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2005 北京名校联考
 高考模拟试题精粹①

英 语

北京天利考试信息网 编

西藏人民出版社

英 语

学校_____ 班级_____ 姓名_____ 成绩_____

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

第Ⅰ卷(三部分,共115分)

第一部分 听力理解(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,每段对话后有一道小题,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上。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。每段对话你将听一遍。

1. What did the man offer to do? ()
A. Take the woman's box. B. Go downstairs with the woman.
C. Find what was in the box.
2. What are the two speakers talking about? ()
A. Football match. B. Today's news. C. A story.
3. How much is the TV set? ()
A. \$ 160. B. \$ 650. C. \$ 560.
4. When does the news begin? ()
A. At 6:30. B. At 7:00. C. At 7:30.
5. Who won the tennis match yesterday? ()
A. Mark. B. Sally. C. Sally's brother.

第二节(共15小题,每小题1.5分,满分22.5分)

听下面6段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几道小题,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,各小题将给出5秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白你将听两遍。

听第6段材料,回答第6至7题。

6. Where is the man? ()
A. At a clothes shop. B. At a post office. C. At a library.
7. What color does the man like? ()
A. Blue. B. Brown. C. Black.

听第7段材料,回答第8至9题。

8. Who is Lucy talking to? ()
A. To Ann's mother. B. To Ann. C. To Ann's father.
9. Where is Lucy going? ()
A. To the cinema. B. To the airport. C. To the zoo.

听第8段材料,回答第10至11题。

10. What can we know about the girl? ()
A. She worked deep into the night.
B. She improved in her study.
C. She was seriously ill.
11. What did the doctor ask the girl to do? ()
A. To take some deep breaths. B. To go to another hospital.
C. To get enough sleep.

听第9段材料,回答第12至14题。

12. Who is the woman buying the gift for? ()

- A. Her husband. B. Her son. C. Her daughter.
13. How much does the woman want to spend on the gift? ()
A. \$ 20. B. \$ 50. C. \$ 10.
14. What is the first gift the man suggests to the woman? ()
A. A basketball. B. A recorder. C. A pen and a notebook.

听第10段材料,回答第15至17题。

15. What are they talking about? ()
A. The man's trip to New York. B. The lady's trip to New York.
C. The lady's physics class.
16. What did the lady see in New York? ()
A. The New York Library. B. The New York City Park.
C. The Statue of Liberty.
17. What advice did the lady give the man? ()
A. Visit New York in spring or fall. B. Visit New York when it is hot.
C. Visit the Statue of Liberty.

听第11段材料,回答第18至20题。

18. Where did she use to live? ()
A. In the country. B. Near where she now lives.
C. In another place.
19. When did she move to this town? ()
A. In her first grade. B. Six weeks ago. C. Six days ago.
20. What can we learn from what the speaker says? ()
A. Some children are not friendly to new comers.
B. She feels lonely.
C. She wants to go back to her old town.

第二部分 英语知识运用(共两节,满分45分)

第一节 单项填空(共15小题,每小题1分,满分15分)

从A、B、C、D四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

21. —This is _____ picture I told you about. ()
—I see. Isn't it _____ beautiful one?
A. a ;a B. the ;a C. the ;the D. a ;the
22. —When will the game begin? ()
—It will begin later than usual _____ 15 minutes.
A. in B. on C. by D. at
23. Hearing his words, I couldn't decide _____ or remain. ()
A. whether to go abroad B. if I go abroad
C. if to go abroad D. to go abroad
24. —What a pity! I've not got a ticket for the football match. ()
—Don't worry. It'll be broadcast _____.
A. live B. lively C. alive D. living
25. —Are you coming to the English evening? ()
—I'm not sure. I _____ go to the concert instead.
A. must B. would C. should D. might
26. —Have you _____ any information? ()
—No, I'm going to _____ the business department.
A. picked up ;call at B. picked out ;call on
C. got ;call on D. received ;drop in
27. We trust you ; only you can _____ him to give up smoking. ()
A. suggest B. attract C. advise D. persuade
28. —Would you be able to go to the party? ()
—_____.
A. I don't expect B. I'm afraid not
C. I don't think so D. I believe not

29. _____ is known to everybody ,Taiwan is a part of China. We must unify it. ()
A. It B. As C. That D. What
30. —I really appreciate _____ to holiday with you on this nice island.
—It 's my pleasure. ()
A. have time B. having time C. to have time D. to having time
31. She is in a poor _____ of health ,which worries her mother much. ()
A. position B. situation C. state D. condition
32. _____ your composition carefully ,some spelling mistakes can be avoided. ()
A. Having checked B. Check C. If you check D. To check
33. I shall never forget the day _____ Shen Zhou V was launched ,_____ has a great effect on my life. ()
A. when ,which B. that ,which C. which ,that D. when ,that
34. —Let me help you ,Tom !
—Thank you. I can do it. Here 's _____ to hold all these things. ()
A. a big enough case B. an enough big case
C. a case enough big D. a case big enough
35. —Do you like Nack ?
—Yes ,Nack is good ,kind ,hard-working and intelligent ;_____ ,I can 't speak too highly of him. ()
A. as a result B. in a word C. by the way D. on the contrary

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 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选择最佳选项。

What an exciting day it was for Jennifer and Valerie ! They 36 friends since Grade Three and had 37 many of their high school experiences. Now they were driving together to their final high school event. Today was 38 day at Laman High School. 39 they were close friends ,they were different in many ways. Jennifer was a fairly 40 student while Valerie did just enough to get by and was mainly 41 in a good social life.

“ Isn 't it 42 that we 're all finished ?” said Valerie. “ I 'm really looking forward to having a 43 time this summer. ”

“ 44 be nice ,” Jennifer replied. “ I 'm afraid I 'm going to have to work most of the summer to help pay for my college expenses. ”

Jennifer 's parents had only a small 45 and she had made up her mind to have a career in which she could 46 all the things her 47 could not.

Valerie , 48 , came from a fairly wealthy family. She had little desire to work hard for 49 she had always taken for granted.

“ I really don 't want to go to college for a while ,” she 50 . “ My uncle 51 a restaurant in the Bahamas and he has 52 me to spend a year there 53 a waitress. That should give me plenty of 54 for the beach. ”

“ It seems 55 'll really be going different ways now ,” thought Jennifer.

36. A. has been B. were C. had been D. would be
37. A. learned B. obtained C. remembered D. shared
38. A. exam B. sports C. graduation D. working
39. A. If B. Because C. Although D. When
40. A. diligent B. polite C. active D. favorite
41. A. specialized B. relieved C. envied D. interested
42. A. certain B. great C. unfortunate D. annoying
43. A. nice B. high C. bad D. happy
44. A. Can B. Shall C. Must D. Need
45. A. income B. problem C. family D. difference
46. A. afford B. give C. support D. send
47. A. teachers B. parents C. friends D. relatives
48. A. in fact B. in a way C. as a result D. on the other hand
49. A. what B. whom C. that D. these

50. A. admitted B. complained C. proposed D. screamed
51. A. opens B. runs C. works D. makes
52. A. helped B. assured C. invited D. promised
53. A. on B. do C. like D. as
54. A. peace B. work C. energy D. time
55. A. I B. we C. she D. they

第三部分 阅读理解 (共 20 小题 ;每小题 2 分 满分 40 分)

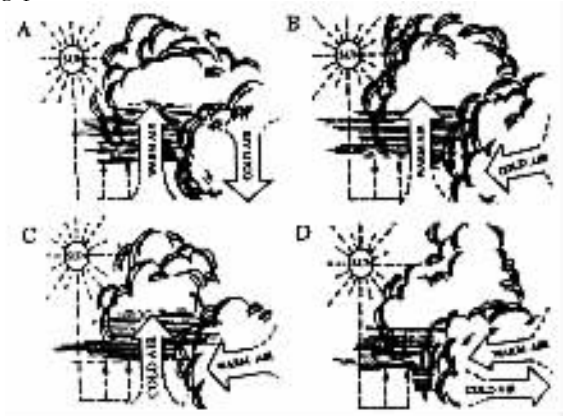
阅读下列短文 ,从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中 ,选出最佳选项。

A

Without the atmosphere there would be no weather ,no wind ,rain ,snow ,or clouds. Air is all around us ;we live at the bottom of a great ocean of air. It is invisible ,but we can feel it when it moves. There are miles of air above us ,pressing down with great weight on the earth and everything on it. Because air presses down on us from all directions at the same time ,and because we are able to bear(忍受)this weight ,we do not seem to feel it. But scientists have proved that air has this weight and that anything that has weight creates(产生)a force called pressure. As changes in air pressure take place ,they make air move.

