

高考能力创新设计

天利 **38** 精选
套

2004 全国名校联考

38 套 精选

全国高考命题研究组 编
北京天利考试信息网



英语
活页可拆

西藏人民出版社

编写使用说明

本书是“天利 38 套”系列中的一套,与 38 套试题不同,本书是从全国各省市名校联考的近 200 套试题中精选出的 16-20 套试题,主要是为没有时间多做题或经济有困难的考生设计的。本书自 2001 年出版以来,备受广大高三师生亲睐,以后每年 100% 修订更新。2003 年版还进入全国教辅类图书畅销排行榜前 10 名,2004 年版又作了新的改动,改动后的本书更符合考试要求和考生使用需要。

本书包含语文、英语、数学、物理、化学、生物、政治、历史、地理、文科综合、理科综合 11 科,英语配有 2 盒共 180 分钟的听力磁带。与同类试题书相比,本书具有以下一些特点,请读者使用时注意:

1. 加大了字号,让读者读题、做题更省力。并且,英语听力试题部分移至后面,望读者做题时留意;

2. 英语听力部分朗读改由美国专家朗读,发音更准确,速度与高考要求一致或略快。需要说明的是,本书所配磁带,绝大部分按考试说明录制,但有些试题只朗读一遍,教师组织学生使用时,如有条件,可同时使用两台录音机放音;

3. 政治及文科综合试题中,个别涉及时政的试题如果过时,读者可略去不做;

4. 2004 年高考,绝大部分省市改用新课程卷,本书编者已充分考虑这一情况。另外,北京的语文、英语、数学科单独命题,与全国不大一致,但因试题质量高,本书选用了一部分,供读者练习;

5. 需要向读者特别说明的是,因 2003 年各省市采用高考试卷不尽相同,编者的建议是,读者如有时间,本书所选试题均可选用练习,但练习时要注意,不同省市、地区的试题考试要求是不一致的。本书所选用的河南省、辽宁省、天津市、江西省、山西省、黑龙江省、山东省、安徽省、青海省、江苏省的试卷适用新课程卷,其余省市为旧课程卷(但语文、英语、政治、物理、化学、文综、理综科新旧课程卷无区别或基本一致)。另外,江苏省考试模式为“3+2”,广东、广西、河南、辽宁、上海(单独命题)采用“3+大综合+1”模式,这些地区公共科目以外的试题,有的是按单科要求命制的,有的是按“3+综合”模式下的要求命题的。不过,好在这些试题,无论是对“3+综合”,还是“3+大综合+1”抑或“3+2”模式下的高考模拟训练,都是合适的,读者可放心使用;

6. 根据广大读者需求,为了减轻读者负担,加大本书容量,本书的每套题均占 4 页,这导致了部分试题字号偏小,敬请读者谅解。

读者对本书如有意见、建议,或对本书试题的评价,如试题质量水平排名等,请来信寄至:100027 北京 4717 信箱西藏人民出版社北京发行部转 38 套精选编写组收或在“天利信息网”(www.TL100.com)上留言。电话:010-64684153,64680026。本书如有错误,敬请批评指正。

编者

2003 年 7 月于北京

38 套 精 选

全国名校联考高考模拟试题精选



全国高考命题研究组 编
北京天利高考信息网

英 语

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活页试题拆用方法

1. 将书翻至中间部分、露出书钉
2. 撬起书钉,取出一套试题
3. 压下书钉复原





1 北京市东城区 2003 年高三年级综合练习二

天利 38 套精选

英 语

第 I 卷(三部分,共 115 分)

第一部分:听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

听力试题见本书答案后。

第二部分:知识运用(共两节,满分 45 分)

第一节:单项填空(共 15 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

21. —Is there anyone who is going to the Great Wall?
—
A. None B. No one C. No D. Not any
22. _____ a dark night, they took the sick boy to the hospital. And after an hour's curing, the boy was out of danger.
A. With B. At C. On D. In
23. —Did you remember to give Tom the key to the bike?
—Yes. I gave it to him _____ I saw him.
A. while B. once C. suddenly D. the moment
24. I shall never forget those days _____ I lived in the army with the soldiers, _____ has a great effect on my life.
A. that; which B. when; which
C. when; that D. which; that
25. —Li Ming is said _____ abroad. Do you know what country he studied in?
—Yes, in Britain.
A. to have studied B. to study
C. to be studying D. to have been studying
26. You're _____ your time trying to persuade my father to stop smoking; he'll never agree with us.
A. missing B. spending C. wasting D. loving
27. —The meeting has begun and _____ he will come.
—Of course, he is sure to come. He'll speak at the meeting.
A. I believe B. I hope
C. I think D. I doubt if
28. —I want to ask you a question, sir.
—
A. What B. What for
C. What about D. How about
29. —What's the matter with you?
—After the long walk, my legs _____ and I couldn't go any further.
A. gave out B. gave off
C. gave in D. gave up
30. —Will you go to the party?
—Of course I will if _____.
A. I was invited B. invited
C. having invited D. I will be invited

31. —Don't forget to take the message to my teacher.
—
A. Yes, I will B. No, I won't
C. I don't think so D. Sorry, I don't

32. _____ the students were hearing the exciting news!
A. How pleased B. What a fun
C. How happily D. What pleasure
 33. After a year's training, Zhang Jian succeeded in swimming across the English Channel _____.
A. at last B. in case
C. once again D. in the end
 34. —Hello, may I have an appointment with the headmaster?
—
A. Sorry, he is busy at the moment
B. No, you can't
C. Certainly. Wait a minute, please
D. Let me see
 35. Now that the plan has been _____ out, we must _____ it out.
A. worked; carry B. kept; give
C. taken; put D. brought; find
- 第二节:完形填空(共 20 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)**
- 阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从 36~55 各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中,选出最佳选项。
- When he was a little over twenty years old, Carver thought he was ready 36 forward into the future. There was a college in the Minnesota town 37 his wandering life had taken him to. He was sure that 38 washing clothes he could 39 enough money to attend school. He was full of excitement 40 the thought of learning new subjects. 41 he went to the office 42 "Entrance Application(报名处)" and said he 43 like to be a student there. The man in the office looked at him 44 his glasses and told him that the college did not 45 colored people.
- How was Carver 46 as he walked out of the office? We can 47 that at first he felt breathless, but we 48 know that sometime later he tried again in the 49 state of Iowa. He asked 50 to enter Simpson College. This 51 a white woman behind the desk asked him some questions about high school subjects. She thought 52 and 53 to show her 54. And then she said, "All right, my boy, I'll give you a 55."
36. A. to speed B. to look C. to step D. to throw
 37. A. where B. which C. when D. in which
 38. A. when B. through C. by D. while
 39. A. collect B. spare C. find D. make
 40. A. upon B. at C. for D. by
 41. A. But B. However C. So D. Yet

