《2000－2001年3＋X全国名校名卷荟萃》英语卷

中国社会科学出版社

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1. 2001 年北京市东城区高三英语综合练习

（考试时间 120 分钟，共 150 分）

第一卷（三大题，共 115 分）

第一部分：听力（共两节，满分 30 分）

做题时，先将答案划在试卷上。录音内容结束后，你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

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，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 is the man doing？ （ ）
   A. He is inviting the woman to dinner.
   B. He is cooking evening meal.
   C. He is putting forward a good idea.
2. Where are the two speakers？ （ ）
   A. In a hospital. B. In a supermarket.
   C. In a bar.
3. Whom are they talking about？ （ ）
   A. A lady. B. Cleaning ladies.
   C. A teacher.
4. Why didn't the man buy some bread？ （ ）
   A. The woman forgot to buy it.
   B. The woman forgot to tell him to buy it.
   C. The woman didn't remember to buy it.
5. How much money does the woman need？ （ ）
   A. Five pounds. B. Ten pounds.
   C. Eight pounds.

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。

听第六段材料，回答第 6、7 题。

6. Why is the man talking about the delayed bus？ （ ）
   A. He is really angry about it.
   B. He wants to talk to the woman.
   C. He is eager to go to a film.
7. What is the woman's name？ （ ）
   A. Marie. B. Mary. C. Marget.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. What are the two speakers talking about？ （ ）
   A. Language teaching. B. Radio programs.
   C. Foreign languages.
9. What other languages besides English do we teach over the radio？ （ ）
   A. German, Spanish and French.
   B. Portuguese, Swedish and French.
   C. Japanese, French and German.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What are they discussing about？ （ ）
    A. How to spend the weekend.
    B. Where to go this evening.
    C. What to do on Sunday evening.
11. What aren't there that night according to the man？ （ ）
    A. Films. B. Plays.
    C. Concerts.
12. What do they finally decide to do？ （ ）
    A. To see a comedy. B. To watch a new play.
    C. To go to a dance party.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Where does the woman plan to go？ （ ）
    A. Up north. B. Mary White's.
    C. Nowhere.
14. Where does Bob invite her to go？ （ ）
    A. To a bar. B. To a film.
    C. To Mary White's.
15. Who do you think is Mary White？ （ ）
    A. An experienced doctor. B. Their friend.

C. Bob's sister.

16. How many people will go? ( )
A. Two. B. Three. C. Four.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What questions do the students of English always ask? ( )
A. Can I question Americans?
B. Can I communicate with Americans?
C. Can I speak to Americans?

18. Who says "in the hospital"? ( )
A. Americans. B. British.
C. Germans.

19. What is the main idea of this monologue? ( )
A. There are too many differences between American and British English.
B. British and American English are two different languages.
C. American and British speakers share the same language.

20. How many differences are there between the British and American English? ( )
A. 5 B. 4 C. 3

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,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

21. —Where do you think _____ he _____ the computer?
—Sorry. I have no idea.
A. **不填**;bought B. has;bought
C. did;buy D. had;bought

22. I'm sure you'd rather he stayed in Spain _____?
A. wouldn't you B. aren't I
C. didn't he D. hadn't you

23. The flowers in the garden look _____ and smell _____.
A. wonderful;sweet B. nice;badly
C. beautiful;better D. good;well

24. _____ big swimming pool in our school was completed in _____ May of 1998, not in _____ April, 1996.
A. A;**不填**;**不填** B. The;the;**不填**
C. A;the;**不填** D. The;**不填**;**不填**

25. —Has the doctor arrived yet?
—No, she _____ an hour ago.
A. has to come B. ought to have come
C. should come D. used to come

26. —Have you got a ticket for the football match?
—No. The price was too _____.
A. high B. expensive
C. great D. dear

27. —How often do you go to the library?
—_____.
A. In two days B. Every few days
C. Each third day C. Every a few days

28. —Oh, no! It's a quarter to six already and I'll miss my 6 o'clock train.
—_____. That clock is half an hour fast. You have enough time to catch it.
A. Hurry up B. Don't make a joke
C. Take care D. Don't worry

29. —With your help I've won the girls' 100 metres. Thank you!
—_____.
A. With pleasure B. The same to you
C. It's a pleasure D. That's right

30. What the teacher and the students want to say _____ either of the countries _____ beautiful.
A. are;are B. is;is C. are;is D. is;are

31. I'll go to the supermarket with my father next week. We're going to buy some _____ glasses.
A. lovely old French B. old lovely French
C. French old lovely D. old French lovely

32. The soldiers bedded down in a small old house near the river.
The underlined phrase above means _____.
A. were tired out B. were seriously ill
C. settled for the night D. had a rest

33. —What do you think of the contest?
—I was told that the English Speech Contest _____ successfully last night.
A. went along B. went down
C. went off D. went on

34. You have made a few mistakes in your composi-

tion but _____ you have done well.

A. first of all　　B. on the whole

C. on the other hand　　D. generally speaking

35. _____ we had been looking forward to.

