day by sweating.
B. People's hearts keep beating when the blood pressure goes up.
C. Both B and C.
D. Both A and C.

64. Researchers are finding that

- A. heart disease and cancer are the most common killers of human beings

B. blood pressure and brain function are affected by cycles of sun, moon and seasons
C. the functions of human bodies have much to do with nature
D. any change in human bodies goes with changes in the surroundings

65. According to the author, it is best for asthmatics to take their medicine

- A. each morning and evening
B. at certain time
C. when the disease occurs
D. at mid-afternoon

66. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A. Doctors know more about illnesses than before.
B. Decisions in the U.S. used to be thrifty to know more about the new medical field.
C. The researchers' insights are providing new methods to prevent common killers.
D. The correct use of time in medicine attracts more attention in medical circles in the U.S.A.

67. The suggested title for this passage might be

- A. Medicine Is Everything
B. Treatment Is Everything
C. Time Is Everything
D. Prevention Is Everything

"There is an out - of - date idea that children grow up and leave home when they're 18, and the truth is far from that," says Mr. Larry Bumpass of the University of Wisconsin. Today unexpected numbers of young adults are living with their parents. "There is a great change in the middle class," declares Allan Schnaiberg of Northwestern University, whose son, 19, moved back in after an absence of eight months.

Scientists show a number of reasons for this particular trend. The marriage age is rising, a condition that makes home and its pleasantness particularly attractive to young people. A high divorce (离婚) rate and a low remarriage rate make some differences. For many, the expense of an away - from - home college education has become so great that many students now attend local schools. Even after graduation, young people find their wings tied by terrible housing costs.

Living at home, says Knighton, a school teacher, continues to give security (安全感) and a sense of security. "It's like a safety net," he says. "But sharing the family home requires changes for all. There are the hassles over telephones and privacy. Some families, however, manage the careful balancing act. But for others, it proves too difficult. Michelle Del Turco, 24, has been home three times and left three times. "What I considered a social drink, my dad considered an alcohol (酒精) problem," she explains. "He never liked anyone I dated, so I had to hide away or meet them at friends' houses."

Just how long should adult children live with their parents before moving on? Most scientists feel lengthy housewarming is a mistake. Children, can grow up with a sense of defeat and failure. And aging parents, who should be enjoying some freedom, find themselves stuck with too many things. Many agree that brief visits, however, can work well.

68. According to the author, there was once a trend (倾向) in the U.S.

- A. for young adults to leave their parents and live separately
B. for middle class young adults to stay with their parents
C. for married young adults to move back home after a lengthy absence
D. for young adults to get jobs nearby in order to live with their parents

69. The author's attitude towards the trend of young adults returning to the nest?

- A. Adult children find it too hard to live with their parents
B. Young adults are not old enough
C. Young adults look for parental comfort and support
D. Quite a number of young adults attend local schools

70. The underlined word "hassles" in the passage probably means

- A. arguments
B. worries
C. disagreements
D. quarrels

71. According to the passage what is the best for both parents and children?

- A. They should share the family expenses.
B. Children should leave their parents when they are grown up.
C. Adult children should live away from their parents and visit their parents from time to time.

72. One of the disadvantages of young adults returning to stay with their parents is that

- A. there will certainly be inconveniences (不方便) in everyday life
B. most parents find it difficult to keep a bigger family going
C. the young adults try to be overprotected by their parents
D. public opinion is against young adults staying with their parents

Guide to Seven Modern Wonders

The ancient Greeks often spoke of the Seven Wonders of the World. Recently, some engineers came up with (提供) this list of the seven wonders of our modern world:

①

The Panama Canal, begun in the 1880s, wasn't finished until 1914. It joins the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Engineers describe the canal as a feat of humans over geography. Workers dug a great deal of land and removed lots of rocks.

② For 40 years after it was completed in 1931, the Empire State Building in New York City was the tallest building in the world. Surprisingly, this 102 - story building was completed in just 410 days.

③

The Netherlands (荷兰) North Sea Protection Works is another victory over geography. The Netherlands, which is below sea level, was often flooded by the North Sea and by rivers. Then, between 1927 and 1952, a dam was built to surround the sea. Twenty years later, dunes and canals were built to control the rivers and connected the work.

④

The Golden Gate Bridge, completed in 1937, was also a hard struggle for workers. San Francisco Bay has very strong winds and rough waves. The Golden Gate is still the world's tallest bridge. It has enough steel to wrap (环绕) around the world three times.

⑤

At 1,815 feet, the CN Tower in Toronto, Canada, is one of the world's tallest free-standing buildings. Completed in 1976, the tower is used for TV and radio broadcasting.

⑥

The Itaipu Dam, completed in 1984, goes across the Panama River at the Brazil - Paraguay border. It is the world's largest hydroelectric (水力发电) plant.

⑦

Completed in 1994, the Channel Tunnel joins France and England. The "Channel" is wonderful work. Cars, buses and trucks are all carried through tunnels by train from the sea? (Q. Of the seven wonders, many are tall buildings built on land. D. Two.

⑧

73. Please arrange the following according to the dates of completion from the latest to the earliest?
A. No. 7, No. 6, No. 1, No. 2
B. No. 7, No. 6, No. 4, No. 3
C. No. 1, No. 2, No. 4, No. 3
D. No. 7, No. 5, No. 3, No. 2

⑨

75. Of the seven wonders, how many are directly connected with travel and transportation?
A. Four
B. Three
C. Two
D. Six

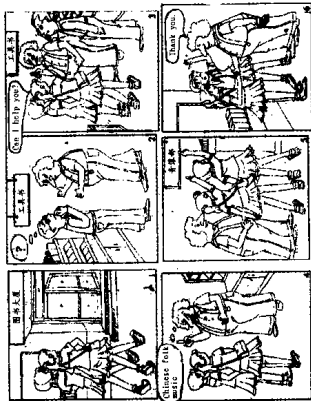
第II卷 (共35分)

第四部分: 书面表达 (共2小篇, 满分35分)

第一小篇: 情景作文 (满分20分)
假定你是走读生, 请根据下面的图画内容, 叙述你和林美上星期日外出时遇到的

一件事。

注意:
1. 写作必须用第一人称;
2. 写作应包括提示的全部要点;
3. 词数在100左右。



第二小篇: 开放作文 (满分15分)

请根据下面给出的情景, 写一段连续文字。
注意: 词数不少于30。

You are in the school clinic to see the doctor after the class of P. E. Seeing you walking with a limp (一瘸一拐地走), the doctor asks you why.

Please tell the doctor what happened.

英语

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 (共5小题; 每小题1.5分, 满分7.5分)
听下面5段对话。每段对话后有一个小题, 从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出一个最佳答案, 并标在试卷的相应位置。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 was the new tie.
A. Search for the new tie.
B. Fix the shelf.
C. Paint the shelf.
D. They are on the wrong way.
2. What can I drive well.
A. The man can't drive well.
B. The car has broken down.
C. On Sunday.
D. On Saturday.
3. When does the conversation take place?
A. On Friday.
B. On Saturday.
C. On Sunday.
D. On Saturday.
4. What's the relationship between the two speakers?
A. Doctor and patient.
B. Husband and wife.
C. Teacher and student.
D. Unbelievable.
5. What does the man think about B's car?
A. He likes it.
B. He doesn't like it.
C. Unbelievable.
D. He doesn't like it.

第二节 (共15小题; 每小题1.5分, 满分22.5分)
听下面6段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题, 从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出一个最佳答案, 并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话或独白后, 你将有10秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话或独白读两遍。

6. Who is the woman?
A. A manager.
B. A secretary.
C. A housewife.
D. A teacher.
7. Which phone number should the man dial?
A. 7721059.
B. 7723895.
C. 77231095.
D. 7723895.
8. What were they mainly talking about?
A. Mike was knocked down in the street.
B. Mike had to stay in hospital.
C. Mike told the woman about Mike's stay in hospital.
D. Mike told the woman about Mike's stay in hospital.
9. Who told the woman about Mike's stay in hospital?
A. Tom.
B. Bob.
C. The doctor.
D. The woman.
10. What does the conversation take place?
A. In the street.
B. At a hotel.
C. On a train.
D. In the street.
11. What can we learn from the conversation?
A. The man is a thief.
B. The woman is a thief.
C. The man is a thief.
D. The woman is a thief.
12. What does the man do in the holidays?
A. Stay with his parents.
B. Have a further education.
C. Take a part-time job.
D. Stay with his parents.
13. What can he learn about the woman?
A. Her parents are rich.
B. She is a top student.
C. Her flat is free.
D. She is a top student.
14. Why does the man live in a flat with two other boys?
A. It is cheap.
B. It is large.
C. It is quiet.
D. It is large.
15. When will Hank visit Lisa?
A. After finishing the report.
B. After getting some food.
C. After having a meeting.
D. After finishing the report.
16. What will take place at Bill's house tomorrow?
A. A party.
B. A game.
C. To see sick Lisa.
D. To see sick Lisa.
17. Why is Hank going to Lisa's house?
A. To attend a dance.
B. To get some food.
C. To see sick Lisa.
D. To see sick Lisa.
18. Why did the man go to the bank?
A. He had to pay the fine.
B. He wanted to get some food.
C. To see sick Lisa.
D. To see sick Lisa.
19. He decided to call about the police officer's final decision?
A. Happy.
B. Sad.
C. Angry.
D. Happy.
20. What was the police officer's attitude to the letter from the man?
A. She believed the man came across many misfortunes.
B. She believed the man came across many misfortunes.
C. She believed the man came across many misfortunes.
D. She believed the man came across many misfortunes.

B. She took pity on the unlucky man who had a bad day.
C. She felt it funny that the man made up such a story.
D. She felt it funny that the man made up such a story.