Air is a gas that expands(膨胀)when heated ,gets lighter and moves upward. When air is cooled ,it gets heavier ,sinks close to the earth 's surface and flows like water in a great river. As warm air rises ,cold air rushes in to take its place. Thus winds originate(起源). The winds that blow high above us are caused by the warmer air running away from colder air. The wind we feel near the earth 's surface is the heavy colder air trying hard to catch the warmer air. Changes in temperature cause the air to move. And of course there are many changes ,so air movements are taking place practically all the time.

56. The first paragraph mainly tells us the causes of _____. ()
A. why we don 't feel air B. why atmosphere is important to us
C. why there is air surrounding us D. why there is air pressure
57. Air moves under such conditions that _____. ()
A. there is air pressure
B. the air is heavy
C. air pressure doesn 't remain the same all the time
D. air comes up and down
58. Which of the following pictures best tells the movements of warm air and cold air ? ()



59. According to the passage ,in some areas if farmers who grow grapes(葡萄)light fires in the early morning ,that is because the farmers want to _____. ()
A. drive away warm air
B. prevent cold air from coming to harm their plants
C. cause more wind
D. stop warm air running away

B

Alzheimer 's disease is a major national health problem. Nearly 2 million Americans over the age of 65 have Alzheimer 's disease. It is a leading cause of death among the elderly. But Alzheimer 's dis-

ease is not *confined*(限于) to the aged. There may be a million or more people under the age of 65 suffering from the disease.

At one time , people suffering from the disease were said to be“ getting old ”. The disease was thought to be a natural part of growing old , but it is now known that Alzheimer ’s disease strikes young and old alike. It is an *organic*(器官的) disease that destroys brain cells.

Alzheimer ’s disease affects the patient ’s memory , speech , and movement. In the beginning stages of the disease , the patient may seem slightly confused. He may have trouble speaking. Then the patient ’s memory begins to fail. He may forget dates , telephone numbers , names and plans.

As the disease progresses ,the patient may not recognize family and friends. These *symptoms*(症状) often cause terrible anxiety in the patient. He may feel lost and frightened. Sometimes the patient reacts with wild and bad behavior.

In the last stages of the disease , the patient may not be able to take care of himself. He may have lost the ability to speak and walk.

Scientists don ’t know exactly what causes Alzheimer ’s disease. It may be caused by a *virus*(病毒). It may be caused by a poisonous substance(物质) in the environment. At present ,there is no cure for the disease. But there are ways to slow its progress. Exercise and physical treatment can help the patients of this disease.

60. The main idea of the passage is that Alzheimer ’s disease _____. ()
A. is a terrible part of the aging process
B. is an organic disease that affects young and old
C. can be cured by physical treatment
D. causes forgetfulness
61. All of the following are symptoms of Alzheimer ’s disease EXCEPT _____. ()
A. forgetfulness
B. difficulty in speaking
C. loss of sight
D. loss of the ability to walk
62. According to the passage , which of the following may be a cause of Alzheimer ’s disease ? ()
A. Poisons produced by the brain.
B. Getting old.
C. A virus.
D. Lack of exercise.
63. The progress of Alzheimer ’s disease can be slowed by _____. ()
A. operation
B. a change in environment
C. medicines
D. physical treatment and exercise

C
What ’s On

Stage

An acrobatic(杂技)soul :To celebrate its 50th anniversary , the China Acrobatic Troupe will present“ The Soul of China ”, where the seemingly impossible is made real. Chills(寒战) will run down your spine(脊柱) as you watch breathlessly as performers take their art and their bodies to the edge.

Time :7 30p.m , September13 – 19
Place :Capital Theatre 22 Wangfujing Dajie , Dongcheng District

Exhibitions

Joint show :A group ink painting exhibition is running at the Huangshicheng Art Gallery in Beijing. About 50 works by 25 young artists including Ge Yun and Yu Yang are on display.

Time 9 a.m. – 5 p.m. until September 10
Place :Huangshicheng Gallery , 136 Nanchizi Dajie , Dongcheng Distirct

Oil paintings :The Wanfung Art Gallery will host a joint show of oil paintings by 10 young and middle-aged artists. On display are more than 30 of their latest works , which capture(捕捉) the wonderous variety of life in unique(独特的) styles.

Time 9 a.m. – 4 p.m. until September 15
Place :136 Nanchizi Street , Dongcheng District

Literature(文学) museum :The National Museum of Modern Chinese Literature offers an in-depth study of the evolution of Chinese contemporary literature from 1919 to 1949.

Time 9 a.m. – 4 p.m ,daily

Place 45 Anyuan Donglu , Chaoyang Distric(Shaoyaoju area)

Concerts

Beijing rocks : The Fashionow Night of Chinese Rock ”is set to bring rock fans out by the thousands next month. Nine Chinese rock bands will perform at the concert , including older generation bands , middle generation and some recent arrivals. The audience(听众) will be given a chance to decide what songs they want to hear , which is sure to bring a storm.

Time :September 16
Place :The Olympic Center
Belgium Orchestra(管弦乐队) :La Petite Bande , the Baroque Orchestra of Belgium , will perform in Beijing at the Grand Theatre of the Cultural Palace of Nationalities as part of activities across the world to commemorate(纪念) the 250th anniversary of Bach ’s death.

Time :7 30 p.m. September11 – 14
Place :Grand Theatre of the Cultural Palace of Nationalities

64. What do you think of the acrobatic show mentioned here ? ()
A. When you watch it , you will certainly feel cold.
B. Something strange will puzzle everyone , including scientists.
C. Unexpected things will make you excited and surprised.
D. Even the bravest ones will be too frightened to go on watching.
65. The most characteristic thing about the Fashionow Night of Chinese Rock is that _____. ()
A. it will let the audience choose the performers and the music
B. it is to bring thousands of rock fans out of their homes
C. it will certainly cause a rock storm throughout China
D. it is to be held in memory of one of the greatest musicians
66. Suppose it is September 14 today , how many activities can people choose to attend ? ()
A. 2
B. 3
C. 4
D. 5
67. On the whole , we can conclude _____. ()
A. people in Beijing prefer modern culture to something traditional
B. there are usually more cultural activities in September than in any other month
C. most of the cultural activities in Beijing are for foreign visitors only
D. we can enjoy a large variety of cultural activities in Beijing

D
In general , people talk about two groups of colors :warm colors and cool colors. Researchers in psychology think that there are also two groups of people :people who prefer warm colors and people who prefer cool colors.

The warm colors are red , orange and yellow. Where there are warm colors and a lot of light , people usually want to be active. People think that red , for example , is exciting. Sociable people , those who like to be with others , like red. The cool colors are green , blue and violet. These colors , unlike warm colors , are relaxing. Where there are cool colors , people are usually quiet. People who like to spend time alone often prefer blue.

Red may be exciting , but one researcher says that time seems to pass more slowly in a room with warm colors than in a room with cool colors. He suggests that a warm color , such as red or orange is a good color for a living room or restaurant. People who are relaxing or eating do not want time to pass quickly. Cool colors are better for offices or factories if the people who are working there want time to pass quickly.

Researchers do not know why people think some colors are warm and other colors are cool. However almost everyone agrees that red , orange , and yellow are warm and that green , blue , and violet are cool. Perhaps warm colors remind people of warm days and the cool colors remind them of cool days. Because in the north the sun is higher during summer , the hot summer sunlight appears yellow.

68. Which of the following colors belong to cool colors ? ()
A. Yellow , green.
B. Blue , violet.
C. Black , blue.
D. Brown , white.
69. Which of the following statements is not true ? ()
A. Sociable people like warm colors.

- B. Warm colors can make people excited.
C. People who like to be with others don't like red.
D. Where there are warm colors, people want to be active.
70. Which is the right color for different rooms? ()
A. Red or orange for offices. B. Orange for dining-rooms.
C. Blue for bedrooms. D. Red for studies.
71. What is the main idea of the last paragraph? ()
A. It shows the reason why people think some colors are warm and others are cool.
B. Warm colors remind people of warm days.
C. Cool colors remind people of cool days.
D. People have an agreeable opinion of warm colors and cool colors.

E

Disposing (处理) of waste has been a problem since humans started producing it. As more and more people choose to live close together in cities, the waste-disposal problem becomes increasingly difficult.

During the eighteenth century, it was usual for several neighboring towns to get together to select a faraway spot as a dump site. Residents or trash haulers (垃圾拖运者) would transport household rubbish, rotted wood, and old possessions to the site. Periodically (定期的) some of the trash was burned and the rest was buried. The unpleasant sights and smells caused no problem because nobody lived close by.

Factories, mills, and other industrial sites also had waste to be disposed of. Those located on rivers often just dumped the unwanted remains into the water. Others built huge burners with chimneys to deal with the problem.