A. Then came the hour

B. Before Rose the new teacher stood

C. When the hour came

D. After Kate stands the new teacher

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，D）中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A land free from destruction（**破坏**），plus wealth，natural resources，and labor supply—all these were important 36 in helping England to become the center for the Industrial Revolution. 37 they were not enough. Something 38 was needed to start the industrial process. That "something special" was men—39 individuals who could invent machines，find new 40 of power，and establish business organizations to reshape（**改造**）society.

The men who 41 the machines of the Industrial Revolution 42 from many backgrounds and many occupations. Many of them were 43 inventors than scientists. A man who is a 44 scientist is primarily interested in doing his research 45 . He is not necessarily working 46 that his findings can be used.

An inventor or one interested in applied science is 47 trying to make something that has an actual 48 . He may try to solve a problem by using the theories 49 science or by experimenting through correct and error. Regardless of his method，he is working to obtain a 50 result：the construction of a harvesting machine，the burning of a light bulb，or one of 51 other objectives.

Most of the people who 52 the machines of the Industrial Revolution were inventors，not trained scientists. A few were both scientists and inventors. Even those who had 53 or no training in science might not have made their inventions 54 a ground work had not been laid by scientists years 55 .

36. A. cases　　B. reasons　　C. factors　　D. situations

37. A. And　　B. But　　C. Besides　　D. Even

38. A. an　　B. a　　C. extra　　D. similar

39. A. generating　　B. effective　　C. motivating（**动机**）　　D. creative

40. A. origins　　B. sources　　C. bases　　D. discoveries

41. A. employed　　B. created　　C. operated　　D. controlled

42. A. came　　B. arrived　　C. stemmed　　D. appeared

43. A. less　　B. better　　C. more　　D. worse

44. A. true　　B. practical　　C. pure　　D. clever

45. A. happily　　B. occasionally　　C. unwillingly　　D. accurately

46. A. now　　B. and　　C. all　　D. so

47. A. seldom　　B. sometimes　　C. usually　　D. never

48. A. plan　　B. use　　C. idea　　D. means

49. A. of　　B. with　　C. to　　D. as

50. A. single　　B. only　　C. specialized　　D. specific

51. A. few　　B. those　　C. many　　D. all

52. A. proposed　　B. developed　　C. supplied　　D. offered

53. A. little　　B. much　　C. some　　D. any

54. A. as　　B. if　　C. because　　D. while

55. A. ago　　B. past　　C. ahead　　D. before

第三部分：阅读理解（共 20 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 40 分）

阅读下列短文，然后从各题所给的四个选项（A，B，C，D）中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

"It hurts me more than you"，and "This is for your own good"—these are the statements my mother used to make years ago when I had to learn Latin，clean my room，stay home and do homework.

That was before we entered the permissive peri-

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od in education in which we decided it was all right not to push our children to achieve their best in school. The schools and the educators made it easy for us. They taught that it was all right to be parents who take a let-alone policy. We stopped making our children do homework. We gave them calculators, turned on the television, left the teaching to the teachers and went on vacation.

Now teachers, faced with children who have been developing at their own pace for the past 15 years, are realizing we've made a terrible mistake. One such teacher is Sharon Klompus who says of her students—"so passive"—and wonders what has happened. Nothing is demanded of them, she believes. Television, says Klompus, contributes to children's passivity. "We're talking about a generation of kids who've never been hurt of hungry. They have learned somebody will always do it for them, instead of saying 'go and look it up', you tell them the answer. It takes greater energy to say no to a kid."

Yes, it does. It takes energy and it takes work. It's time for parents to end their vacation and come back to work. It's time to take the car away, to turn the TV off, to tell them it hurts you more than them but it's for their own good. It's time to start telling them no again.

56. Children are becoming more inactive in study because _____.
A. they watch TV too often
B. they have done too much homework
C. they have to fulfil too many duties
D. teachers are too strict with them

57. We learn from the passage that the author's mother used to lay emphasis on _____.
A. learning Latin B. discipline
C. natural development
D. education at school

58. By "permissive period in education" (L. 1, Para. 2) the author means a time _____.
A. when children are allowed to do what they wish to
B. when everything can be taught at school
C. when every child can be educated
D. when children are permitted to receive education

59. The main idea of the passage is that _____.
A. parents should leave their children alone
B. kids should have more activities at school
C. it's time to be more strict with our kids
D. parents should always set a good example to their kids

B

When I asked my daughter which item she would keep: the phone, the car, the cooker, the computer, the TV, or her boyfriend, she said "the phone". Personally, I could do without the phone entirely, which makes me unusual. Because the telephone is changing our lives more than any other piece of technology.

Point 1 The telephone creates the need to communicate, in the same way that more roads create more traffic. My daughter comes home from school at 4 : 00 p. m. and then spends an hour on the phone talking to the very people she has been at school with all day. If the phone did not exist, would she have anything to talk about?

Point 2 The mobile phone means that we are never alone. "The mobile saved my life," says Crystal Johnstone. She had an accident in her Volvo on the A45 between Otley and Skipton. Trapped inside, she managed to make the call that brought the ambulance(**救护车**)to her rescue.

