



英 语

第 I 卷(三部分,共 115 分)

第一部分 听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

第一节 (共 5 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项,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 has the man just finished doing?
A. Answering a phone call. B. Making a phone call. C. Looking for Tom.
2. Why can't the woman give a reply then?
A. Because she has to get her husband's permission.
B. Because she is not sure whether she will be free on Sunday.
C. Because she doesn't like football matches.
3. Where does this conversation probably take place?
A. At an airport. B. At a railway station. C. At a bus stop.
4. What will the man do when he comes back?
A. He will make a telephone call.
B. He will write down his friend's address.
C. He will get his photos back.
5. Why didn't the woman go to Georgia's party?
A. Because she didn't want to go there.
B. Because she always felt disappointed at Georgia's party.
C. Because she had been invited by others.

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 6~8 题。

6. What was the woman's problem?
A. She lost her way. B. She lost her camera.
C. Something had gone wrong with her camera.
7. Where was the Shell building according to the conversation?
A. Next to the post office. B. Opposite the post office. C. Behind the post office.
8. When would the shop close?
A. At 5:00. B. At 5:30. C. At 15:30.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 9~11 题。

9. Why will the woman move to Boswell?

A. Because her husband has found a better job there.

B. Because Boswell is a nicer town.

C. Because they will start a new company there.

10. What will the woman probably work as when they have settled in Boswell?

A. A teacher.

B. A housewife.

C. A clerk.

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

A. Friends.

B. Teacher and student.

C. Father and daughter.

听第 8 段材料 ,回答第 12 ~ 14 题。

12. How did the woman go to her working place?

A. By bus.

B. By bike.

C. By train.

13. What happened to the woman on her way to work?

A. A robbery.

B. A murder.

C. A fight.

14. Who helped the woman when the accident happened?

A. Some policemen.

B. Other passengers.

C. Her husband.

听第 9 段材料 ,回答第 15 ~ 17 题。

15. Why does the man make a phone call to the post office?

A. Because his package has been lost.

B. Because the package he posted hasn't been received.

C. Because the service in Dallas office is very poor.

16. What does the clerk in the post office promise to do?

A. To solve the problem.

B. To phone Federal Express.

C. To make up the money.

17. How much money did the man spend in posting the package?

A. \$ 84.

B. \$ 48.

C. \$ 28.

听第 10 段材料 ,回答第 18 ~ 20 题。

18. Why didn't Mr. Scott often go to the bank?

A. Because he was always busy with his work.

B. Because his wife liked to do so.

C. Because Mr. Scott had no right to do so.

19. What happened when Mr. Scott went to draw some money from the bank one day?

A. He forgot his account number.

B. He went to the wrong bank.

C. The clerk wondered whether he was the right person.

20. What did the bank clerk want from Mr. Scott?

A. Something to prove that he had a wife.

B. Something to prove that he was Mr. Scott.

C. Something to prove that he had an account in the bank.

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 was not an easy decision for her to make as it would affect her future study in college and her future job _____.

A. though

B. as well

C. either

D. at the same time

22. A cold wind began to blow and he _____ his collar to keep out the cold.

A. turned down

B. turned off

C. turned over

D. turned up

23. Tom looked at Jenny ,tears _____ his eyes ,and shouted out the words _____ in his heart for years.

- A. filling ,having been hidden B. filled ,hidden
C. filling ,hidden D. filled ,hiding
24. The traffic accident wouldn't have happened yesterday ,but the driver _____ really careless.
A. had been B. is C. were D. was
25. —Yao Ming has begun his new season in NBA.
—Yes ,he couldn't have wished for a _____ start to the new NBA year. He scored 19 points in 20 minutes in the opening game.
A. better B. good C. nice D. best
26. Mr. Thompson ,without _____ timely help finishing the task would have been out of the question , fell sick last week.
A. his B. him C. what D. whose
27. _____ a car reaches the end of its life ,it is taken apart and any part that can be reused is sold off.
A. As B. With C. Once D. While
28. —It seems that he has succeeded at last in the USA.
—Yeah ,but you can never imagine _____.
A. what a hard life he has experienced B. what he has experienced a hard life
C. he has experienced what a hard life D. what a hard life has he experienced
29. —Your tea looks nice.
—It's Longjing from Hangzhou ,Would you like _____ ?
A. any B. little C. it D. some
30. My English teacher encourages us to guess the meanings of _____ unknown words we meet in our reading according to _____ context.
A. the ;/ B. the ,the C. / ;/ D. / ,the
31. Teachers are not happy when they find in class their students sending _____ to their friends by mobile phone.
A. letters B. messages C. notes D. informations
32. —Would you like me to show you the way ?
—_____
A. That's very kind of you. B. Yes ,you could.
C. Good idea ! D. With great pleasure !
33. With the development of science ,more new technology _____ to the fields of IT.
A. has introduced B. is being introduced C. is introduced D. was introduced
34. —_____ he have been chosen as captain of the football team ?
—Yes ,he _____.
A. Can ,must have B. Must ,must have C. Can ,must D. Must ,must
35. It is _____ he often fails in exams _____ makes his parents worried about him.
A. what ,that B. that ,what C. that ,that D. / ,that