42. A. listened B. signing C. naming D. marked
 43. A. might B. would C. could D. had
 44. A. under B. above C. over D. from
 45. A. receive B. take C. allow D. enter
 46. A. thinking B. looking C. feeling D. finding
 47. A. be sure B. come to the conclusion
 C. judge D. imagine
 48. A. should B. must
 C. do D. have to
 49. A. other B. neighbouring
 C. another D. promising
 50. A. allowing B. being allowed
 C. to permit D. to be permitted
 51. A. while B. moment C. time D. instant
 52. A. a number B. a while C. a little D. a few
 53. A. laughed B. let out a cry
 C. nodded D. burst into tears
 54. A. anger B. satisfaction
 C. sorrow D. celebration
 55. A. position B. change
 C. chance D. luck

第三部分: 阅读理解 (共 20 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 40 分)

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项。

A

We can offer you a place at one of the best universities in Britain. We'll provide you with a choice of 150 first class courses developed especially to enable you to study in your own time, backed by the Open University's own special study method - OU supported open learning.

We'll give you the support of a personal teacher, and the chance to meet your fellow students. You can take one-off courses, diplomas (毕业证), a degree or a postgraduate degree (文凭). Subjects available include: computing, business management, technology, modern languages, social sciences, English law, arts, science, mathematics, education and health & social welfare.

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56. This is an advertisement of _____
 A. inquiring (调查) English learning
 B. setting up Open University
 C. selling books
 D. attracting students
57. As a student of the Open University, you don't need to _____
 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 you 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 for learning must be paid off at one time
 C. we can't telephone the university during the night
 D. people can't be employed without finishing OU courses

B

ZHUHAI—China will soon put a person into space and become the third nation in the world to have manned space-flight, a top Chinese aerospace (航空航天) official said on November 5.

A manned launch (发射) was not far off. Vice President Hu Hongfu of China Aerospace Science Technology Corp (CASTC) told a news conference at the third Zhuhai Air Show. "It will not be long before Chinese astronauts can ride locally - made spaceships into space," Hu said. The official gave no timetable but said it would happen "at 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 broadcasting industry, Hu said.

But the company, which includes over 130 aerospace agencies, said the lifting ability and success rate of China's space - launches 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 spaceship, 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 of the unmanned spaceship."

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

60. The underlined word "they" here probably refers to _____.
 A. the Soviet Union and the USA
 B. over 130 aerospace agencies
 C. Russia and China
 D. Russia and the USA
61. The main idea of the 7th paragraph is _____.
 A. we haven't tested the manned spaceship
 B. before we send a manned spaceship, we should carry out many tests
 C. though we tried once, we need to do more tests of the unmanned spaceship
 D. sending up a manned spaceship can show a country's scientific level
62. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the underlined word "close"?
 A. shut B. drop C. shorten D. widen
63. The writer wrote the passage to _____.
 A. tell us the present situation of China's aerospace technology
 B. remind us what we should do compared to other countries
 C. find out the reason why China falls behind
 D. tell us that China will send up its manned spaceship soon

C

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

Internet Training area

SINA and Capital On - Line will provide Internet training for the public. The focus (焦点) will be on browsing 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 Aged will provide a calligraphy (hard writing) demonstration

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. Computer area
 C. Internet Training area D. Foyer Activity area
65. A person who is interested in internet can go to _____.
 A. Computer area at 9 p.m. Oct. 30
 B. Internet Training area at 11 a.m. Oct. 24
 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. 30
 C. 17:15 ~ 18:00 Oct. 28 D. 12:00 ~ 12:45 Oct. 25
67. The word "browsing" in the passage probably means _____.
 A. seeing everywhere
 B. going here and there
 C. staring everywhere
 D. reading here and there in books, etc

D

Advertising gives useful information about which products to buy. But modern advertising does more than gives 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 even 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 brands on your kitchen shelves. You may not have space on your shelf for another. But if you see ads about a new cereal that is your extra - tasty and has a free prize in the box, you may want it. Advertising must get attention. To be effective, it must be exciting, entertaining, or provide some pleasure. The secret of writing good advertising copy is to offer a good idea as well as a product. The idea is what the ad is really selling. One example is an ad that says eating a certain cereal will make a person do well in sports. That cereal brand may sell better if consumers think it offers strength and energy.

68. What is discussed in this passage?
 A. The content of modern advertising.
 B. The skills of modern advertising.
 C. The results of modern advertising.
 D. The writing 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 can make people strong

D. cereal is a kind of food which is popular among people
71. What can we infer from the passage?

- A. Customers can easily be persuaded by advertisements.
- B. Customers should be persuaded by advertisements.
- C. It's impossible for customers to buy a product without advertisements.
- D. Customers buy products according to their demands rather than the advertisements.

E

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 (变化不同) from person to person. It depends on their salaries. The federal government has a graduated income tax, that is, the percentage of the tax (14 to 70 percent) increases as a person's income increases. With the high cost of taxes people are not very happy on April 15, when the federal taxes are due.

The second tax is for the state government: New York, California, North Dakota, or any of the other forty-seven states. Some states have an income tax similar to that of the federal government. Of course, the percentage for the state tax is lower. Other states have a sales tax, which is a percentage charged to any item (项目) which you buy in that state. For example, a person might want to buy a packet of cigarettes for twenty-five cents. If there is a sales tax of eight percent in 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 taxes on it) and excise (国产) tax, which is charged on cars in a city. The cities use these funds (资金) for education, police and fire departments, public works and municipal (市政内) buildings.