Point 3 The mobile removes our secret. It allows Marketing Manager of Haba Deutsch, Carl Nicolaisen, to ring his sales staff all round the world at any time of day to ask where they are, where they are going, and how their last meeting went.

Point 4 The telephone separates us. Antonella Bramante in Rome says, "We worked in separate offices but I could see him through the window. It was easy to get his number. We were so near—but we didn't meet for the first two weeks!"

Point 5 The telephone allows us to reach out beyond our own lives. Today we can talk to several complete strangers simultaneously(**同时地**)on chat lines(at least my daughter does. I wouldn't know what to talk about). We can talk across the world. We can even talk to astronauts(if you know any)

while they're space-walking. And, with the phone line hooked up to the computer, we can access(**存取**) the Internet, the biggest library on Earth.

60. How do you understand 'Point 1—The telephone creates the need to communicate, …'?
    A. People don't communicate without telephone.
    B. People communicate because of the creating of the telephone.
    C. People communicate more since telephone has been created.
    D. People communicate more because of more traffic.
61. Which of the following best shows people's attitude towards mobile phones?
    A. Mobile phones help people deal with the emergency.
    B. Mobile phones bring convenience as well little secret to people.
    C. Mobile phones are so important and should be encouraged.
    D. Mobile phones are part of people's life.
62. Which points do you think support the idea that phones improve people's life?
    a. Point 1. b. Point 2. c. Point 3.
    d. Point 4. e. Point 5.
    A. c, d B. a, e C. a, c D. b, e
63. It is possible to talk to several complete strangers simultaneously throught _____.
    A. the TV screen B. a fax machine
    C. the phone line hooked up to the computer
    D. a microphone
64. The best heading for the passage is _____.
    A. Phone Power B. Kinds of Phone
    C. How to Use Phones
    D. Advantage of Phones

C

WHERE TO STAY IN BOSWELL YOUR GUIDE TO OUR BEST HOTEL				
Name/Address	No. of Rooms	Single	Double	Special Attractions
FIRST HOTEL 222 Edward Road Tel. 414—6433	120	$25	$35	Air-conditioned rooms, French restaurant, Night club, Swimming-pool, Shops, Coffee shop and bar, Telephone, radio and TV in each room, Close to the city centre
FAIR-VIEW HOTEL 129 North Road Tel. 591—5620	50	$12	$18	Close to the air-port, Telephone in each room, Bar, Restaurant, Garage, Swimming-pool
ORCHARD HOTEL 233 Edward Road Tel. 641—6646	120	$15	$20	Facing First Hotel, European restaurant, Coffee shop, Dry-cleaning, Shops, TV, Night-club
OSAKA HOTEL 1264 Venning Road Tel. 643—820	180	$30	$50	Air-Conditioned rooms, Japanese and Chinese restaurants, Shops, Swimming-pool, Large garden

65. The number of the rooms in the best hotels in Boswell is _____.
    A. 120 B. 470 C. 450 D. 240
66. If a Japanese traveller likes to eat in French restaurant, _____ is the right place for him to go to.
    A. 233 Edward Road B. 1264 Venning Road
    C. 222 Edward Road D. 129 North Road
67. Which hotel faces the Orchard Hotel?
    A. The First Hotel. B. The Osaka Hotel.
    C. The Fairview Hotel. D. No hotel.

D

The volcano is one of the most surprising frightening forces of nature. Maybe you have seen pictures of these "fireworks" of nature. Someimes when a volcano erupts, a very large wall of melted

rock moves down the side of a mountain. It looks like a "river of fire."Sometimes volcanoes explode, throwing the melted rock and ashes(**灰**) high into the air. But where does this melted rock come from?

The earth is made up of many layers(**层**). The top layer that we see is called the crust. Under the crust are many layers of hard rock. But far, far beneath the crust whose rock is so lot, that it is soft. In some places it even melts. The melted rock is called magma. Sometimes the magma breaks out to the surface through cracks(**爆裂声**) in the crust. These cracks are volcanoes.

Most people think of mountains when they think of volcanoes. But not every mountain is a volcano. A volcano is simply the opening in the earth from which the magma escapes. The hot magma, or lava as it is called, cools and builds up on the surface of the earth. Over thousands of years, this pile of cooled lava can grow to be very, very big. For example, the highest mountain in Africa, Kilimanjaro, is a volcano. It towers more than 16,000 feet above the ground around it.

68. The underlined word"erupts"means _____.
A. moves down B. breaks away
C. builds up D. suddenly throws out lava

69. Which words in the passage have the same meaning as "melted rock"?
A. "Volcano"and "explode"
B. "Crust"and"hard rock"
C. "Magma"and"lava"
D. "Volcano"and"magma"

70. Which is the correct order of the layers of the earth(beginning with the top layer)?
A. crust-hard rock-magma-soft rock
B. crust-hard rock-soft rock-magma
C. magma-soft rock-hard rock-crust
D. volcano-cracks -magma-crust

71. The best title(**标题**) of the passage should be _____.
A. The Volcano
B. Kilimanjaro Volcano
C. The Mountains
D. The Melted Rock

E

Technology is the application(**应用**) of knowledge to production. Thanks to modern technology, we have been able to increase greatly the efficiency of our work force. New machines and new methods have helped cut down time and expense while increasing overall output. This has meant more production and a higher standard of living. For most of us in America, modern technology is thought of as the reason why we can have cars and television sets. However, technology has also increased the amount of food available(**有用的**) to us, by means of modern farming machinery and animal-breeding techniques, and has extended our life span via(**通过**) medical technology.