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。

I was only eight years old when the Second World War ended ,but I can still remember something about the 36 celebrations in the small town where I lived on the day when the war in Europe ended. We had not 37 much from the war there ,though ,like most children of my age ,I often saw 38 houses in the streets and the very big 39 lorries passing through. But both at home and at school I had become 40 to the phrases "before the war "and "when the war is over ". "Before the war " ,obviously , 41 had been better ,though I was too young to understand why , 42 there had been no bombs then ,and people

had eaten things like ice cream and bananas ,which I had 43 heard of. When the war was over we would go back to London ,but this meant very 44 to me. I did not remember what London was like.

What I remember now 45 V-Day was the afternoon and the evening. Some boys and girls were collecting 46 and building an enormous bonfire. We stood and watched them for a time ,and then I went home and 47 myself in with my key and waited for my parents to come back from work.

It was May and still broad 48 when my mother arrived ,and my father came in about an hour later. After dinner I said I wanted to 49 the bonfire ,so when it got dark my father took me to the end of the street. The bonfire was very 50 ,and somehow people had collected some old clothes to 51 " Hitler "with the moustache they had put on top of it. Just as we arrived ,they set light to it. The flames 52 soon. Everyone was cheering and shouting.

I stood beside my father until the 53 started to go down ,not knowing what to say. He said nothing either. He had 54 in the First World War and remembered everything he had experienced. At last he said " Well ,that's it ,son. Let's hope that this time it really will be the 55 one. "

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|------------------|------------------|
| 36. A. war | B. victory | C. Christmas | D. birthday |
| 37. A. suffered | B. learnt | C. heard | D. read |
| 38. A. crowded | B. rebuilt | C. bombed | D. enlarged |
| 39. A. modern | B. old | C. railway | D. army |
| 40. A. used | B. devoted | C. engaged | D. related |
| 41. A. food | B. things | C. houses | D. news |
| 42. A. except that | B. now that | C. for fear that | D. in order that |
| 43. A. never | B. hardly | C. only | D. already |
| 44. A. much | B. little | C. great | D. important |
| 45. A. about | B. on | C. for | D. during |
| 46. A. money | B. wood | C. information | D. clothes |
| 47. A. showed | B. allowed | C. let | D. called |
| 48. A. early | B. daylight | C. dark | D. warm |
| 49. A. see | B. light | C. find | D. put out |
| 50. A. high | B. hot | C. dangerous | D. far |
| 51. A. draw | B. paint | C. write | D. dress |
| 52. A. disappeared | B. happened | C. rose | D. came |
| 53. A. sun | B. moon | C. fire | D. noise |
| 54. A. fought | B. worked | C. grown | D. changed |
| 55. A. best | B. worst | C. first | D. last |

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 和 D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

The story begins in 1801. Mr Lockwood has rented a house in Yorkshire ,so he goes to visit his new landlord ,Mr Heathcliff ,at his house on the moors nearby ,Wuthering Heights. He is not welcomed and the house is full of frightening dogs ,but he decides to return the following afternoon ,although a snowstorm is beginning.

This time he is met by an old servant ,Joseph ,and a beautiful young woman. He thinks she is Heathcliff 's wife ,but she does not invite him to tea ,and when Heathcliff comes in ,asks his permission before pouring Lockwood a cup. When Lockwood mistakes her for Heathcliff 's wife ,he is told she is his daughter-in-law ,so he supposes she is married to a rough young man who has come in and is sitting silently in the background. This makes the young man angry ,and Heathcliff says he is not his son. No one makes the mystery clear ,so Lockwood asks for help to find the way home. Since no one will do anything for him ,he takes

a lantern to light his way over the moors but is attacked by the dogs. Heathcliff just laughs ,but the maid Zillah rescues him and puts him in a bedroom in the house without telling her master.

56. Mr. Lockwood has rented a house in Yorkshire , _____ .

- A. but he knows nothing about his landlord
- B. and he wants to find out some of the landlord's secrets
- C. although he hates the cold weather there
- D. because he will stay there for a long time

57. Besides frightening dogs ,the landlord's house is full of _____ .

- A. servants
- B. strangers
- C. laughter
- D. mystery

58. In the landlord's house Mr Lockwood finds most people there _____ .

- A. helpful
- B. rude
- C. calm
- D. funny

B

Safeburn

Planning a home demands great care. The fireplace should be distinctive(有特色)and elegant(美观) ,with a fire that looks like a fire giving your family the warmth and protection they need.

Every year 7 000 people die in fires in Britain ,and hundreds of them are little children. Thousands more are disfigured for life.

