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1. 成都市 2003 届高中毕业班联合诊断性检测

英 语

本试卷分第 I 卷和第 II 卷两部分,满分 150 分,考试时间 120 分钟。

第 I 卷(三部分,共 115 分)

第一部分 听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

第一节(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 can we learn from the conversation?

A. John and Jane were at a Christmas party.

B. John and Jane often see each other.

C. John didn't expect to see Jane there.

2. Whose video is it?

A. Cindy's.

B. Cindy's sister's.

C. John's.

3. How many students passed the test?

A. 60.

B. 90.

C. 30.

4. Where is Jimmy now?

A. In Japan.

B. In France.

C. In England.

5. What does the man think the woman should do?

A. Close the window.

B. Put on more clothes.

C. Take a deep breath.

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 6 段材料,回答 6-8 题。

6. What are the two speakers doing?

A. One is interviewing the other.

B. They are having a friendly chat.

C. They are talking about each other's interests.

7. What does the man want to be?

A. An artist.

B. A musician.

C. A doctor.

8. What does the man do in his spare time?

A. He does some painting.

B. He writes books on music.

C. He reads books on art.

听第 7 段材料,回答 9-11 题。

9. What did Sam do?

A. He had a vacation in Paris.

B. He visited some friends in Paris.

C. He made a business trip to Paris.

10. When was the Eiffel Tower built?

A. About 100 years ago.

B. About 200 years ago.

C. Quite recently.

11. What did the man plan to do next?

A. To arrange a trip to Paris for Linda.

B. To talk more about the city.

C. To take more pictures in Paris.

听第 8 段材料, 回答 12 - 14 题。

12. Why does the boy think Brazil will win?

A. It has made the most appearances in the World Cup finals.

B. It has more famous football players than Germany.

C. It won the first World Cup and the 16th World Cup.

13. Which teams does the girl think will win?

A. Korea and Japan.

B. Germany and Brazil.

C. Argentina and France.

14. What do we know about the girl?

A. She's the boy's coach.

B. She's the boy's teacher.

C. She's the boy's classmate.

听第 9 段材料, 回答 15 - 17 题。

15. What are they talking about?

A. Whether to join the tennis club.

B. Whether to buy a pair of Adidas shoes.

C. An advertisement about Adidas.

16. What does the man think about Adidas shoes?

A. They don't help sports players at all.

B. They are only good for track and field sports.

C. They may be comfortable but are too expensive.

17. Who will pay for the shoes?

A. The father.

B. The daughter.

C. The mother.

听第 10 段材料, 回答 18 - 20 题。

18. What do the letters "SOS" stand for?

A. Save Our Souls.

B. Save Orphans' Souls.

C. Save Our Sons.

19. When and where did the first SOS Children's Village open?

A. After the Second World War in Germany.

B. In 1983, in the United States.

C. In 1949, in Austria.

20. How many children live in one family?

A. 40 - 50.

B. 7 - 10.

C. 14 - 17.

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)

21. —Mother, I don't need to keep awake, do I?

—No, my darling, go to bed, _____.

A. if you want to go

B. if you want to

C. whether you want

D. whether you want to

22. Taking this kind of medicine if _____ will surely produce side effect.

A. continue

B. having continued

C. continuing

D. continued

23. It is the prevention of disease _____ its successful treatment that has led to the rapid increase of the world's population.

A. rather than

B. including

C. but also

D. less than

24. The teacher _____ at the desk _____ the exam papers.

A. sat, to be correcting

B. sat down, to correct

C. sat, to correct

D. was sitting down, correcting

25. You can use a large plastic bottle, _____ cut off as a pot to grow young plants in.

A. the top is

B. the top of which

C. whose top

D. with its top

26. It 's good to feel _____ in a new neighborhood.
A. welcome B. to be welcomed C. welcoming D. to be welcoming
27. English is a language that many young people around the world _____ not speak perfectly but _____ at least understand.
A. may ,can B. would ,might C. will ,must D. could ,might
28. —Now that you like the car so much ,why not drive it back ?
—Well ,I can 't afford _____ car.
A. that big a B. a that big C. that a big D. a big that
29. Samaranch was sure to say that nothing was going on with IOC , _____ some of its members had been reported to have done wrong.
A. which B. if C. even though D. as long as
30. The meeting was to _____ at 9 o 'clock but the manager _____ until twenty minutes later.
A. be starting ,didn 't turn up B. have started ,didn 't turn up
C. start ,hadn 't turned up D. be started ,hadn 't turned up
31. The museum he paid a visit _____ at the end of the street.
A. stand B. stands C. to stand D. to stands
32. Some laid-off workers take up the work to _____ patients in hospital.
A. take care for B. care of C. tend for D. wait on
33. Only those _____ knows well could be let in.
A. who B. he C. that D. what
34. Such good use has been _____ his spare time _____ his English has improved a lot.
A. made of ,that B. made of ,as C. made in ,that D. found in ,as
35. His parents want to make a lawyer out of him ,but he _____ becoming a scientist.
A. sticks to B. aims at C. aims in D. would rather

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

阅读下面的短文 ,掌握其大意 ,然后从 36 – 55 各题所给的四个选项中 ,选出一个最佳答案。

Thousands of young people go to 36 schools in hopes of becoming directors or movie stars. Tens of thousands 37 who don 't go to those schools keep the same 38 deep in their hearts. A digital(数字的) video ,or DV ,makes at least 39 of that dream come true.