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. From A, B, C, D four options, choose the one that can be put into the blank of the best choice.
A. The unemployment is very high at the moment, it's very difficult for people to find work.
B. The unemployment is very high at the moment, it's very difficult for people to find work.
C. The unemployment is very high at the moment, it's very difficult for people to find work.
D. The unemployment is very high at the moment, it's very difficult for people to find work.
2. A. The man is making so much noise in the garden.
B. The man is making so much noise in the garden.
C. The man is making so much noise in the garden.
D. The man is making so much noise in the garden.
3. A. It is the children.
B. It is the children.
C. It is the children.
D. It is the children.
4. A. I was walking downstairs when I missed my foot and had a bad fall, looking sorry.
B. I was walking downstairs when I missed my foot and had a bad fall, looking sorry.
C. I was walking downstairs when I missed my foot and had a bad fall, looking sorry.
D. I was walking downstairs when I missed my foot and had a bad fall, looking sorry.
5. A. I found that there are plenty of hotels in that town. There _____ be any difficulty for you to find somewhere to stay.
B. I found that there are plenty of hotels in that town. There _____ be any difficulty for you to find somewhere to stay.
C. I found that there are plenty of hotels in that town. There _____ be any difficulty for you to find somewhere to stay.
D. I found that there are plenty of hotels in that town. There _____ be any difficulty for you to find somewhere to stay.
6. A. I found that there are plenty of hotels in that town. There _____ be any difficulty for you to find somewhere to stay.
B. I found that there are plenty of hotels in that town. There _____ be any difficulty for you to find somewhere to stay.
C. I found that there are plenty of hotels in that town. There _____ be any difficulty for you to find somewhere to stay.
D. I found that there are plenty of hotels in that town. There _____ be any difficulty for you to find somewhere to stay.
7. A. I found that there are plenty of hotels in that town. There _____ be any difficulty for you to find somewhere to stay.
B. I found that there are plenty of hotels in that town. There _____ be any difficulty for you to find somewhere to stay.
C. I found that there are plenty of hotels in that town. There _____ be any difficulty for you to find somewhere to stay.
D. I found that there are plenty of hotels in that town. There _____ be any difficulty for you to find somewhere to stay.
8. A. I found that there are plenty of hotels in that town. There _____ be any difficulty for you to find somewhere to stay.
B. I found that there are plenty of hotels in that town. There _____ be any difficulty for you to find somewhere to stay.
C. I found that there are plenty of hotels in that town. There _____ be any difficulty for you to find somewhere to stay.
D. I found that there are plenty of hotels in that town. There _____ be any difficulty for you to find somewhere to stay.
9. A. I found that there are plenty of hotels in that town. There _____ be any difficulty for you to find somewhere to stay.
B. I found that there are plenty of hotels in that town. There _____ be any difficulty for you to find somewhere to stay.
C. I found that there are plenty of hotels in that town. There _____ be any difficulty for you to find somewhere to stay.
D. I found that there are plenty of hotels in that town. There _____ be any difficulty for you to find somewhere to stay.
10. A. I found that there are plenty of hotels in that town. There _____ be any difficulty for you to find somewhere to stay.
B. I found that there are plenty of hotels in that town. There _____ be any difficulty for you to find somewhere to stay.
C. I found that there are plenty of hotels in that town. There _____ be any difficulty for you to find somewhere to stay.
D. I found that there are plenty of hotels in that town. There _____ be any difficulty for you to find somewhere to stay.
11. A. I found that there are plenty of hotels in that town. There _____ be any difficulty for you to find somewhere to stay.
B. I found that there are plenty of hotels in that town. There _____ be any difficulty for you to find somewhere to stay.
C. I found that there are plenty of hotels in that town. There _____ be any difficulty for you to find somewhere to stay.
D. I found that there are plenty of hotels in that town. There _____ be any difficulty for you to find somewhere to stay.
12. A. I found that there are plenty of hotels in that town. There _____ be any difficulty for you to find somewhere to stay.
B. I found that there are plenty of hotels in that town. There _____ be any difficulty for you to find somewhere to stay.
C. I found that there are plenty of hotels in that town. There _____ be any difficulty for you to find somewhere to stay.
D. I found that there are plenty of hotels in that town. There _____ be any difficulty for you to find somewhere to stay.
13. A. I found that there are plenty of hotels in that town. There _____ be any difficulty for you to find somewhere to stay.
B. I found that there are plenty of hotels in that town. There _____ be any difficulty for you to find somewhere to stay.
C. I found that there are plenty of hotels in that town. There _____ be any difficulty for you to find somewhere to stay.
D. I found that there are plenty of hotels in that town. There _____ be any difficulty for you to find somewhere to stay.
14. A. I found that there are plenty of hotels in that town. There _____ be any difficulty for you to find somewhere to stay.
B. I found that there are plenty of hotels in that town. There _____ be any difficulty for you to find somewhere to stay.
C. I found that there are plenty of hotels in that town. There _____ be any difficulty for you to find somewhere to stay.
D. I found that there are plenty of hotels in that town. There _____ be any difficulty for you to find somewhere to stay.
15. A. I found that there are plenty of hotels in that town. There _____ be any difficulty for you to find somewhere to stay.
B. I found that there are plenty of hotels in that town. There _____ be any difficulty for you to find somewhere to stay.
C. I found that there are plenty of hotels in that town. There _____ be any difficulty for you to find somewhere to stay.
D. I found that there are plenty of hotels in that town. There _____ be any difficulty for you to find somewhere to stay.
16. A. I found that there are plenty of hotels in that town. There _____ be any difficulty for you to find somewhere to stay.
B. I found that there are plenty of hotels in that town. There _____ be any difficulty for you to find somewhere to stay.
C. I found that there are plenty of hotels in that town. There _____ be any difficulty for you to find somewhere to stay.
D. I found that there are plenty of hotels in that town. There _____ be any difficulty for you to find somewhere to stay.
17. A. I found that there are plenty of hotels in that town. There _____ be any difficulty for you to find somewhere to stay.
B. I found that there are plenty of hotels in that town. There _____ be any difficulty for you to find somewhere to stay.
C. I found that there are plenty of hotels in that town. There _____ be any difficulty for you to find somewhere to stay.
D. I found that there are plenty of hotels in that town. There _____ be any difficulty for you to find somewhere to stay.
18. A. I found that there are plenty of hotels in that town. There _____ be any difficulty for you to find somewhere to stay.
B. I found that there are plenty of hotels in that town. There _____ be any difficulty for you to find somewhere to stay.
C. I found that there are plenty of hotels in that town. There _____ be any difficulty for you to find somewhere to stay.
D. I found that there are plenty of hotels in that town. There _____ be any difficulty for you to find somewhere to stay.
19. A. I found that there are plenty of hotels in that town. There _____ be any difficulty for you to find somewhere to stay.
B. I found that there are plenty of hotels in that town. There _____ be any difficulty for you to find somewhere to stay.
C. I found that there are plenty of hotels in that town. There _____ be any difficulty for you to find somewhere to stay.
D. I found that there are plenty of hotels in that town. There _____ be any difficulty for you to find somewhere to stay.
20. A. I found that there are plenty of hotels in that town. There _____ be any difficulty for you to find somewhere to stay.
B. I found that there are plenty of hotels in that town. There _____ be any difficulty for you to find somewhere to stay.
C. I found that there are plenty of hotels in that town. There _____ be any difficulty for you to find somewhere to stay.
D. I found that there are plenty of hotels in that town. There _____ be any difficulty for you to find somewhere to stay.

hotel room where he could _____ 51 _____ his experiments with laughter. For eight days, Mr. Cousins rested in the hotel room watching funny shows on television, reading funny books, and sleeping 52. He felt tired. Within three weeks, he felt well. _____ 53 _____ to take a vacation to Puerto Rico after a few months. Mr. Cousins returned to work. He had laughed himself back to _____ 55 _____.

After a few months, Mr. Cousins returned to work. He had laughed himself back to _____ 55 _____.

36. A. time
B. holiday
C. sleep
D. work
37. A. boring
B. tired
C. dangerous
D. pleasant
38. A. top
B. degree
C. limit
D. limit
39. A. from
B. around
C. inside
D. inside
40. A. speak
B. tell
C. feel
D. feel
41. A. speak
B. tell
C. feel
D. feel
42. A. speak
B. tell
C. feel
D. feel
43. A. effort
B. get
C. turn
D. turn
44. A. effort
B. get
C. turn
D. turn
45. A. foolish
B. unusual
C. funny
D. funny
46. A. instead
B. however
C. therefore
D. otherwise
47. A. asleep
B. operate
C. laughter
D. television
48. A. rescue
B. week
C. try
D. experiment
49. A. day
B. month
C. year
D. year
50. A. Promising
B. Deciding
C. Doubting
D. Doubting
51. A. invent
B. begin
C. continue
D. continue
52. A. until
B. whenever
C. unless
D. so that
53. A. soon
B. completely
C. slowly
D. enough
54. A. exercise
B. sense
C. health
D. health
55. A. power
B. sense
C. health
D. health

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的四个选项 (A、B、C和D) 中, 选出最佳选项。

This Music is a busy night in Shanghai. There's a lot to do. Here are the highlights.

Live Music - Late Night Jazz

Enjoy real American jazz from Herbie Davis, the famous trumpet player. He's coming with his new 7-piece band, Herbie's Heroes. Herbie is known to play well into the early hours, so don't expect to get much sleep. This is Herbie's third visit to Shanghai. The first two were sold out, so get your tickets quickly.

PLACE: The Jazz Club
PRICE: ¥80, ¥120
TIME: 10:00 p.m. till late!
TEL: 6466-8726

Scottish dancing

Take your partners and get ready to dance till you drop. Scottish dancing is fun and easy to learn. Instructors will demonstrate the dances. The live band, Gordon Stroppie and the Weefrees, are also excellent.

