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全国名校联考下期预告

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2005 高考模拟试题精粹2

# 全国名校联考试卷

第2辑·新考纲卷

北京天利考试信息网 编
全国学习科学研究会考试研究中心 审

# 英　语

西藏人民出版社

# 1. 成都市 2005 届高中毕业班测试

（满分 150 分，考试时间 120 分钟）

## 第Ⅰ卷（满分 107 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. How much does one sweater cost?
   A. $20　　B. $25　　C. $40
2. Which flight will the man take to New York this afternoon?
   A. The 6:30 flight.　　B. The 3:30 flight.　　C. The 3:13 flight.
3. What does the woman ask the man to do?
   A. Lend her his umbrella.　　B. Post a letter for her.　　C. Go to the post office with her.
4. Where are the two speakers?
   A. In a restaurant.　　B. In a travel service center.　　C. In a bank.
5. What will the woman probably buy for his father?
   A. A watch.　　B. A book.　　C. Some coins.

**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，回答第 6～8 题：**

6. What are they mainly talking about?
   A. Their plans for the summer.　　B. Their trip to Washington.　　C. Their work in the city.
7. What is the woman going to do in the daytime?
   A. Read some books.　　B. Go to the beach with friends.
   C. Work with her father at the store.
8. What do the man and his friends do in the morning when they go camping?
   A. They play basketball or tennis.　　B. They go swimming and boating.
   C. They tell stories around a campfire.

**听第 7 段材料，回答第 9～11 题：**

9. What kind of room is left on the 7th floor?
   A. An inside room with a bath.　　B. An outside room with a bath.
   C. An outside room without a bath.
10. How long does the man plan to stay?
   A. One night.　　B. Two nights.　　C. One week.
11. Which room will the man stay in?
   A. Room 507.　　B. Room 509.　　C. Room 709.

**听第 8 段材料，回答第 12，13 题：**

12. Where are the speakers?
A. In a bookstore. B. In a restaurant. C. In a lawyer's office.
13. What can we learn from the conversation?
A. The man is a bit impatient. B. The woman is quick in decision.
C. The woman is stupid and impolite.

**听第 9 段材料,回答第 14 ~ 17 题:**

14. Who is the man speaker?
A. The taxi driver. B. The woman speaker's friend.
C. The woman passenger's husband.
15. What is the problem with the woman passenger?
A. She has been hurt in an accident. B. She is having a heart attack.
C. She is giving birth to a baby.
16. Where is the man now?
A. On the freeway. B. In a busy street. C. At the Longquan Exit.
17. How can the man help the woman passenger?
A. Ask a boy to help her together. B. Keep her calm and warm.
C. Give her first aid.

**听第 10 段材料,回答第 18 ~ 20 题:**

18. The learners of which language are increasing according to the speaker?
A. Chinese. B. English. C. French.
19. Why does David Graddol think people who speak only English may have trouble in finding jobs by 2050?
A. Because English spoken countries will no longer be developed countries.
B. Because English will no longer be the most widely used language.
C. Most websites will no longer be in the English language.
20. How do the speaker think of language learning in the future?
A. We must stop using our own language.
B. It's not important to learn English any longer.
C. We should keep on using our own language while learning English.

**第二部分 英语知识运用(共三节,满分 37 分)**

**第一节 单项填空(共 11 小题,每小题 1 分,满分 11 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's the matter?
—My car has got a flat tyre. I wonder if you could lend me a hand.
—_____.
A. My pleasure B. Here you are C. No problem D. Take it easy
22. Wash this dress by hand in cool water so that the color won't _____.
A. lose B. go C. disappear D. run
23. Chengdu is _____ most beautiful tourist city and I believe I'll come for _____ second time.
A. a ; a B. the ; the C. the ; a D. a ; the
24. Luckily, the twin brothers _____ by the friends of their father's.
A. were brought up B. were brought in C. brought up D. brought in
25. —Go and tell Wang Fang to draw some flowers for the wall newspaper.
—Why _____? I can do it better than her.
A. she B. her C. I D. me
26. After you finish reading the book, remember to put it _____ I left it.

A. where　　B. in the place　　C. in which　　D. wherever

27. The "Green Peace" insisted at the latest conference that people all over the world _____ the environment.

A. protected　　B. protect　　C. must protect　　D. would protect

28. I don't like reading this newspaper because advertisements _____ half of the pages.

A. take out　　B. take down　　C. take along　　D. take up

29. —This cake is delicious.

—Well, I don't think so. At least it's _____ the one I baked last week.