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 the 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 business 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 earn 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. New York, California, and North Dakota have the same tax system. A = B. Some states have an income tax but no sales tax.
 - C. Some states have a sales tax but no income tax.
 - D. Some states have both an income tax and a sales tax.
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 2 小题, 满分 35 分)

第一小题: 情景作文 (满分 20 分)

观察下面四幅图, 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)。



要求: 日记须包括所有图画的内容, 可稍增加细节, 使日记通顺连贯

生词: 希望工程 The Hope Project;

零花钱 pocket money

第二小题: 开放作文 (满分 15 分)

根据下面提供的情景, 写一段接续文字。

注意: 词数不少于 30。

2008 Olympic Games 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?



2 北京市西城区 2003 年高三抽样测试

天利 38 套精选

英 语

本试卷分第一卷(选择题)和第二卷(非选择题)两部分。共 150 分。考试时间 120 分钟。

第一卷 (三部分, 共 115 分)

第一部分: 听力(共两节, 满分 30 分)

听力试题见本书答案后。

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. It is _____ great pleasure to go to _____ cinema after a week's hard work.
A. a; the B. the; a C. a; a D. the; the
22. —Thank you ever so much for your help.
—_____.
A. Glad to hear that B. Not worth thanking
C. Think nothing of it D. You're too polite
23. I've brought my tennis things along in case we _____ time for a game tomorrow.
A. shall have B. have
C. will have D. are going to have
24. _____ only 20 minutes to go before the train left, I felt uneasy in the taxi to the railway station.
A. For B. As C. Because D. With
25. Whoever has _____ sense knows that smoking is harmful to people's health.
A. normal B. general
C. ordinary D. common
26. Which do you enjoy _____ your spare time, playing cards at home or taking a walk in the park?
A. spending B. to spend
C. having spent D. to have spent
27. He's bought a cottage in the country for _____ he retires, with the money he's saved over half of his life.
A. when B. where C. what D. which
28. —I've bought a box of chocolates for our daughter.
—Oh, how good a dad! But she doesn't like sweet things. _____ that?
A. Don't you know B. Haven't you known
C. Didn't you know D. Hadn't you known
29. Don't put the chair too close to the stove. Dry wood _____ fire easily, you know.
A. lights B. burns C. makes D. catches
30. It is in Qingdao _____ you're going to pay a visit to _____ this kind of washing machine is produced.
A. 不填; that B. where; which
C. 不填; where D. that; which
31. _____, you'll never be able to persuade him.

- A. However hard may you try
B. Try however hard you may
C. However hard you may try
D. Try hard however you may
32. —Look, John's fallen asleep.
—Oh, he _____ too late last night.
A. might sit up B. should have sat up
C. could sit up D. must have sat up
33. —Could you _____ take care of my dog while I'm away?
—Sure. Leave it to me, please.
A. perhaps B. possibly
C. maybe D. probably
34. He went to bed _____, and when he woke up he found he still had his shoes on.
A. drinking B. being drunk
C. drunk D. having drunk
35. _____ and tell us. We are all anxious to know how the story ends up.
A. Hold on B. Carry out
C. Speed up D. Go ahead

第二节 完形填空(共 20 小题; 每题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

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

A white-bearded ancient man was walking over the hills and valleys of the world. On his back he carried a bag which moved uneasily as if something was trying to escape from it, but he 36 it between his shoulders and walked on.

He was Father Time, travelling forever, and the bag he 37 was filled with Tomorrows, all struggling to get out.

Each 38 at twelve o'clock, he opened the bag and 39 a Tomorrow, just one, with its wings of 40, and its shining feathers rose with hope. All the rest were kept 41 by Time's strong hands and pushed 42 in the bag.

Down flew the Tomorrow 43 its lovely feathers, but as it touched the 44, off fell its blue wings and it changed to a(n) 45 white bird which could not fly. It had become a Today. Everyone knows that Today isn't as 46 as Tomorrow, for Today can be held in one's 47, accepted, unloved, but Tomorrow is full of mystery(神秘) and beauty. It is 48 by all the world. Even those with 49 hope sigh, "Tomorrow may bring a(n) 50. Tomorrow's life will be different."

Everybody tried to 51 the Tomorrow before it fell to the ground. They thought if they 52 beforehand what the Tomorrow carries, they could 53 for it. So they put great nets on the trees, seeking to catch one 54 it changed his feather. Yet although they tried every means, the birds 55 and flew to the ground as Todays.

36. A. relaxed B. worried C. excited D. settled
37. A. bore B. placed C. laid D. lifted
38. A. dawn B. morning C. night D. afternoon
39. A. got B. fetched C. took D. flew
40. A. blue B. pink C. black D. white
41. A. out B. off C. away D. back
42. A. along B. deep C. far D. over
43. A. shaking B. moving C. beating D. striking
44. A. earth B. floor C. tree D. grass
45. A. lovely B. ordinary C. beautiful D. especial
46. A. bad B. wonderful C. common D. familiar
47. A. hands B. mind C. heart D. head
48. A. noticed B. seen C. forgotten D. desired
49. A. little B. some C. much D. few
50. A. shock B. suggestion C. change D. advice
51. A. keep B. catch C. hold D. protect
52. A. expected B. watched C. guessed D. knew
53. A. wait B. long C. prepare D. look
54. A. as B. when C. before D. after
55. A. refused B. escaped C. struggled D. fought

第三部分: 阅读理解(共 20 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 40 分)