When you choose a fire ,choose Safeburn. It gives you the atmosphere of home comfort you are looking for ,and sets your mind at rest.

Caithness Pride

Caithness Pride. The ninth Duke of Caithness would only drink the best whisky. So he built his own private still in the heart of the Highlands ,with the fresh water running in the stream nearby. When we came into possession of the still ,we paid the Duke's heirs(后嗣)a lot of money for it. But it was worth it. After all ,what was good for the Duke is too good to be kept a secret.

59. The above two passages are _____ .

- A. the covers for two books
- B. the descriptions about two pictures
- C. the advertisements for two products
- D. the advice on home planning and whisky drinking

60. Fire can provide people with all the following except _____ .

- A. heat
- B. home comfort
- C. great care
- D. peace

61. In most British houses ,you won't miss seeing fireplaces in their sitting rooms ,which suggests in British people's family life fire is very _____ .

- A. warm
- B. important
- C. dangerous
- D. distinctive and elegant

62. From the second passage we've learnt that to make good whisky people need _____ .

- A. a famous person's name
- B. a private still
- C. good water
- D. good land

63. In the second passage ,they are trying to make it clear that _____ .

- A. their whisky was once drunk by a very famous person
- B. their whisky still was built by the ninth Duke of Caithness
- C. their whisky is not expensive
- D. their whisky is second to none

C

Ray Charles was born on September 23rd ,1930 into a poor family in Georgia ,U. S. A. . His father was a railwayman who had to travel a lot ,so Ray was brought up mainly by his mother ,who ,though not very well educated ,was full of common sense. When he went blind after a serious sickness at the age of seven , it was his mother who helped him to face up to the situation. She told him he was blind ,not stupid ,and that he had lost his eyes but not his mind ,she made him sweep floors and chop wood to show him he was by no

means helpless. She used to tell him that some day she would not be there to help him ,and that then he would have to look after himself.

Soon after he went blind ,Ray began to take an interest in music. A neighbour showed him how to play simple tunes on the piano ,and he had a love for the music he heard ,played and sung in the local church. In the blind school the schoolteachers encouraged him to study a variety of instruments. Then ,one more blow came. His mother died suddenly ,and Ray ,who loved her deeply ,was so shocked that for two weeks he was unable to eat. It was another neighbour who finally managed to persuade him that his mother would have wanted him to go on ,and reminded him of how she had believed in him. When his father died a year later ,Ray knew he was strong enough to keep going on his own.

Between the ages of fifteen and seventeen ,Ray worked with bands in Florida ,but in 1948 ,while still only seventeen ,he decided that there wasn't much future for him there and decided to go to Seattle ,in the north-west of the U. S. A. .

Ray arrived in Seattle and went to a small hotel to sleep. When he woke up ,he was hungry. It was two o'clock in the morning ,and everywhere was closed. Ray managed to find a small club and knocked on the door. A man on the door said they had no food ,but "we've got a talent night on here , "he added. Ray saw his chance and told the man he could play the piano and sing. The man tried to discourage him ,but he was finally guided to the piano and sang a song. As he came off the stand ,a man stopped him and said ; "I'm from the Elks Club. I think you've got a weekend job. "That was Tuesday. By Friday he was working regularly ,and after that he never looked back. It was the beginning of his climb to stardom.

64. Although he was blind ,Ray's mother made him sweep floors and chop wood for the pupose of making him _____ .

- A. helpless B. independent C. encouraged D. useful

65. What played the most important part in Ray's life ? _____

- A. His interest and talent in music.
B. His work with bands in Florida.
C. His neighbours' help and his teachers' encouragement.
D. His mother's training.

66. What happened that made him extremely sad when he was a teenager ?

- A. He went blind. B. He lost his mother.
C. He became fatherless. D. The man tried to discourage him.

67. Ray got his big opportunity to success _____ .

- A. in Georgia B. in the blind school C. in Florida D. in Seattle

D

Electric shock

Injuries caused by electric shock are fairly common. When a person has received an electric shock ,no one should go near him/her until the current has been turned off. If a shock occurring at work or at home causes someone to lose consciousness(知觉) ,electrical connection must be broken before anyone tries to give assistance. You should either turn off the switch at the mains or ,if that is not possible ,push the person away with a dry piece of wood.

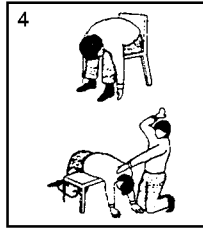
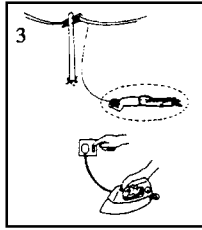
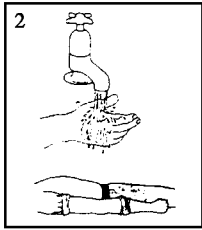
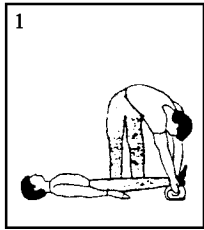
Treatment of shock

Look out for signs of shock. People who have been injured or who may have lost a lot of blood ,or those who have had heart attacks ,may be in deep shock. The signs to look for are faintness ,paleness ,a moist , sticky skin ,shallow ,rapid breathing and a fast but weak heartbeat.