Shi Yanjun ,a student in Shanghai Tongji University , 40 at the birthday party for his close friend with a digital 41 in his hand and played the 42 of cameraman and film director. After the party ,he added 43 and language to his film. A piece of art was 44 .

" I have no fine arts background ,just a love of film making , "said Shi.

Yu Zheng 45 the digital camera a year ago. The student at Beijing Normal University has just finished her first 46 ,which centers on her parents ' love story. She had 47 with some family members who told her a story of how her parents met and fell in love and how they 48 happiness and bitterness.

" I had always been 49 about their love story and I 'm a movie lover. The 50 was a combination of the two , "said Yu. " It 's very primitive(原始的) but I 'm still 51 of it. "

DV filmmaking has been popular in recent years. Filmmaking can be as simple and easy as Karaoke.

" As DV fever grows among youth ,filming will become a 52 way for even ordinary people to express themselves. The way ordinary people make films will even have an effect on the way 53 do , "said Liu Yibing , a professor at the Beijing Film Academy. " They may 54 technique and their work may look 55 ,but these people usually have fresh ideas and special views that amaze professionals. "

36. A. nurse B. film C. dance D. sports
37. A. more B. fewer C. better D. larger
38. A. opinion B. decision C. thought D. wish
39. A. whole B. part C. some D. none
40. A. put up B. set up C. showed up D. gave up
41. A. book B. camera C. bottle D. key

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|------------------|----------------|
| 42. A. role | B. cards | C. music | D. games |
| 43. A. words | B. sound | C. smell | D. music |
| 44. A. born | B. found | C. won | D. invented |
| 45. A. took up | B. turned up | C. brought up | D. cut up |
| 46. A. exercise | B. hope | C. agreement | D. attempt |
| 47. A. conferences | B. telephones | C. interviews | D. discussions |
| 48. A. spent | B. shared | C. needed | D. passed |
| 49. A. curious | B. worried | C. pleased | D. surprised |
| 50. A. intention | B. answer | C. action | D. idea |
| 51. A. fond | B. proud | C. sure | D. tired |
| 52. A. common | B. difficult | C. mere | D. simple |
| 53. A. youths | B. grown-ups | C. professionals | D. movie-stars |
| 54. A. provide | B. equip | C. lack | D. increase |
| 55. A. smooth | B. rough | C. beautiful | D. ugly |

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中，选出最佳答案。

A

The Education Testing Service (ETS) will stop computer-based Graduate Record Examinations (GRE) and go back to paper-based tests in China and South Korea, beginning on October 1, 2002.

Test takers in these two countries, which have amounted to 55,000 every year since the late 1990s, will be able to take a paper-based exam on November 23, 2002 and March 15 next year.

An ETS investigation found that questions and answers memorized by students who had already taken the electronic test had been posted on Asian language websites to benefit other students.

Test takers were able to take the computer tests at various centres six days a week and the questions were reused. So they could remember the questions easily.

After a paper test is used once, it will never be used again to prevent students from memorizing questions and answers and offering them to other test takers.

"This is an example of how the illegal (非法的) actions of some students to raise their scores hurt honest test takers," said John Yopp, vice president of ETS's Graduate and Professional Education Division.

"American graduate deans know that Asian students are highly educated and well prepared for study in the United States. Unfortunately, now they have no way of knowing whether those scores have been earned through hard work or illegally through websites," he said.

ETS says that recent GRE scores will still be considered for admission but some worry the ETS decision will have some effect on US graduate school evaluations (评价) of GRE scores of computer-based tests. Students who planned to take the test on computer before October have to decide whether to go ahead with it or delay taking it.

56. The advantage of the test on paper is that _____.

- A. it can't be memorized
- B. it is welcomed by honest test takers
- C. it can stop test takers knowing about the paper in advance
- D. it can't be offered to other test takers through Asian language websites

57. The purpose of the change of GRE Test is _____.

- A. to make the test more honest
- B. to find out illegal actions easily
- C. to make the test more difficult
- D. to change American graduate deans' opinion

58. We may infer from the last paragraph that _____.

- A. more students have decided to take the test on paper
- B. some students worry that they can't do well in the test on paper
- C. computer-based GRE scores will be more important
- D. paper-based GRE scores may be more valued

59. What is the subject discussed in the text ?
A. The advantage of ETS new decision.
B. The ways of changing GRE Test.
C. The change of GRE Test in China and South Korea.
D. Two test forms of GRE Test in two Asian countries.