Several facts make these choices unacceptable to modern society. The first problem is space. Dumps, which are now called landfills, are most needed in heavily populated areas. Such areas rarely have empty land suitable for this purpose. Property is either too expensive or too close to residential (住宅区的) neighborhoods. Long-distance trash hauling has been a common practice, but once farm areas are refusing to accept rubbish from elsewhere, cheap land within trucking distance of major city areas is almost nonexistent.

Awareness (意识) of pollution dangers has resulted in more strict rules of waste disposal. Pollution of rivers, ground water, land and air is a price people can no longer pay to get rid of waste. The amount of waste, however, continues to grow.

Recycling efforts have become commonplace, and many towns require their people to take part. Even the most efficient recycling programs, however, can hope to deal with only about 50 percent of a city's reusable waste.

72. The most suitable title for this passage would be _____. ()
A. Places for Disposing Waste B. Waste Pollution Dangers
C. Ways of Getting Rid of Waste D. Waste Disposal Problem
73. During the 18th century, people disposed their waste in many ways EXCEPT for _____. ()
A. burying it B. recycling it C. burning it D. throwing it into rivers
74. What can be inferred from the fourth paragraph? ()
A. Farm areas accept waste from the city in modern society.
B. There is cheap land to bury waste in modern society.
C. It is difficult to find space to bury waste in modern society.
D. Ways to deal with waste in modern society stay the same.
75. The main purpose of writing this article is to _____. ()
A. draw people's attention to waste management
B. warn people of the pollution dangers we are facing
C. call on people to take part in recycling programs
D. tell people a better way to get rid of the waste

第 II 卷 (共 35 分)

第四部分 :书面表达(共两节,满分 35 分)

第一小题 情景作文(满分 20 分)

假设你是李华,你的美国朋友 Alice 听说中国的中小学正在实施素质教育,来信询问有关情况。请你根据下表提供的信息,写封回信,谈一谈“素质教育”实施后你们学校生活发生的变化。

应试教育	素质教育
上课 :听讲、做笔记	上课 :课堂活跃 ,研究学习 ,能力培养 ,有时学生当老师
课外活动 :做不完的作业	课外活动 :开展各种类型的活动 :唱歌舞蹈 ,球类活动 ,电脑学习 ,英语角.....
晚上 :继续做作业至深夜	晚上 :看新闻 ,做实验 ,各学科讨论

- 注意 :1. 词数 :100 左右 ;
2. 写信日期为 2004 年 2 月 20 日 ;
3. 注意书信格式。

生词 :exam-oriented education 应试教育
quality-oriented education 素质教育

第二小题 开放作文(满分 15 分)

根据下面提供的情景,写一段接续文字,词数不少于 50。

May 31, No Smoking Day, is drawing near. Now what do you want to say to the smokers to help them get rid of the bad habit?

2. 北京市东城区高三模拟试题(三)

英 语

学校_____ 班级_____ 姓名_____ 成绩_____

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

第Ⅰ卷(三部分,共115分)

第一部分 听力理解(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。每段对话后有一道小题,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。每段对话你将听一遍。

1. What does the woman love? ()
A. Brown meat. B. White meat. C. She doesn't mind.
2. What is the man going to do tomorrow afternoon? ()
A. Paint the front door. B. Weed the garden. C. Wash the ear.
3. Why can't the woman sit on the chair? ()
A. It has just been painted. B. It is broken. C. It is very dirty.
4. What isn't the woman surprised? ()
A. The man is playing at a concert. B. The man is worried now. C. The man is not going to the concert.
5. When did the man see the fish? ()
A. When he was on the shore. B. When he was in the middle of the swimming. C. When he was swimming for the shore.

第二节(共15小题;每小题1.5分,满分22.5分)

听下面6段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几道小题,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。每段对话或独白你将听两遍。

听第6段材料,回答第6至7题。

6. When did the woman read her last novel? ()
A. Last Tuesday evening. B. On Tuesday evening. C. Last Thursday evening.
7. Why did the woman read the novel? ()
A. Because she was interested in it. B. She didn't know the reason. C. She read it just for fun.

听第7段材料,回答第8至9题。

8. What kind of juice does the woman order? ()
A. Pineapple. B. Orange. C. Grapefruit.
9. Where does the woman want to have her breakfast? ()
A. In the dining hall. B. In the restaurant. C. In her room.

听第8段材料,回答第10至11题。

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

- A. Brother and sister. B. Mother and son. C. Father and daughter.
11. Where does this conversation most probably take place? ()
A. In the Living-room. B. In the Study. C. In the Kitchen.
- 听第9段材料,回答第12至14题。
12. What kind of tour does the woman want to take for her and her husband? ()
A. A half day. B. A full day. C. A day and evening.
13. How will the children spend the evening? ()
A. They will be taken care of by the hotel. B. They will be taken to the theatre. C. They will be taken to the dinner entertainment.
14. How much will the tour cost each of the adults? ()
A. 70 pounds B. 140 pounds C. 30 pounds

听第10段材料,回答第15至17题。

15. Why do you use the telephone quite often in your daily life? ()
A. You want to visit a Western country. B. You want to learn from the Westerners. C. You want to save time and money.
16. Where might you drop in on friends informally? ()
A. In big places. B. In large cities. C. In college towns.
17. What is the advice given in the passage? ()
A. We should get used to the telephone. B. We should seldom use the telephone. C. We should not live in the telephone society.

听第11段材料,回答第18至20题。

18. What kind of game does the speaker believe football is? ()
A. Interesting. B. Stupid and dangerous. C. Exciting.
19. Why does the speaker believe that football is dangerous? ()
A. The spectators often get hurt. B. Many people get killed in the matches. C. The footballers often get hurt in the matches.
20. What does the speaker think of the football? ()
A. He likes it. B. He hates it. C. It's just so so.

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. —Who is it?
—_____. ()
A. It's me B. I am Xiao Li
C. This is Tom speaking D. That may be the neighbour's child
22. Young _____ he is, he is quite experienced. ()
A. like B. as C. so D. such
23. For miles around me there was nothing but a desert, without a single plant or tree _____. ()
A. on earth B. for distance C. in sight D. at place
24. My uncle moved to London _____. ()
A. in the fifties B. in the 1980s C. in his fifty D. in 1990s
25. —What do you think made Mary so upset?
—_____ her new car. ()
A. As she lost B. Lost
C. Losing D. Because of losing

26. My office _____ Inquiry Office. ()
A. calls B. is referred to as C. is known D. names
27. —Ring me up every day , _____ ?
—OK. Do ring back , please. ()
A. will you B. don 't you C. won 't you D. do you
28. We do meet now and then ,but not _____. ()
A. freely B. commonly C. regularly D. presently
29. When I got back home I saw a message pinned to the door _____ “ Sorry to miss you ,attend the class next Monday. ” ()
A. say B. to write C. reading D. told
30. Washington , a state in the United States , was named _____ one of the greatest American presidents. ()
A. in honour of B. instead of C. in favour of D. by means of
31. _____ with Dick you are more diligent. ()
A. Compare B. Compared C. Comparing D. To compare
32. —It was careless of you to have left your new bike outside all night.
—My god ! _____. ()
A. So did I B. So I did C. So was I D. SO were you
33. It was not until _____ that _____ to study English. ()
A. he came to Beijing he began B. did he come to Beijing he began
C. he came to Beijing , did he begin D. did he come to Beijing , did he begin
34. The thing that _____ is not whether you fail or not , but whether you try or not. ()
A. matters B. cares C. considers D. minds
35. —Would you do me a favor and give me a ride ?
— _____. ()
A. It 's my pleasure B. No trouble C. Yes ,that 's right D. With pleasure

第二节 完形填空(共20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A、B、C、D四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

At the beginning of this century ,medical scientists made an interesting discovery :we are built not just of flesh and blood but also of time. They were 36 to show that we all have “ a body clock ” 37 us , which controls the 38 and fall of our body energies , 39 us different from one day to the next.

The 40 of “ a body clock ” should not be too 41 since the lives of most living things are controlled 42 the 24 hour night-and-day cycle. We feel 43 and fall asleep at night and become 44 and energetic during the day. If the 24 hour-cycle is 45 , most people experience unpleasant 46 . For example , people who are not 47 to working at night can find that 48 of sleep causes them to 49 badly at work.

50 the daily cycle of sleeping and 51 ,we also have other cycles which 52 longer than one day. Most of us would 53 that we feel good on some days and not so good on 54 ; sometimes our ideas seem to flow and at other times , they 55 do not exist.