Shock can prove fatal ,and it is essential to do something to prevent its developing. The best way to treat or prevent shock is to keep the patient lying down ,better with the legs higher than the head ,if possible ,raise the lower part of the body on a rolled-up packet or similar object. Make the patient as comfortable

as possible loosening any tight clothing and comfort him/her because fright increases the effects of shock.

68. Match the pictures with the passages.



- A. Picture 2. Electric shock ;Picture 3. Treatment of shock
B. Picture 1. Electric shock ;Picture 4. Treatment of shock
C. Picture 4. Electric shock ;Picture 2. Treatment of shock
D. Picture 3. Electric shock ;Picture 1. Treatment of shock
69. The above passages and pictures have something to do with _____.
A. how to deal with difficulties
B. how to do first aid
C. how to face danger
D. how to match pictures with passages
70. What would happen if you didn't turn off the current when you had to treat an unconscious person who had just received an electric shock ?
A. He would regain his consciousness soon.
B. He would die soon.
C. Electrical connection would be broken.
D. You would be in danger of getting the shock yourself.
71. Of the following adjectives chosen from above ,which one has the meaning of " causing death " ?
A. Fatal. B. Sticky. C. Essential. D. Unconscious.

E

Sir ,

The majority of your readers must have been surprised and shocked to read a letter from Mr R. Hogg , published in last Wednesday's Herald. Mr. Hogg seems to think that his own convenience and that of motorists in general are the only things that matter in our city.

I would have more sympathy(同情)with Mr Hogg if he just made suggestions to improve the situation. No doubt his problems would be partly solved if the local government built a multi-storey car park in the city centre instead of encouraging motorists to use public transport. All the same ,judging from the tone of Mr Hogg's letter ,I suspect that motorists who are so careless of pedestrians(行人)safety that they would rather park their cars on the pavement than hold up the traffic would probably be too lazy to use a multi - storey car park if they had to walk a few hundred yards to their destination(目的地)afterwards.

My main reason for writing ,however ,is much more important. Does Mr Hogg realize that ,according to figures issued by the Department of Transport ,13 ,000 people were knocked down in Britain last year because of cars being illegally parked either on the pavement or on crossings ? In fact ,although the total pedestrian casualty(伤亡事故)rate has fallen over the last ten years ,there has been an increase in accidents caused when pedestrians have to step out into the road to avoid parked cars on the pavement and cannot see oncoming traffic.

I cannot share Mr Hogg's view that the government have paid little attention to " long-suffering motorists " and I think the punishment for dangerous parking should be made severe enough to stop all motorists from breaking the law in this way.

A. WALKER ,
Proudfoot Lane ,Carchester

72. The letter above is written in answer to the letter by _____.

A. an editor

B. a certain Mr R. Hogg

C. some readers

D. some motorists

73. The topic for the two letters is _____.

A. parking problems in the city center

B. building a multi-storey car park in the city center

C. public transport

D. the increase in accidents caused by parked cars on the pavement

74. What Mr. A. Walker does want to make known in his letter is that _____.

A. the total pedestrian casualty rate has fallen

B. careless parking may cause serious traffic accidents

C. the convenience of motorists in general matters much

D. the safety of pedestrians matters little

75. In Mr. A. Walker's opinion, severer punishment should be given to _____.

A. all the careless motorists

B. all the law breakers

C. all who step out into the road

D. all who do dangerous parking

第Ⅱ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:

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。

Fifty years ago no many people had something repaired
in their homes. In those days labour was fairly cheap but
most people would have thought that worthwhile to have
somebody to repair their things unless they were very poor.
Today, however, it is quite differently. Men and women
in life turn their hand to all kinds of jobs round the house.
Some have even successfully built our own houses.

76. _____

77. _____

78. _____

79. _____

80. _____

81. _____

82. _____

In very High Street throughout Britain nowadays there
is at least one "DIY" shop. A lot of people visited these
shops every day because the high cost of present-day labour.

83. _____

84. _____

85. _____

第二节 书面表达(满分25分)

请根据以下内容提要,用英语写一篇题为 "My Hobbies" 的短文。

你肯定和别的同学一样有许多爱好,比如体育运动、唱歌、弹琴、读书、绘画等。请你写一篇文章,举例说明你的爱好。

注意:1. 内容丰富、翔实,可适当增加或发挥。

2. 词数:120左右。



牛皮卷

2. 成都市 2004 届高中毕业班第一次诊断性检测题

英 语

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,你将有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What can we learn from the conversation?