B

Save \$ 100 on the microwave oven that sets time ,power and temperature at a touch of your finger.

Microwave has made cooking easier than ever. Our 1.5 cubic feet microwave oven lets you program an entire operation at a touch of your finger. Nine power levels allow precise(精确的)cooking control. There is a temperature sensor(温度传感器)that helps prepare meat or vegetables and shuts the oven off when cooking is completed. And a 99-minute electronic timer. We even include a detailed cookbook that shows you how to make delicious meals.

When you buy it from us ,we keep it working. And for extra service ,ask about our Assured Performance Plan. You get unlimited service at a small yearly charge.

Sale 379.95 Reg(regular price) 479.95

Sale prices effective November 24 through December 23. Use our convenient Time Payment Plan.

At stores with major appliance(电器)departments.

Prices slightly higher in Alaska ,Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

This is JCPenny

60. People will most probably buy the microwave oven because of its _____.
A. sale price ,Time Payment Plan ,detailed cookbook and temperature sensor
B. sale price ,perfect functions ,after-sale service and convenience
C. 99-minute electronic timer ,easy operation ,detailed cookbook and extra service
D. temperature sensor ,precise cooking control ,unlimited service and nine power levels
61. From the advertisement ,we know _____.
A. the prices are the same wherever the oven is sold
B. the oven is sold in any department stores
C. JCPenny Time Payment Plan lasts a month
D. only one finger can be used to operate the oven
62. Unlimited service _____.
A. is free all the year round B. is provided once a year
C. costs a little money every year D. is not provided every year

C

For about two weeks every autumn ,oaks ,dogwoods and elms all start changing.

Their green leaves turn red ,orange ,yellow or brown. Then the leaves fall off completely ,leaving bare branches behind. The reason :winter is coming.

Winter is harsh :bad weather ,no food. It 's a season that living things just try to survive(活下来). Some animals hibernate. Some birds fly away. Some kids ask their parents for a new coat.

Evergreen trees-pine , spruce-don 't lose their leaves in the fall. Their needle-shaped leaves are hard , with a kind of antifreeze(防冻剂)inside. They are able to survive the winter.

Deciduous trees deal with winter by losing their leaves and that 's exactly what the leaves on those sorts of trees do.

Think of leaves as the kitchen of the tree ,the place where food is prepared. The food is produced by taking a gas called carbon dioxide out of the air ,combining it with water from the ground and using a special process to produce exactly what the tree needs to survive and grow.

That special process is called photosynthesis(光合作用) ,and it depends on two things :sunlight and chlorophyll. Chlorophyll is a chemical that takes energy from sunlight and turns it into tree food. One of the interesting things about chlorophyll is that it 's green.

But in winter the kitchen closes. Why? Because the nutrients-useful chemicals that feed the tree-in the leaves are needed in the roots. These nutrients start heading to their new home in the roots deep underground where they won't be damaged by freezing weather.

Couldn't the dried-up leaves just stay on the tree? They could and on some trees they do-oaks for example. But a leaf-covered tree is at risk of being damaged by winter weather. The weight of snow and the power of wind can break branches. Shorter, cooler days are the signal for a tree to start shutting down its kitchen-leaves.

63. What does the underlined word "deciduous" (paragraph 5) mean?

- A. evergreen B. bare C. leaf-falling D. leaf-covered

64. The underlined word "they" (paragraph 8) refers to _____.

- A. dried-up leaves B. nutrients C. roots D. trees

65. The leaves become dried up in winter because _____.

- A. they are damaged by winter weather
B. they are soft with broken branches
C. the nutrients in the leaves move into the roots
D. freezing weather prevents the kitchen producing nutrients

66. What is the best title for the text?

- A. Why do leaves fall off in winter? B. Deciduous trees and needle-shaped trees.
C. Leaves are the kitchen of the tree. D. How do deciduous trees survive winter?

D

For more than two days in September 1974, the people of Honduras shut their windows, locked their doors and stayed in their homes. Fifi was outside and they were frightened.

8000 people had been dead when Fifi left. Fifi wasn't a pet dog as the name suggests. It was a hurricane, one of the most destructive natural phenomena (现象) in the world.

Why do we give human names to wind and rain and cloud? We didn't always. Two hundred years ago, many hurricanes in the Caribbean were named after the saint's day (圣徒逝世忌日) on which the storm occurred. Later, storms were known by the name of the city where they came ashore. Experts then tried naming storms after the latitude (纬度) and longitude where they occurred. Finally, in 1953, hurricanes started getting people's names- specifically, female names. Male names were added in 1979.

There are six sets of names for what the experts call "Atlantic tropical cyclones (热带气旋)". Each list is used every six years and consists of 21 names, starting with every letter but Q, U, X, Y and Z. Male names and female names are used in turn. A storm won't get a name until its winds reach 39mph or about 62.4kph, at which point it becomes a tropical storm. At 74mph or 118.4kph it's declared a hurricane.