A. no worse than　　B. as good as　　C. no better than　　D. so bad as

30. John knows little physics, _____ still less of chemistry.

A. so　　B. and　　C. but　　D. or

31. A beam of light will not bend round the corners unless _____ to do so with the help of special equipment.

A. made　　B. making　　C. to be made　　D. having made

**第二节 多项填空(共 4 小题 每小题 2 分,满分 8 分)**

**从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的一个以上的选项。**

32. Tom's birthday is _____.

A. three-week away　　B. three weeks away

C. in three week's time　　D. in three weeks time

33. For miles and miles I could see nothing _____ a great fire and lots of smoke.

A. except　　B. besides　　C. but　　D. as well as

34. He studies harder than ever _____ catch up with the other students.

A. so as to　　B. in order to　　C. so that　　D. in order that

35. —What is your brother like?

—He is _____.

A. forty　　B. fine　　C. handsome　　D. nice

**第三节 完形填空(共 12 小题 每小题 1.5 分,满分 18 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。**

There is still a long way to go, and success blesses the one who makes the greatest effort. That's __36__ I have learnt from the 5th Annual Star of Outlook English Talent Competition held by CCTV. In March, I took part in the contest. __37__, with my good performance in the first two rounds, I won a further chance to go for the __38__ round of the contest. I felt I was a lucky girl in the world. To be honest, in the days of __39__ this round, the imagining of holding a golden cup in my hands filled me with great joy. In the contest, I tried my best to do a good job among so many __40__ contestants, each of whom spoke like native speakers with body language to make themselves appear very __41__ and confident (**自信**). Watching their performances and comparing them with mine, I felt as if I were no more than a small ugly __42__ looking up at white swans (**天鹅**)! It came as no surprise that I only got the third prize, which was given to the __43__ contestants in the round. Many friends thought I would be __44__ or even cry out at the result. But in fact, I'm very __45__.

Through this competition, I realized that good wishes alone are far from enough. It's __46__ that results in great success. The competition offered me a precious chance to meet challenges (**挑战**) and find my __47__ which reminded me that I still have a long way to go. I decided to narrow the gap between the top contestants and myself with even more effort.

36. A. what　　B. why　　C. how　　D. which

37. A. Mostly　　B. Really　　C. Luckily　　D. Firstly

38. A. 1st　　B. 2nd　　C. 3rd　　D. 4th

39. A. running for　　B. preparing for　　C. waiting for　　D. looking for

40. A. poor　　B. rich　　C. excellent　　D. weak

41. A. lovely　　B. natural　　C. cool　　D. special

42. A. bird　　B. chick　　C. goose　　D. duck
43. A. weakest　　B. best　　C. luckiest　　D. laziest
44. A. green　　B. red　　C. blue　　D. yellow
45. A. sad　　B. happy　　C. angry　　D. disappointed
46. A. hard work　　B. good luck　　C. rich imagination　　D. proper help
47. A. strength　　B. weakness　　C. advantages　　D. hope

**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**

Americans have contributed to many art forms. And jazz, a type of music, is one of the art forms that were started in the United States. Black Americans, who sang and played the music of their homeland, created jazz. Jazz is a mixture of the music of Africa, the work songs the slaves sang, and religious music. Improvisation is an important part of jazz. This means that the musicians make the music up as they go along, or create the music on the spot. This is why a jazz song might sound a little different each time it is played.

Jazz bands formed in the late 1900s. They played in bars and clubs in many towns and cities of the South, especially in New Orleans. New Orleans is an international seaport, and people from all over the world came to New Orleans to hear jazz. Jazz became more and more popular. By the 1920s, jazz was popular all over the United States. By the 1940s, you could hear jazz not only in clubs and bars, but also in concert halls. Today, people from all over the world play jazz. Jazz musicians from the United States, Asia, Africa, South America, and Europe meet and share their music at festivals on every continent. In this way jazz continues to grow and change.

48. It took about _____ years to make jazz popular in the United States.
A. 120　　B. 80　　C. 40　　D. 20

49. From the text it can be inferred that _____.
A. the American people are all jazz lovers
B. jazz is sung by African blacks when working
C. New Orleans is the place where jazz was first performed
D. jazz may become more and more popular as time goes on

50. The best title for this passage is _____.
A. American Art Forms　　B. The Development of Jazz
C. The Birthplace of Jazz　　D. The Music of Black Americans

**B**

There are two kinds of memory: short-term memory and long-term memory. Information in long-term memory can be recalled at a later time when it is needed. The information may be kept for days and weeks. In contrast, information in short-term memory is kept for only a few seconds, usually by repeating the information over and over. The following experiment shows how short-term memory has been studied.

Henning studied how students who are learning English as a second language remember vocabulary. The subjects in his experiment were 75 college students. They represented all levels of ability in English: beginning, intermediate, advanced, and native-speaking students. To begin with, the subjects listened to a recording of a native speaker reading a paragraph in English. Following the recording, the subjects took a 15-question test to see which words they remembered. Each question had four choices. The subjects had to circle the word they had heard in the recording. Some of the questions had four choices that sound alike. For example, weather, whether, wither, and wether are four words that sound alike. Some of the questions had four choices that have the same meaning. Method, way, manner, and system would be four words with the same meaning. Finally the subjects


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took a language proficiency（熟练度）test.