- A. The man is not free this evening.
- B. The man can't attend tomorrow's concert.
- C. The tickets for tomorrow's concert are sold out.

2. What does Susan do?

- A. A secretary.
- B. A salesclerk.
- C. A boss.

3. Which size is the man going to buy?

- A. Size 4.
- B. Size 5.
- C. Size 6.

4. What are the speakers talking about?

- A. Exam results.
- B. History paper.
- C. A good job.

5. What do we know about the man?

- A. He once visited Barcelona.
- B. He is going to Barcelona with the woman.
- C. He wishes the woman would go to Barcelona.

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 6~7 题。

6. What does the woman want to find out?

- A. How often people travel.
- B. How people spend their holidays.
- C. What kind of people prefer to travel abroad.

7. Who always stay(s) at home on holiday?

- A. The man's parents.
- B. The man.
- C. The man's wife.

听第 7 段材料,回答 8~10 题。

8. Why would the man like the party to be held on Saturday?

- A. Melissa has got to work on Sunday.
- B. He can have a good rest on Sunday.
- C. He has to get up early on Sunday.

9. What time will the man arrive?

- A. 7:00 p.m..
- B. 7:15 p.m..
- C. 8:00 p.m..

10. What will the man take to the party?

- A. Orange juice.
- B. Wine.
- C. Beer.

听第 8 段材料,回答 11~13 题。

11. What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

- A. Driver and policeman. B. Taxi driver and passenger. C. Driving instructor and learner.
12. What's the first thing the woman should do?
A. Start the car. B. Fasten the seat belt. C. Remember three things.
13. What do we know about the woman?
A. She will meet the man again three days later.
B. She has broken some traffic rules.
C. She has just had an accident.

听第9段材料,回答14~17题。

14. Which tour does the man prefer?
A. One week's tour. B. The weekend tour. C. The mid-week tour.
15. How much will the man pay for the tour in all?
A. £ 250. B. £ 350. C. £ 500.
16. Why does the man choose two people travelling?
A. He is interested in it. B. He will not feel lonely. C. He can save some money.
17. Why does the woman ask for the man's address?
A. To pick him up. B. To send him the tickets. C. To know about her customer.

听第10段材料,回答18~20题。

18. What is the speaker mainly talking about?
A. The development of money. B. The importance of money. C. Different kinds of money.
19. When was paper money invented?
A. No one knows. B. Around the 10th century. C. Around the 9th century.
20. What does the speaker believe?
A. All the world will use the same money.
B. The American dollar will be used for international trade.
C. The Euro dollar will be used instead of the American dollar.

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. —We really enjoyed ourselves at the party. Thanks again, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson.
—_____. Just drop in whenever you feel like it.
A. With pleasure B. Not at all
C. Nice having you here D. Nice to have you here
22. Johnson is a handsome young man. Last year he married _____ of Mr. Brown's two daughters.
A. the young B. a younger C. the younger D. the youngest
23. Rip was a simple, good-natured fellow, _____ grandfather had fought bravely in the days of the Dutch governor.
A. who B. whose C. which D. when
24. Some animals can _____ the color of their surroundings.
A. take on B. put on C. dress up D. have on
25. Listening to the lectures given by the famous professors is an exciting moment, _____ I am looking forward to.
A. what B. that C. it D. one
26. —The police think your brother John stole the diamond in the museum yesterday evening.
—Oh?! But he stayed with me at home the whole evening, he _____ the museum.
A. must have been to B. needn't have been to
C. should have been to D. couldn't have been to
27. Putting on an English short play is _____ an art performance. It can also help to improve our spoken English a lot.
A. less than B. more than C. rather than D. no more than
28. _____ the rapid growth of short messages sent by mobile phones, the increasing number of criminal

cases appeared through short messages.

A. For B. By C. As D. With

29. About 170 people _____ and dozens more _____ after a flood hit an Indonesian town last week. (CCTV news ,Indonesia)

A. were killed ;are still missing B. have been killed ;were still missing
C. are killed ;are still missing D. had been killed ;were still missing

30. —Did Mr. Smith attend the meeting ?

—Yes. He listened so carefully and was interested in _____ we discussed.

A. which B. whatever C. that D. 不填

31. —What do you think of his advice ?

—What he said sounded _____ ,I think.

A. quite perfectly B. nice and helpful C. very clearly D. polite or friendly

32. I really don't think Tony will be upset ,but I will go and see him in case he _____ .

A. is B. has been C. will be D. does

33. He tried many times to crawl over the fence after evening class , _____ each time by the guards in our school.

A. only to be caught B. having been caught C. being caught D. to be caught

34. The students in our school have been told to make _____ study of the traffic situation in _____ city of Chongqing.

A. 不填 ;the B. a ;the C. the ;the D. a ;不填

35. The successful mission of the " Shenzhou 5 "manned spacecraft has made China the third nation to send a man into space , _____ more than four decades after the Soviet Union and the United States .