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C、D)中, 选出最佳选项。

A

United States President George W. Bush yesterday expressed doubt on efforts by United Nations arms inspectors(调查人员) to get detailed information from Iraqi scientists, adding the presence of Iraqi officials as a reason for it. A US official said any interference(干涉、干扰) by Iraq with the interview would be another sign that Iraqi President Saddam Hussein was failing to meet UN disarmament(解除武装) demands. "The inspectors are there to decide whether or not he is disarming. You hear these reports about Iraqi scientists being interviewed, but there's an official in the room." Bush told reporters during a tour of his Texas farm. Bush had been asked whether he was satisfied with the UN inspectors' attempts to interview Iraqi scientists. Bush's answer included broad criticism(批评) of Saddam and a warning that a war was near. "He is a man who likes to play games and jokes. The question is, will Saddam Hussein disarm?" Bush said. "The first sign isn't very satisfactory that he will voluntarily disarm." Bush talked of Iraq's declaration on its arms, which he called "false", as well as the scientist interviews. "He's got to understand his day is coming," Bush said of Saddam. Bush spoke as more than 11,000 US soldiers prepared to head for the Gulf to join in US preparations for a possible invasion(入侵) of Iraq to force an end to any programmes Saddam has made nuclear biological or chemical weapons(武器). The news came the same day as warplanes dropped 480,000 leaflets(传单) over two cities in a so called no-fly area of southern Iraq on Thursday, pressing Iraqi army and citizens to listen to US special-forces radio broadcasts to the area, the US armed forces said.

56. What didn't President Bush talk about according to this news report?
 - A. The interview with Iraqi scientists.
 - B. The warning towards Iraq.
 - C. The doubt about Saddam's disarmament.
 - D. Sending 480,000 soldiers to Iraq.
57. Why didn't Bush believe what the Iraqi scientists said

during the interviews?

- A. Because the scientists wouldn't like to tell the truth.
 - B. Because Bush never believed anything the scientists said.
 - C. Because Iraqi officials were watching them during the interviews.
 - D. Because Saddam asked them to tell lies during the interviews.
58. Which of the following statements is true?
- A. The farm owned by Bush is in California.
 - B. 11,000 US soldiers haven't got to the Middle East.
 - C. The no-fly zone is in the northern part of Iraq.
 - D. Bush thinks Saddam will disarm of himself.

B

Among various programmes, TV talk shows have covered every inch of space on daytime television. And anyone who watches them regularly knows that each one is different in style(风格). But no two 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 "rubbish 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 eat up 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". He makes a small speech about the entire idea of the show. Hopefully, this is the part where most people will learn something very valuable.

Clean as it is, the Oprah show is not for everyone. The show's main viewers are middleclass 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 shows _____.
 - A. remain interested in them
 - B. are ready to face up to them
 - C. remain cold to them
 - D. are willing to get away from them
61. Which of the following is likely to be a topic of the Oprah Winfrey show? _____.
 - A. A new type of robot.
 - B. Nation hatred.

C. Family income planning.

D. Street accident.

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

C

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 doctor 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 medicine regularly. "It's a terrible way to treat disease," says Dr Richard Martin. For example, asthmatics (哮喘患者) are most likely to suffer during the night. Yet most patients try to keep a constant level of medicine in their blood day and night, whether by breathing in on an inhaler (吸入器) four times a day or taking a pill each morning and evening. In recent studies, researchers have found that a large midafternoon dose of a bronchodilator (支气管扩张剂) can be as safe as several small doses, and better for preventing nighttime attacks.

If the night belongs to asthma, the dawn belongs to high blood pressure and heart disease. Heart attacks are twice as common at 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 (减缓). 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 balance?

A. They make some change timely according to their physical conditions.

B. People increase or lower the body temperature by sweating.

C. People's hearts keep beating when the blood pressure goes up.

D. Both B 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 decided 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. at certain time

B. each morning and evening

C. when the disease occurs

D. at midafternoon

66. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

A. Doctors know more about illnesses than before.

B. Doctors in the U. S. used to be thirsty 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 circle in the U. S. A.

67. The suggested title for this passage might be _____.

A. Medicine Is Everything

B. Treatment Is Everything

C. Timing Is Everything

D. Prevention Is Everything

D

"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 return to the nest. 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 some, 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 (安全保卫) and moral (道义) support. Her mother agreed. "It's strange for the kids to pay all that money for rent. It makes sense for kids to stay at home." But sharing the family home requires changes for all. There are the hassles over bathrooms, 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 either 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 homecomings are a mistake. Children can end 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 sepa-

ately

- 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. Which of the following does not lead to young adults returning to the nest?
A. Young adults find housing costs too high.
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. agreements B. worries
C. disadvantages 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.
D. Parents should support their adult children when they are in trouble.
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

E

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 victory 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 1932, a dam was built to shut out the sea. Twenty years later, dams and canals were built to control the rivers and completed 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 Parana 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 "Chunnel" is wonderful work: Cars, buses, and trucks are all carried through the tunnel by train.

73. Of the seven wonders, how many are tall buildings and built on land away from the sea?
A. Five. B. Six. C. One. D. Two.
74. 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
75. Of the seven wonders, how many are directly connected with travel and transportation?
A. Four B. Three C. Two D. Six

第二卷 (共 35 分)

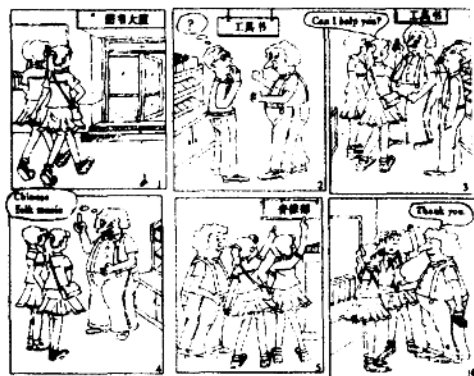
第四部分 书面表达 (共 2 小题, 满分 35 分)

第一小题: 情景作文 (满分 20 分)

假定你是许晨, 请根据下面的图画内容, 叙述你和林吴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。



第二小题: 开放作文 (满分 15 分)

请根据下面提供的情景, 写一段接续文字。
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.