36. A. anxious B. able C. careful D. proud
37. A. inside B. around C. between D. on
38. A. movement B. supply C. use D. rise
39. A. showing B. treating C. making D. changing
40. A. invention B. opinion C. story D. idea
41. A. difficult B. exciting C. surprising D. interesting
42. A. from B. by C. over D. during
43. A. dull B. tired C. dreamy D. peaceful
44. A. regular B. excited C. lively D. clear

45. A. disturbed B. shortened C. reset D. troubled
46. A. moments B. feelings C. senses D. effects
47. A. prevented B. allowed C. expected D. used
48. A. miss B. none C. lack D. need
49. A. perform B. show C. manage D. control
50. A. With B. As well as C. Except D. Rather than
51. A. working B. moving C. living D. waking
52. A. repeat B. remain C. last D. happen
53. A. agree B. believe C. realize D. allow
54. A. other B. the other C. all other D. others
55. A. just B. only C. still D. yet

第三部分 阅读理解(共20小题,每小题2分,满分40分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

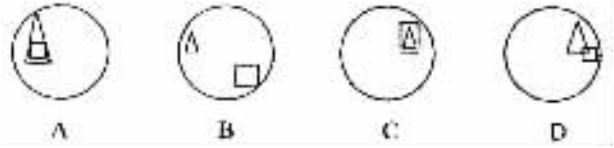
A
Venice , one of the cities in Italy , was founded in A.D.811 by the people of Malamocco , fleeing (逃跑) from the Franks. It was said that they were guided by pigeons carrying little crosses , and settled where now Venice lies.

Venice is built on 117 islands. It has 150 canals and 400 bridges. The narrow streets , with their historic names , are covered with stones , but have no footpaths. They are dotted with flowershop signs and lanterns. Shops and palaces stand by side. The brick bridges are high enough to allow boats to pass freely under them.

The centre of public life is St. Mark 's Square where tourists and citizens sit in the famous Florian and Quadri cafes to listen to music , enjoying themselves. The Quadri is more popular but the Florian , founded in 1720 is the best-known cafe because it has received such great persons as Byron(an English poet) and Goethe(a German poet).

Unfortunately the special position of Venice is threatening(威胁) its own existence. The terrain (地势) on which it is built began to sink while the level of the surrounding waters is constantly rising. However , many measures have already been taken to prevent the city from sinking.

56. In the second paragraph , the author _____. ()
A. told us who built the city of Venice
B. showed up where Venice is
C. described what Venice is like
D. talked about why Venice is surrounded by waters
57. Which of the following shows the right relationship ? (○ = Italy ; △ = Venice ; □ = St. Mark 's Square) ()



58. Why is the Florian the famous cate ? Because _____. ()
A. it appeared in Byron and Goethe 's poems
B. it is more close to St Mark 's Square than the Quadri
C. it was founded in 1720 , much older than the Quadri
D. Byron and Goethe were once its customers
59. From the article we can see that _____. ()
A. many people have fled because Venice 's existence is being threatd
B. the level of the surrounding waters is constantly rising because the city of Venice began to sink
C. the government has already taken many measures to save the city from going down
D. many steps have already been taken to prevent the terrain from rising

B

Books are for reading , but man must bring to their reading a desire to learn and a power of absorbing. Reading should be active ,not passive.

When students first go to a library , they may be at a loss as to what to read of all the different subjects. Well , Bacon tells you to“ Look at weak places in your armour(盔甲)”, and shows you how to fill up the blanks in your knowledge. On the other hand , it is no good just trying to fill your mind with knowledge. Knowledge in itself is often useless. A mind filled with too much knowledge is like a room too full of furniture ‘a man cannot walk about freely in it , and look out of the windows. It is much better to collect a few subjects which interest you and to deal lightly with the others than to march heavily through the whole rang(范围) of learning , like a silly tourist going through a museum and not missing a single object. If you try to master every subject you may become very wise , but you will be very lonely and you will probably lose all your friends. So you must learn to pick and choose , and you must also learn to look here and there in a library like a camel eating grass on the grassland , If you watch it eating , you will see that although he is supposed to be one of the most stupid animals in the world , he has at least one of the qualities(品质) of the cultured(有修养的)man , the power to pick and choose. A student looking for mental food in a library should take the camel as his model.

60. The writer thinks that one must _____. ()
- A. read as many books as he can
- B. try to read books on all the different subjects
- C. only read books on subjects that interest him
- D. read and absorb a lot
61. A cultured man is similar to a camel because _____. ()
- A. neither of them is interested in knowledge
- B. the man reads books as much as a camel eats grass
- C. neither of them can be considered wise
- D. both of them have the ability to select
62. The term“ mental food ”(last line) refers to _____. ()
- A. books
- B. grassland
- C. brain
- D. subjects
63. In the second paragraph the writer mainly discusses _____. ()
- A. how to compare furniture with books
- B. how to select reading materials
- C. how to avoid missing anything interesting in the library
- D. why books must be absorbed

C

PUBLIC SPIRIT

Each nation has its own peculiar(特有) character which distinguishes it from others. But the peoples of the world have more points in which they are all like each other than points in which they are different. One type of person that is common in every country is the one who always tries to do as little as he can and to get as much in return as he can. His opposite , the man who is in the habit of doing more than what is strictly necessary and who is ready to accept what is offered in return , is rare everywhere.

Both these types are usually unconscious of their character. The man who avoids effort is always talking about his“ rights ”:he appears to think that society owes him a pleasant , easy life. The man who is always doing more than his share talks of“ duties ”:he feels that the individual is in debt to society , and not society to the individual. As a result of their views , neither of these men thinks that he behaves at all strangely.

The man who tries to do as little as he can is always full of excuses “if he has neglected to do something , it was because he had a headache , or the weather was too hot or too cold or , because he was prevented by bad luck. At first , other people , such as his friends and his employer , generously accept his stories ; but soon they realize what kind of person he is. In the long run he deceives only himself.

When his friends become cool towards him and he fails to make progress in his job , he is surprised and hurt. He blames everyone and everything except himself. He feels that society is failing in its duties towards him and that he is being unjustly treated. He soon becomes one of the discontented(另人不满) members of the society he lives in.

His public-spirited opposite is never too busy to take on an extra piece of work ; that is the strangest thing about the whole business. If you want something done in a hurry , don ’t go to the man who has clearly not much to do. He will probably have a dozen excellent excuses for not being able to help you ,much as he claims he would like to. Go to the busiest man you know , particularly if you are sure that he has not a spare minute in the week . If your work is really important , he will make time for it.

64. Which of the following characters is common to most people of the world according to the author ? ()
- A. Thrifty(节俭的).
- B. Hard-working.
- C. Selfish
- D. Selfless
65. The man who is always talking about his“ rights ” seems to think that _____. ()
- A. society is in debt to him
- B. the individual owes something to society
- C. both types of people behave strangely
- D. everyone should live a happy life
66. The passage suggests that the man who tries to avoid effort _____. ()
- A. often falls ill
- B. can ’t stand bad weather
- C. often has bad luck
- D. always excuses himself
67. As it is used in the third paragraph “ in the long run ” means _____. ()
- A. in the end
- B. for a long time
- C. after running a long distance
- D. step by step

D

The Atlantic Ocean is one of the oceans that separate the Old World from the New . For centuries it kept the Americans from being discovered by the people of Europe.

Many wrong ideas about the Atlantic made early sailors unwilling to sail far out into it. One idea was that it reached out to“ the edge of the world ”. Sailors were afraid that they might sail right off the earth. Another idea was that at the equator(赤道) the ocean would be boiling hot.

The Atlantic Ocean is only half as big as the Pacific , but it is still very large. It is more than 4 ,000 miles(6 ,000 km) wide where Columbus crossed it. Even at its narrowest it is about 2 ,000 miles (3 ,200km) wide.

Two things make the Atlantic Ocean rather unusual. For so large an ocean it has very few islands. Also , it is the world ’s saltiest ocean.

There is so much water in the Atlantic that it is hard to imagine how much there is. But suppose no more rain fell into it and no more water was brought to it by rivers , It would take the ocean about 4 ,000 years to dry up. On the average the water is a little more than two miles(3.2km) deep , but in places it is much deeper. The deepest spot is near Puerto Rico. This“ deep ” measures 30 ,246 feet—almost six miles (9.6km).

One of the longest mountain ranges of the world rises from the floor of the Atlantic. This mountain range runs north and south down the middle of the ocean. The tops of a few of the mountains reach up above the sea and make islands.

Several hundred miles eastward from Florida there is a part of the ocean called the Sargasso Sea. Here the water is quiet , for there is little wind. In the days of sailing vessels(船) the crew were afraid they would be becalmed(停滞不前) here. Sometimes they were.

Today the Atlantic is a great highway. It is not , however , always a smooth and safe one. Storms sweep across it and pile up great waves. Icebergs(冰山) float down from the Far North across the paths of ships.