A. came B. comes C. coming D. to come

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。

Certainly dustmen prefer to be known as " Refuse Collection and Disposal Officers " (垃圾回收处理官员). You may think that this is rather 36 , and that it is better to call a spade a spade. But dustmen can be as 37 as people of any other occupation (职业) , though we must 38 that their job is not a 39 one in the world. We often take dustmen for granted. Perhaps because they usually come very early in the morning , before most people are 40 . We are likely to forget their 41 . Our dustbins are 42 regularly , but we 43 stop to think about the men who do this. However , it is one of the most important jobs in the world , and when there are no dustmen to 44 the rubbish , the general 45 soon becomes aware that something is wrong.

Recently , the dustmen of England went on strike for higher wages. During the first few days it was regarded as 46 . But when the first two weeks had passed , and the dustbins were overflowing in nearly every 47 in the country , the joke did not seem so 48 any more. 49 the strike continued , people could not 50 the hills of rubbish around their dustbins , and they looked for other places in which to 51 it. Even Leicester Square , in the heart of West End of London , was 52 high with plastic bags full of smelly rubbish. This was a (an) 53 attraction that the people of London were not at all happy to see. Even when the strike was over , it took several weeks for the country to get cleaned up completely. Perhaps now the English people 54 the work of their dustmen rather more 55 , and won't take them for granted any more.

36. A. clever B. silly C. interesting D. reasonable

37. A. sensitive B. careless C. hopeful D. shy

38. A. realize B. believe C. know D. admit

39. A. necessary B. difficult C. romantic D. heavy

40. A. away B. up C. down D. in

41. A. existence B. presence C. absence D. performance

42. A. cleaned B. taken away C. emptied D. burned

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 43. A. generally | B. frequently | C. sometimes | D. seldom |
| 44. A. take away | B. take off | C. take up | D. take on |
| 45. A. society | B. citizen | C. public | D. community |
| 46. A. a trick | B. a joke | C. a trouble | D. a show |
| 47. A. room | B. garden | C. house | D. backyard |
| 48. A. pleasing | B. happy | C. stupid | D. funny |
| 49. A. When | B. While | C. As | D. Because |
| 50. A. bear | B. contain | C. manage | D. control |
| 51. A. clean | B. burn | C. take care of | D. get rid of |
| 52. A. crowded | B. piled | C. fixed | D. put |
| 53. A. business | B. industrial | C. tourist | D. agricultural |
| 54. A. praise | B. say | C. find | D. appreciate |
| 55. A. highly | B. great | C. easily | D. entirely |

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

Many a young person tells me he wants to be a writer. I always encourage such people but I also explain that there's a big difference between "being a writer" and writing. In most cases these individuals are dreaming of wealth and fame not the long hours alone at a typewriter. "You've got to want to write," I say to them; "not want to be a writer."

The reality is that writing is a lonely, private and poor-pay affair. For every writer kissed by fortune there are thousands more whose longing is never rewarded. When I left a 20-year career in the U. S. Coast Guard to become a freelance writer, I had no prospects (前途) at all. What I did have was a friend who found me my room in a New York apartment building. It didn't even matter that it was cold and had no bathroom. I immediately bought a used typewriter and felt like a great writer.

After a year or so, however, I still hadn't got a break and began to doubt myself. It was so hard to sell a story that hardly made enough to eat. But I knew I wanted to write. I had dreamed about it for years. I wasn't going to be one of those people who die wondering, "What if?" I would keep putting my dream to the test even though it meant living with uncertainty and fear of failure. This is the Shadowland of hope, and anyone with a dream must learn to live there.

56. The passage is meant to _____.
- warn young people of the hardships that a successful writer has to experience
 - advise young people to give up their idea of becoming a professional writer
 - show young people it's unrealistic for a writer to go for wealth and fame
 - encourage young people to pursue a writing career
57. What can be concluded from the passage?
- Great writers often find their work interesting and rewarding.
 - A writer's success depends on luck rather than on effort.
 - Famous writers usually live in poverty and loneliness.
 - The chances for a writer to become successful are small.
58. The underlined part refers to "those _____".
- who think too much of the dark side of life
 - who regret giving up their career halfway
 - who think a lot without making a decision
 - who are full of imagination even upon death
59. "Shadowland" in the last sentence refers to _____.
- the beautiful wonderland one often dreams about
 - the bright future that one is looking forward to
 - the state of uncertainty before one's final goal is reached
 - the wonderful world that exists only in one's imagination

B

The safe return of China's first manned spacecraft after a 21-hour trip on October 16 is the beginning of its space programme. Maybe the next footprints on the moon will be Chinese and there are discussions of trips to Mars. China's eyes are wide open and looking at many possibilities for future space exploration. China is to expand its space programme after the successful return of Yang Liwei, the country's first astronaut. Yang orbited the earth 14 times in the "Shenzhou 5" before landing in Inner Mongolia.