Will mankind continue to live longer and have a higher quality of life? In large measure the answer depends on technology and our ability to use it widely. If we keep making progress as we have over the past fifty years, the answer is definitely yes. The advancement of technology depends upon research and development, and the latest statistics(**统计**) show that the United States is continuing to pump billions of dollars annually(**每年**) into such efforts. So while we are running out of some scarce resources(**少的资源**) we may well find technological substitutes(**代用品**) for many of them through our research programs.

Therefore, in the final analysis the three major factors of production(land, labor and capital) are all influenced by technology. When we need new skills on techniques in medicine, people will start developing new technology to meet those needs. As equipment proves to be slow or inefficient, new machines will be invented. Technology responds to our needs in helping us maintain our standard of living.

72. What is the best title for the passage?
A. The definition of technology
B. Modern technology
C. The application of technology
D. The development of technology

73. From the passage, we can infer that this article is probably _____.
A. a part of the introduction to American business

B. followed by the passage talking about factors of production

C. taken from a learned journal

D. Both A and B

74. Which is the main idea of the passage?

A. Modern technology is the key to the improvement of standard of living.

B. The three major factors of production-land, labor and capital are all influenced by technology.

C. Technology is the response to our needs.

D. The United States is making great efforts to advance its technology.

75. According to the passage, people can live a long life with the help of _____ .

A. higer quality of life

B. medical technology

C. modern farming machinery

D. technological substitute

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:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(∧),在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

该行错一个词:在错的词下划一横线,在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

注意:原行没有错的不要改。

I'm a girl from North Cardina, my name is Jane. I'm very 76. _____

delighted to write to you. My great grandmother Katey was going to 77. _____

celebrate her 90th birthday in March 4th. I want to give her a nice 78. _____

surprise, would you be kind enough to send her the birthday card? 79. _____

If Katey receive the birthday card from president, that would 80. _____

be the greatest present for her birthday.

My great grandmother Katey is a health lady at the age 81. _____

of 90. She had been a teacher for 50 years in the place where 82. _____

used to be a poor area. She accepted three homeless child 83. _____

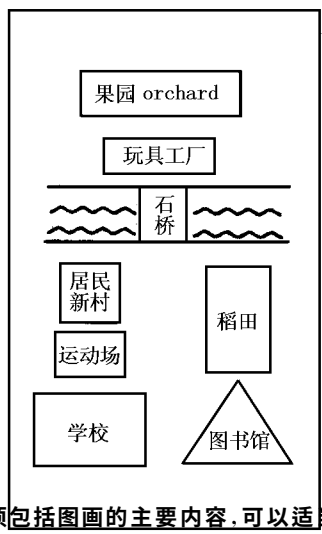
and brought us up by hard work. She is a great mother. So, 84. _____

I'm sure you would be happy to send a birthday card to a 85. _____

respectable lady at such an advanced age, wouldn't you? Thank you very much.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假设你是王明,最近收到美国朋友 Smith 先生的来信。他二年前参观过你村,听说现在变化很大,希望了解有关情况。请参照下图,介绍你家乡的变化。



注意:

1. **回信须包括图画的主要内容,可以适当增减细节,使内容连贯;**

2. **词数 100 左右。**

2. 2001 年北京市西城区高三英语抽样测试试卷

第一卷(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,并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后,你都有 10 秒钟时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

例:How much is the shirt?

A. £19.15. B. £9.15. C. £9.18.

答案是 B。

1. What's John's address? ( )

A. 1434 King Street. B. 1344 Queen Street.

C. 1343 King Street.

2. Where is the conversation probably taking place? ( )

A. By the window. B. On the steps.

C. In a post office.

3. How much should the skirt have cost? ( )

A. $24. B. $12. C. $6.

4. When is the man's birthday? ( )

A. April lst. B. April 2nd.

C. April 3rd.

5. How will the woman get to New York? ( )

A. By car. B. By train.

C. By airplane.

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,各个小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6 至 8 题。