The names on the list are used only for storms that form off the Atlantic coast off the US. There are separate lists for the Pacific. So what happens if a hurricane should cross from the Atlantic to the Pacific? It's happened before. The storm just gets a new name and sometimes a new sex. Max Mayfield is the director of the National Hurricane Centre in Miami, Florida. He's in charge of picking new names for storms off the Atlantic coast. He and the experts in two dozen other countries in the Caribbean, North America vote on what names will replace retired names. In 2007, for example, Andrea and Melissa will take the place of Allison and Michelle. "If we have a hurricane that causes a large loss of life or damage, a country will request that name be retired," He said. Sometimes, people write in to suggest names for hurricanes. Mayfield said they got a letter from a man in Florida, who wanted them to name a hurricane after his first wife. He said it had to be a hurricane that caused terrible damage. The world would know what he had experienced living with the woman for 18 years.

67. Which of the following is most likely to be the name of a hurricane or a storm before 1979?

- A. Arthur. B. Peter. C. Shirley. D. Honduras.

68. We may learn from the text that _____.

- A. all storms don't get their names
B. in 2007, the experts will make new name lists

- C. only Mayfield decides which name to choose
 D. sometimes experts use names suggested by people
69. How long can the six sets of names be used ?
 A. 126 years. B. 6 years. C. 21 years. D. 36 years.
70. The man in Florida suggested naming a hurricane after his first wife because he wanted to _____.
 A. express his deep love for her
 B. show his sadness after losing her
 C. make her known by the people in Florida
 D. tell people how unhappy he was living with her

E

A Tight Situation

Sometimes funny memories(回忆) are the most special way to remember a beloved lover. It helps take away some of the feeling of loss. Before he passed away, my husband loved to share this story with our friends. Now it makes me smile to share this story with you.

Our neighbor's son was getting married in 1971 at a church, and we were invited. We immediately rushed out to the store, and I bought a nice pink dress with a jacket. The dress was a little tight, but I had a month before the June 30 wedding and I would lose a few pounds.

June 29 came and, of course, I had not lost a single pound; in fact, I had gained two. But I thought a new girdle(收腹健美裤) would solve my problem. So on our way to the wedding, we stopped once again at the store. I ran in and told the clerk I needed a size large girdle.

The clerk found the box with the described girdle, marked "L", and asked if I would like to try it on. "Oh, no, a large will fit just right. I won't need to try it on."

The next morning was hot, so I waited to get dressed until about forty-five minutes before time to go. I opened the girdle box only to find a new \$49.95 girdle in a size small. Since it was too late to find another one and the dress wouldn't fit right without a girdle, a fight broke out between me and the girdle. Have you ever tried to shake twenty pounds of potatoes into a five-pound bag? Finally, my husband, laughing like crazy, got hold of each side and shook me down into it, and I was ready to go.

As we walked into the church, he asked if I could make it. Now he was getting worried because I was breathing funny. I told him that I would be fine. I thought this wedding wouldn't last very long. Unfortunately, I learnt that it would last one hour, twenty-two minutes and eight-and-one-half seconds—the minister blessed everything except my girdle!

My knees were blue and my legs lost all feeling. My husband was asking questions and trying to comfort me.

As soon as the minister pronounced them married, I rushed out with my husband. "Please, just get me out of here!" I said.

We ran out to our car, and once there he opened the front and back passenger doors against the next car. Right there, before God, human and the wedding party, I took off that girdle, when the girdle flew out of my hand and landed under the car next to ours. My husband was laughing so hard and we drove away.

Over the years, he and I had often wondered what the people of that church thought the next morning when they found \$49.95 size small girdle in their parking lot.

71. When she was telling the story, she _____.
 A. was sorry for her husband's death
 B. was happy to share her funny memories
 C. was wondering who had picked up the girdle
 D. still couldn't forget the trouble on that day
72. She still bought the tight pink dress, because she thought _____.
 A. she would save some money B. she would gain a few pounds
 C. she would lose some weight D. she looked thinner in the dress
73. Which statement is true according to the story?

- A. She changed the girdle for a larger size.
 B. They tried hard to pour lots of potatoes into a small bag.
 C. She put on the dress without the girdle in the end.
 D. She managed to put on the girdle with her husband's help.

74. The title "A Tight Situation" really means _____.

- A. she was dressed in a tight girdle
 B. she dressed herself in a limited time
 C. she got herself embarrassed (困窘的)
 D. the wedding lasted longer than she expected

75. The writer's purpose of writing this story is _____.

- A. to tell an interesting experience
 B. to prove her husband's love
 C. to describe her tight girdle
 D. to describe her unspeakable feeling

第 II 卷(共 35 分)

第一节 短文改错(共 10 小题;每题 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做出判断,如无错误,在该行右边横线上画一个(✓);如有错误,则按下列情况改正:该行多一个词:把多余的词用斜线(/)划掉,在右边横线上写出该词,并用斜线划掉;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!