3 湖北省黄冈市 2003 年 4 月份高三质量检测

英 语

本试卷分第一卷(选择题)和第二卷(非选择题)两部分。满分 150 分,考试时间 120 分钟。

第一卷(选择题 共 115 分)

第一部分:听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

听力试题见本书答案后。

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. —May I put my luggage on the seat beside you, sir, if it is free? \ = —
A. Oh, please yourself B. Well, never mind
C. Yes, help yourself D. Sure, with pleasure
22. As is known to all, _____ tiger is in _____ danger of dying out.
A. the; 不填 B. a; 不填 C. the; the D. a; a
23. I knew I shouldn't accept anything from such a person, but I found it difficult to turn down his _____.
A. offer B. suggestion C. request D. plan
24. —What do you think of the work Tom has done recently?
—I feel _____ that the work shouldn't have been done so carelessly.
A. directly B. strongly C. hardly D. badly
25. If the building project _____ by the end of this month is delayed, the construction company _____ fined.
A. to be completed; will be B. being completed; will be
C. completed; was D. will be completed; is to be
26. It was in Beihai Park _____ they made a date for the first time _____ the old couple told us their love story.
A. that; that B. where; when
C. that; when D. where; that
27. After the flood, the villagers are trying their best to get things back to _____.
A. ordinary B. normal C. common D. usual
28. Important people don't have much free time, as their work _____ all their time.
A. takes up B. takes over
C. takes on D. takes away
29. The girl in the snapshot was smiling sweetly, _____.
A. her long hair was flowing in the breeze
B. her long hairs were flowing in the breeze
C. her long hair flowing in the breeze
D. her long hair flowed in the breeze
30. —Hello, Jim. I _____ to see you today. Sonia said you _____ ill.
—Oh, I'm OK.

- A. don't expect; were B. haven't expected; are
C. am not expecting; are D. didn't expect; were
31. _____ around Tian'anmen Square, the tourists were taken to visit the Palace Museum.
A. Having shown B. Being shown
C. Having been shown D. Showing
32. I told Sally to fix him up with this job, but perhaps I _____ for her.
A. must have written it out B. should have written it out
C. ought to write it out D. had to write it out
33. Wang Dong wanted to surf the internet, but his father told him _____.
A. not to do B. not do it C. do not to D. not to
34. We hadn't been out for long, _____ she felt sick.
A. when B. while C. after D. as
35. —Have you finished all of the exercises?
—Yes, completely. _____ is left.
A. Nothing B. No one C. Neither D. None

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,从短文后所给各题的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

A king cobra is an ugly-looking snake at any time. But when he is 36 and is crawling through the grass 37 your face, your hatred becomes terrific(骇人的).

Shells from the enemy's guns were bursting around us. I was 38 flat behind a big rock. The snake, too, was looking for a safe place. When he saw the rock, he 39 straight for it, and me. I didn't move, 40 he would pass by.

He didn't.

The cobra's head was 41 two feet of my face when he saw me. He 42 back a little, then lifted his head, 43 to strike...

The ride was long and hard. Riding over rough roads hurt my leg 44. But it has been over an hour since the cobra struck, and I was still 45. And life was sweet...

When we reached the field hospital, they 46 me into the operating room, 47 several cuts in my leg, and gave me some dope(麻药). From their 48, I could tell they were getting ready to cut off my leg. I begged them not to.

"Sir," I said to the oldest doctor, "I made up my mind 49 I was going to die. I would rather die than be sent home 50 pieces."

He was a pretty good man. He smiled and said they wouldn't take it off.

They did everything they could do for me. For sixty days my leg 51 rotted off. But eight months later I walked

ashored at San Francisco. You 52 never know how good it was.

53 they gave me the purple Heart(紫心勋章). I laughed when the man 54 it on me. I told him that I wasn't wounded. I was snake 55.

36. A. excited B. worried C. shocked D. frightened
37. A. forward B. toward C. onto D. into
38. A. sitting B. behind C. climbing D. lying
39. A. searched B. headed C. looked D. walked
40. A. whispering B. thinking C. seeing D. hoping
41. A. within B. between C. behind D. among
42. A. pulled B. drew C. went D. jumped
43. A. eager B. anxious C. ready D. likely
44. A. terribly B. deadly C. hardly D. painfully
45. A. right B. healthy C. sick D. alive
46. A. rushed B. carried C. moved D. sent
47. A. operated B. got C. made D. gave
48. A. smile B. eyes C. glance D. talk
49. A. once B. because C. though D. since
50. A. with B. into C. in D. by
51. A. seriously B. nearly C. slightly D. completely
52. A. might B. could C. would D. should
53. A. Later B. Recently C. Sooner D. Lately
54. A. placed B. put C. hung D. pinned
55. A. beaten B. hit C. bitten D. hurt

第三部分: 阅读理解(共 20 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 40 分)

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

A

The chances are that you made up your mind about smoking a long time ago—and decided it's not for you.

The chances are equally good that you know a lot of smokers—there are, after all about 60 million of them, work with them, play with them, and get along with them very well.

And finally it's a pretty safe bet that you're open-minded and interested in all the various issues about smokers and non-smokers or you wouldn't be reading this.

And those three things make you really important today.

Because they mean that yours is the voice—not the smoker's, and not the anti-smoker's—that will determine how much of society's efforts should go into building walls that separate us and how much into the search for solutions that bring us together.

For one sad result of the emphasis(强调) on building walls is the different uses of millions of dollars from scientific research on the causes and cures of diseases which, when all is said and done, still strike the non-smoker as well as the smoker.

One famous health organization to cite(引用) but a single instance, now spends 98 cents of every publicly-contributed dollar on "education", much of it in anti-smoking propaganda(宣传) and only 2 cents on research.

There will always be some who want to build walls, who want to separate people from people and to a certain degree, even these may serve society. The anti-smoking wall-builders have, fairly speaking, helped to know choices more clearly.

But our guess, and certainly our hope, is that you are a-

mong the far greater number who know that walls can't stand long, and over the long run, we can serve society's interests better by tolerating one another and by working together.

Whatever advantage walls may have, they can never move our society toward fundamental solutions. People who work together on common problems, common solutions can.

56. What is the implied meaning of the word "wall" in the passage?

- A. Diseases striking nonsmokers as well as smokers.
B. Rules to forbid smoking.
C. Separation of smokers from nonsmokers.
D. Anti-smoking propaganda.