PLACE: Jack Stein's
PRICE: ¥60 (including one drink)
TIME: 7:00 - 10:00 p.m.
TEL: 6402-1877

Exhibitions - Shanghai Museum

There are 120,000 pieces on show here. You can see the whole of Chinese history under one roof. It's always interesting to visit, but doubly so at the moment with the Egyptian Tombs exhibition. There are lots of mummies and more gold than you've ever seen before. Let us know if you see a mummy move!

PLACE: Shanghai Museum
PRICE: ¥30 (¥15 for students)
DATES: daily
TIME: Monday - Friday 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.; Weekends 9:00 a.m. - 9:00 p.m.

Dining - Sushi chef in town

Sushi is getting really big in Shanghai. In Japan, it's become an art form. The most famous Sushi artist is Yuki Kamura. She's also one of the few female chefs in Japan. She'll be at Sushi Scene all of this month.

PLACE: Sushi Scene in the Shanghai Hotel
PRICE: ¥200
DATES: all month
TIME: lunchtime

For a full listing of events, see our website.

56. Suppose you are going to attend an activity at 8:00 p.m. on Saturday, which one can you choose?

- A. Late Night Jazz
- B. Scottish dancing
- C. Exhibitions - Shanghai Museum
- D. Dining - Sushi chef in town

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 (共5小题;每小题1.5分,满分7.5分)
听下面5段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项。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. A. He is taking his son. B. He is hurt his arm. C. He's hurt himself.
2. Which of the following is TRUE according to the dialogue?
A. The woman doesn't go to the post office. B. The man is going to his office.
C. The woman doesn't know how to go to the post office.
3. What is the name of the male speaker?
A. Wang Ming. B. Dong Jin. C. Not Known.
4. What's the matter of the girls?
A. Her eyesight is worsening. B. She has broken her glasses.
C. Her eyes are hurt.
5. What did the man mean?
A. He could lend her an extra pen. B. He had lost her pen.
C. He had lost his pen.

第二节 (共15小题;每小题1.5分,满分22.5分)

听下面5段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题5秒钟;听完后,各小题将给出5秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

6. How long has the man stayed in Qingdao?
A. One week. B. Two weeks. C. About two weeks.
7. What does the man think of Qingdao?
A. Just so so. B. A good place. C. Nothing to say.
8. Why did the speaker go to the airport this morning?
A. To see off Mr. Smith. B. To meet Mr. Smith. C. To meet a lady.
9. What is the speaker's attitude about the woman professor?
A. He is a little old. B. She is too old. C. She is warm-hearted.
10. Who do you think the voice came from?
A. A neighbour. B. The professor. C. Mr. Smith.
11. Where do the two speakers work?
A. In a plant in Chicago. B. In a large company. C. In an office in Atlanta.
12. Who has risen to a high position?
A. Jim. B. Maria. C. Both Jim and Maria.
13. Why does the woman want to go on with her work in the office?
A. She is fond of writing notices. B. She is still new in her position.
C. She is not satisfied with her superior's (上司) work.
14. Where is the man going?
A. To the station. B. To Washington. C. To America.
15. Where do you think they are having dialogue?
A. At the ticket office. B. At the waiting room. C. At the inquiry desk (问讯处).
16. How long will the man have to wait?
A. About half an hour. B. 5 minutes. C. 25 minutes.
17. What is the passage mainly about?
A. The lightning situation in the world. B. The growth and progress in the world.
C. The thing that human being should do.
18. What do many countries do to change the world?
A. They spend millions of dollars studying the world.

- B. They do something new to protect the nature.
- C. They develop new ways of making things.
19. What do people do so much to the earth for?
A. To make the world a better place to live in. B. Not to do harm to the world.
C. To kill some dangerous animals.
20. What will happen if people continue what they are doing?
A. The world will become a better place.
B. The whole world will be harmed.
21. What will happen if people continue what they are doing?
A. The world will become a better place.
B. The whole world will be harmed.

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. Thank you for sending us _____ fresh vegetables of many kinds. You have done us _____ great service.
A. 不填; B. the; a C. 不填; 不填 D. the; 不填
22. Recently CCTV Station has taken great pains to make a program which reviews the important _____ of 2002.
A. affairs B. events C. matters D. things
23. _____ Which of the fashionable dresses do you like best?
A. None B. Nothing C. Neither D. Either
24. _____ Did you look up the time of trains to Shanghai?
—Yes, the early train is _____ to leave at 5:30 am.
A. likely B. about C. possible D. due
25. _____ What do you mean _____ saying "The boy is overgrowing"?
—I mean that he is tall _____ his age.
A. by; for B. as; to C. about; with D. by; to
26. _____ Look at a picture of you just now.
A. didn't look B. wasn't looking C. am not looking D. haven't looked
27. _____ Do you have anything in mind _____ you'd like for supper?
—Well, _____ will do for me.
A. which; everything B. that; anything C. what; whatever D. that; either
28. _____ My son failed to be accepted by the firm after the interview.
—Now that he wasn't well prepared, he might as well _____ D. not to try
A. not try B. not to have tried C. not have tried D. not to try
29. Determination is a kind of basic quality and this is _____ it takes to do jobs well.
A. what B. that C. which D. why
30. _____ Your daughter is too thin.
—She would gain weight _____.
A. as long as B. but C. unless D. even if
31. _____ the flight to New York will be delayed is _____. I'm especially worried about _____.
A. If; what B. Whether; that C. When; that D. Whether; what
32. _____ Your furniture looks nice indeed, but you _____ too much for it.
—I'm afraid it can't be any lower.
A. offer B. pay C. charge D. sell
33. _____ I want to go to the library, but I'm afraid I'm not in the right _____.
A. way B. No C. direction; Yes D. side; Yes
34. _____ No _____ makes _____ contributions to the company than others should get _____ income.
A. greater; the higher B. more; greater; a higher
C. greater; the highest D. more; greater; the highest
35. _____ Can you persuade him out of the foolish idea?
A. _____ is no point in doing so — he will never change his mind.
B. As C. This D. There

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和D)中,选出最佳选项。

The country's highest level university scholarships (奖学金) were handed out last week. The national scholarship is given to 45,000 students each year. The _____ 10,000 will receive 6,000 yuan, the others 4,000 yuan. _____ students with a national scholarship are not required to pay tuition (学费).

The winners are students from poor families who have an _____ record in their studies. But the University of Science and Technology of Beijing has gone _____ further with its requirements. This year's winners _____ 40 _____ to be non-smokers, non-drinkers, and thirty (个位). Anyone who is _____ enough to use the scholarship money to _____ friends to meals could face the possibility of being _____ 43. The assessment (评估) process was strict. The student who applied for the scholarship was supposed to do two things. One is to _____ a short speech about

study, campus life, and family conditions; and _____ 45 _____ is to take part in a question and answer session with the evaluation committee.

The committee was clear in its decision process _____ 46 _____ gave the scholarships to 147 students.

As for how the money should be spent, however, opinions _____ 47 _____ Some students say that it's _____ 48 _____ even traditional, for a winner to invite friends to a _____ 49 _____ usually a family

_____ 50 _____ The scholarship winners themselves _____ 51 _____ not seem to agree _____ 52 _____ I object to making the money good use of (要会花钱) and not waste it. _____ 53 _____ winners who from poor families should use it for further studies in future. _____ 54 _____ said she would use it for further studies in future.

Offer: "He who spend the scholarship money is sort of a private matter and they're _____ 55 _____ to spend it in different ways. But they'd better use it _____ 56 _____ and in an economic way." _____ 57 _____

_____ 58 _____ A new high school said Wednesday its students will pay for their lunches with a retina scanning device to prevent poor children who eat for free from being ridiculed in the dining hall.

_____ 59 _____ The headmaster of the Venerable Bede School said the advanced eye-recognition software will be in place when the institution opens its doors to 900 students in September in Sunderland, western England.

He said the school is worried that the poor ones who receive food for free could feel _____ 60 _____

_____ 61 _____

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_____ 70 _____

_____ 71 _____

英语

第一卷 (三部分, 共115分)

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

第一部分: 听力(共两节, 满分20分)

第一节(共5小题; 每小题1分, 满分5分)
请听下面5段对话。每段对话后有一个小题, 从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳答案, 并在试卷的相应位置, 将答案的字母标号填在题后横线上。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What is the man?
A. He is a policeman. B. He is a taxi driver. C. He is a postman.
2. What will the woman probably do?
A. She will call the man.
B. She will leave with the man.
3. What is the probable relationship between the man and the woman?
A. Doctor and patient. B. Husband and wife. C. Manager and customer.
4. How will the man and the woman travel?
A. By bus. B. By airplane.
C. By car.
5. When are Francis and Mike getting married?
A. Next week. B. Next month. C. In July.

第二节(共15小题; 每小题1分, 满分15分)

请听下面5段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题, 从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳答案, 并在试卷的相应位置, 将答案的字母标号填在题后横线上。每段对话或独白读两遍。

6. What had gone wrong in their house?
A. Their washing machine. B. The electricity. C. The lights.
7. Which of the following is true?
A. Mr. Smith did nothing for them at all.
B. Mr. Smith asked to much money from them for the work.
C. Mr. Smith did help them but couldn't solve the problem completely that day.
8. Why did the man get angry?
A. Because he was repairing the wires was slow.
B. Because he doesn't have a car.
9. How long have Gary and his family lived here?
A. Ten years. B. Nine years. C. Eight years.
10. How is the life for a new child in a school?
A. Easy. B. Interesting. C. Hard.
11. Who felt nervous that day?
A. Gary. B. The new student.
12. What does Mr. Wilson prefer?
A. To go to the cinema. B. To go to the park.
13. What subject will Fred probably get an "A" in?
A. History. B. Maths. C. Chemistry.
14. What will Dr. Wilson do in order to help Fred have a good chance to get an "A"?
A. She will give her students two less tests.
B. She will give her students two more tests.
15. Why does the woman repeat the man's question, "What's wrong with it"?
A. She is angry. B. She is puzzled.
16. Where are the man's cigarettes?
A. On the carpet. B. On the tree.
17. What does the woman B. No. of at homework?
A. Nothing at all. B. Nothing at all.
18. Why didn't Jane go to see the film?
A. She was busy. B. She was tired.