We now have such fast ways of traveling that this big ocean seems to have grown smaller , Columbus sailed for more than two months to cross it. A fast modern steamship can make the trip in less than four days. Airplanes fly from New York to London in only eight hours and from south America to

- Africa in four !
68. Which world is the Old World ? ()
- A. Africa. B. Europe.
- C. Asia. D. Ail of the three above.
69. What caused people to be unwilling to explore the Atlantic ? ()
- A. There are no ships big enough to get across the Ocean.
- B. Sailors were afraid of being lost in the Ocean.
- C. The Atlantic Ocean was very unusual because it has few islands and the saltiest water.
- D. Many incorrect ideas such as“ the edge of the world ”; the equator with boiling hot water ”, made people think the Ocean was full of danger.
70. What is the topic of the fifth paragraph ? ()
- A. How deep the water is.
- B. How to measure the water in the Atlantic Ocean.
- C. How much water the Ocean holds.
- D. How rain affects the Ocean water.
71. We can learn from the text that _____. ()
- A. the Atlantic is the largest ocean on earth
- B. one of the longest mountain ranges lies in the Atlantic
- C. the Atlantic has a lot of islands in it
- D. sailing on the Atlantic Ocean is always quiet , smooth and safe

E

THE INFLUENCE OF TELEVISION

Those who doubt TV 's influence on our lives might consider the effect of automobile on American society. When the automobile first appeared on the highways , most Americans saw it as a horseless carriage , not as an important symbol of a new way of life. Similarly , those of us who grew up before television tend to think of it as just another medium in a series of 20th-century mass-communication systems , such as movies and radio. But television is not just another medium.

If you were born before 1950 , television came into your life after your formative years. Even if you are now a TV fan , it will be difficult for you to understand the changes it has brought. For example , imagine spending six hours a day at the local cinema when you were 12 years old. No parent would have allowed it. Yet , among the children we asked , nearly half the 12-year-olds watch an average of six or more hours of television per day. For many of them the habit continues into adulthood(成年). From our surveys(调查), we estimate(估计)that about one third of all American adults(成年人) watch an average of four or more hours of television per day.

None of us is totally dependent upon television for our view of the world. However ,many of us have not had the opportunity to observe the reality of police stations , courtroom(法庭), corporate board rooms(法人会议室); or hospital operating rooms. Critics(评论家) complain about the stereo-typed(不变的)characters and plots of TV dreams. But many viewers look on them as representative (代表)of the real world.

If adults can so easily accept the reality of television , imagine its effect on children. By the time the average American child reaches public school , he has already spent several years in an electronic nursery school. At the age of 10 , the average child spend more hours a week in front of the TV screen than in the classroom. Given continuous exposure(暴露)to the world of TV , it 's not surprising that the children we tested seemed to be more strongly influenced by TV than the adults.

At the other end of the life cycle , television becomes the steady and often the only companion of the elderly. As failing eyesight makes reading difficult , and getting around becomes a problem , many old people spend much of the day watching TV. Here the action of fictional drama helps make up for the inaction of their lives.

72. The author suggested television be thought of as _____. ()
- A. a new medium B. a symbol of a new way of life

- C. an electronic nursery school D. nothing new just as the automobile
73. Television exerts strong influence upon people 's view of the world because _____. ()
- A. many people spend much time watching TV
- B. people usually regard TV dramas as the real world
- C. the plots of TV dramas are very complicated
- D. many viewers think that TV dramas reflect the real world
74. “ An electronic nursery school ”in the 4th paragraph refers to _____. ()
- A. a special medical school B. television
- C. a place where babies are cared for D. a very modern training center
75. Implied but not sated : _____. ()
- A. Many old people don 't like reading B. The adults are also influenced by TV
- C. TV has its advantages and disadvantages D. TV is a steady companion for the elderly

第 II 卷(共 35 分)

第四部分 :书面表达

第一小题 情景作文(满分 20 分)

假设你是李华 ,你的美国朋友 Bill 将要来你校学习。请你根据图画提供的信息 ,写信介你校的情况。

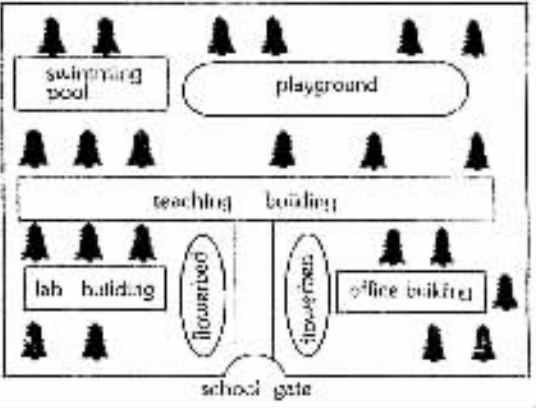
- 注意 :1. 词数 :100 左右 ;
2. 叙述要有条理 ,方位清楚 ,内容连贯。

第二小题 开放作文(满分 15 分)

根据下面提供的情景 ,写一段接续文字 ,词数不少于 50。

This morning you received a letter from Beijing Medical University saying that you had been en-rolled(加入) by the university.

Please tell us what you think of it and what you want to do then.



3. 北京市西城区抽样测试(一)

英 语

学校_____ 班级_____ 姓名_____ 成绩_____

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

第Ⅰ卷(三部分,共115分)

第一部分 听力理解(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。每段对话你将听一遍。

1. Why can't the man get a table? ()
A. The woman is busy at lunch time. B. There is no free table at the moment.
C. There is a traffic jam at the moment.
2. How will the medicine affect the woman? ()
A. It will make her weak. B. It will make her sleepy.
C. It will make her hard to sleep.
3. How will the man probably go downtown? ()
A. He is likely to take a bus. B. He is likely to take a taxi.
C. He is likely to take the underground.
4. What did the man suggest the woman do? ()
A. The man suggested that the woman stay indoors in the morning.
B. The man suggested that the woman go outdoors in the morning.
C. The man suggested that the woman stay indoors in the evening.
5. What can we do through the Internet according to the woman? ()
A. Help our everyday life. B. Communicate.
C. Get information and communicate.

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。每段对话或独白你将听两遍。

听第6段材料,回答第6至7题。

6. Why does the woman have to go? Because _____. ()
A. she has to visit another friend B. she wants to catch the bus
C. the man wants to drive her home
7. Which bus does the woman want to catch? ()
A. 10 o'clock's bus. B. 10:15's bus. C. 10:50's bus.

听第7段材料,回答第8至9题。

8. What's the relationship of the two people? ()
A. Husband and wife. B. Teacher and student. C. Doctor and patient.
9. Where is the woman from? ()
A. China. B. America. C. Japan.

听第8段材料,回答第10至12题。

10. What was the woman's problem? ()
A. She was sick.
B. She couldn't make up her mind as to which country to visit.

C. She couldn't think of a topic for her composition.

11. The man suggests _____. ()
A. that she try to get organized B. that she ride a camel
C. that she write about her trip
12. Why does the man have to leave? ()
A. He has to pack his bags for his trip. B. He has to write his own composition.
C. He is not feeling well.

听第9段材料,回答第13至15题。

13. Where does the conversation probably take place? ()
A. In the hospital. B. In an office. C. In a car.
14. What happened to the man? ()
A. He was caught by the policemen. B. He was attacked.
C. He was wearing a stocking.
15. What probably is the woman? ()
A. The man's wife. B. A policewoman. C. The man's workmate.

听第10段材料,回答第16至第17题。

16. Why did the woman want to go and eat out that evening? ()
A. Because she was bored with the home-made food.
B. Because she was bored with the food her father cooked.
C. Because she liked the feeling at the restaurant.
17. Where did the woman and her father finally agree to go for dinner? ()
A. To a dining room. B. To a fast food restaurant.
C. To a coffee shop.

听第11段材料,回答第18至20题。

18. Who has the easiest job among the children? ()
A. Suzy. B. Peggy. C. Billy.
19. What time will the children have the dinner? ()
A. After 9:15. B. After 6:30. C. At 6:30.
20. How many children does the woman have? ()
A. Four. B. Five. C. Six.