6. What does the man want to do? ( )

A. to have his shoes mended.

B. To buy a pair of new shoes.

C. To do shopping in a supermarket.

7. How far is the supermarket? ( )

A. Two blocks away. B. Five blocks away.

C. Six blocks away.

8. How will the man go to the place? ( )

A. By bus. B. On foot.

C. by his car.

听第 7 段材料,回答 9 至 11 题。

9. What's the relationship between the two speakers? ( )

A. Secretary and boss. B. Teacher and student.

C. Doctor and patient.

10. Why was she late? ( )

A. Her aunt called her to get up late.

B. She missed the bus.

C. She got a telephone call.

11. What can we know about the teacher? ( )

A. He is strict with his students.

B. He is cold to his students.

C. He gets angry easily.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 12 至 14 题。

12. Where does the conversation take place? ( )

A. In a company. B. In a factory.

C. In a hospital.

13. Why can't the woman sleep well? ( )

A. Because she has been working too hard.

B. Because she has a family problem.

C. Because she has a high fever.

14. What does the doctor suggest that the woman should do? ( )

A. She should take some medicine.

B. She should take holidays.

C. She should change a job.

听第 9 段材料,回答 15 至 17 题。

15. Where is the plant being built? ( )

A. Far away from the town.

B. Not far away from the town.

C. North of the town.

16. What is the plant built for? ( )

A. Producing trucks. B. Dealing with waste paper.

C. Dealing with rubbish.

17. What can you conclude according to the dialogue? ( )

A. How to deal with rubbish is a big problem in their town.

B. They hope that another rubbish plant will be set up in their town.

C. The plant can at least deal with 3,000 tons of rubbish every day.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. Where exactly is Brighton? ( )

A. 15 miles from London.

B. 50 miles from London.

C. 50 miles from Paris.

19. What's the population of Brighton? ( )

A. 30,000. B. 130,000.

C. 300,000.

20. Why are there a lot of hotels in Brighton? ( )

A. Because there are a lot of workers.

B. Because there are a lot of students.

C. Because there are a lot of travellers.

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答案,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

例:It is generally considered unwise to give a child _____ he or she wants.

A. however B. whatever

C. whichever D. whenever

答案是 B。

21. —Who knocked at the door?

—I've no idea. I just pretended nobody was at home, so I didn't ask who ____ was.

A. he B. that

C. she D. it

22. Apples are usually sold by _____ weight, and eggs are sometimes sold by _____ dozen.

A. the; the B. **不填**; a

C. **不填**; the D. the; a

23. I _____ violin lessons every two weeks, but I think I'll make it every week from next month.

A. am having B. have had

C. have D. have been having

24. It's too late to go out now. _____, it's starting to rain.

A. Besides B. Meanwhile

C. However D. Anyhow

25. If you listen to me, you _____ have some candies, deary.

A. shall B. may

C. will D. must

26. —I always look out when crossing the street.

—You're right. You cannot be too _____.

A. nervous B. careful

C. hurried D. careless

27. Is it in that factory _____ this type of cars are produced?

A. which B. where C. that D. **不填**

28. —Do you have anything more _____, sir?

—No. You can have a rest or do something else.

A. typing B. to be typed

C. typed D. to type

29. You should think _____ yourself instead of just obeying orders.

A. of B. to

C. by D. for

30. —I'm sorry I forgot to post the letter for you.

—_____. I'll post it myself, then.

A. That's OK B. Don't worry

C. Take it easy D. It's too bad

31. Fortunately we had a map, without _____ we would have got lost.

A. which B. it

C. that D. what

32. I always prefer starting early _____ leaving everything to the last minute.

A. or else B. in case

C. rather than D. for fear

33. When I said some students are lazy, I _____ to you.

A. don't refer B. wasn't referring

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C. hasn't referred　　D. didn't refer

34. You can make yourself _____ in English pretty well if you keep on speaking the language.
A. understand　　B. understanding
C. to understand　　D. understood

35. —How did you _____ the movie last night?
—Oh, both interesting and instructive.
A. find　　B. consider
C. think　　D. feel

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 和 D)中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A boy walked along Carver Street, singing a sad song. He walked with his head down. Once he looked up and noticed the sign across the empty street, painted on the side of an old house. On the sign a big woman with yellow hair and a five-mile smile held out a big bottle. "Coca-Cola. Drink Coca-Cola," the sign said.

"Boy!" the silence was cut by a sudden cry. He turned around quickly to see who had called.

An old woman was standing at her door.

"You boy! Come here this minute!"

Slowly the boy 36 onto the cold flat stones leading to the old woman's house. When he arrived at her house, she 37 out her hand and wrapped(**缠住**)her 38 old fingers around his arm.

"Help me inside, boy", she said. "Help me 39 to my bed. What's your name?"

"Joseph," he said.

The old woman on the bed tried to 40 up, raising herself on her elbow (**肘**). Water 41 from her eyes and mouth. The sight of her made Joseph feel 42 .

"I'm dying, Joseph. You can see that, can't you? I want you to write a 43 for me. There's paper and pencil on the table there."

Joseph looked down at the 44 , and then looked out the window. He saw the sign again: "Coca-Cola. Drink Coca-Cola."

"I want my silver pin to 45 to my daughter."

Joseph bent his small body over the table and 46 the pencil slowly across the paper.

"There's my Bible(**圣经**)," the old woman said. "That's for my daughter, too. I want a 47 Christian burial(**基督葬礼**) with lots of singing. Write that down, too. That's the last 48 of a poor old woman."

The boy laboured over the paper. Again he looked out the window.

"Here. Bring it here so I can 49 it."

Joseph found the Bible, and, 50 the paper inside, laid it next to the bed.

"51 me now, boy," she sighed. "I'm tired."

He ran out of the house.