Airplane passengers ride in comfort today and flying isn't such an easy thing to do many years ago. 76. _____
 In fact, some passengers felt luckily if they lived through a 77. _____
 troublesome ride on an early airplane. Airplanes didn't 78. _____
 use to offering rich foods, comfortable seats, movies, 79. _____
 or other things. The first passengers didn't even have seats. 80. _____
 The people flew in the first planes in 1903 had to lie down 81. _____
 on their stomachs during their entire flight. 82. _____
 By 1908, flyers have changed their minds about the best 83. _____
 flying position. They decided that sitting was a good flying 84. _____
 position than lying down. But the first seats were hard. No one
 thought that seat belts were necessary on early planes. Pilots
 didn't realize that belts were important when several passengers
 disappeared during storms. 85. _____

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

《时代英语》杂志举办了一个有关中国中学教育(secondary education)的讨论,请根据以下要点,以《Secondary Education in China》为题目,写一篇 100 字左右的文章,客观介绍讨论要点:

60% 的人对中国的中学教育持肯定态度,他们认为:

1. 中国的中学教育培养了许多优秀学生,他们在各类国际竞赛中取得了优异的成绩。
2. 中国的中学生在国外的大学中由于基础好,成绩优异而受到欢迎。

40% 的人持反对态度,他们认为:

1. 中国中学生尽管获得了许多国际竞赛的奖励,但却没有培养出诺贝尔奖的获得者。
2. 中国的中学教育方法陈旧、单一,教学内容理论多于实践。学生实际应对生活的能力差。



2. 徐州市 2003 年高三联合质量检测

英 语

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第一节(共 5 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 7.5 分)

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1. What are the speakers probably doing?
A. Booking a hotel. B. Writing postcards. C. Looking at photographs.
2. When does the woman suggest they meet?
A. After class on Friday. B. Before class on Friday. C. After today's meeting.
3. What class is this?
A. Chemistry. B. History. C. German.
4. What is the correct title of this book?
A. New African Art. B. African's New Heart. C. New African Hearts.
5. How much is the man short of?
A. \$ 5. B. \$ 10. C. \$ 15.

第二节(共 15 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 22.5 分)

听下面几段对话或独白。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。听完每段对话或独白前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题 5 秒钟;听完后,各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6 至 7 题。

6. What foreign language is the woman learning?
A. French. B. English. C. German.
7. Why do they think they do not speak foreign languages well?
A. The woman doesn't have a good memory.
B. They think too much of the grammar.
C. They don't learn grammar well.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. When does the conversation take place?
A. In the morning. B. In the afternoon. C. In the evening.
9. What does the man suggest?
A. Going to concert. B. Going dancing. C. Going to restaurant.
10. How does the woman answer to the man?
A. She agrees to go with the man.
B. She disagrees with the man.

C. She says she has a cold so she can't go.

听第8段材料,回答第11至13题。

11. What are Mother and Mike doing when Uncle George calls?

A. They are going to get Uncle George.

B. They are preparing the dinner.

C. They are setting a table.

12. Who answers the telephone?

A. Mike.

B. Mother.

C. Uncle George.

13. Where do Mike and his mother live?

A. At King Road.

B. At Main Street.

C. In the middle of the block.

听第9段材料,回答第14至16题。

14. Where are the two speakers talking?

A. In a bookshop.

B. In a library.

C. At the teacher's office.

15. How many books did the man finally take away?

A. 4.

B. 3.

C. 1.

16. Which of the following is right?

A. Teachers can borrow all the books here.

B. Nobody can borrow single copies here.

C. The boy always wants to do something against the teacher.

听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。

17. What is the main idea of the passage?

A. How to improve written English.

B. Sleep - study method and experiment.

C. Sleep - teaching advantages and disadvantages.

18. How long was each lesson broadcast on the radio?

A. 24 hours.

B. 12 hours.

C. 6 hours.

19. When did the student learn English grammar?

A. Before going to sleep.

B. At 8 a.m.

C. After sleeping a few hours.

20. What did the student have to do before breakfast?

A. Sleep with the radio on.

B. Listen to the soft songs.

C. Review the lesson for a few hours.

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)

21. —What's happened to my library books?

—_____.

A. I've no idea

B. You borrowed

C. You bought them yesterday

D. They're about long life

22. _____ you want me to fire you, I suggest you stop wearing sport clothes at office.

A. Unless

B. If

C. Since

D. Until

23. —Was Mary in the office when you arrived there?

—Yes, but she _____ soon afterwards.

A. had left

B. left

C. would leave

D. will leave

24. _____ in an atmosphere of simple living was what her parents wished for.