19. What did Jim want to do?
A. She had to teach. B. She took an exam.
C. She had to prepare for an exam.
20. How did Jim feel about the result?
A. He was surprised. B. He was disappointed.
C. He was happy.
21. I have to meet Mr. Longman tomorrow at noon.
A. Mr. Longman. Don't you know him?
B. How do you know him?
C. Men who D. What for
22. If a student can make what has been learned _____, whether in class or from social practice, he will make steady progress.
A. himself B. him C. himself D. his
23. Seeing the happy _____ of children playing in the park, I'm full of joy and confidence in the future of our country.
A. sight B. scene C. view D. sign
24. We stood at the top of the mountain _____ one of the city, watching _____ burning.
A. far B. high C. the D. the
25. _____ I do other work in the evening?
A. When B. Where C. How D. What
26. I felt somewhat disappointed and was about to leave _____ something occurred which attracted my attention.
A. when B. while C. as D. where
27. In preparing scientific reports of laboratory experiments, you should _____ your findings in logical order and clear language.
A. write B. raise C. present D. put
28. In that supermarket on sale is a new type of computer, _____ makes it attractive to the students from poor family.
A. which B. whose C. what D. the low price of which
29. _____ I've been told that John _____ from his journey to America. What about visiting him tonight?
A. come back B. a look C. come back D. coming back
30. A chess player _____ on this kind of special grain usually grows much faster than an ordinary one.
A. feed B. feeds the one C. fed; that D. feeding it
31. _____ Not so good. In fact, it _____ to be a great disappointment.
A. turned up B. turned in C. turned down D. turned out
32. I telephoned him twice and I couldn't get through to his home.
A. I think that the line might have been out of order.
B. I don't know C. wasn't it D. hadn't it
33. _____ to nuclear radiation, even for a short time, may produce variants (变异体) of genes in human bodies.
A. Being exposed B. Having exposed C. Exposed D. After being exposed
34. It is not unusual for workers in that factory _____ to pay later than a month later.
A. to pay later than a month later B. to be paid more than a month later C. to be paid later than a month later D. to pay later than a month
35. _____ We'll go and get it with their work?
A. I don't know B. I don't know C. I don't know D. I don't know

第三部分: 完形填空 (共20小题; 每小题1.5分, 满分30分)
请听下面短文, 从短文后所给的四个选项 (A、B、C和D) 中选出最佳答案。

第一节: 完形填空 (共20小题; 每小题1.5分, 满分30分)
请听下面短文, 从短文后所给的四个选项 (A、B、C和D) 中选出最佳答案。

At first, I was usually drunk after the evening. No one ever thought of drinking tea in the afternoon until a Frenchman (公爵夫人) came to the court. She called it. She invited her friends to have tea with her and so tea-time was born.

Which of the following is true according to the text?
A. The British got expensive tea from India.
B. Tea reached Britain from Holland.
C. The British were the first people in Europe who drank tea.
D. It was not until the 17th century that the British had tea.

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you don't like that way?" said I.
"I don't like that way when I was a child and I had 45 of gardening then. It was my father's hobby, you see. Unfortunately, the way was 46 enough to do it himself. My brother and I had to go between us an after you had 47. There was one more way and many wrong ways. Each blade of grass was a battle. I was 48 by hand, not just cut off. I've spent a good 49 of my life in the garden."

"I dislike it. Then of course, I didn't understand the 48. It had to be used to 49 showing it. It appeared in my dream—a mistake here, something not quite straight here, the enemy showed its head in a place I was 50 to have cleaned. The work was too much. It seemed endless. The size of the place was itself a fight to a day."

"And now it's yours, you're just letting it go to 51."
"I like it. I like 52. It grew 53 its own way. I make no demands on it. I never disturb it, and I never disturb me. It has 54 at last and so have I."
"That's part of my 55," he laughed. "You can go out the back way. The weeds are shorter there because they don't get the sun."

36. A. wild B. crazy C. large D. nice
37. A. lost B. felt C. taught D. made
38. A. let B. put C. taught D. explained
39. A. gardening B. plants C. problems D. interest
40. A. one B. point C. reason D. result
41. A. Even if B. As though C. As though D. Even so
42. A. where B. when C. why D. whether
43. A. seems B. is C. proves D. sounds
44. A. recognize B. sense C. save D. know
45. A. fan D. A. fan D. A. fan D. A. fan
46. A. enough B. short C. free D. enough
47. A. fought against B. cleared up C. content D. cut down
48. A. against B. reason C. cause D. result
49. A. astonished B. shock C. worry D. disappointed
50. A. thought B. supposed C. ordered D. expected
51. A. all B. develop C. grow D. run
52. A. nothing B. attending C. watering D. cutting
53. A. on B. in C. at D. of
54. A. life B. pleasure C. job D. space

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, 从每道题所给的四个选项 (A、B、C和D) 中, 选出最佳选项。

Tea drinking was common in China for nearly one thousand years before anyone in Europe had ever heard about tea. People in Britain were much slower in finding out what tea was like, mainly because tea was very expensive. It could not be bought in shops and even those people who could afford to have it sent from Holland did so only because it was a fashionable curiosity. Some of them were not sure how to use it. They thought it was a vegetable and tried cooking the leaves. Then they served them mixed with butter and salt. They soon discovered that their mistake but many people used to spread the used tea leaves on bread and give them to their children as sandwiches.

Some people in Europe and very expensive in England until the ships of the East India Company began to bring it direct from China early in the seventeenth century. During the next few years so much tea came into the country that the price fell and many people could afford to buy it.

At the same time people on the Continent were becoming more and more fond of tea. Until then tea had been drunk without milk in it, but one day a famous French lady named Madame de Sevigne decided to see what tea tasted like without milk. Because she was such a great lady that her friends would never again drink it without milk. They thought it was a fashionable curiosity. Some of them were not sure how to use it. They thought it was a vegetable and tried cooking the leaves. Then they served them mixed with butter and salt. They soon discovered that their mistake but many people used to spread the used tea leaves on bread and give them to their children as sandwiches.

Some people in Europe and very expensive in England until the ships of the East India Company began to bring it direct from China early in the seventeenth century. During the next few years so much tea came into the country that the price fell and many people could afford to buy it.

A. the history of tea drinking in Britain
B. how tea became a popular drink in Britain
C. the habit of drinking tea in Britain

58. The new technique of drinking in Britain _____
A. was a popular drink in Britain B. in the sixteenth century
C. was a popular drink in the sixteenth century D. in the late seventeenth century

59. People in Europe began to drink tea with milk because _____
A. in the sixteenth century B. in the late seventeenth century
C. it became a popular drink D. it was more pleasant

60. D. Madame de Sevigne was such a lady with great social influence that people tried to copy the way she drank tea _____
A. it was more pleasant B. it became a popular drink
C. it was more pleasant D. it became a popular drink

61. We may infer from the passage that the habit of drinking tea in Britain was mostly due to the influence of _____
A. a famous French lady B. the ancient Chinese
C. the upper social class D. people in Holland

B

—Houston at Washington (7 p. m. EST). Michael Jordan and the Wizards face Yao Ming and the Rockets.
118 — Stephen Marbury, Suns, scored 41 points, 35 in the second half, to lead Phoenix to a 112-101 win over Milwaukee.
119 — Kevin Durant, Timberwolves, scored 12 of his 24 points in the fourth quarter and added 17 points in overtime. Timberwolves lead Utah 92-85.
120 — LeBron Rose, Bulls, scored 24 of his 26 points in the second half, rallying Chicago past Toronto 103-95.
121 — Ray Allen, SuperSonics, scored 21 points and had nine assists in Seattle's 93-76 victory over Atlanta.
122 — Antawn Jamison and Gilbert Arenas each scored 18 points to top six players in double figures as Golden State downed the Los Angeles Clippers 108-94 Wednesday night. The Warriors, the NBA's second-highest scoring team, got double digits from its starters for the seventh time this season as Erick Dampier Richardson scored 13 points. Terry Murphy had 11 points and 10 rebounds, and Jason Kidd scored 10 points. Sixth man Chris Mills added 10 points in reserve.
123 — Who carried most points according to the news report?
A. Kevin Durant B. John Rose C. Stephen Marbury D. Ray Allen
124. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
A. Michael Jordan is on the Wizards while Yao Ming is on the Rockets.
B. Phoenix won over Milwaukee by points.
C. Phoenix won over Milwaukee by points.
D. John Rose scored 24 of his 26 points in the fourth quarter.
125. John Rose scored 24 of his 26 points in the fourth quarter.
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199. John Rose scored 24 of his 26 points in the fourth quarter.
200. John Rose scored 24 of his 26 points in the fourth quarter.

Passage One Americans are crazy for work. There was a time when things might have gone in a different direction. With unemployment at a nine-year high and many workers worried about losing their jobs, work is not the paradise that economists once imagined. Instead, the job market is unsexy today as it was in the early 1980s when business boomed and a wave of restructuring

Passage Two As US Secretary of State Colin Powell increased the pressure to go to war, America's fear of attack rose. Last week, the American government raised its official threat level to the second highest possible level (安全警戒线). For the Bush administration, there have

to the second highest security alert (五, 五級), for the most serious threat, those terrorist groups that are believed to be capable of attacking the United States. The United States has been the only country to have raised its threat level to this level. The United States has been the only country to have raised its threat level to this level.