A cold wind blew through the 52 window, but the old woman on the bed 53 nothing. She was dead. The paper in the Bible moved back and forth in the wind. 54 on the paper were some childish letters. They 55 the words: "Coca-Cola. Drink Coca-Cola."

36. A. rushed　　B. struggled
C. hurried　　D. stepped

37. A. reached　　B. let
C. pushed　　D. pointed

38. A. firm　　B. smooth
C. dry　　D. fresh

39. A. back　　B. over
C. away　　D. ahead

40. A. sit　　B. get
C. stand　　D. wake

41. A. rolled　　B. burnt
C. burst　　D. ran

42. A. ill　　B. sick
C. unpleasant　　D. funny

43. A. letter　　B. note
C. will　　D. message

44. A. table　　B. pen
C. paper　　D. woman

45. A. send　　B. go
C. belong　　D. come

46. A. moved　　B. drew
C. used　　D. pulled

47. A. great　　B. merry
C. splendid　　D. real

48. A. hope　　B. chance
C. opinion　　D. wish

49. A. sign　　B. read
C. remember　　D. copy
50. A. setting　　B. hiding
C. placing　　D. laying
51. A. Hold　　B. Leave
C. Excuse　　D. Pardon
52. A. large　　B. open
C. small　　D. pretty
53. A. did　　B. saw
C. felt　　D. knew
54. A. Described　　B. printed
C. Recorded　　D. Written
55. A. formed　　B. spelled
C. organized　　D. repeated

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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Today is the date of that afternoon in April a year ago when I first saw the strange and attractive doll(**玩具娃娃**) in the window of Abe Sheftel's toy shop on Third Avenue near Fifteenth Street, just around the corner from my office, where the plate on the door reads: Dr Samuel Amory. I remember just how it was that day: the first sign of spring floated across the East River, mixing with the soft-coal smoke from the factories and the street smells of the poor neighbourhood. As I turned the corner on my way to work and came to Sheftel's, I was made once more known of the poor collection of toys in the dusty window, and I remembered the coming birthday of a small niece of mine in Cleveland, to whom I was in the habit of sending small gifts. Therefore, I stopped and examined the window to see if there might be anything suitable, and looked at the collection of unattractive objects——a red toy fire engine, some lead soldiers, cheap baseballs, bottles of ink, pens, yellowed envelopes, and advertisements for soft-drinks. And thus it was that my eyes finally came to rest upon the doll stored away in one corner, a doll with the strangest, most charming expression on her face. I could not wholly make her out, due to the shadows and the film of dust through which I was looking, but I was sure that a deep impression had been made upon me as though I had run into a person, as one does sometimes with a stranger, with whose personality one is deeply impressed.

56. What made an impression on the author?
A. The doll's unusual face.
B. The collection of toys.
C. A stranger he met at the store.
D. The beauty and size of the doll.
57. Why does the author mention his niece?
A. She likes dolls.
B. The doll looks like her.
C. She lives near Sheftel's.
D. He was looking for a gift for her.
58. Why did the writer go past Sheftel's?
A. He was on his way to school.
B. He was looking for a present for his niece.
C. He wanted to buy some envelopes.
D. None of the above is right.
59. The story takes place in the _____.
A. early summer　　B. early spring
C. midsummer　　D. late spring

B

Nuclear power's(**核能的**) danger to health, safety, and even life itself can be described in one word: radiation(**辐射**).

Nuclear radiation has a certain mystery about it, partly because it cannot be detected(**探测**) by human senses. It can't be seen or heard, or touched or tasted, even though it may be all around us. There are other things like that. For example, radio waves are all around us but we can't detect them, sense them, without a radio receiver. Similarly, we can't sense radioactivity without a radiation detector. But unlike common radio waves, nuclear radiation is not harmless to human beings and other living things.

At very high levels, radiation can kill an animal or human being outright by killing masses of cells(**细胞**) in important organs(**器官**). But even the lowest levels can do serious damage. There is no level of radiation that is completely safe. If the radiation does not hit anything important, the damage may not be significant. This is the case when only a few cells are hit, and if they are killed outright. Your body will re-

place the dead cells with healthy ones. But if the few cells are only damaged, and if they reproduce themselves, you may be in trouble. They reproduce themselves in an unusual way. They can grow into cancer. Sometimes this does not show up for many years.

This is another reason for some of the mystery about nuclear radiation. Serious damage can be done without the knowledge of the person at the time that damage has occurred. A person can be irradiated(**放射治疗**) and feel fine, then die of cancer five, ten, or twenty years later as a result. Or a child can be born weak or easy to get serious illness as a result of radiation absorbed by its grandparents.

Radiation can hurt us. We must know the truth.