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. Have you got a free evening next week? _____, let's have dinner. ()
A. While so B. Since so C. When so D. If so
22. —How can I wake up so early?
—Set the alarm at 5 o'clock, _____ you'll make it. ()
A. but B. or C. and D. so
23. —Did you lose the match?
—Yes, we lost the match _____ one goal. ()
A. by B. at C. with D. only
24. She wasn't very polite but _____ I helped her. ()
A. any way B. anyway C. at any way D. in a way
25. Bob has a billion dollars while Kate has a million, so Kate is _____ than Bob. ()
A. less rich B. not richer C. no rich D. poorer
26. _____ nice weather it is! Let's go out for a walk, shall we? ()
A. How B. How a C. What a D. What
27. Babies sleep 16 to 18 hours in every 24 hours, and they sleep less _____ they grow older. ()
A. while B. as C. when D. after
28. I don't understand how you got a ticket. I always _____ you _____ a careful driver. ()
A. think...are B. am thinking...are C. thought...were D. think...were
29. I hope that the little _____ I have been able to do does good to them all. ()

- A. which B. what C. that D. when
30. —_____ you be happy !
—The same to you !
A. Wish B. Hope C. May D. Should ()
31. —How do you find the talk given by Mr Smith ?
—_____.
A. Very well B. Excited C. Boring D. Not at all ()
32. —_____ the car seat. It 's wet.
—Thank you for telling me.
A. Touch B. Feel C. Hand D. Sense ()
33. The driver began to speed up to _____ for the hour he 'd lost in the traffic jam. ()
A. keep up B. take up C. catch up D. make up
34. I have been keeping the portrait _____ I can see it every day , as it always reminds me of my childhood in Pads. ()
A. since B. where C. as D. if
35. With a lot of difficult problems _____ , the manager felt worried all the time. ()
A. settled B. to be settled C. settling D. to settle

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。

George Pickens had been making a wish daily as a worker at Central Bank.
All over the country banks were being 36 , George thought. 37 this bank ? Didn 't robbers hear of its four-million-dollar 38 ? Were they afraid of Mr. Ackerman , the old 39 guard , who hadn 't 40 his gun in twenty-two years ?
Of course George had a (an) 41 for wanting the bank to be robbed. 42 , he couldn 't simply take bills that were under his 43 all day long. So he had thought of another 44 to get them. His plan was 45 . It went like this :
If Bank Robber A holds up Bank Teller B . . .
And if Bank Teller B gives Bank Robber A a certain sum of money . . .
What is to prevent Bank Teller B from 46 all the money left and 47 that it was taken away by Bank Robber A ?
There was only one 48 . Where was Bank Robber A ?
One morning George entered the bank. " Good morning , Mr. Burrows , " he said 49 . The bank president said something in a 50 voice to George and went into his office.
At two o 'clock Bank Robber A walked in. George 51 he was a bank robber. For one thing , he stole in. For another thing , he wore a mask (面罩).
" This is a holdup , " the man said 52 . He took a gun from his pocket. The 53 made a small sound. " You ! " the bank robber said , " Lie down on the floor ! " Mr. Ackerman lay down. The robber stepped 54 to George 's cage.
" All right , " he said. " Hand it over. "
" Yes , sir , " George reached into his drawer and took all the bills from the top part-close to six thousand dollars. He passed them through the window. The robber took them , put them into his pocket , and 55 to leave.
Then , while everyone watched Bank Robber A , Bank Teller B calmly lifted off the top part of the drawer and got the bills from the bottom part into his pockets.

36. A. repaired	B. broken	C. robbed	D. built
37. A. Why not	B. What about	C. How about	D. How is
38. A. money	B. capital	C. note	D. bill
39. A. door	B. body	C. safety	D. bank
40. A. pulled out	B. got	C. carried out	D. kept
41. A. chance	B. reason	C. excuse	D. time
42. A. Of all	B. In all	C. Above all	D. After all
43. A. hands	B. desks	C. drawer	D. control

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| 44. A. man | B. day | C. way | D. robber |
| 45. A. perfect | B. complete | C. easy | D. simple |
| 46. A. robbing | B. stealing | C. keeping | D. taking |
| 47. A. telling | B. thinking | C. insisting | D. imagining |
| 48. A. secret | B. problem | C. thing | D. puzzle |
| 49. A. cheerfully | B. calmly | C. anxiously | D. eagerly |
| 50. A. loud | B. low | C. big | D. worrying |
| 51. A. trusted | B. recognized | C. supposed | D. knew |
| 52. A. angrily | B. roughly | C. firmly | D. politely |
| 53. A. robber | B. manager | C. guard | D. customer |
| 54. A. on | B. above | C. through | D. over |
| 55. A. turned | B. decided | C. signed | D. drew |

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

One fine afternoon I was walking along Fifth Street , when I remembered that it was necessary to buy a pair of socks. Why I wished to buy only one pair was unimportant. I turned into the first sock shop that caught my eye , and a boy clerk who could not have been more than seventeen years old came forward , " What can I do for you , sir ? " I wish to buy a pair of socks. " His eyes shone. There was a note of excitement in his voice , " Did you know that you had come into the finest place in the world to buy socks ? " I had no idea of that , as my entrance had been accidental. " Come with me , " said the boy , eagerly. I followed him to the back of the shop , and he began to pull down from the shelves box after box showing their contents for my choice.
" Hold on , lad , I am going to buy only one pair ! " I know that , " said he , " but I want you to see how beautiful these are. Aren 't they wonderful ! " There was on his face an expression of seriousness and pride and delight as if he were showing to me the secrets of his religion. I became far more interested in him than in the socks. I looked at him in amazement. " My friend , " said I , " if you can keep this up , if this is not merely from having a new job , if you can keep up this high spirit and excitement day after day , in ten years you will own every sock in the United States. "
56. What did the writer want to buy one fine afternoon ? ()
A. A pair of shoes. B. A pair of socks. C. Two pairs of socks. D. A set of books.

57. Which is true according to the passage ? ()
A. The shop was on the Second Road. B. The boy was 18 years old.
C. The boy was not in high spirits. D. The writer entered the shop by chance.

58. What the writer said in the last paragraph means that _____. ()
A. if you don 't work hard , you will lose the job
B. you should keep on following your customs
C. if you keep up your great interest in your work , you will succeed in the future
D. if you are too hardworking , you will fail

B

Besides this question of the time given to pronunciation , there are two other requirements for the teacher : the first , knowledge ; the second , technique.
It is important that the teacher should be in possession of the necessary information. This can generally be got from books. It is possible to get from books some idea of the speech , and of what we call general phonetic rules. It is also possible in this way to get a clear mental picture of the relationship between the sounds of different languages , between the speech habits of English people and those , say , of your students. Unless the teacher has such a picture , any explanations he makes on his students ' pronunciation are unlikely to be of much use , and lesson time spent on pronunciation may well be wasted.
But it does not follow that you can teach pronunciation successfully as soon as you have read the necessary books. It depends , after that , what use you make of your knowledge ; and this is a matter of technique.

Now the first and most important part of a language teacher 's technique is his own performance , his ability

D.It can do more good than harm to drivers.

E

Suppose you want to buy some new clothes or a new TV.Or maybe you need some work done on your car.How can you find the best price without shopping all over town?Ads can help you.Ads can show you lots of prices.And you don ’t have to go anywhere to see them.Just open a newspaper or magazine ,and you ’ll find plenty of ads.

The following is an ad about TV sets for sale.Please read it and answer the questions below .

SALE



Toyo
15-inch
\$299



Powers
19-inch
\$325

ALLTVs
Until July 4th

Smith's 23 -inch
comes with a Remote Control



Bravo
21-inch
\$350



Wilco
28-inch
\$600

SUN TV STORE

163 Sharp Road
563-5569

SEE US FIRST!

Open
Every Day
9 to 9

73. How many different kinds of TV sets does the store advertise here ?

A. Four B. Three C. Two D. Five

74. Which of the following statements is true according to the advertisement ?

A. You can buy any kind on July 14th.

B. The service time is 9 to 9 every day except Monday.

C. The larger the screen is , the higher the price will be.

D. The lowest price is a little more than 300.

75. Which is not mentioned in the ad ?

A. The date of the American National Day.

B. The post code of the area where the store is.

C. The phone number of the store.

D. The names of the TV sets.

第 II 卷(共 35 分)

第四部分 :书面表达(共 2 小题 ,满分 35 分)

第一小题 :情景作文(满分 20 分)

假如你是邮递员李华。以下 6 幅图表现了你今天送信的一次经历。请根据图示写一篇英文

日记。

注意 :1. 词数 100 左右 ;

2. 日记的开头已为你写好。

参考词汇 投递 :deliver

Saturday , April 17

I had an unforgettable experience today. _____

Rainy

第二小题 :开放作文(满分 15 分)

根据下面提供的情景 ,写一段接续文字。

注意 :词数不少于 50。

One day , we were having an English class when suddenly there was a knock on the door. . .

— 23 —

— 24 —

4. 北京市西城区抽样测试(二)

英 语

学校_____ 班级_____ 姓名_____ 成绩_____

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

第Ⅰ卷(三部分,共115分)

第一部分 听力理解(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,每段对话后有一道小题,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上。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。每段对话你将听一遍。

1. Why couldn't the woman give the man some help? ()
A. She is quite busy right now. B. She doesn't like grammar at all.
C. She is poor in grammar, too.
2. What happened to the man? ()
A. He had to do others jobs. B. Nobody would like to help him.
C. He had to take Jane to hospital.
3. What do we learn from the conversation? ()
A. The woman likes the dyed(染过的) hair.
B. The man dislikes some young people have their hair dyed.
C. Many Chinese have their hair dyed, except old people.
4. What is the man going to do? ()
A. Go shopping and buy a pair of new trousers.
B. Have his old clothes changed.
C. Go to a tailor's and have a new pair of pants made.
5. What did the man mean? ()
A. He wanted a table near the window. B. He wanted a quiet place.
C. He wanted to sit near the window to discuss something.