Passage Three On February 3, President George W. Bush published a budget (预算) that American intelligence could shame and shock the UN into giving in to the USA. But the budget plan is to prove supply-side economic theory, which believes that big cuts in certain tax rates will push long-term

654. Which of the following is TRUE according to the three short passages?

A. In the 1980s, the economy in America was fairly good.
B. American economists have great faith in Bush's economic reform plan.
C. Mr Powell was sure that according to the information they had got about Iraq they could persuade the UN to agree on a war against Iraq.

35. D. The American people have never been so interested in their jobs as they are now.
What is the meaning of the underlined word "underline" in the second passage?
A. Draw a line under something. B. Make something pleasant.
C. Cause people's interest. D. Make people pay more attention.

56. Which of the following pictures does Passage One match according to the meaning?

Faces, like fingerprints, are unique. Did you ever wonder how it is possible for us to recognize people? Even a skilled writer probably could not describe all the features (特征) that make one face different from another. Yet a very young child or even an animal, such as a pigeon, can learn to recognize faces. We all take this ability for granted.

Also tell people about how they behave. When we talk about someone's personality, we mean the ways in which he or she acts, speaks, thinks and feels that make him or her different from others.

Like the human face, human personality is very complex, but describing someone's personality in words is somewhat easier than describing his face. If you were asked to describe what a "nice face" looked like, you probably would have a difficult time doing so. But if you were asked to describe a "nice person," you might begin to think about someone who was kind, con-

There are many words to describe how a person thinks, feels and acts. Gordon, an American psychologist, found nearly 18 000 English words characterizing differences in people's behavior. And many of us use this information as a basis for describing his personality. Book-

People have always tried to "type" each other. Actors on early Greek theater stage wore worms, conservatives, military types—people are described with such terms.

most television and movie actors do not wear masks. But we can easily tell the "good guys" from the "bad guys" because the two types differ in appearance as well as in actions.

57. The main idea of this passage is _____.
 A. how to recognize people's faces

38. Which of the following is NOT true?

A. Different people may have different personalities.
B. People differ from each other in appearance.
C. People can learn to recognize faces.
D. People can describe all the features of others.

59. The reason why it is easier to describe a person's personality in words than his face is that _____.

A. a person's face is more complex than his personality

B. a person's personality is easily recognized

70. We learn from the passage that people put a person into a certain type according to _____.

A. his way of acting and thinking
 B. his way of speaking and behaving
 C. his learning and behavior
 D. his physical appearance and his personality

Harvard University is on the both sides of the Charles River. The oldest institution of higher learning in the United States was founded in 1636. In 1638 it was named for John Harvard, its first founder. During the 1640s the college was enlarged although it was short of money. Meant to be an institution for the education of Puritan ministers (清教牧师), it grew to be an

re-institution of general education, and new and more subjects and policies (政策) were introduced. In the 18th century, particularly under John Leverett (1708—24), the number of the religious (宗教的) color decreased. In its students' years, the college was largely supported by the English colony and the New England com-

community as a whole, but support soon came in the form of gifts, and in 1823 the state money was received for the last time. Under Charles W. Eliot, the college became a great modern university. Its basic courses improved and enlarged, the graduate school was set up for those who finished their four-year undergraduate study, and the law and medical schools were reorganized.

Elitist is also famous for his introduction of the elective system at Harvard. Besides Harvard College, the university includes schools of divinity (1816), law (1817), arts and science (1872), engineering (1920), education (1935), reorganization of Lawrence Science School of 1847, public administration (1935). Harvard also has schools of business administration (1908), business administration (1908).

medicine(1782), public health(1922), and dental health(1941). Radcliffe College for women

A. has a history of more than 450 years
B. was enlarged in the middle of the 17th century
C. was first meant to be an institution for general education
D. was founded by John Leverett

72. One of John Leverett's greatest contributions to Harvard Un-

73. Which of the following statements might NOT be true about C.

A. Under his leadership, Harvard University became a modern university.
B. He introduced the elective system at Harvard University.
C. He improved and enlarged Harvard University, making it a new university.
D. He tried hard to reduce the religious colour of Harvard University.

74. Based on the passage, between 1816 and 1941 Harvard

- A. had at least 10 more schools added up to it
- B. founded Lawrence Science school
- C. went through a period of slow progress

75. Which of the following statements is true about Harvard University?

A. Harvard is a large and modern university with a long history.

B. Harvard has the world's finest library with its 8 million of books.

C. Harvard University has the nation's best art museum.
D. Radcliffe College for men is one of the schools of Harvard

第四部分：写作(共两节，满分35分)

第一节：短文改错(共10小题；每小题1分，满分10分)

此题要求改正所给短文中的错误。对标有题号的每一行，行右边横线上画一个勾(✓)；如有错误，每行只画一个错误；

该行多一个词:把多余的词用斜线(/)划掉,在该行也用斜线划掉。

注意:原行没有错的不要改。

I want to study at a college for the fun to knowledge. I know the college education can prepare me better for my future. Better education meant, more often than not,

I want to go to college because I know that my parents and other people care for me will be happy with that. Unless I can study at a nice university, I

will make them happier. I'd hate to let him down.
That's why I must go to college.

发的留学签证有50%给了高中生。假设你是名叫李华的男生，根据以下所给要求，明确表示赞成还是反对中学生观点的观点。字数100~120。

1. 与中国教育相比,国外教育有诸多优点,如:……

2. 在国外接受教育,可以培养学生多方面的能力,如:……

2. 过早留学,可能给学生在精神上、学习上及经济上造成问题,如与中国教育相比,国外教育可能存在诸多问题,如:

I think/don't think...

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 (共 5 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 7.5 分)
听下面五段对话, 每段对话后有一小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选择最佳答案, 并标在试卷的相应位置。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. Who is the woman most probably speaking to?
A. A railway porter. B. A bus conductor. C. A postal clerk.
2. What does the man say about the book?
A. It will not be replaced. B. It must be replaced soon. C. It can be replaced at any time.
3. What can be concluded from the man's reply?
A. He doesn't need much sleep. B. Women need more sleep than men. C. He doesn't want to spend the Christmas with the man.
4. What do we learn from this conversation?
A. The woman doesn't want to spend the Christmas with the man. B. The woman hasn't been invited to the Christmas party. C. The woman is going to spend Christmas abroad.
5. What does the woman mean?
A. She is sure who is going to win. B. Now it is a good time to start the game. C. She is not sure who is going to win.

第二节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 22.5 分)
听下面五段对话或独白, 每段对话或独白后有几个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选择最佳答案, 并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前, 你将有时间阅读各个小题, 每小题 5 秒钟; 听完后, 各题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

6. Who are the two speakers?
A. Two students. B. A teacher and a student. C. Two office workers.
7. What job will the man choose in future?
A. A school teacher. B. A computer specialist. C. A manager in a company.
8. One of the woman's terms will be the woman's job at school?
A. Yes. B. No. C. Three.
9. What did the son tell Mum?
A. He failed in the exam. B. He got a speeding ticket. C. He lost her car.
10. At what speed did the son drive?
A. At 20 miles per hour. B. At 35 miles per hour. C. At 50 miles per hour.
11. What punishment did the mother give her son?
A. She would keep her son at home. B. She would not give him money any more. C. She would not allow her son to drive any more.
12. What did the man say about the car?
A. It was a good car. B. It was a bad car. C. It was a new car.
13. Why did the man ask the woman to repeat?
A. He wanted to listen again. B. Something was wrong with his line. C. Something was wrong with his ear.
14. When will the meeting begin?
A. At 2:30 tomorrow afternoon. B. At 3:20 this afternoon. C. At 2:30 this afternoon.
15. What does the woman mean?
A. She is not sure who is going to win. B. At the beginning of exams. C. At the end of the school year.
16. Where do Bob and Ellen want to go?
A. To a rock and mineral show. B. To a rock concert. C. To a movie at the student center.
17. Why is Ellen going to buy the tickets?
A. She lost a bit and owed Bob's money. B. She's got a part-time job. C. She's got a part-time job.

- C. Bob left his wallet at home.
- 听第 10 段材料, 回答第 18 至 20 题。
18. What is the main topic of the talk?
A. Feelings of dreams. B. Sleep and dreams. C. Effect of dreams.
19. Which of the following is NOT true?
A. Scientists began to do researches on dreams 20 years ago. B. Man's feelings are affected by dreams and sleep. C. A sound sleep usually brings about a good feeling.
20. How are sleep and dreams related with people's performances?
A. The less sleep people have, the better they perform. B. The fewer dream characters there are, the happier people are. C. The more dream characters there are, the better they perform.

第二部分: 英语知识运用 (共两节, 满分 45 分)

第一节: 单项选择 (共 15 小题; 每小题 3 分, 满分 45 分)

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选择最佳答案填入空白处。

21. It was not _____ she took off her dark glasses _____ realized she was a famous film star.
A. when; that B. until; that C. until; when D. when; then
22. It is _____ practice to bring a present to the business when one is invited to dinner.
A. general B. usual C. ordinary D. common
23. I just want an umbrella, so _____ will do.
A. anyone B. one C. any one D. it
24. _____ You have left the light on _____ and turn it off.
A. I'll go B. I'll have gone C. I'll go D. I'll have gone
25. _____ I'll tell you _____ which _____ coffee, black or white?
A. Ask B. Tell C. Show D. Tell
26. New ideas sometimes have to wait for years before _____.
A. being fully accepted B. fully accepted C. fully accepting D. fully being accepting
27. You will tell _____ B. should tell C. would have told D. should have told
it to your father. Why not?
A. you B. he C. she D. it
28. You will see this product made in this factory _____ wherever you go.
A. to be advertised B. advertised C. advertise D. advertising
29. The watch _____ unattracted for several days before I found it.
A. had laid B. had lain C. had been laying D. had been laid
30. The old and the young each _____ advantages and disadvantages in this respect.
A. have his own B. has their own C. has their own D. has his own
31. Do you think I could borrow your dictionary?
A. Yes, you may borrow. B. Yes, you could. C. Yes, help yourself. D. Yes, go on.
32. The mother _____ her husband _____ to live with their married daughter.
A. let her husband B. got down C. let her husband D. went by
33. Let's hurry! I'm afraid she _____ for us at home.
A. must be waiting B. may be waiting C. must wait D. may wait
34. Writers in _____ north of Harbin are for _____.
A. a; a B. the; the C. /; / D. the; the
35. There are two small rivers in the house, _____ serve as a kitchen.
A. the smaller of them B. the smallest of which C. the smaller of which D. the smaller one

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, 然后从短文后所给各题的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选择最佳答案填入空白处。

Computer hackers have now got their hands on mobile phones. A phone virus programme can _____ 36 _____ your phone do things you have no control over; you can even _____ 37 _____ it might _____ 38 _____ the White House or the police, or forward it to the FBI.