57. Which of the following statements is true about the millions of publicly-contributed dollars from scientific research on the causes and cures of diseases striking non-smokers as well as smokers?

- A. It emphasizes on building walls.
B. It is too much on "education".
C. It is enough on research.
D. It is a sad result.

58. From the passage we can infer that _____.

- A. the majority of the adults are non-smokers
B. many walls will be built to separate the smokers and nonsmokers
C. smoking as a social problem has long been discussed, argued and researched
D. most of the adults(grown-ups) are in favour of smoking

59. According to the ending paragraph, the writer looks on anti-smoking wall-builders _____.

- A. sadly B. encouragingly
C. doubtfully D. cheerfully

B

Museums have changed. They are no longer places that one "should" go but to enjoy.

At a science museum in Canada, you can feel your hair stand on end as harmless electricity passes through your body. At the Children's Museum in New York, you can play an African drum. There are no "Do Not Touch" sign in some other museums in the USA.

More and more museum directors have realized that people learn best when they can become part of what they are seeing. In many science museums, the visitors are encouraged to touch, listen, operate and experiment so as to discover scientific rules for themselves.

The purpose is not only to provide fun, but also help people feel at home in the world of science. If people don't understand science, they will be afraid of it; and if they are afraid of science, they will not make the best use of it.

One cause of all these changes is the increase in wealth and spare time. Another cause is the growing number of young people in the population. Many of them are college students or college graduates. They see things in a new and different way. They want art that they can take part in. The same is true of science and history.

The old museums have been changing and the government is encouraging the building of new, modern museums. In the States and Canada, there are more than 6000 museums, almost twice as many as there were 25 years ago.

60. The directors of the museums have realized _____.
- people learn best when they look at something
 - visitors prefer to learn from museums
 - people are interested if they take part
 - the importance of scientific rules
61. Why has the growing population of young people caused the changes in museums?
- Because they are stronger.
 - Because they have less spare time.
 - Because they are better educated.
 - Because there are more young people.
62. Twenty - five years ago there were only about _____ museums in all the United States and Canada.
- 2000
 - 3000
 - 6000
 - 3500
63. Which of the following is not shown in Paragraph Two?
- People are encouraged to take part in what they are seeing.
 - People are enjoying themselves fully in modern museums.
 - People will understand science better by trying to discover the scientific rules themselves.
 - People should go to a museum to learn something.

C

Here are some advertisements taken from a newspaper.

(1)

Dear Drew Carter,

Your first year on this earth has been a pleasure ride for all of us. We love you!

Love,

Dad and Mom and many friends.

(2)

Lawlis - Clarke

The Doctors Virgil and Marjorie Lawlis are pleased to announce the engagement (订婚) of their daughter Diane Susan to Mr. Robert Brent Clarke, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Clarke of Herford, Texas.

A spring wedding is planned in Houston.

(3)

Isbell - Foss

Mr. and Mrs. Davis K. Isbell announce the marriage of their daughter Dang to Mr. Stanley Foss, son of Mrs. John Sipe of Ada, Minnesota.

The wedding will be early April at Abiding Love Lutheran Church.

(4)

Story - Kurio

Miss Stephanie Story and Mr. Warren Kurio were married February 5, at half past seven o'clock in the evening at Highland Park Presbyterian Church in Dallas, Texas. The bride (新娘) is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Brule Story Jr. of Dallas. The groom (新郎) is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Stanley Kurio of Austin.

64. What would be the best title for the first advertisement?

- Happy 1st Birthday
- One Year Old
- Our One - Year - Old Son
- We Love You

65. Lawlis and Clarke are going to get married _____.

- where Clarke's parents live
- against their parents' will
- to Lawlis's parents' joy

D. in a church

66. Who got or will get married in spring?

- Neither Lawlis and Clarke nor Isbell and Foss.
- Either Isbell and Foss or Story and Kurio.
- Neither Lawlis and Clarke nor Story and Kurio.
- Not only Lawlis and Clarke but also Isbell and Foss.

67. Who are now a married couple?

- Dang Isbell and Foss.
- Story and Kurio.
- The text doesn't say.
- Lawlis and Clarke.

D

Shyness is the cause of much unhappiness for a great many people. Shy people are anxious and self-conscious; that is, they are concerned with their own appearance and actions. Worrisome thoughts are constantly occurring in their minds: what kind of impression am I making? Do they like me? Do I sound stupid? Am I wearing unattractive clothes?

It is obvious that such uncomfortable feelings must affect people unfavorably. A person's self-concept is reflected in the way he or she behaves, and the way a person behaves affects other people's reactions. In general, the way people think about themselves has a deep effect on all areas of their lives.

Shy people have low self-esteem (respect), are likely to be passive and easily influenced by others. They need reassurance that they are doing "the right thing". Shy people are very sensitive to criticism. It makes them feel inferior (自卑).

They also find it difficult to be pleased by praises because they believe they are unworthy of praise. A shy person may respond to a praise with a statement like this one: "You're just saying that to make me feel good. I know it's not true." It is clear that, while self-awareness is a healthy quality, overdoing it is harmful.

Can shyness be completely got rid of, or at least reduced? Fortunately, people can overcome shyness with determination. It is important for people to accept their weakness as well as their strength, for example, not fair for them to label themselves inferior because they have to be realistic. Living on the impossible leads to a sense of inferiority.

Each one of us has his or her own characteristics. We are interested in our own personal ways. The better we understand ourselves, the easier it becomes to live up to our chances for a rich and fulfilling life.

68. The first paragraph is mainly about _____.

- the cause of shyness
- the effect of shyness on people
- the questions in the minds of shy people
- the thoughts of shy people

69. According to the writer, self-awareness is _____.

- a weak point of shy people
- the cause of unhappiness
- a good characteristic
- harmful to people

70. What is the shy people's reaction to praise?

- They feel it is not true.
- They are very sensitive to it.
- They feel they are worthy of it.
- They are pleased with it.