Henning found that students with a lower proficiency in English made more of their mistakes on words that sound alike; students with a higher proficiency made more of their mistakes on words that have the same meaning. Henning's results suggest that beginning students hold the sound of words in their short-term memory, and advanced students hold the meaning of words in their short-term memory.

51. Henning made the experiment in order to study _____.
A. how students remember English vocabulary by short-term memory
B. how long the information in short-term memory can be kept
C. how students' ability in English can be developed
D. how students learn English vocabulary

52. From Henning's results we see that _____.
A. it is difficult to remember words that sound alike
B. beginners have difficulty telling similar words apart
C. advanced students remember words by their meanings
D. it is difficult to remember words that have the same meaning

53. The word "subjects" in the 2nd paragraph means _____.
A. the college courses the students take
B. the topics of the listening materials
C. branches of knowledge studied
D. the students experimented on

54. The passage is mainly about _____.
A. long-term memory
B. two kinds of memory
C. short-term memory
D. an experiment on memory

## C

**Metro Card: The visitor's guide to New York City.**

When you buy a Metro Card, you get ro all the famous places in the whole city. With a 1-Day Unlimited Ride Card, you can get on and off New York City transit subways and local buses as many times as you like all day long. It's the fastest, least expensive way to see it.

You can choose from a variety of Metro Cards, including our 4-Day Fun pass, or if you're staying longer, our 7-Day Unlimited Ride for $17.

You can buy Metro Card at many hotels, the Time Square Visitors Center, the New York Convention & Visitors Bureau (8107th Avenue at 53rd Street). You can also buy it at subway station vending machines（自动售货机）and online at www.metrocard.citysearch.com, using your credit card.

For more information, call (800) METROCARD (800-638-7622); in NYC, call (212) METROCARD. And let us be your guide.

55. When you are in New York, a Metro Card is used to _____.
A. buy as many tickets as you want for buses or subways
B. take buses or subways as many times as you want to
C. make telephone calls as many times as you want to
D. buy anything you want without paying for it

56. The underlined word "it" in the first paragraph refers to _____.
A. New York City
B. the visitor's guide to NYC
C. the Metro Card
D. a subway in New York City

57. From the passage we know _____.
A. A 4-Day Fun Pass costs $17
B. Metro Cards are sold online
C. there are mainly two kinds of Metro Cards
D. you can call (212) METROCARD to buy Metro Card

58. This passage is probably from _____.

A. a text book　　B. a news report　　C. a guide book　　D. a telephone directory

**D**

Do you like drawing? Have you ever dreamt of being an artist? Maybe you'll say it's hard to draw. But in fact, drawing is not as difficult as you think. Even several simple lines can make a nice picture. Don't you believe me? If not, take your pencil and follow me. I'll show you how to draw a picture with some different kinds of lines, and you'll be surprised to see the results.

Now, let's start. First of all, draw two bent lines which are closed like these "8", which make up the body of the butterfly. Then draw several long straight lines from this "body" on both sides. And after that, draw some short straight lines between the long straight lines at the other ends to make close patterns(**图案**). And those make up the wings of the butterfly. To make the butterfly more beautiful, we add some zigzags (**锯齿状线条**) between the long straight lines beside the short straight lines. Some dotted lines and lines that look like water waves can also help us to make the butterfly's wings more beautiful. At last, please add two feelers(**触角**) at the head of the butterfly so that our butterfly can look more lively.

Now, look at our picture. Is it a surprising one? Isn't it really fun!

59. The writer wrote this passage in order to show us _____.

A. he can draw a beautiful butterfly　　B. drawing is no difficulty

C. he can teach drawing　　D. how to draw a butterfly

60. Which of the following shows the "dotted lines"?




61. Zigzags are needed when we're drawing a butterfly because we want to make it more _____.

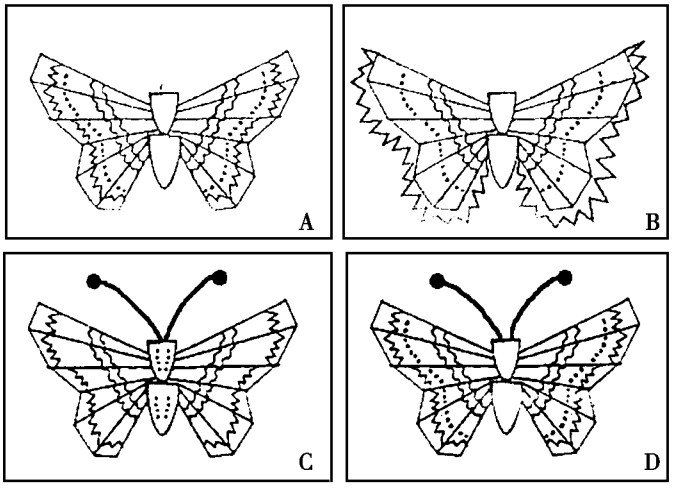
A. lively　　B. surprising　　C. beautiful　　D. funny