A. The girl was educated

B. The girl educated

C. The girl's educating

D. The girl's being educated

25. If you _____ wait over there for a minute, Mr. Smith, I'll tell our manager you've arrived.

- A. must B. should C. will D. can
26. The old naturalist was devoted to bringing out _____ secret of _____ nature all his life.
A. the ;the B. the ;不填 C. 不填 ;the D. 不填 ;不填
27. As it has a seat at the back and a basket at the front ,I can take my small daughter to school ,to the library ,shopping , _____ in fact.
A. to anywhere B. to nowhere C. anywhere D. nowhere
28. An eclipse(日蚀)of the sun _____ when the moon passes between the earth and the sun.
A. happened B. occurred C. appeared D. rose
29. —Alice 's second - hand computer _____ wrong although she used it only once.
—You 'd better go to check it.
A. went B. has gone C. is going D. had gone
30. We had not gone far _____ we saw a great crowd of people.
A. after B. until C. as soon as D. before
31. I 'm sure ghosts(鬼)do not exist. _____ I have never seen one.
A. First of all B. Now and then C. Day and night D. At least
32. Besides this one ,he has _____ sisters.
A. other two little B. little two other C. two other little D. two little other
33. —Kate really upset Granny.
—I 'm sure she didn 't _____.
A. want so B. mean to C. have to D. hope so
34. Life in the city is quite different from _____ in the country.
A. that B. one C. the one D. which
35. With _____ she needed _____ ,she left the market - place.
A. something ;to buy B. anything ;having bought
C. everything ;buying D. everything ;bought

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

It is probably that when men first painted their 36 many thousands of years ago ,it was for the 37 of frightening their enemies in war. 38 there are records of women in Egypt using cosmetics(化妆品)more than four thousand years 39 .The women had different kinds of paint for 40 seasons of the year.

Women in ancient 41 used cosmetics. They used Egyptian kohl for darkening their 42 ,powdered chalk for whitening the skin ,and a 43 coloring matter for the cheeks. The Roman poet wrote books on cosmetics ,and gives a recipe(诀窍)for 44 we now call a face - cream , 45 from flowers ,eggs and other materials. The use of this ,he says ,will 46 the face smoother and brighter than a mirror.

In England ,it was the 47 ,during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries , 48 all ladies of fashion to paint their faces and 49 their eyebrows(眉毛). In the nineteenth century there was a change of taste , 50 ,and until about the 51 of the century ,ladies who used make - up were 52 accepted in high society.

Today ,the use of cosmetics is 53 everywhere ,and it is 54 to see women and girls making up in public. The cosmetics industry is one of the largest in the country , 55 large sum of money goes to the owners of beauty salons(美容院).

36. A. hands B. cheeks C. noses D. faces
37. A. purpose B. cause C. goal D. benefit
38. A. So B. But C. Or D. For
39. A. earlier B. before C. ago D. past
40. A. different B. various C. similar D. same
41. A. Greece B. Rome C. China D. Turkey

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|
| 42. A. faces | B. hair | C. eyelids(眼皮) | D. teeth |
| 43. A. yellow | B. golden | C. blue | D. red |
| 44. A. which | B. what | C. those | D. that |
| 45. A. making | B. made | C. make | D. makes |
| 46. A. cause | B. enable | C. make | D. result |
| 47. A. custom | B. habit | C. hobby | D. tradition |
| 48. A. that | B. with | C. when | D. for |
| 49. A. redden | B. blacken | C. lower | D. raise |
| 50. A. therefore | B. moreover | C. however | D. rather |
| 51. A. later | B. end | C. late | D. ending |
| 52. A. yet | B. still | C. always | D. not |
| 53. A. accepted | B. received | C. recognized | D. admitted |
| 54. A. normal | B. common | C. ordinary | D. usual |
| 55. A. so | B. for | C. and | D. but |

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答案。

A

BTB City Buses are usually orange and operate from 6:30 to 23:30. There are four kinds of tickets you can use.

The BTB Bus Company serves all parts of the city and also provides a service to nearby towns and villages.

Tourist Ranger is the best ticket for tourists and visitors to the city. The tickets are valid(有效的) for 2, 3 or 5 days and can be used on all city buses. They cost \$4, \$5.50 and \$7.50.

Monthly Season – going to work by bus? This is best for you. For only \$26.50, you have the freedom of the city for a whole month.

But Card – lasts for one day. For \$2.50 you can travel anywhere on the buses for one day, but you must clip(剪洞) your card in the machine every time you board a bus.

Single Journey – 50p(pence). Valid for just one journey. Clip the ticket when you get on the bus. Books of ten tickets are also available(可获得的).

These tickets are only valid on BTB City Buses. They are available from post office, chemist's and BTB offices. Tickets can not be bought on the buses.

BTB Country Buses(Which are usually blue) serve the towns of Conby, Rashville and Grill as well as many villages in the area. Services run from 7:00 to 21:00.