71. We can learn from the text that shyness can _____.

- enable us to understand ourselves better
- block our chances for a successful life

C. have nothing to do with lack of self-esteem

D. help to live up to our full development

E

Tens of thousands of baby penguins(企鹅)face starvation after two giant icebergs broke off the Antarctic ice sheet and blocked their parents' way to feeding areas.

Adelie and emperor penguins nesting on the Ross Island are now forced to walk long distances over the icebergs to obtain food for their chicks, born during the November-December breeding(繁育)season.

"The penguins are having to walk 50 km further than usual to reach the sea," said Dean Peterson. The flightless birds travel on land at just one to two km per hour.

The problem could halve(平分)the chick survival(存活)rate at the three Adelie penguin colonies on Ross Island—estimated at 130,000 breeding pairs. In all Antarctica, there is an estimated three million Adelie penguin breeding pairs.

Around 12,000 breeding pairs of emperor penguins, the largest penguin species at up to four feet tall, are also affected.

The icebergs broke from the vast Ross Ice shelf, south of New Zealand, in March 2000 and are now sandwiched between Ross Island and Franklin Island, 93 miles to the north.

Scientist Peterson estimated that penguins were taking days to make the round trip to the sea to fish, and then back to their nests to regurgitate(反刍)food for their chicks.

"At that point they were quite tired and probably don't have much to regurgitate," he said. Penguins already have long odds on reaching adulthood, with only 10 percent surviving beyond adolescence(青春期).

"We are probably looking at halving that again—we are sitting down at maybe the five percent rate," Peterson said, adding some penguins already appeared to be leaving the Ross Island to breed elsewhere.

Penguins come ashore to breed and then take it in turns to leave the nest to fetch fish and other sea food to feed their young.

Researchers say large blocks of the Antarctic ice sheet are breaking off for several reasons, including global warming.

Emperor and Adelie penguins are limited to Antarctica. The emperors weigh up to 66 pounds while Adelie penguins are much smaller, weighing around 11 pounds.

72. After the long trip, the mother penguins _____.

- A. are too tired to feed their young
- B. can't bring up much to feed their young
- C. are too hungry themselves
- D. have already ate up all the food

73. The underlined phrase "have long odds on" probably means _____.

- A. have little chance of
- B. have no difficulty in
- C. spend long time in
- D. have great hope of

74. From what scientist Peterson said, we can infer that _____.

- A. the survival rate of penguins is dropping
- B. there are few penguins left on Ross Island
- C. the present situation can cause the penguins to die out
- D. penguins usually have a high survival rate

75. Which of the following best supports the main idea of the passage?

- A. Global warming caused the icebergs to break off.
- B. The long trip made mother penguins too tired to feed their young.
- C. The change of weather affects penguins.
- D. Broken icebergs endanger penguin chicks.

第二卷(共 35 分)

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作出判断:如无错误,在该行右边横线上画一个勾(✓);如有错误(每行只有一个错误),则按下列情况改正:

该行多一个词:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉,在该行右边横线上写出该词,并也用斜线划掉。

该行缺一个词:在缺词处加一个漏词符号(Λ),在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

该行错一个词:在错词的下面划一横线,在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

注意:原行没有错的请不要改。

Helen is one of my best friends. She had taught

76. _____

us English when I attended training course two

77. _____

years before. Helen always made good preparations

78. _____

for the lessons, she tried her best to make her

79. _____

classes lively. I used to being poor in English,

80. _____

especially in written English. But now I'm able

81. _____

to write English letters and reports correct.

82. _____

I still remember how she helped me for my

83. _____

English patiently. Teachers' Day's come. I'm going to

84. _____

send to her a card and give her best wishes.

85. _____

第二节 书面表达(25 分)

假如你是学生会生活部长,向教你们班英语课的校长用英语写一封信反映食堂的情况。词数 100 左右。信的内容要点如下表:

满意的方面	不满意的方面	建议
品种较多	份量不足	改进质量
价格较廉	座位不够	改善服务
味道可口		
环境改善		

参考词语:食堂 canteen 一份食物 helping



天利 38 套精选

4 湖北省黄冈中学等八校 2003 年高三第二次联考

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)

听力试题见本书答案后。

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. This is the story I have _____ heard. It's very interesting, isn't it?
A. ever B. never C. hardly D. often
22. He is unfit for the job, which _____ patience and creativeness.
A. calls in B. calls off C. calls for D. calls up
23. Mrs Green was disappointed to see the washing machine she had had _____ went wrong again.
A. repaired B. to be repaired C. repairing D. it to be repaired
24. If you want to see a doctor, you fix a date with him ahead of time. That is a common _____ in the USA.
A. sense B. practice C. rule D. reality
25. That's my idea. Can you think of a _____ one?
A. good B. best C. better D. bit
26. —I'll come to see you this afternoon. Shall I bring something to read?
—OK.
A. You're welcome B. By no means C. So much the better D. Take your time
27. —Tom came back home the day before yesterday.
—Really? Where _____ at all?
A. had he been B. has he been C. had he gone D. has he gone
28. Wang Hua is said _____ a new computer programme recently, but I don't know when she will finish it.
A. to design B. to be designing C. to have been designing D. to have designed
29. The Chinese government has decided to develop the west of China, _____. I dare say, will benefit the people there, especially those who are still leading a poor life.
A. what B. whatever C. which D. as
30. —_____ you like the car so much, why not drive it back?
—Well, I can't afford _____ car.
A. Now that; that big a B. If; such big a

- C. When; so a big D. So long as; that a big
31. He was lying in the hospital _____, with his ribs broken.
A. half dead B. deadly C. dying D. died
32. —Will you be on _____ holiday soon?
—Well, I'm too busy to take _____ holiday now. _____ manager has me work day and night.
I'll be able to take _____ two months from now.
A. a; a; The; it B. /; a; The; one
C. the; the; The; that D. /; a; A; this
33. A decision was made _____ those who once lied to the factory in order to get a job would not be allowed to stay.
A. whether B. when C. that D. once
34. —So you have to leave now.
—Yes, I _____.
—How nice it would be if you could stay a bit longer!
A. have to B. ought to C. do D. have
35. —_____ he come to see you?
—Of course, please. And I'd rather he _____ me the truth.
A. Will; inform B. Shall; told
C. Should; will say D. Can; spoke

第二节 完形填空(共 20 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从 36—55 各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中,选出最佳选项。

Alex felt restless. Along with his sister Rosita and his friend Hugo, Alex had been 36 in the cave for nearly three hours expecting either an 37 from the returning robbers or the arrival of a 38 party, but nothing happened.