第二节(共15小题;每小题1.5分,满分22.5分)

听下面6段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项,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。每段对话或独白你将听两遍。

- 听第6段材料,回答第6至7题。
6. The man has been treated with _____. ()
A. tea B. a dinner C. coffee
 7. Why was the man leaving? ()
A. He was already late. B. He was going to be late.
C. He had finished the meal.
- 听第7段材料,回答第8至9题。
8. When does the conversation take place? ()
A. In the morning. B. In the afternoon. C. In the evening.
 9. Who is the visitor? ()
A. Mr. Baker. B. Mrs. Jones. C. Andrew Jones.

听第8段材料,回答第10至11题。

10. The bank is on _____. ()
A. the first floor B. the second floor C. the third floor
11. The bank is open from Monday to Friday _____. ()
A. from 9:00 till 3:00 B. from 9:30 till 3:30 C. from 9:30 till 3:00

听第9段材料,回答第12至14题。

12. What class does the girl want to take? ()
A. Exercise class. B. Dance class. C. Language class.
13. How many classes are there in the afternoon? ()
A. One. B. Two. C. Three.
14. Which class does the girl take? ()
A. Morning class. B. Afternoon class. C. Evening class.

听第10段材料,回答第15至17题。

15. What did the man do yesterday? ()
A. He had a rest. B. He took some exams. C. He looked for jobs.
16. Why does the man want a job? ()
A. Because he needs money. B. Because he needs experience.
C. Because he is out of work now.
17. Where can Mark find job information? ()
A. On television. B. In the paper. C. Over the radio.

听第11段材料,回答第18至20题。

18. Which of the following is true about Mrs. Weston? ()
A. She is a widow(寡妇) living alone.
B. She lives in a nursing home with her husband.
C. She is a widow living in a nursing home.
19. Which of the following statements is not true? ()
A. She likes sitting in the park watching the world go by.
B. She likes reading and writing letters by herself.
C. She enjoys window shopping.
20. What does she like to do after lunch? ()
A. She likes to take a rest.
B. She likes to be taken out in her wheelchair or in a car.
C. She likes to stay indoors.

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. —What do you think of the grammar book?
—Oh, it really is _____ useful reference book, which is worth reading _____ second time. ()
A. a; a B. an; the C. an; a D. the; the
22. I would have come sooner but I _____ that they were waiting. ()
A. haven't known B. hadn't known C. don't know D. didn't know
23. The scientists are now trying to discover what use could be _____ such material. ()
A. made out B. made up C. made of D. made from
24. There is no such place _____ you dream of in all this world. ()
A. that B. what C. which D. as
25. —Excuse me, could you tell me where I could make a call?
—Sorry, I'm a stranger here.
—_____.
A. Thanks a lot B. That's a pity C. Thanks anyway D. I'm sorry to hear it

26. It is a beautiful cell phone but it is not _____ the price that paid for it. ()
A. reasonable B. valuable C. fit D. worth
27. Tom pretended _____ it but in fact , he knew it very well. ()
A. not listen to B. not to hear about
C. not to have heard about D. not to be listening to
28. _____ you see near the north pole is nothing but ice and snow. ()
A. That B. What C. Which D. Who
29. Ever since the Greens moved to the country a year ago , they _____ better health. ()
A. are enjoying B. have been enjoying C. could have enjoyed D. had enjoyed
30. —Can you break a five-pound note ?
—Sorry , I haven 't _____ with me. ()
A. something small B. something smaller C. anything small D. anything smaller
31. It 's bad _____ for a man to smoke in the public places where smoking is not allowed. ()
A. behavior B. action C. manner D. movement
32. _____ flowers , the pupils sent their teacher a nice greeting card for her birthday. ()
A. Beside B. Except for C. Besides D. Except
33. These shoes are so _____ that I can 't put them on. ()
A. little B. close C. hard D. tight
34. A foreign firm has bought the shares in his company and _____. ()
A. got over it B. got it over C. taken it over D. taken over it
35. There 's no beer left and the pubs are shut so you 'll have to _____. ()
A. go out B. go off C. go without D. go through

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。

In history , a real cowboy was a simple farm worker on horseback. He spent a long time a day outdoors working with cows. The work was dirty , tiring and not very well paid.

People in the western states had to 36 cattle at low cost and send them by railway to the eastern 37. But someone had to 38 the cattle and get them to the nearest railroad. This was the job of a cowboy. Sometimes the 39 was more than a thousand kilometers away and it could take as 40 as six months to move the cattle. The 41 was long but the cattle were driven 42 as not to lose 43. Then they could be sold at a good price.

Most cowboys were young , 44 men. A good horse 45 their job of moving cattle much easier. A good cowboy 46 cows and knew how to control them. At night , he 47 to the cows to keep them calm.

In the late 1800s , America was changing from a nation of farm to one of 48 and cities. The cowboy seemed 49 compared with other Americans doing ordinary jobs.

Today , the 50 of cowboys has 51 greatly. One change is the use of trucks. The job is not so hard 52 it used to be. And cowboys are better 53 now. They are 54 to be married. Some of them are farmers or teachers or truck drivers. Some work for big companies. 55 at night and on weekends , they become cowboys. These part-time cowboys increase the total production of meat , keeping the beef price low.

36. A. get B. buy C. sell D. raise
37. A. markets B. countries C. cities D. stories
38. A. deal with B. find out C. look after D. pay off
39. A. road B. railroad C. state D. farm
40. A. good B. much C. long D. far
41. A. journey B. trip C. tour D. travel
42. A. hurriedly B. smoothly C. slowly D. carefully

43. A. mind B. direction C. head D. weight
44. A. unmarried B. proud C. strong D. educated
45. A. had B. made C. found D. helped
46. A. recognized B. understood C. owned D. kept
47. A. whispered B. shouted C. cried D. sang
48. A. towns B. factories C. companies D. villages
49. A. free B. brave C. easy D. pleased
50. A. manner B. job C. life D. mind
51. A. changed B. developed C. improved D. realized
52. A. that B. as C. which D. what
53. A. known B. paid C. treated D. dressed
54. A. afraid B. eager C. worried D. likely
55. A. Because B. And C. When 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,从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中,选出最佳选项。

A
Tim was born after his elder brother and sister. He could learn many things from them. Soon , he developed his own way of doing things by developing his mind through his interest in creating stories. He would read more than most children and he gathered his inspiration from history books. In school , his athletic interests were basketball and track , especially high jump. When he found he could jump a little higher than most students , he decided that jumping over a high bar would be his specialty.

Tim continued his learning interest in history which included serious college study , and a Master 's degree. He is now a university professor at a small university in Los Angeles. In the United States there are many schools that have history departments. There are large universities with as many as 60 thousand students and small universities with as few as 2000 students. His degree from a large university with a strong history department has helped him get a good job.

Tim and Kelli like cats. They have two of them and they are special members of the family. Their grey and white cat is Toby. The coal black colored cat is called Buddha because he sits so quietly. Cats are popular with many people in America.

56. Which of the following statements is true ? ()
A. Tim is the second child in his family. B. Tim has a younger sister.
C. Tim is the third child in his family. D. Tim is the only child in his family.
57. What was he good at when he was at school ? ()
A. Basketball B. High jump C. Running D. Football
58. We can infer from the above passage that _____. ()
A. all the Americans like to keep cats
B. the cat is called Buddha because he is always quiet
C. the population of a small university is only one third of that of the largest one
D. it is easier for a graduate from a large university with a famous department to do job hunting

B
What to do if a fire starts ?
Imagine it 's late at night. You hear the smoke detectors go off. You smell smoke when you wake up. Do you know what to do ?

If a fire starts in your home , remember your escape plan and leave as quickly as possible. Keep the following things in mind to make a safe escape.

- Call " Fire !" to warn everyone in your family.
- If you know where the fire is , close as many doors as possible between you and the fire.
- If you 're in bed , roll out of bed and onto the floor. Crawl on the floor next to a wall. Being near the ground makes it easier to breathe. If possible , cover your mouth and nose with a wet cloth.
- Feel the entire surface of a door before you open it. If the door is warm or hot , do not open it. The fire is

- probably right outside your room. Find another way to leave the room. If the door is cool , open it a little.
- Look out and try to see the fire. If it is safe , leave the room. Remember to stay on the floor.
- If your clothes catch fire , stop immediately. Drop to the ground and roll. Remember Stop , drop and roll.
- Call the fire department from outside and wait for help to arrive.