Tickets are bought on the bus. They cost at least 7p, increasing with distance. Buses leave from the main railway station and Godhley Square.

56. If you take a certain bus to go to work in the city and you work 20 days a month, which is the cheapest way for bus tickets?

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. A monthly Season ticket. | B. Tourist Ranger tickets. |
| C. Buses Cards. | D. Single Journey books. |

57. If you go from Godhley Square to the main railway station at about ten o'clock at night, what can you do?

- A. You can take the blue bus.
 B. You can take the orange bus.
 C. You have to take a taxi because no buses are available.
 D. You can take either the blue bus or the orange bus.

58. Where can you buy a Single Journey tickets?

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| A. In a post office. | B. At a bus stop. |
|----------------------|-------------------|

C. On the bus.

D. At a railway station.

B

President Jiang Zemin's state visits to Thailand ,Australia and New Zealand have ushered(引导)China's relations with these countries into a new stage of development ,Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Yang Jiechi said yesterday.

During his visits from September 2 to 16 ,President Jiang had an in - depth exchange of views with leaders of the three countries on bilatera(双边的)ties and important international and regional issues and reached extensive(广阔的)common ground on the issues discussed ,Yang told reporters aboard a special plan on their way home yesterday .Yang accompanied President Jiang during the visits.

All the leaders expressed their satisfaction over the recent development of bilateral relations and called for further progress in their relationship in the new century ,Yang said.

China and Thailand have decided to establish(建立)and develop a good neighbourly and closer relationship of all round co - operation oriented towards the 21st century while China and Australia and China and New Zealand have agreed to foster a 21st century - oriented relationship of long - term stability ,healthy development and all round co - operation ,he said.

Jiang and other APEC leaders have also decided to strengthen high - level dialogues and visits ,create regular meeting mechanism(机构)and further develop traditional trade ,Yang added ,China and Australia signed five agreements on consulate matters ,mining ,energy ,crackdown on crime and other areas.

Reports from China Daily on Oct 5 ,1999.

59. Jiang Zemin visited these states this time except _____.

A. U. S. A

B. Thailand

C. Australia

D. New Zealand

60. Jiang and other APEC leaders _____.

A. satisfies with the recent development of bilateral relation

B. decided to strengthen high - level dialogues

C. reached extensive common ground on the issues discussed

D. A ,B and C are all correct

61. The main idea of the passage is _____.

A. Jiang Zemin has visited three states

B. Australia signed five agreements of China

C. APEC leaders decided to visit China soon

D. Jiang's visits strengthen foreign relations

62. " foster (在 para. 4)means _____.

A. decrease

B. develop

C. control

D. grow

C

When I asked my daughter which item(项)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 pm 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(员工)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(至少我的女儿会。I wouldn't know what to talk about). We can talk across the world. We can even talk to astronauts(如果你知道任何) while they're space – walking. And with the phone line hooked(挂,钩) up to the computer we can access(存取) the Internet, the biggest library on Earth.

63. 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.

64. 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 as little secret to people.
- C. Mobile phones are so important and should be encouraged.
- D. Mobile phones are part of people's life.

65. 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 d C. a e D. b e

66. It is possible to talk to several complete strangers simultaneously through _____.

- A. the TV screen B. a fax machine
- C. the phone line hooked up to the computer D. a microphone

67. The best heading for the passage is _____.

- A. Phone Power B. Kinds of Phone
- C. How to Use Phones D. Advantage of Phones

D

During the fourth China Beijing High – tech(技术的) Industries Week, exhibitions, feature presentations, technological exchanges and trade talks and other events are organized.

Exhibitions

● China International Exhibition Center

- * Section for China's key science and technology achievements of the Ninth Five – Year Plan(1996 – 2000)
- * Environmental protection and energy section
- * Section for exhibitors from other provinces and municipalities(自治县) and regions of China

● China World Trade Center

- * Exchange and Trade Fair(博览会) for Science and Technology Books and Sports Information Media
- * The Trade Fair for Modern Intelligent Houses and Beijing Urban(城市的) Real Estate(不动产)

● China Millennium(一千年) Monument

- * Forum(论坛) and Exhibition of Foreign Sci – tech Universities

● China Agricultural Culture Center

- * High – tech Construction Products Exhibition Feature Presentation

● Science and Education

- * Scientists Forum on the New Century

● High – tech Industry

- * Forum on Environmental Protection
- * 2001 Forum on Bio – technology on Traditional(传统的) Chinese Medicine and Natural Medicine

Technical Exchanges and Trade Talks

● Trade talks on financial (金融的) capital (资金) transformation

● Sino - Italian Forum and Trade Fair for the Development of IT and Communications Technology