62. How does the writer present his idea?

A. With clear words.　　B. By giving a lively example.

C. With lively instructions.　　D. By asking some related questions.

63. Which of the following pictures is our finished one?




**E**

In India, many women don't know how to read or write. They are illiterate. Illiteracy is one of the biggest problems in India.

The richest country in the world, the United States, has the same problem, too. More than 50 million Americans may become "illiterate". But it's not because these people don't know how to read and write. What they don't know exactly is how to use the computer and the Internet.

Computers and the Internet are a part of life for Americans. Over a half Americans use the Internet today. Soon people who can't use a computer will be called "illiterate". By the year 2005, over 75% US people will use the Internet at home. But 25% people who won't use the Internet will have a lot of problems. It will be more difficult for them to work. They will not live as well, because the Internet helps people do better in life, work and so on. This phenomenon(现象) will cause the "digital divide" among Americans. The "digital divide" is really the difference between the rich and the poor. In the future, more and more countries will have a "digital divide"!

64. In the USA, an "illiterate" refers to the one who _____.

A. can't use a computer
B. can't afford to buy a computer
C. detpends too much on computers
D. doesn't know how to read or write

65. From the passage we learn that if Americans want to live a better life they should _____.

A. learn how to use the Internet
B. learn how to read and write
C. keep a computer at home
D. work even harder

66. The underlined words "digital divide" may mean _____.

A. the different number of the rich and the poor
B. the fortune divided between the rich and the poor
C. the dividing of different. groups of people in a country
D. a new standard(标准) of dividing the rich and the poor

67. What's the writer's purpose of writing the 1st paragraph?

A. To introduce the serious situation of education in India.
B. To introduce the different meaning of illiterate in the US.
C. To show the writer's pity on Indian women's poor education.
D. To present an example of the serious situations in developing countries.

## 第Ⅱ卷(满分 43 分)

### 第一节 填空(共 4 小题 每小题 2 分,满分 8 分)

10 …… **The Heart of San Francisco**

Welcome to San Francisco, where there 's always something waiting over the next hill.

18 …… **Time for Events**

What 's up for the next six months; festivals, street fairs, football games, movies and holiday celebrations.

22 …… **Visitor Information**

Everything you need to know: geography, population, climate, important phone numbers and rules.

38 …… **Attractions**

Where to go, and what you 'll find on the bridges, the ships, the different parks, the whole nine yards.

53 …… **Show in the open**

What to do, and how to get into the great outdoors for your favorite activity.

59 …… **San Francisco Visitor Information Center**

We 're here to help! And we 're on the 3W, too. (WWW.SEVISTTOR.ORG)

63 …… **Restaurants**

What 's for dinner and lunch and breakfast and snacks, too.

93 …… **Nightlife**

What 's for after dinner.

111 ····· Shopping centers
123 ····· Trains and Buses

How roger about in and around the Cost Area.

68. If you want to know how many people there are in San Francisco, you 'll check _____.

69. In this content, 3W stands for _____.

70. If you are going to stay in San Francisco for another half year, you are going to experience _____.

71. According to the content, the position about San Francisco is _____.

**第二节 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:如果无错误,在该行右边的横线上画一个(√) 如果有错误(每行只有一个错误),则按以下情况改正:该行多一个词,把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉,在该行右边横线上写出该词,并也用斜线划掉。**

**该行缺一个词:在缺词处加一个漏词符号(∧),在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。**

**该行错一个词:在错的词下划一横线,在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。注意:原行没有错的不要改。**

| | |
|---|---|
| Jack was a football coach at a American college and he was | 72. _____ |
| always trying to find good player, but they weren't always | 73. _____ |
| accepted by the college. One day the coach had brought an excellent | 74. _____ |
| young player to the dean of the college and asked about admission | 75. _____ |
| without sitting for an examination. But the dean insisted on asking | 76. _____ |
| some questions first. Although they were very easy, but the student | 77. _____ |
| didn't know none of the answers. In the end, the dean asked, | 78. _____ |
| "What's fifteen and seventeen?" "Thirty-three," answer | 79. _____ |
| the student, thought for a long time. The dean shook his | 80. _____ |
| head and looked at the coach hopeless, but the coach said | 81. _____ |
| seriously, "Oh, please let him in. He was only wrong by two." | |

**第三节 书面表达(满分 25 分)**

**时下,随着生活水平的提高,很多学生带手机上学。这是一种非常普遍的现象。根据这一现象,请你分别举两例阐明:中学生带手机上学的利与弊,最后表明你自己的观点。**

**参考词汇:攀比:**vie with...**在学校内:**on the campus

With the improvement of people's life, a good many middle school students carry mobile phones to school, which is very common on the campus.