Not only rocket scientists and journalists but also dictionary compilers (编辑) are following the course of "Shenzhou 5". The flight of the spacecraft might help some new words appear. One of them is "taikonaut". It comes from the Chinese *pinyin* "taikong", meaning space, and the English "astronaut" for people who go into space.

The word "taikonaut" is not a newly invented word. It first appeared in November, 1999, when China launched its first unmanned "Shenzhou 1" spacecraft. At that time, some English news media predicted that China would soon launch a manned space flight and created the word "taikonaut" for the Chinese astronauts. It was then borrowed by the German media. However, the launch of the "Shenzhou 5" will most likely make it widely used since there is already a word referring specifically to Russian astronauts in the dictionaries.

An astronaut of Russia is called a "cosmonaut", from the Russian "Kosmonaut". The word came from old Greek: kosmos (universe) and nautes (sailor). If this trend (趋势) of coinage continues, more English new words for "astronaut" will appear as more countries are able to send their own astronauts into outer space. What would western journalists call an astronaut from India or Africa? We'll have to wait to see.

60. What will China do next?

- A. It will stop the trips to the space. B. It will certainly send astronauts to Mars.
C. It will make its space programme bigger. D. It will launch another spacecraft to the moon soon.

61. Which statement is TRUE? _____

- A. "Shenzhou 1" is China's first manned spacecraft.
B. In English, Russian astronaut is called "Kosmonaut".
C. The word "taikonaut" has been used for 4 years now.
D. English and German news media invented the word "taikonaut".

62. The underlined word "coinage" means _____.

- A. the newly invented word B. the launched spacecraft
C. the manned spacecraft D. the space exploration

63. From the last paragraph we can learn that _____.

- A. western journalists are good at inventing new words
B. the writer is sure that India will send astronauts into space
C. the world want to see more countries launch manned spacecraft next
D. the writer wants to know what word will be invented for an astronaut from another country

C

Fighting AIDS

"It was strange to hug him as he's so tall while I'm so small," said 21-year-old Song Pengfei. He was talking about his meeting with former US president Bill Clinton at an international meeting on AIDS and SARS at Tsinghua University last Monday. But this was no ordinary hug. Six years ago Song became infected (感染) with HIV—the virus (病毒) that leads to AIDS—when he received some unclean blood in an operation. He is the only HIV carrier in the Chinese mainland to have made his name public.

China now has up to one million HIV carriers, mostly young people aged between 15 and 19, according to Zhang Xinsheng, vice-minister for education.

New HIV infections in China have been growing by about 30 percent a year. Chinese officials and the UN warn that 10 million people could become infected by 2020 without more effective prevention.

"The weight of many more people suffering from HIV and AIDS could slow China's progress, especially as it falls most heavily on young people," said Clinton. In 2001, about 3.2 million children caught the HIV virus and half of all new HIV infectors in the world are under 25.

Experts believe unsafe sexual activity is the main way young people become infected. Misuse of drugs

is another cause as well as unsafe blood transfusion ,which took place in the early 1990s when the illegal (非法的) trading of blood was commonplace.

" Young people are becoming more at risk to HIV and AIDS because they are becoming more sexually active and at a much earlier age , "said Liu Liqing of Marie Stopes International ,an organization that provides sex education in China.

Since March this year ,many primary and middle school students have begun to learn about AIDS prevention and the risks of drugs .

But as a developing country with a relatively low level of public education ,this information fails to reach the majority of young people ,especially those in the countryside .

Chinese deputy health minister Gao Qiang told the meeting that 5 ,000 poor HIV and AIDS patients would receive free treatment this year .

" HIV and AIDS in China has not been controlled ,and prevention and treatment are still faced with difficult tasks , "he said.

64. At present ,the general situation of AIDS in China is that _____ .

- A. most new HIV infectors are under 25
- B. the number of HIV carriers is increasing
- C. many people are still trading blood illegally
- D. young people in the countryside know little about AIDS

65. Song Pengfei became infected with HIV because of _____ .

- A. his misuse of drugs
- B. his unsafe sexual activity
- C. his unsafe blood transfusion
- D. his mother's feeding him when he's a baby

66. From what Mr. Clinton said ,we learn that _____ .

- A. he thinks the Chinese young people will slow down the development of China
- B. he hopes more people will be the main force to fight against HIV and AIDS
- C. he expects that the number of Chinese young infectors will fall
- D. he really worries about the future of China and its youth

D

China Daily

Classified Page

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67. Which of the following advertising rates is the lowest ?