68. If you want to know more about the high - tech achievements of different parts of China ,you should go to _____ .

A. China World Trade Center

B. China Millennium Monument

C. China International Exhibition Center

D. China Agricultural Cultural Center

69. These sessions mark the achievements of mankind in the fields of _____ .

A. electronic communications ,energy and education

B. sports technology ,film - industry and environmental protection

C. network technology ,high - tech industries and traffic

D. medicine ,weather broadcast and finance

70. The advertisement is mainly about _____ .

A. the major activities of the high - tech week

B. the time - table of high - tech week

C. the names of the meeting places

D. the topic of trade talks

E

The easy way out isn 't always easiest .I learned that lesson when I decided to treat Doug ,my husband of one month ,to a special meal .I glanced through my cookbook and chose a menu which included home-made bread .Knowing the bread would take time ,I started on it as soon as Doug left for work .As I was not experienced in cooking ,I thought if a dozen was good ,two dozen would be better ,so I doubled everything .As Doug loved oranges ,I also opened a can of orange and poured it all into the bowl .Soon there was a sticky dough (面团) covered with ugly yellowish marks .Realizing I had been defeated ,I put the dough in the rubbish bin outside so I wouldn 't have to face Doug laughing at my work .I went on preparing the rest of the meal ,and ,when Doug got home ,we sat down to Cornish chicken with ice .He tried to enjoy the meal but seemed disturbed (被打扰) .Twice he got up and went outside ,saying he thought he heard a noise .The third time he left ,I went to the window to see what he was doing .Looking out ,I saw Doug standing about three feet from the rubbish bin ,holding the lid up with a stick and looking into the container .When I came out of the house ,he dropped the stick and explained that there was something alive in our rubbish bin .Picking up the stick again ,he held the lid up enough for me to see .I felt cold .But I stepped closer and looked harder .Without doubt it was my work .The hot sun had caused the dough to double in size and the fermenting yeast (酵母) made the surface shake and sigh as though it were breathing .It looked like some unknown being (不明物) from outer space .I could see why Doug was so shaken .I had to admit (承认) what the 'living thing ' was and why it was there .I don 't know who was more embarrassed (尴尬) by the whole thing - Doug or me .

71. The writer 's purpose in writing this story is _____ .

A. to tell an interesting story

B. to show the easiest way out of a difficulty

C. to describe the trouble facing a newly married woman

D. to explain the difficulty of learning to cook from books

72. Why did the woman 's attempt at making the bread turn out to be unsuccessful ?

A. The canned orange had gone bad .

B. She didn 't use the right kind of flour .

C. The cookbook was hard to understand .

D. She didn 't follow the directions closely .

73. Why did the woman throw out the dough in the rubbish bin ?

- A. She didn't see the use of keeping it.

B. She meant to joke with her husband.

C. She didn't want her husband to see it.

D. She hoped it would soon dry in the sun.
74. What made the dough in the bin look frightening?

A. The rising and falling movement.

B. The strange-looking marks.

C. Its shape.

D. Its size.
75. When Doug went out the third time, the woman looked out of the window because she was _____.

A. surprised at his being interested in the bin

B. afraid that he would discover her secret

C. unhappy that he didn't enjoy the meal

D. curious to know what disturbed him

第Ⅱ卷(满分35分)

第一节 短文改错(共10小题;每小题1分,满分10分)

此题要求你对一段文章改错,先对每一行作出判断是对还是错。如果是对的,则在该行右边的横线上划一个勾(✓);如果有错误(每行不会多于一个错误)则按下列情况改错如下:此行多一个词,则把多余的词用斜线(/)划掉,在该行右边横线上写出该词,并用斜线把该词划掉。如此行缺一个词,则在缺词处加一个漏字符号(^),并在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。如此行错一个词,则在错的词下划一横线,并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。

In September 11, 2001, two hijacked American airliners

ploved into the twin tower of the World Trade Center

in New York, one crashed into the Pentagon in Washington

D. C. More than 3,200 people were killed and missing

for a result of the terror attacks, and the economic

loss, direct or indirect, reached hundreds of billions of dollars.

Osama bin Laden, he sheltered in Afghanistan and was

protected by Taliban, is suspected as having masterminded

the attacks. The U. S. government had launched large-scale

military strikes on Afghanistan on October 7 of same year.

76. _____

77. _____

78. _____

79. _____

80. _____

81. _____

82. _____

83. _____

84. _____

85. _____

hijack(劫持); mastermind(策划)

第二节 书面表达(满分25分)

假设你是李华,你的美国朋友 Mike 听说你校正在开展研究性学习,来信询问有关情况,请你给他写一封信,谈一谈开展研究性学习前后,你的学习情况的变化。

	过去	现在
课堂	老师讲解知识点,学生听讲、做笔记	老师提出问题,学生互相讨论,或学生自己提出问题自己讨论解决
课后	完成大量的作业	丰富多彩的课外活动,如读自己感兴趣的书籍,去图书馆或网上查资料

- 注意:1. 用书信格式。
2. 词数:100左右。
- 生词:研究性学习 exploring study; 上网 surf the Internet