# 2.“同一套题”2005年普通高等学校招生全国模拟联考

命题人：赵美文(天津耀华中学　高级教师)
审题人：王定民(天津宝坻县一中　特级教师)
编　审：全国学习科学研究会考试研究部

(满分150分,考试时间120分钟)

## 第Ⅰ卷(三部分,共115分)

**第一部分　听力(共两节,满分30分)**

**第一节：(共5小题；每小题1.5分,满分7.5分)**

听下面5段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的A,B,C三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后,你都有10秒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's the food like?
A. Very bad.　B. Not good.　C. Pretty good.

2. What was the man doing just now?
A. Making a telephone call.　B. Operating a computer.　C. Talking to the operator.

3. What is the weather like?
A. Rainy.　B. Windy.　C. Sunny.

4. How far is it from the third stop to the hospital?
A. Only about five minutes' ride.　B. Only about five minutes' walk.
C. Only about ten minutes' ride.

5. What are the two speakers doing?
A. climbing stairs.　B. Walking down the hill.　C. Discussing a trip.

**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。每段对话读两遍。

听下面一段材料,回答第6～8题：

6. Who are the speakers?
A. passer-by and a policeman.　B. A passer-by and a driver.
C. A passenger and a taxi-driver.

7. What is the woman's house number?
A. 1323.　B. 3023.　C. 4023.

8. Why can't the man turn left?
A. It is rush hour.　B. It Is a one-way street.　C. The street is narrow.

听下面一段材料,回答第9～11题：

9. Where did the man go this morning?
A. His own garden.　B. A playground.　C. A park.

10. Did the man often go there early in the morning?

A. No. It is the first time. B. Yes, often. C. No, only a few times.

11. What do we know about the man?

A. He is from another city in China. B. He is a foreigner.

C. He is a Chinese.

**听下面一段材料,回答 12 ~ 14 题:**

12. What are the speakers going to do in the coming new year?

A. To save some money. B. To work harder. C. To lose weight.

13. What did Henry do last year?

A. He joined a health club. B. He stopped smoking. C. He got a good job.

14. Who wants to have a nice vacation?

A. Jeff. B. Alice. C. Henry.

**听下面一段材料,回答第 15 ~ 17 题:**

15. What is NOT true about the man?

A. Water is running down his leg. B. He cannot breathe well after a walk.

C. He hasn't been sleeping well because of the pain in his leg.

16. What has caused the trouble?

A. The man doesn't know yet. B. He was burnt by boiling water.

C. He may have tired himself out in his work.

17. What's the woman speaker's name?

A. Doctor Cook. B. Doctor Martin. C. Not told.

**听下面一段材料,回答第 18 ~ 20 题:**

18. Who do you think the listeners might be?

A. Nurses. B. Doctors. C. Patients.

19. Which is NOT allowed in the wards?

A. Having soft drinks. B. Visiting patients in the morning.

C. Smoking in certain areas.

20. What program will follow this radio talk?

A. A music program. B. A medical report. C. Hospital rules.

**第二部分 英语知识运用(共两节,满分 45 分)**

**第一节 单项填空(共 15 小题 每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)**

21. They have their reason for keeping their marriage _____ secret for _____ moment.

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

22. —Would you like to watch the video, in which you can see foreigners making jiaozi during the Spring Festival?

—Sure, it _____ be very interesting.

A. should B. has to C. can D. need

23. Short sight can be _____ by the use of suitable glasses.

A. fixed B. improved C. reduced D. corrected

24. —Aother general cleaning? I've just heard about it.

—_____. Make sure you give the schoolyard a thorough cleaning?

A. All right B. That's all right C. That's right D. That's OK

25. I can think of many cases _____ students obviously know a lot of English words but couldn't write a good



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essay.

A. why　　B. which　　C. as　　D. where

26. —Alice's second-hand computer _____ wrong, although she used it only once.

—You'd better go to check it.