It could simply eat into the phone's operating software, turning it _____ 39 _____ and causing your personal information to be _____ 40 _____.

Similar viruses have already made mobile phone owners _____ 41 _____ in Japan and Europe. An Hypocrite chief technical officer of a computer security company in _____ 42 _____ said a virus can now easily _____ 43 _____ and send them elsewhere. And it can record your _____ 44 _____.

Mobiles are now able to surf the Net, send emails and _____ 45 _____ software. So they are an easy _____ 46 _____ for the same hackers who have sent viruses to computers over the past decade. "It's technically _____ 45 _____ now," said Stephen Trilling, director of research at antivirus maker Symantec Corp based in the US.

"If the phone is connected to the _____ 47 _____, it can be used to transmit threats and _____ 48 _____ targets, just as any computer can."

In Japan, if you opened a certain e-mail message _____ 49 _____ your mobile, it would cause the phone to repeatedly _____ 50 _____ the national emergency number.

So phone operators had to _____ 51 _____ emergency calls until the _____ 52 _____ was removed.

In Europe, mobiles' short message service, _____ 53 _____ SMS, has been used to send codes that could change phones' _____ 54 _____.

Mobiles _____ 55 _____ viruses, of course, by sticking to their traditional phones _____ 55 _____ Web links, some experts said.

36. A. get B. force C. make D. say
37. A. speak B. talk C. call D. say
38. A. lead B. cause C. control D. call
39. A. off B. out C. down D. on
40. A. interested B. angry C. excited D. terrified
41. A. messages B. passage C. papers D. paragraph
42. A. voice B. destroy C. music D. address
43. A. make B. task C. download D. develop
44. A. job B. task C. mission D. task
45. A. possible B. safe C. reliable D. available
46. A. hardware B. software C. computer D. equipment
47. A. television B. radio C. Internet D. attack
48. A. strike B. visit C. on D. with
49. A. over B. by D. dial C. count
50. A. send B. ban C. stop D. prevent
51. A. cancel B. actually C. fault D. truth
52. A. and B. nor C. or D. but
53. A. stop B. avoid C. kill D. limit
54. A. without B. with C. on D. by
55. A. against B. for C. from D. to

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, 从题中所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项。

While it is expected that students come to university with the ability to take a good set of notes, this is not always the case. High schools may not have demanded it, so good listening and note-taking skills may need to be developed.

TRY Being a positive, attentive listener.

HOW? Sit down in front and do not read or talk. Pay particular attention during the second 20 minutes when you tend to lose it and to the last minutes when a summary might be given or conclusions drawn.

TRY Being a positive, active learner.

HOW? Come to class with an interest in the material and with questions to be answered. You can develop these by thinking about and anticipating the lecturer by pre-reading the text. (The latter is especially useful if you find yourself having difficulty keeping up with the material.)

TRY Getting accurate notes, with attention to the main ideas.

HOW? Look for points of emphasis from the professor's verbal (口头的) language, body language, or careful reading of his notes. If you still feel you're missing the main points, try showing your notes to a classmate or to the professor.

TRY Leaving lots of space between ideas.

WHY? Because you want lots of room to continue to add notes in your own words this will help you learn the material on a deeper level by integrating (结合) it with what you already know. Also, the extra space will make it easier for you to find material when you are studying.

TRY Going over new notes - 10 minutes for each class - within 20 hours.

WHY? Because you lose 50 - 80% of the material if you don't.

TRY Setting up your notes so you can study effectively from them.

HOW? Leave wide left margins: here you will write questions from which to study your notes. Leave the back of the page blank, so you can fold the page, cover the notes, and answer the questions when studying.

56. During a listening lesson _____.

- A. the students might be interested in the first part of the class
- B. most students might be absent - minded
- C. students prefer to talk to each other
- D. students don't have to pay attention to the last part of the lesson

ety, she says. "Slowly, you recognize that the things that matter are those that can't be bought."

64. Professor Elstman is pleased to see that Americans _____
 A. have adapted to a new set of moral standards
 B. are longing for the return of the good old days
 C. have realized the importance of material things
 D. are depending on the lowering of their moral standards
65. According to the writer of their moral standards, _____
 A. the lowering of American society is caused mainly by
 B. the self-centredness of individuals
 C. the underestimating of the impact of social changes
 D. the prejudice against women and minorities
66. In the 1950s, classroom violence _____
 A. was something unheard of
 B. was by no means a rare occurrence
 C. attracted a lot of public attention
 D. began to appear in analysis data
67. According to Elstman, the current moral decline may be reversed _____
 A. if people can return to the "golden age"
 B. when women and men enjoy equal rights
 C. when people rid themselves of prejudice
 D. if less emphasis is laid on material things

D
 An audience can view five new South Korean films _____ all with Chinese subtitles (中文字幕) until April 19 at the Tuxin Cinema in the Beijing National Library grounds.
 Two other South Korean films completed their full runs at the Tianan Cinema earlier this month.
 Tel: 86415566

"My Love, My Bride"
 April 15: 9:00, 13:00, 15:30, 17:30, 19:30
 Kim's War
 April 16: 9:00, 13:30, 18:15
 April 17: 9:00, 13:30, 18:15
 "Marriage Story"
 April 18: 9:00, 13:30, 15:30, 18:15
 "Soyoung"
 April 19: 9:00, 13:30, 15:30, 17:30, 19:30

Hong Kong pop star Leon Lai will give a personal performance at 7:30 p.m. from tomorrow through to September 21 at the Shanghai Gymnasium. The show is to celebrate the opening of the 93rd Huangpu River International Music Festival.
 Tickets: 50, 120, 180 yuan
 RMB available (售票) at 66 Jiangning Road.
 Address: Shanghai Gymnasium, 1111 Gong Road N.
 Tel: 29189188, 29171145, 49384952, 49197133

The Shanghai Philharmonic Orchestra (交响乐团) will put on some excellent Russian Orchestra shows at 7:15 p.m. on September 26 and 27 at the Shanghai Concert Hall. They will sing Russian folk songs and mass under a Russian Conductor who is very famous for conducting choral (合唱队) and has given a successful choral concert in Beijing.
 Tickets: 6.8, 10, 12 yuan RMB available at the hall's ticket office.
 Address: 523 Yan'an Road W. Shanghai.
 Tel: 31227694.

4. Korean songs
 The songs and Dance Troupe of North Korea will give a song and dance show at 7:30 p.m. tonight at the Shanghai Grand Theater.
 Tickets: 10, 20, 30 yuan RMB available at the theater's ticket office.
 Address: 1376 Nanjing Road W. Shanghai
 Tel: 29798663

68
 A. Kim's War: 29798663
 B. My Love, My Bride: 3275094
 C. Because You Are a Woman: 29189188
 D. Marriage Story: 86415566
 An audience can watch the performance given by Leon Lai from tomorrow through to September 21 in the _____
 A. Beijing
 B. South Korea
 C. Shanghai
 D. Hong Kong
 Tel: 86415566
 B. 1376 Nanjing Road W.
 C. 523 Yan'an Road W.
 D. 66 Jiangning Road
 Tel: 29189188, 29171145, 49384952, 49197133
 According to the advertisement, a six yuan ticket is for _____
 A. Russian concert
 B. Korean songs
 C. South Korean films
 D. Leon's show

It has been thought and said that Africans are born with musical talent. Because music is so important in the lives of many Africans and because so much music is performed in Africa, we are inclined to (倾向于) think that all Africans are musicians. The impression is strengthened when we look at ourselves and find that we have become largely a society of musicians.

cal spectators (旁观者). Music is important to us, but most of us can be considered consumers rather than producers of music. We have records, television, concerts, and radio to fulfill many of our musical needs. In most situations where music is performed in our culture it is not difficult to distinguish the audience from the performer, but such is often not the case in Africa. There, as Kaseka explains, the musician and the audience are often one and the same. This is true, but Kaseka musicians recognize that not all people are equally capable of taking part in the music. Some can sing along with the drummers, but relatively few can drum and even fewer can play the flute along with the ensemble. It is fairly common in Africa for there to be an ensemble of expert musicians surrounded by others who join in by clapping, singing, or somehow adding to the totality of music sound. Performers often take place in an open area (that is, not on a stage) and so the lines between the performing nucleus and the additional performers, active spectators, and passive spectators may be difficult to draw from our point of view.