60. According to the passage, the danger of nuclear power lies in _____.
A. nuclear mystery B. radiation detection
C. radiation level D. nuclear radiation

61. Radiation can lead to serious results even at the lowest level _____.
A. when it kills few cells
B. if it damages few cells
C. though the damaged cells can repair themselves
D. unless the damaged cells can reproduce themselves

62. Radiation can hurt us in the way that it can _____.
A. kill large numbers of cells in main organs so as to cause death immediately
B. damage cells which may grow into cancer years later
C. affect the healthy growth of our younger generation
D. lead to all of the above results

63. Which of the following can be best inferred from the passage?
A. The importance of protection from radiation cannot be overemphasized(**过分强调**).
B. The mystery about radiation remains unsolved.
C. Cancer is mainly caused by radiation.
D. Radiation can hurt those who do not know about its danger.

C

In some ways, the United States has made some progress. Fires no longer destroy 18,000 buildings as they did in the Great Chicago Fire of 1871, or kill half a town of 2,400 people, as they did the same night in Peshtigo, Wisconsin. Other than the Beverly Hill supper Club fire in Kentucky in 1977, it has been four decades since more than 100 Americans died in a fire.

But even with such successes, the United States still has one of the worst fire death rates in the world. Safety experts say the problem is neither money nor technology, but the indifference(**无所谓**) of a country that just will not take fires seriously enough.

American fire departments are some of the world's fastest and best-equipped. They have to be. The United States has twice Japan's population, and 40 times as many fires. It spends far less on preventing fires than on fighting them. And American fire-safety lessons are aimed almost entirely at children, who die in large numbers in fires but who, against popular beliefs, start very few of them.

Experts say the error is an opinion that fires are not really anyone's fault. That is not so in other countries, where both public education and the law treat fires as either a personal failing or a crime(**罪行**). Japan has many wood houses; of the 48 fires in world history that burned more than 10,000 buildings, Japan has had 27. Punishment for causing a big fire can be as severe as life imprisonment.

In the United States, most education dollars are spent in elementary schools. But, the lessons are aimed at too limited a number of people; just 9 percent of all fire deaths are caused by children playing with matches.

The United States continues to depend more on technology than laws or social pressure. There are smoke detectors in 85 percent of all homes. Some local building laws now require home sprinklers(**喷水装置**). New heaters and irons shut themselves off if they are tipped.

64. The reason why so many Americans die in fires is that _____.

A. they took no interest in new technology

B. they did not pay great attention to preventing fires

C. they showed indifference to fighting fires

D. they did not spend enough money on fire equipment

65. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.

A. fire safety lessons should not be aimed only at American children

B. American children have not received enough education of fire safety lessons

C. Japan is better equipped with fire equipment than the United States

D. America's large population leads to more fires

66. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?

A. There has been no great fire in the USA in recent 40 years that leads to high death rate.

B. There have been several great fires in the USA in recent 40 years that lead to high death rate.

C. There has been only one great fire in the USA in recent 40 years that led to high death rate.

D. The fire in Kentucky in 1977 made only a few people killed.

D

Reading to oneself is a modern activity which was almost unknown to the learned in the early days of the history, while during the fifteenth century the term "reading" undoubtedly meant reading aloud. Only during the nineteenth century did silent reading become popular.

One should be careful, however, of supposing that silent reading came about simply because reading aloud is distraction(**分散注意力**) to others. Examination of reasons connected with the historical development of silent reading shows that it became the usual mode of reading for most adult reading tasks mainly because the tasks themselves changed in character.

The last century saw a gradual increase in literacy(**读写能力**)and thus in the number of readers. As readers increased, so the number of listeners dropped, and thus there was some reduction in the need to read aloud. As reading for the benefit of listeners grew less common, so came the popularity of reading as a private activity in such public places as libraries, trains and offices, where reading aloud would disturb other readers in a way.

Towards the end of the century there was still heated argument over whether books should be used for information of treated respectfully, and over whether the reading of material such as newspapers was in some way mentally weakening. Indeed this argument remains with us still in education. However, whatever its advantages, the old shared literacy culture had gone and was replaced by the printed mass media(**媒介**) on the one hand and by books and magazines for a specialized readership on the other.

By the end of the century students were being advised to have some new ideas of books and to use skills in reading them which were not proper, if not impossible, for the oral reader. The social, cultural, and technological developments in the century had greatly changed what the term "reading" referred to.

67. Why was reading aloud common before the nineteenth century?

A. Because silent reading had not been discovered.

B. Because there were few places for private reading.

C. Because few people could read for themselves.

D. Because people depended on reading for enjoyment.

68. The development of silent reading during the nineteenth century showed _____.

A. a change in the position of literate people

B. a change in the nature of reading

C. an increase in the number of books

D. an increase in the average age of readers

69. Educationalists are still arguing about ____.

A. the importance of silent reading

B. the amount of information provided by books and newspapers

C. the effects of reading on health

D. the value of different types of reading material

70. What is the writer of this passage attempting to do?

A. To explain how present day reading habits developed.

B. To change people's way to read.

C. To show how reading methods have improved.

D. To encourage the growth of reading.

E

You are watching a film in which two men are having a fight. They hit one another hard. At the start they only fight with their fists. But soon they begin hitting one another over the heads with chairs. And so it goes on until one of the men crashes(**撞击**) through a window and falls thirty feet to the ground below. He is dead!