A. went　　B. is going　　C. has gone　　D. had gone

27. It was in the lab _____ was taken charge of by professor Black _____ they did the experiment.

A. that; where　　B. which; that　　C. whom; that　　D. which; where

28. With a lot of problems _____, the Iraq government is now having a hard time.

A. to solve　　B. solving　　C. solved　　D. having solved

29. In my opinion, learning is life long and the more knowledge you get, _____

A. the more for life are you equipped　　B. the more equipped for life you are

C. the more life you are equipped for　　D. you are equipped the more life

30. It is hard _____ one's interest to neglect his own studies in order to help his friends.

A. for　　B. to　　C. with　　D. in

31. His words remind me _____ we did together during the past holidays.

A. that　　B. of what　　C. of that　　D. what

32. Tom is unfit for such kind of matter as _____ patience, courage, and a quick mind.

A. calls for　　B. asks for　　C. looks for　　D. cares for

33. _____ the beginning of this month the engineer said that we would have completed the bridge _____ the river _____ the end of the month.

A. Since; across; in　　B. Since; across; by　　C. At; over; by　　D. At; over; in

34. She _____ a secretary for five years, but now she is a manager of a big store.

A. is　　B. was　　C. had been　　D. has been

35. —Excuse me, I want to buy some fruit, but I can't find a supermarket.

—I know _____ nearby. Come on. I'll show you.

A. one　　B. it　　C. some　　D. that

**第二节 完形填空(共 20 小题 海小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)**

"How did you do it, Dad? How have you managed not to take a drink for almost 20 years?" It took me almost 20 years to have the __36__ to even ask my father this very __37__ question.

"I had this little poem that I would __38__ to myself at least four to five times a(n) __39__," was Dad's reply to my 18-year-old __40__ question. "The words were an instant relief(缓解) and a __41__ reminder to me that things were __42__ so tough that I could not __43__ them," Dad said. And then he __44__ the poem with me. The poem's simple, yet profound(意味深长的) words __45__ became part of my daily routine __46__.

About a month after this __47__ with my father, I __48__ a gift in the mail from a friend of mine. It was a book of daily affirmations(箴言) with one __49__ for each day of the year.

It has been my __50__ that when you get something with days of the year on it, you __51__ turn to the page that lists your own birthday.

I hurriedly opened the book to November 10 to see what words of __52__ this book had in store for me. I did a double-take (开始一怔后恍然大悟) and tears of disbelief and __53__ rolled down my face. There, __54__ my birthday, was the exact poem that had __55__ my father for all these years! It is called the Serenity (尊贵的殿下) Prayer:

God, send me the Serenity to accept the things I cannot change; the Courage to change the things I can; and the Wisdom to know the difference.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 36. A. chance | B. courage | C. opportunity | D. desire |
| 37. A. stupid | B. important | C. strange | D. personal |
| 38. A. remind | B. write | C. read | D. explain |
| 39. A. hour | B. day | C. week | D. month |
| 40. A. interesting | B. frightening | C. unasked | D. related |
| 41. A. constant | B. effective | C. sudden | D. obvious |
| 42. A. always | B. often | C. hardly | D. never |
| 43. A. face | B. avoid | C. accept | D. handle |
| 44. A. shared | B. studied | C. discussed | D. exchanged |
| 45. A. immediately | B. gradually | C. successfully | D. undoubtedly |
| 46. A. as well | B. after all | C. before long | D. in the end |
| 47. A. discussion | B. misunderstanding | C. talk | D. agreement |
| 48. A. saw | B. noticed | C. received | D. accepted |
| 49. A. written | B. listed | C. typed | D. created |
| 50. A. habit | B. imagination | C. opinion | D. experience |
| 51. A. naturally | B. silently | C. carelessly | D. excitedly |
| 52. A. reminder | B. encouragement | C. apology | D. wisdom |
| 53. A. regret | B. sadness | C. appreciation | D. confidence |
| 54. A. to | B. at | C. about | D. on |
| 55. A. helped | B. comforted | C. blamed | D begged |

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

**A. A Hotel Female Clerk Wanted Advertisement**

Interesting & Rewarding Position in Lee Garden Hotel. Aged 20 ~ 22, at least 2-year working experience. Salary according to experience will be between RMB 500 yuan and RMB 800 yuan per month. Transport can be provided from Town Centre. 5 days—40 hours/week plus other fringe benefits including shopping discount. Please contact Miss Li at 8491879.

56. According to the advertisement. Lee Garden Hotel wants to employ _____.

A. women clerks who have been working for at least two years

B. men clerks aged from twenty to twenty-two

C. university graduates aged 20 ~ 22

D. middle school leavers aged between twenty and twenty-two

57. The employees in Lee Garden Hotel have to work _____.

A. for 2-year experience　　B. 5 days and 40 hours a week

C. from Monday to Friday　　D. for shopping discount

58. The newly-employed clerks _____ to be paid 500 yuan and 800 yuan monthly.

A. are considered　　B. are suggested　　C. are promised　　D. are allowed

**B**

Media alarms have been loud recently: Electronic commerce **(电子商务)** is in danger. A crime wave threatens to bring damage on the World Wide Web. Any web site is their target, no matter how big.