"I do hope Ruark is all right," she said, "her eyes on the view look 39."

"I'm sure he's okay," answered Alex. "I'm certain the enemy thought it was a(n) 40 attack. Anyway, they were too busy rushing to 41 in their landrover(越野车) to waste time 42 at a condor(神鹰). I'm not worried about him. What I am worried about, though, are the 43 on that tape that was fastened to Ruark's leg. I keep saying the words to myself:

What about the cave? There's a two-metre hole at the back of it. 44 will find it. There are so many caves...

The money they stole is 45 somewhere out there and I should 46 them to come back and take it from under our noses."

"Well," replied his sister, "you 47 what the man said. There are so many 48. At a guess, I can see about two hundred of them dotted 49. It could take a week to

look in them all."

"Yes. It's a clever 50 place, but I think we've one 51 that might help us. Ruark stayed somewhere near enough for the 52 to pick up their voices. He was probably 53 just above the entrance. Condors are not exactly tiny birds 54 he may have been on a shelf or overhanging rock 55 enough to take his big feet and body." He half closed his eyes against the strong light outside and tried to examine the opposite side of the valley.

36. A. sleeping B. waiting C. watching D. guarding
37. A. exchange B. appearance C. attack D. escape
38. A. rescue B. searching C. medical D. travelling
39. A. above B. inside C. outside D. opposite
40. A. famous B. ground C. air D. fierce
41. A. come B. keep C. hide D. get away
42. A. firing B. staring C. looking D. aiming
43. A. words B. voices C. sounds D. noises
44. A. Someone B. Nobody C. Anyone D. Everyone
45. A. stolen B. found C. hidden D. fastened
46. A. advise B. ask C. like D. hate
47. A. heard B. understood C. believed D. missed
48. A. holes B. caves C. valleys D. hills
49. A. over B. ever C. together D. about
50. A. hiding B. living C. sleeping D. resting
51. A. way B. idea C. plan D. clue
52. A. robber B. tape C. conder D. party
53. A. removed B. introduced C. observed D. situated
54. A. but B. and C. so D. yet
55. A. smooth B. strong C. large D. deep

第三部分: 阅读理解 (共 20 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 40 分)

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

A

When I was asked to speak at the Community Book Club luncheon, I thought about several topics that might be of interests to a group of readers, and I considered doing a book review or discussing the life of a well-known literary figure, but I thought I would break with tradition today in order to share some anecdotes (秩序) from the life of a man, who, like you, enjoyed reading.

In spite of the fact that Thomas Alva Edison had almost no formal education, spending only three months in school, his mother taught him to read at quite an early age. Between the ages of nine and twelve, he read such difficult volumes as Humes' History of England, Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, and Newton's Principia.

As a young man, Mr. Edison decided to read all of the books in the Detroit public library, systematically (系统地) shelf by shelf. After finishing the first fifteen feet, he decided to reconsider the task.

A few years later, in Cincinnati, his love for reading almost cost him his life. Having stayed at the library until very late, Mr. Edison started home with a pile of old magazines for which he had paid the large sum of two dollars. Suspecting that he might be a thief, a policeman ordered him to stop. But Mr. Edison was too deaf to hear the order. The policeman shot, and

missed.

In addition to the electric light, Thomas Edison is known for inventing the photograph, microphone, mimeograph, electric storage battery, and photographic film. Whenever he was paid for an invention, he used the money for his two loves—more experiments and more books.

A friend described Edison's life in those busy days. "I went to visit Tom," he said, "and I found him sitting behind a pile of books five feet high which he had ordered from New York, London, and Paris. He studied them night and day, eating at his desk and sleeping in his chair. In six weeks he had read all of the books and had performed more than two thousand experiments using the formulas that he had studied."

56. What is the main topic of this talk?

- A. The electric lamp.
B. The Community Book Club.
C. Great books of the Western world.
D. Thomas Alva Edison's love for books.

57. The reason why the speaker chose to talk about Thomas Edison is that _____.

- A. Thomas Edison was a famous man
B. Thomas Edison was a well-known literary figure
C. Thomas Edison liked to read very much
D. he chose to review a book about Thomas Edison

58. What did Mr. Edison do with the money that he earned from his invention?

- A. He used the money for travel.
B. He bought books and equipment for more experiments.
C. He gave the money to the public library.
D. He offered the money to his mother.

59. From the passage about Edison we can infer _____.

- A. he received most of his education from reading
B. he never attended school
C. he learned to read as a young man
D. he read only science and technology books

B

Hong Kong has taken over from Tokyo as the world's most expensive city, according to a lifestyle survey which also shows the gap between the costliest and cheapest cities is narrowing. Moscow takes second place in the survey, published by Mercer Human Resource Consulting, with Tokyo third. At the other end of the scale, Johannesburg replaced Blantyre, Malawi as the cheapest city on the planet. Mercer said the gulf between those at the top and bottom of the pile had narrowed by nearly 15 percent in the 12 months to March 2002. The research took New York as the base city with a score of 100 points. Hong Kong scored 124.2; the South African capital just 34.4. It measured the comparative cost of over 200 items such as housing, food, clothing and household goods as well as transport and enjoyment in 144 cities worldwide. St. Petersburg in Russia and London were the two most expensive cities in Europe, while in the United States, New York was far and away the costliest city, followed by Los Angeles, Chicago and San Francisco. Elsewhere, Buenos Aires had the most dramatic fall, from 23rd to 133rd following Argentina's economic crisis and devaluation of the peso (经济危机和比索贬值). New Zealand and Australian cities continued to show they are probably the best bet for cheap but high quality living, with scores around 50 or below while at the same time ranking in the top