72. The difference between us and Africans, as far as music is concerned, is that _____
 A. most of us are consumers while most of them are producers of music
 B. we are musical performers and they are nonprofessional musicians
 C. most of us are passive spectators while they are active spectators
 D. we are not the drummers and they are the additional performers
73. _____
 A. all Africans are musical and therefore much music is performed in Africa
 B. all Africans are born with musical talent although music is important in their lives
 C. most Africans are capable of joining in the music by playing musical instruments
 D. most Africans perform as well as professional musicians
74. The word "nucleus" probably refers to _____
 A. musicians famous in Africa
 B. musicians at the center of attention
 C. musicians acting as the core in a performance
 D. active participants in a musical performance
75. The best title for this passage would be _____
 A. Importance of Music to African People
 B. Differences Between African and Western Music
 C. The Relationship Between Musicians and Their Audience
 D. A Characteristic Feature of African Musical Performances

第II卷 (共两节, 满分35分)

第一节: 短文改错 (共十小题, 每小题1分, 满分10分)

此题要求改正所给短文中的错误。对画有虚线的每一行作出判断: 如无错误, 在该行右边横线上画一个勾(✓); 如有错误, 则按下列情况改正: 1. 该行只有一处错误时, 把多余的词划斜线(\\)划掉; 在该行右边横线上写上应改的词; 2. 该行有两个或两个以上错误时, 在错误的词下面画一横线, 在该行右边横线上写出该词。

注意: 原行第一个词, 在斜线划下而下面画一横线, 在该行右边横线上写出该词。
 Last Saturday, Tom and I were walking down the street while we saw an old man left off his bike. Many people crowded around him. Someone suggested carrying an old man to hospital, but Tom did not agree. He has learnt first aid, so he said that they mustn't move him ought to leave him where he was and checked him first. At this time the old man wasn't breathing. I called in First Aid Center at once and he began to start the old man's breathing, use the mouth-to-mouth way. Soon the old man began to move a little and doctors also arrived. They said that we had done very well.

第二: 书面表达 (满分25分)
 假设你是某大学学生, 请根据以下材料, 写一篇短文, 题目自拟, 词数100左右。The Other Side Besides Money 为题, 写一篇100词左右的短文, 阐述反对此处建工厂的理由。

1. 严重污染空气, 破坏植被不充分。
 2. 造成严重的空气污染。
 3. 侵占学生游玩娱乐的场所。

同意的理由:
 1. 可以为本市赚不少钱。
 2. 可以创造就业机会。
 注意: 还可以补充若干反对或同意的理由, 不要仅以翻译要点。



90%



江苏省南通市 高三第一次调研考试

7 A

英语

本试卷分第I卷(选择题)和第II卷(非选择题)两部分,满分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(5分):每小题1.5分,满分7.5分)
听下面5段对话。每段对话后有一个问题,从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选择最佳答案,并标在试卷的相应位置。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. Why is the woman moving?
A. There is too much noise from her neighbor.
B. She wants to save money to buy a piano.
C. The present flat is too expensive.
2. What do we learn from the conversation?
A. The woman refused the man's offer.
B. The man had forgotten the whole thing.
C. The man had hurt the woman's feelings.
3. How does the man think the woman plays the guitar?
A. Worse than he.
B. Better than he.
C. As well as he.
4. Why won't the woman out any more?
A. She's had enough.
B. She's not feeling well.
C. She's losing weight.
5. How long have the speakers been waiting?
A. Half an hour.
B. An hour and a half.
C. Two hours.

第二节(共15小题;每小题1.5分,满分22.5分)
听下面5段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个问题,从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选择最佳答案,并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话或独白后,你将有10秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话或独白读两遍。

- 听第6段材料,回答第6至8题。
6. When did the woman go to see Kate?
A. Two days ago.
B. A week ago.
C. Two weeks ago.
7. What do we know about Kate?
A. She's too busy to see a doctor.
B. The doctor's advice does her no good.
C. She hasn't got well though she's seen a doctor.
8. Who will go to see Kate?
A. The man.
B. The woman.
C. Both of them.
听第7段材料,回答第9至11题。
9. What does the man want?
A. A holiday.
B. More fun.
C. Less work.
10. How does the man feel?
A. Tired.
B. Unwell.
C. Disatisfied.
11. What does the man show towards his older generations?
A. Love.
B. Envy.
C. Hate.
听第8段材料,回答第12、13题。
12. Why does the man have some lakes?
A. To go travelling abroad.
B. To visit the island with his friend.
C. To go to visit the lake rentalshop.
13. What does the woman suggest the man do?
A. Hire a motor bike.
B. Go to the beach.
C. See her tomorrow.
听第9段材料,回答第14至16题。
14. What does Julia want to leave her present job?
A. She does not like the job.
B. She wants to do something different.
C. She wants to travel and teach English.
15. What can we learn from the dialogue?

- A. Julie will move out of London.
B. Tom will refuse to let Julie leave.
C. Tom will go ahead soon.
16. Who is Tom?
A. Julia's husband.
B. Julia's brother.
C. Julia's boss.
17. What do you know about the man's neighbor?
A. He's sleeping now.
B. He's leaving soon.
C. He's making noise.
18. What is the woman pleased to hear?
A. The man's apology.
B. The man's story.
C. The man's plan.
19. What were the man and his friends about to do?
A. End their activity.
B. Leave where they were.
C. Apologize to their neighbor.
20. Where does the conversation take place?
A. At a hotel.
B. In a flat building.
C. In the manager's office.

第二节:英语知识运用(共两节,满分45分)
第一部分: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. —Oh, must you? Say a bit longer. It's been such fun having you.
—I've got an early start tomorrow morning.
A. No problem
B. All right
C. Thanks anyway
D. Never mind
22. —Long time no see. Haven't you graduated from college?
—Yes, I _____. English for four years in Nanning.
A. study
B. have studied
C. am studying
D. studied
23. The shop manager always says to her assistants, "You can never be _____ polite to our customers."
A. so
B. more
C. too
D. that
24. —Charlie Oakley, _____ NBA All-star, hasn't missed _____ game in the past three years.
—I can hardly believe it.
A. an
B. a
C. the
D. the

25. Mr. Green is said _____ an experiment to prove their new method of solving the problem when young.
A. to do
B. to have done
C. to be doing
D. to have been doing
26. The market was filled with salted fish, _____ the worst small that you can imagine.
A. sending off
B. giving off
C. putting off
D. setting off
27. _____ this morning if you really wanted to see it yourself.
A. ought to come
B. could have come
C. ought to have come
D. must have come
28. _____ there are a large number of chemical factories, the air is likely to be polluted.
A. That
B. Where
C. Once
D. As
29. —It was my daughter Linda and his daughter Jane who did it.
—That was why I blamed you as much as I.
A. he
B. him
C. his
D. she
30. Mr. G: Going there alone? You don't _____ to say so!
A. hope
B. want
C. expect
D. plan
31. He _____ a mixed plane the whole morning. I supposed he would also do some washing.
A. made
B. had made
C. was making
D. has made
32. The special medicine for the disease was difficult to find though _____ everywhere.
A. sought
B. having sought
C. being sought
D. having been sought
33. —So why not come to spend _____ days with us? I'm serious.
A. all these last few
B. these last few
C. these last few
D. all last these few
34. All finished, we sat down to enjoy _____ we thought the most delicious dinner.
A. that
B. which
C. what
D. it
35. —You are joking. She doesn't look _____.
A. so
B. it
C. that
D. this

第三节:完形填空(共20小题;每小题1.5分,满分30分)
阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从36—55各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中,选出最佳选项。
For some time now it has been widely accepted that babies learn to do things because certain acts lead to "rewards" (报偿); and there is no reason to _____ 36 that it is true. But it used to be _____ 37 believed that effective rewards at least in the early stages, had to be directly connected

to such basic physiological (生理的) "drives" as thirst or _____ 38. In other words, a baby would learn _____ 39, he got food or sex or some sort of physical comfort, not otherwise. It is now clear that this is not so. Babies will learn to act in ways that _____ 40 results in the world with no regard except the successful result.

Papoušek began his studies by using _____ 41 in the normal way to "reward" the babies and so after, then he noticed that a baby who had had enough to _____ 42 would refuse the milk but would _____ 43 go on making the learned response (反应) with clear _____ 44 of pleasure. So he began to _____ 45 the children's responses in _____ 46, where no milk was provided. He quickly found that children as young as four months would learn to turn their heads to right or left if the movement "turned on" _____ 47, and indeed that they were able to learn quite complex (复杂的) turns to bring about one side _____ 48, for instance, two left or two right, or _____ 49 to make as many as three turns to one side. Surprisingly they would not turn back to watch the lights closely.

Papoušek _____ 50 that it was not mainly the sight of the lights that _____ 51 them, it was the success they were achieving in _____ 52 the problem, and that there exists a basic desire to understand and control the world.

36. A. prove
37. A. widely
38. A. cake
39. A. whether
40. A. produce
41. A. praise
42. A. refuse
43. A. great
44. A. hand
45. A. drink
46. A. rather
47. A. turns
48. A. study
49. A. places
50. A. radios
51. A. result
52. A. over
53. A. surprised
54. A. observed
55. A. solving

听第10段材料,回答第56至58题。每小题2分,满分6分)
阅读下列短文,从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中,选出最佳选项。

As necessary in the United States move up the professional (职业的) ladder, more are finding it more necessary to make business trips alone. Since this is new for many, some pieces of advice are certainly in order. If you are married, it is a good idea to encourage your husband and children to learn to cook a few simple meals while you are away. They will be much happier and probably they will enjoy the experience. If you will be eating alone a good deal, choose good restaurants. In the end they will be much better for your digestion (消化). You may also find it useful to call the restaurant in advance and state that you will be eating alone. You will probably get better service and certainly a better table. Finally, and most importantly, see what means of transport and do what is necessary for your transport needs as a business woman. This starts with luggage, which you can easily manage when fully packed. Take a folding case inside your suitcase; it will not only be handy for dirty clothes, as well as for business papers you no longer need on the trip. And make sure you have a briefcase so that you can keep recently required papers separate. Obviously, carrying a briefcase is not the best way to make things easier on yourself from the first by careful packing. The suitcase is probably for _____ 56. The passage is probably for _____ to read.
56. The passage is probably for _____ to read.
57. The passage is probably for _____ to read.
58. The passage is probably for _____ to read.

56. The passage is probably for _____ to read.
57. The passage is probably for _____ to read.
58. The passage is probably for _____ to read.