A. Services. B. Legal & General notices. C. Education. D. Shopping Guide.

68. If someone wants to advertise his trade goods in the newspaper ,the least fee he'll pay is _____ RMB yuan.

A. 120 B. 140 C. 170 D. 210

69. Which of the following statements is right ?

A. The smaller the size is ,the lower the advertising rate is.

B. The larger the size is ,the lower the advertising rate is.

C. The size has nothing to do with the advertising rate.

D. The advertising fee is decided only by the size.

70. China Daily refuses to accept the advertisement that _____.

A. takes up much space

B. is inserted after the deadline

C. contains anything false

D. contains any extra information

E

We have known for some time that college students coming from Japan and Taiwan to study in the United States do better than their American peers(同龄人)in maths and science. These general impressions of Asian superiority(优势)in mathematics and science were proved by studies that were made in the late 1960s and early 1970s.

In these studies ,the average score of American kindergarteners was below those from Japan. In first grade the difference increased ,and by fifth grade it was very large. Moreover ,60 fifth grade classes in Japan ,Taiwan ,and the United States were compared in mathematics. The average score of the highest scoring American classroom was below that of all the Japanese classrooms and all but one of the Chinese classrooms.

Why is this so ? Are the Asian students born smarter ? A series of studies in 1986 and 1987 raised these questions ,and their findings seem to point the American and Asian school systems have certain features in common. But the differences are striking. Test scores on nationwide examinations determine entry into high school and college in both Japan and Taiwan ,but not in the United States. Career paths too are more closely linked to educational achievements in Japan and Taiwan. As a result ,far more pressure is given to even very young children to study hard and succeed in school in both Japan and Taiwan than those in the United States.

There are also striking differences in classroom instruction. By fifth grade ,for example ,the U.S. children were observed to spend an average of only 19.6 hours per week in academic activities in comparison with the Taiwanese and Japanese children of 40.4 and 32.6 hours per week ,respectively. What is more ,the U.S. children spent less of their academic time on mathematics. By fifth grade ,the U.S. classrooms averaged 3.4 hours per week on maths compared to 11.4 hours in Taiwan and 7.6 hours in Japan.

71. The primary purpose of this passage is to _____.

A. show Asian superiority in maths and science to the American students

B. compare the American educational practices with those of Asians

C. warn the American government of the educational problems

D. criticize the American educational system

72. Asian students in the U. S. do better in maths and science than their American peers because _____.

A. Americans are less interested in maths and science than Asians

B. Asian students are cleverer than the American children

- D. All of the above

A. Entrance into high school does not depend on test scores on national exams in the U.S. .

C. Children start kindergarten earlier in Asian countries than in the United States.

74. According to this passage, it can be concluded that _____.

B. Japanese kindergarteners were the best among those from America, Japan and Taiwan.

D. differences of the school systems explained Asian superiority in maths reasonably

A. Asian Superiority in Maths

C.Striking Differences of School Systems

D. Importance of Kindergarten Education

第一节 短文改错 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

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

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。

Li Wei ,Tang Ling and I are good friends .

In order to express our respect ,we decide

76. _____

to give a present to all of our mothers on

77.

Women's Day. The gifts were all made ourselves.

78. _____

Li Wei painted the picture of a big bucket

79.

full of thank and happiness. Tang Ling's

80.

gift was a pigeon making of coloured paper

81.

which carried a note in its mouth, says,

82.

“ Wish you peace and health all your life ! ” I made

83.

a card on which there it was a red leaf referring

84.

to my heart. Our mothers were all pleased while

85.

they received the gifts.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假设你是一个交换学生,在美国学习。上个星期天下午和朋友 Jane 在她家学习时,捡到一条走失的狗。现在你们把它送到动物避难所,向工作人员作以下的陈述:

要求：

1. 文章内容必须包括所有要点,词数 100 左右;
2. 应适当添加细节,使文章连贯流畅。



英 语

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 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. Where are the two speakers?

A. In a store.

B. In a hotel.

C. At home.

2. Who is Chris Paine?

A. A computer engineer.

B. A book seller.

C. A writer.

3. What's the relationship between the speakers?

A. Neighbours.

B. Boss and employee.

C. Doctor and patient.

4. What are the two speakers talking about?

A. A football player.

B. A football team.

C. A football match.

5. When is the man checking in?

A. Friday.

B. Thursday.

C. Tuesday.

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,你将有 5 秒钟时间回答各个小题。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第六段材料,回答第 6~7 题。

6. What does the woman want to do?

A. To buy a television.

B. To repair her television.

C. to replace her television.

7. Who is the man?

A. A sales clerk.

B. A manager.

C. A repairman.

听第七段材料,回答第 8~10 题。

8. What does the woman intend to do?

A. Introduce the Workers Club.

B. Invite the man to do sports.

C. Invite the man to see a film.

9. What can we learn about the club?

A. People can skate there.

B. It's open until 12 00 at night.

C. Three buses pass the club.

10. Where does the man work?

A. At the Workers Club.

B. At a high school.

C. At a computer center.

听第八段材料,回答第 11~13 题。

11. Where does the woman want to go?