Predictably, officials in Washington responded feverishly as FBI anti-hacking squads **(反黑客小组)** moved into action. The unlucky firms were mostly huge players in e-commerce and news broadcasting, accus-

tomed to always reaching large number of people. So, the attacks from the Internet is easy. "We are committed in every way to find out those who are responsible," said the team leader.

Top judges are eager to catch the criminal who interferes with the computer systems of large companies. But there is no search for clues as to millions of American are excluded from big media if they happen to be poor. What about their right to be widely heard—through, TV, radio, newspapers or heavily trafficked web sites?

Facing the anger of American business and government agencies, the hacker now making headlines are living dangerously. Their slight interference with the rights of companies to be widely heard is a definite no-no. Too bad we haven't been able to speak against the social order's continual interference with the rights of poor people to be heard by the public.

In effect, unfairness exists in the American-style freedom of speech. Those with deep pockets enjoy its full of freedom in news media, those with empty pockets are pretty much beside the point; the constant blocking they face creates no headlines and sparks.

"The law, in its majestic equality, forbids the rich as well as the poor to sleep under bridges, to beg in the streets and to steal bread," the writer Anatole Rance commented a century ago. Today, the media offers a similar kind of equality.

59. The passage is mainly concerned with _____.

A. American business　　B. the media

C. the action of FBI　　D. the problem of hackers

60. Attacks from the Internet is easy because _____.

A. the web site is designed to reach many people　　B. the technique of hacking is easy

C. the FBI have not been doing their job properly　　D. Internet itself is too big

61. The 3rd and 4th paragraph implies that the hacking is _____.

A. caused by the judges who have wronged some people

B. due to large companies' carelessness

C. due to the lack of right of speech of poor people through legal ways

D. caused by the fact that the hacked web sites have too many enemies

62. The latter half of this passage is basically _____.

A. a continued discussion of Internet safety　　B. a discussion of the freedom of speech of the U.S.

C. about business on the Internet　　D. about FBI's action

## C. Ethanol(乙醇): Clean and Cheap Fuel

Many Americans concerned about air pollution are demanding cleaner supplies of energy. The demand has resulted in increased research about ethanol fuel. Ethanol is an alcohol that can be mixed with gas. It burns up most of the pollutants(污染物) in gas. It replaces some of the chemicals that are known to cause cancer, and it can be produced in the United States.

Some experts say that in the future ethanol will replace some of the oil imported into America. Today ethanol is less than one percent of total American fuel supply. The head of the National Corn Growers Association, Kieve Hard, says ethanol will provide twenty-five percent of the fuel supply by 2010. The organization is involved in the production of ethanol because it can be made from corn.

One company in the American Midwest says it is starting to produce ethanol because of demands from people and from the government. The Congress approved the Clean Air Act in 1990. The company says this means the market for ethanol will expand. The company is a major producer of corn starch (淀粉) that can be used to make ethanol.

At Texas A and M University Professor Mark Holzapple produces ethanol from materials found in solid waste. He has developed a way to turn materials like paper into simple sugar. He then uses yeast (酵母) to turn the sugar into ethanol. Professor Holzapple says two hundred liters of ethanol fuel can be produced from one ton of solid waste.

A professor at the University of Arkansas, John Geddie, is exploring another way to make ethanol. He is using acids on paper material. He says a large factory could produce ethanol from waste paper at a cost about the same as the cost of producing gasoline.

Environmentalists support the use of ethanol because it turns solid waste into a useful product. Professor Holzapple says law makers in industrial nations need to support the development of this clean, less expensive fuel of the future.

63. Why does the interest in ethanol fuel increase in the United States according to the passage?

A. Ethanol products are known to cause cancer.

B. Ethanol can remove some harmful pollutants from gas.

C. The production of ethanol is protected by law.

D. Ethanol-fueled automobiles are cheaper than gas-fueled ones.

64. Kieve Heard predicts that ethanol will _____.

A. completely take the place of oil in the next century

B. also involve a series of environmental problems

C. play an increasingly important role in the future fuel supply

D. reduce the supply of grains used to produce food

65. In this passage, what is the significance of the Clean Air Act passed by American Congress in 1990?

A. It will increase the consumers' demand for ethanol as a fuel.

B. It may increase the cost of producing gas.

C. It reflects the view of the government on automobile production.

D. It limits the ethanol production of one company in the American Midwest.

66. The author mentions all of the following resources for making ethanol except _____.

A. corn starch B. natural gas C. waste paper D. solid waste

67. What does Professor Mark Holzapple think of the development of ethanol in countries?

A. It needs the cooperation of many chemists.

B. It associates with the use of advanced equipment.

C. It will improve the use of heat from exhaust gases.

D. It requires the support of the government.

**D**

Culture determines what kind of thinking is important and what kind is not so important. Learners use the language, tools, and practice of their culture to learn concepts. Although students have their individual learning styles, their learning styles are often combined with cultural values. For example, Navajo children often learn first by observing and listening. Then, when ready, they continue learning on their own in groups and under the supervision(监视) of an adult. In this way, the children learn all the skills they need. Navajo children speak very little during this process. In contrast, many African-American children learn effectively by acting and performing. They like classroom activities such as oral presentations, role-plays, and performances. Lots of talking is useful for these students. Another ways of learning is through reading and writing. Asian students generally need writing to support their learning, and therefore do well in classes where there is lots of writing. It is common to