- A. It provides space for dirty clothes.
B. It allows for being able to be moved easily.
C. It can keep most needed papers.
D. It is big enough to carry all business papers.
99. Where would this passage most likely appear?
A. In a magazine specifically for women.
B. In a restaurant and hotel guide.
C. In a news magazine.
D. In a newspaper for housewives.

B

Guide to Restaurants in New York City 2003

Nearly 1,000 restaurants are included in this latest edition of the most trusted guide to eating well in New York. KFC rest reviews by the city's most respected food writers are made more readable by what cannot be found in any other restaurant guide, including: suggested dishes and complete price ranges (足够) for a proper pocket of your final bill. Hardcover, \$14.95

How Electronic Things Work

A guided tour of everyday technology from the pages of the weekly Times section, with easy-to-understand explanations of the inner workings of computers, CD players, ATM's, digital cameras and 76 other devices. 100 illustrations (插图). St. Martin's Press, 199pages. Hardcover.

The New York Times Book of Natural Disasters

The book gathers together the paper's first articles about mankind's quest (调查) to understand natural disasters. Possible causes and effects of global warming are studied as the surprising force of nature's violent excitement in such phenomenal (现象) as hurricanes, forest fires, sinkholes and others. Illustrated, softcover, 216 pages, \$16.95

Campaigns: A Century of Presidential Races (竞选)

Every campaign since 1900 - including the historic 2000 race - in images from The New York Times Photo Archives. With 350 photos, contemporary newspaper reports and an introduction by prize-winning historian Alan Brinkley. DK Publishing, 40 pages. Hardcover.

60. A student of history is most likely to take _____ listed above.

- A. the thickest book
B. the thinnest book
C. the cheapest book
D. the illustrated book
61. The underlined word "others" (paragraph 3) may include _____
A. traffic accidents
B. floods
C. pollution
D. diseases
62. It can be learned from one of the books that you can _____
A. repair your digital camera for yourself
B. work out the reasons before going to a restaurant
C. get latest information about natural disasters
D. learn a lot about historian Alan Brinkley

C

The anger of PETA has now been turned on KFC, the fried-chicken chain. After two years of failed talks aimed at forcing KFC to introduce more humane (人道的) practices into the mixing and killing of chickens, PETA announced last week that it would start a worldwide "Kernally Fried" campaign. KFC has been accused of mistreating its chickens. "Kernally Fried" means KFC to kill its chickens using gas rather than cutting their throats, to increase their living space and to provide nesting places for the birds. "KFC has got a lot from chickens but treated them badly, leaving us no choice but to turn up the heat," said Bruce Friedrich, PETA's director. McDonald's, Burger King and Wendy's did something under the pressure: KFC would do well to follow their lead.

The PETA movement intends to catch the attention of anyone who has ever had close dealings with a chicken. Chickens are interesting animals, the movement's press release begins, and are thought to be at least as clever as dogs or cats. Mr. Friedrich of PETA insists that social relations among chickens are more developed than those among cats and really as developed as those among dogs. When Jesus (耶稣) was looking for a way to express God's love for man, he used the example of a hen's love for her young, he said.

63. PETA might be _____
A. people watching over restaurants
B. people who raise chickens
C. people demanding animal rights
D. people who believe in Jesus
64. It can be inferred from the passage that _____
A. some other organizations have given in to PETA
B. killing chickens makes PETA very angry
C. PETA insists chickens be protected instead of being killed
D. KFC treats chickens as cruelly as cats and dogs
65. PETA tries to win the public's support by _____.
A. turning up the heat
B. giving the example used by Jesus

C. holding two-year talks with KFC

D

Drive through any American city or suburb, and you will see large spaces where huge stores are grouped together, sometimes even under one roof. The sight of such large stores does nothing unusual for our grandparents, who shopped in large stores. These shopping areas reflect some major changes in American society.

The construction of new supermarkets and shopping centers has been continuing over the past forty years. Supermarkets continue to appear because they offer the shopper a wide choice of products in one place—anything from food to small appliances. Because of the large amount of goods sold, supermarkets can offer lower prices than small neighborhood stores can. The convenience and value of large stores and shopping areas have made them an important part of the way Americans shop.

With the rise of supermarkets and shopping centers, American society has experienced some changes. Most obviously, many small neighborhood stores have disappeared, driven out of business by the larger stores. New Americans can even move in order to get to and carry products from the shopping centers, which are typically located (通常) farther from many homes. Another change is the perhaps the least easy to describe. Americans are now more isolated. In the neighborhood store, the owner knew about the customers and their families. People in the neighborhood could gather and talk there. Now Americans shop in large spaces, where no one knows anyone else. Supermarkets have made shopping more impersonal.

It is clear that the number of supermarkets and large shopping areas is still increasing. The pattern of "bigger is better" will probably continue into the future.

66. A major change in American society listed in the passage is _____.
A. the place for shopping
B. the development in the suburbs
C. the development in the neighborhood
D. the development in American society

67. Compared with small neighborhood stores, supermarkets _____
A. are built far away from each other
B. sell various goods at lower prices
C. are located everywhere
D. have limited space for further development

68. New Americans to shopping _____
A. in faraway supermarkets or shopping centers
B. in typical neighborhood stores
C. in stores within walking distance
D. in areas where they can chat with the owners

69. The underlined sentence (paragraph 3) means _____.
A. supermarkets are a good place for shopping
B. supermarkets are controlled by machines
C. shoppers will easily get lost in supermarkets
D. shoppers in supermarkets usually don't know each other

70. The author believes _____.
A. supermarkets will probably no longer exist in the future
B. people will try to be friendly while shopping in supermarkets
C. supermarkets and large shopping centers will continue to exist in the future
D. neighborhood stores are equal to supermarkets in convenience

E

In 1997, Kasparyov, the Russian grandmaster of chess (棋) who was then the world champion (冠军), played a match against the I.B.M. supercomputer Deep Blue. Mr. Kasparyov lost the six-game match by a single game. Now almost six years later, Mr. Kasparyov begins a match against an Israeli program, Deep Junior, the three-time world computer chess champion. The match will be played at the New York Athletic Club, and shown in real time on the Web at www.3chess.com. The play will start at 3:30 p.m. on Jan. 26, 28, and 30, and on Feb. 2, 5 and 7.

As early as 1957, Herbert A. Simon predicted (预言) that a machine would become the world chess champion in ten years. A game of chess is considered a calculation (计算), and calculation, of course, is what computers are good at. The situation today is that both humans and machines can play world-class chess, but they do it completely differently. Deep Junior examines three million positions per second. But even at that speed, it cannot generally see that far ahead. That is because the number of possible chess positions is staggering. There are some 85 billion ways of playing just the first four moves for each side. The strength of world-class human players lies in their ability to decide which move stands better in a given position, and that ability is hard to build into a machine. Mr. Kasparyov admits that he examines only one to three moves a second, but he is not sure that they are the strongest ones.

Although Deep Junior is much slower than the I.B.M. computer, experts said it had more chess knowledge built into it. It clearly considers more elements in judging a position. "Junior is very humanlike," Mr. Kasparyov said. "It's a computer version (转变) of me. It plays forcefully, inventively and takes risks. The match will be close, but I'm determined to win. One thing I know is that humans days at the top of the chess world are limited. I give us just a few years."

71. The sense of the match between Kasparyov and Deep Blue was _____.
A. 0:5
B. 0:6
C. 1:5
D. 1:6

72. Which of the following statements is true to the facts about Deep Junior?
A. It has already beaten three human players.
B. It cannot choose ways of playing freely.
C. Its strength lies in its speed of calculating.
D. Its strength lies in its ability of playing first.

73. What does the passage lead you to believe about the match between Kasparyov and Deep Junior?
A. It's hard to tell who will win it.
B. It's likely that Kasparyov will lose it.
C. It's likely that Kasparyov will win it.
D. It's impossible that the match will be close.

74. What conclusion can you draw according to the passage?
A. The balance between humans and computers will hardly be broken.
B. There will soon be no more hope for humans to beat computers.
C. There has never been any hope for humans to beat computers.
D. Human beings will always have advantages over computers.

75. Which would be the best title for the passage?
A. Let's Cheer for Both Sides
B. A Final Chance for Human Being
C. Chess Champion Faces New Computer
D. Comparison Between Humans and Computer

第 II 卷 (共 35 分)

第四部分: 写 (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, 在该行右端线上画一个勾 (✓); 如有错误, 则按下列情况改正:
该行多了一个词, 把多画的词用斜线 (\\) 划掉; 在该行右边横线上写出该词, 并也用斜线划掉;
该行少了一个词, 在缺词处加一个漏字符号 (∧), 在该行右边横线上写出该词。
该行错了一个词, 在错词的下面划一个横线, 在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。
注意: 原行没有错误的不要改。

My cousin Xiao Hong and I went on trip to my uncle's last Sunday. We were riding along a hillside then suddenly some big stones were rolled down and knocked us off our bikes. Xiao Hong's legs got seriously hurt and so were mine. We couldn't move a bit. Fortunately, I saw some farmers about. Waving our hand, we cried for help like crazy. On hearing us, they ran to the spot as fast as they can. Thanks to their help, we were all sent to a nearby hospital and received medical treatment in time. Although we do not know about our future, we feel they like our dear big brothers and sisters.

第二节: 书面表达 (满分 25 分)
最近, 你校英语课就采用了现代化教学技术, 带来若干变化。请你根据下表所提供的信息, 给报社写一封信, 客观地介绍这些变化。

过去 现在

1. 老师说: 学生记; 学生思考余地
2. 所学内容枯燥、难记
3. 枯燥乏味, 不感兴趣

1. 老师讲, 学生记; 学生思考余地
2. 化难为易, 便于理解记忆
3. 生动活泼, 乐于学习

注意: 1. 信的开头已为你写好。
2. 词数: 100 左右。
Dear Editor,
I'm writing to tell you about the changes that have taken place in our English classes since modern teaching techniques started to be used.

Yours truly,
Wang Lin

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