Of course he isn't really dead. With any luck he isn't even hurt. Why? Because the men who fall out of high windows or jump from fast moving trains, who crash cars of even catch fire, are professionals. They do this for a living. These men are called stuntmen. That is to say, they perform tricks.

There are two sides to their work. They actually do most of the things you see on the screen. For example, they fall from a high building. However, they do not fall on to hard ground but on to empty cardboard boxes covered with a mattress(**床垫**). Again, when they hit one another with chairs, the chairs are made of soft wood and when they crash through windows, the glass is made of sugar!

But although their work depends on trick of this sort, it also requires a high degree of skill and training. Often a stuntman's success depends on careful timing. For example, when he is "blown up" in a battle scene, he has to jump out of the way of the explosion just at the right moment.

Naturally stuntmen are well paid for their work, but they lead dangerous lives. They often get seriously injured, and sometimes killed. A Norwegian stuntman, for example, skied over the edge of a cliff (**悬崖**) a thousand feet high. His parachute(**降落伞**) failed to open, and he was killed.

In spite of all the risks, this is no longer a profession for men only. Men no longer dress up as women when actresses have to perform some dangerous action. For nowadays there are stuntgirls too!

71. Stuntmen are those who _____.

A. often dress up as actors

B. prefer to lead dangerous lives

C. often perform seemingly dangerous actions

D. often fight each other for their lives

72. Stuntmen earn their living by _____.

A. playing their dirty tricks

B. selling their special skills

C. jumping out of high windows

D. jumping from fast moving trains

73. When a stuntman falls from a high building, _____.

A. he needs little protection

B. he will be covered with a mattress

C. his life is endangered

D. his safety is generally all right

74. Which of the following is the main factor(**因素**) of a successful performance?

A. Strength. B. Exactness.

C. Speed. D. Carefulness.

75. What can be inferred from the author's example of the Norwegian stuntman?

A. Sometimes an accident can occur to a stuntman.

B. The percentage of serious accidents is high.

C. Parachutes must be of good quality.

D. The cliff is too high.

第二卷(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:

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

此行缺一个词:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(∧),在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

此行错一个词:在错的词下划一横线,在该行右

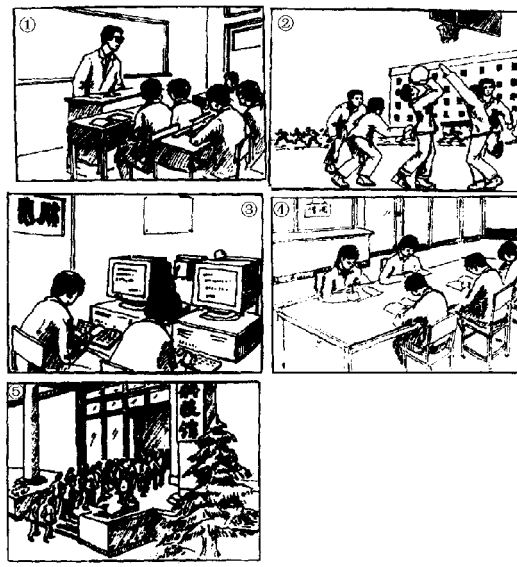
边横线上写出改正后的词。

注意:原行没有错的不要改。

We were late as usual. My husband had insisted on
watering the flowers in the garden by himself. When we 76. _____
realized how he couldn't manage, he asked me for help. 77. _____
But now we had only an hour to get to the airport. Luckily, 78. _____
there were not many more cars or buses on the road and we 79. _____
were able to get here just in time. We checked in and went 80. _____
straight to the big hall to wait for our flight be called, 81. _____
but no announcement is made. A girl there told us the plane 82. _____
hadn't come yet. In the end, there came an announcement told 83. _____
us that the passengers waiting for Flight LJ108 could get the 84. _____
free meal and voucher(凭单) and that the plane hadn't left 85. _____
London for some technical problems.

第二节　书面表达(满分 25 分)

你是一名中学生。请你根据下面图画写一篇题为 My Colourful School Life 的短文。



注意:

1. 短文应包括图画的全部内容;
2. 要紧扣主题,适当发挥;
3. 词数 100 左右。

3. 2001 年北京市海淀区高三第二学期英语期末练习

第一卷(三大题,共 115 分)

第一部分:听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

做题时,先将答案划在试卷上。录音内容结束后,你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

第一节(共 5 小题;第小题 1.5 分,满分 7.5 分)

听下面五段对话。每段对话后有一小题,从题中所给的三个选项中选出最佳选项,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 are the two speakers doing? ( )
   A. Enjoying meeting each other.
   B. Saying good-bye to each other.
   C. Planning to see each other.
2. What can you guess about the man? ( )
   A. He is a hard working boy.
   B. He is as dull as Jack.
   C. He'd like to go with Lisa.
3. What is the man? ( )
   A. A waiter.　　B. A conductor.
   C. A book clerk.
4. What's the relationship between the two speakers? ( )
   A. A boss and a salesgirl.
   B. A teacher and his pupil.
   C. A professor and his assistant.
5. What do you guess about the man? ( )
   A. He didn't sleep well last night.
   B. He is going to play a game.
   C. He is lying in bed.

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