59. What is the first thing you should do if a fire starts in your home ? ()
- A. Call the fire department .
- B. Call“ Fire ”to warn your family members .
- C. Collect your favorite belongings to save from the burning house .
- D. Have a white sheet from a window to let the fire department know where to go .
60. What should you do if a fire starts and you are in bed ? ()
- A. Jump out of bed and run away .
- B. Roll out of bed and stand on the floor .
- C. Stay in bed and then jump out of the window .
- D. Roll out of bed and onto the floor .
61. What is not true according to the passage ? ()
- A. Never go back into a burning building .
- B. If your clothes catch fire , stop moving immediately .
- C. You should call the fire department before you leave the burning building .
- D. Cover your mouth and nose with a wet cloth if possible .

C

Thirty-two people watched Kitty Genovese being killed right below their windows. She was their neighbor. Yet none of the 32 helped her. Not one even called the police. Was this in gumman cruelty ? Was it lack of feeling about one ’s fellow man ?

“ Not so , ”say scientists John Barley and Bib Fatane. These men went beyond the headlines to re-search into the reasons why people didn ’t act. They found that a person has to go through two steps before he can help. First he has to notice that is an emergency(紧急情况). Suppose you see a middle-aged man fall to the side-walk. Is he having a heart attack ? Is he in a coma(昏迷) from a headache ? Or is he about to sleep off a drunk ?

Is the smoke coming into the room from a leak (漏洞) in the air conditioning ? Is it “ steam pipes ”? Or is it really smoke from a fire ? It ’s not always easy to tell if you are faced with a real emergency. Second , and more important , the person faced with an emergency must feel personally respon-sible(负责的). He must feel that he must help , or the person won ’t get the help he needs.

The researchers found that a lot depends on how many people are around. They had college stu-dents in to be “ tested ”. Some came alone. Some came with one or two others. And some came in large groups. The researchers started them off on the “ tests ”. Then they went into the next room. A curtain divided the “ testing room ” and the room into which they went. Soon the students heard a scream , the noise of book shelves falling and a cry for help. All of this had been prerecorded on a tape recorder.

Eight out of ten of the students taking the test alone acted to help. Of the students in pairs , only two out of ten helped. Of the students in groups , none helped.

In other words , in a group , Americans often fail to act. They feel that others will act. They , themselves , needn ’t. They do not feel any direct responsibility.

Are people bothered by situations where people are in trouble ? Yes. Scientists found that the people were shocked , they sweated , and they had trembling hands. They felt the other person ’s trouble. But they did not act. They were in a group. Their actions were shaped by the actions of those they were with.

62. The purpose of this passage is _____. ()
- A. to explain why people fail to act in emergencies
- B. to explain when people will act in emergencies
- C. to explain what people will do in emergencies
- D. to explain how people feel in emergencies
63. Which of the following is NOT true ? ()

- A. When a person tries to help others , he must be clear that there is a real emergency .
- B. When a person tries to help others , he should know whether they are worth his help .
- C. A person must take the full responsibility for the safety of those in emergencies if he wants to help .
- D. A person with a heart attack needs the most .
64. The main reason why people fail to act when they stay together is that _____. ()
- A. they are afraid of emergencies
- B. they are not willing to get themselves involved
- C. others will act if they themselves hesitate
- D. they do not have any direct responsibility for those who need help
65. The author suggests that _____. ()
- A. we shouldn ’t blame a person if he fails to act in emergencies
- B. a person must feel guilty if he fails to help
- C. people should be responsible for themselves in emergencies
- D. when you are in trouble , people will help you anyway

D

Animation means making things which are lifeless come alive and move.

Since earliest times , people have always been astonished by movement. But not until this century have we managed to take control of movement , to record it , and in the case of animation , to retrans-late it and recreate it. To do all this , we use a movie camera and a projector(放映机).

In the world of cartoon animation , nothing is impossible. You can make the characters do exactly what you want them to do.

A famous early cartoon character was Felix the Cat , created by Pat Sullivan in America in the early nineteen twenties. Felix was a wonderful cat. He could do all sorts of things no natural cat could do like taking off his tail , using it as a handle and then putting it back.

Most of the great early animators lived and worked in America , the home of the moving picture industry. The famous Walt Disney cartoon characters came to life after 1928. Popeye the Sailor and his girl friend Olive Oyo were born at Max Ficischer in 1933.

But to be an animator , you don ’t have to be a professional(专业人士). It is possible for anyone to make a simple animated film without using a camera at all. All you have to do is to draw directly on to an empty film and then run the film through a projector.

66. What does the passage mainly discuss ? ()
- A. Animal world. B. Movie camera. C. Cartoon making. D. Movement.
67. Which of the following statements is TRUE ? ()
- A. People were unable to cause the movement to last or record it in the last century .
- B. Pat Sullivan was a famous early cartoon character .
- C. It is impossible to make cartoon characters do what they are designed to do .
- D. In ancient times people were surprised by movement .
68. According to the passage , Felix the Cat _____. ()
- A. was created by the American cartoonist Felix
- B. was designed by Pat Sullivan in the early twentieth century
- C. was unable to do what natural cats could not do
- D. was created in the United States in the nineteenth century
69. It can be inferred from the passage that _____. ()
- A. Walt Disney ’s cartoon characters were born earlier than Pat Sullivan ’s
- B. only professionals can create cartoon characters
- C. Popeye the Sailor and Olive Oyo were famous cartoonists
- D. the cartoon industry started in the United States
70. Which of the following statements best describes the author ’s attitude towards cartoon making ? ()

- A. Cartoon making is an easy job. Anyone can do it.
B. Only trained people can be employed in cartoon making industry.
C. Anyone can make cartoons under the instructions of professionals.
D. Cartoon making is no easy job. You have to spend much time drawing onto the empty film.
- E

One of the strongest arguments for the raising of the school leaving age(ROSLA) has been that it will bring us some way nearer to“ equality of opportunity ”.

Many people like to think of our present system of schooling as providing plenty of steps up the ladder of success for clever children. It would be good to think that no one who is really bright can be missed out when the state system is obviously so complete. It is obvious , for instance , that many children from less wealthy homes reach university or do well in other ways.

Unfortunately we now have plenty of proofs that many children of every level of ability do much less well than they could. For instance , during the years of national military service it was possible to test the intelligence(智力) of all male 18-to-20-year-olds. Half of those soldiers who were placed in the two highest ability groups had left school at 15.

It has also been shown that the percentage of working class children going to university is almost the same now as it was in 1939. One study of 5 000 children from birth to 21 years old shows that up to half the bright pupils from working class homes left school when they reached 16 years old. Moreover , there is no difference in intelligence between the sexes , but far more boys than girls stay in education after 16.

It is clear from this and many other proofs that many children are still leaving school too early to benefit from the prizes—money , social respectability , and interesting jobs—which higher education gives. It is clear too that the reasons why such children leave have much to do with their social background. Their parents often need the extra money another money-earner would bring in ; they don ’t value education for itself because their own was probably dull and unhappy. It is not so much that they force their sons and daughters to leave school , rather that they tend to say , “ it ’s up to you ”.

71. It is hoped that ROSLA will give all children _____. ()
A. a more enjoyable time at school B. the same chances in society
C. the right to a better school D. higher scores in intelligence tests
72. People would like to think that _____. ()
A. equal numbers of poor and wealthy children reach university
B. those with the least money get the best education
C. intelligent children are always selected by the system
D. only really clever children do well
73. Working class children are thought to be at a disadvantage because _____. ()
A. many of the clever ones leave school early
B. fewer go to university than ever before
C. more than half leave school when they are 16
D. fewer boys than girls stay at school after 16
74. Many children leave school early because _____. ()
A. their social background makes them unhappy
B. they have to give something to their family ’s income
C. their school is a dull and unhappy place
D. their parents don ’t allow them to make their own decisions
75. This article shows that equal opportunity in education _____. ()
A. is a thing of the past B. has not yet been achieved
C. is there for those who deserve(值得拥有) it D. has greatly improved our society

第 II 卷(共 35 分)

第四部分 :书面表达(共 2 小题 ,满分 35 分)

第一小题 :情景作文(满分 20 分)

假如你是李华 ,请就本校食堂服务(canteen service)的状况给校长写一封信。内容包括 :

优点	不足	建议
食堂干净	价格偏高	尽快解决问题
饭菜可口	种类偏少	
服务态度好	等候时间较长	

词数 :100 左右 ;开头和结尾已为你写好。

Dear Mr. Principal ,

I am a senior student of our school. I ’d like to say something about the canteen service in our school.

Sincerely yours ,
Li Hua

第二小题 :开放作文(满分 15 分)

根据下面提供的情景 ,写一段接续文字。

注意 :词数不少于 50。

Today is March 5th. To learn from Lei Feng , at 3 30 p. m. , my classmates and I went...