see Japanese students pay special attention to the spelling of words they have learned. They are more comfortable seeing new materials than hearing them. Koreans are believed to be the most visual (can be seen) learners. So, although learning styles greatly determine how a person takes in new materials, one's culture also influences how he learns.

68. In this passage _____ different cultures are mentioned.
A. five B. three C. two D. four

69. The underlined part "In contrast" in this passage means _____.
A. Instead B. Therefore C. Similarly D. Besides

70. According to the passage, teachers should design some games for _____ children.
A. American black B. American Indian C. Chinese D. Japanese

71. The passage mainly tells us about _____.
A. the importance of culture
B. different learning styles
C. cultural influence upon learning styles
D. how to teach children from different cultures

**E**

As the pace of life continues to increase, we are fast losing the art of relaxation. Once you are in the habit of rushing through life, being on the go from morning till night, it is hard to slow down. But relaxation is essential for a healthy mind and body.

Stress is a natural part of everyday life and there is no way to avoid it. In fact it is not the bad thing it is often supposed to be. A certain amount of stress is vital to provide motivation and give purpose to life. It is only when the stress gets out of control that it can lead to poor performance and ill health.

The amount of stress a person can withstand(**承受**) depends very much on the individual. Some people are not afraid of stress and such characters are obviously prime(**主要的**) material for managerial responsibilities. Others lose heart at the first signs of unusual difficulties. When exposed to stress in whatever form, we react both chemically and physically. In fact we make a choice between "flight or fight" and in more primitive(**原始的**) days the choices made the difference between life of death. The crises(**危机**) we meet today are unlikely to be so extreme(**极大的**), but however little the stress, it involves the same response. It is when such reaction last long, through continued exposure to stress, that health becomes endangered. Such serious conditions as high blood pressure and heart diseases have established links with stress. Since we can't remove stress from our lives, we need to find ways to deal with it.

72. People are finding less and less time for relaxing themselves because _____.
A. they do not know how to enjoy themselves
B. they do not believe that relaxation is important for health
C. they are traveling fast all the time
D. they are becoming busier with their work

73. According to the writer, the most important character for a good manager is his _____.
A. not fearing stress
B. knowing the art of relaxation
C. high sense of responsibility
D. having control over performance

74. Which of the following statements is true?
A. We can find some way avoid stress.
B. Stress is always harmful to people.
C. It is easy to change the habit of keeping oneself busy with work.
D. Different people can withstand different amount of stress.

75. In paragraph 3, "Such a reaction" refers back to _____.

A. "making a choice between 'flight or fight'"

B. "reaction to stress both chemically and physically"

C. "responding to crises quickly"

D. "losing heart at the signs of difficulties"

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

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

**此行缺一个词 在缺字处加一个漏字符号(∧),在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。**

**此行错一个词 在错的词下画一横线,在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。**

**注意 原行没有错的不要改。**

| | |
|---|---|
| I'd like to tell you anything about the problem of | 76._____ |
| pollution we are facing to. As we know, the factory | 77._____ |
| besides our school gives off heavy smoke all day | 78._____ |
| long. Very loud voices hurt our ears. Rubbish and | 79._____ |
| waste are thrown here or there. It also sends out | 80._____ |
| polluting water and poisonous gases. All this has | 81._____ |
| made great harm to the health and study of the | 82._____ |
| teachers and students. But as time goes on, a little | 83._____ |
| has done to change the situation. I don't think we can | 84._____ |
| study well until the problem is solved. We do hope | 85._____ |
| you'll help and support us. | |

**第二节 书面表达(满分25分)**

**假定你正在参加一场英语辩论赛。你是正方辩手,试用英语简要地表明自己的观点。**

| | |
|---|---|
| **主题** | Shall a senior student take a part-time job in holiday? |
| **观点** | 1. **高中生重视功课,而对社会所知甚少。** |
| | 2. **假期做** a part-time job **是很好的社会实践。** |
| | 3. **通过书本学到的东西不如通过实践学到的东西有效。** |
| | 4. **通过社会实践,我们可以在知识和能力两个方面取得进步。** |
| | 5. **假期做** a part-time job **的报酬或多或少有些帮助。** |
| **结论** | **高中生……** |



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