2005年
全国高考模拟试题精编

英　语

高考命题研究组　编

航空工业出版社

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内 容 提 要

本书依照最新考试大纲精编全国教育先进省市优秀高考模拟试题及解答提示。适合于全国各省市各种高考模式考生使用。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

全国高考模拟试题精编.英语/高考命题研究组编.-北京:航空工业出版社,2004.8
ISBN 7-80183-415-1

Ⅰ.全… Ⅱ.高… Ⅲ.英语课-高中-习题-升学参考资料 Ⅳ.G634

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2004)第 069438 号

全国高考模拟试题精编(英语)

quanguo gaokao moni shiti jingbian(yingyu)

航空工业出版社出版发行

(北京市安定门外小关东里 14 号 100029)

发行电话:010-64978486 010-849265296

北京市金顺印刷厂印刷 全国各地新华书店经售

2004 年 8 月第 1 版 2004 年 8 月第 1 次印刷

开本:850×1168 毫米 1/8 印张:12 字数:691 千字

印数:1—20000 定价:14.00 元

编 写 说 明

众所周知，高考考查的是学生的知识和能力，而结合复习合理地做题又是巩固知识和提高能力最有效的方法。凡参加过高考的学生都知道“38套”，而且从高三起人人都做过“38套”。事实上，从某种意义上说，做“38套”就是储蓄考分。

据全国高考研究权威机构——北京天利考试信息网研究报道，随着高考改革的推进，单一面孔高考卷的局面正在迅速被打破，先是上海、北京的自主命题，到2004年全国已有11个省市自主组织命题，按照高考改革的总体思路，今后自主命题的省市还会逐渐增加。但是，不管有多少省市自主命题，高考全国统一考试的性质并没有改变，命题的依据都是教育部颁布的《考试大纲》，而且命题范围都遵循教学大纲。虽然有的市自己编写了考试说明，但仔细阅读后便可发现，它和教育部颁布的《考试大纲》没有多大差别，命制的试题也没有超出教学大纲。2005年全国除上海（教材属上海编写）外，考试内容都实行新课程卷。既然教学大纲相同，《考试大纲》相同，对全国绝大多数考生来说高考要求也都一样，各地的模拟试题大家也都适用。基于此，我们组织了一批专家，从大量的模拟试题中精选出具有不同难度、来自不同地区的典型试题汇编成册奉献给考生，供考生在不同复习阶段选用。

本丛书分语文、数学、英语、文科综合（另含政治、历史、地理）、理科综合（另含生物）、物理、化学7个分册。各分册中均有几套来自2004年使用旧课程卷的省市，其中有些模拟题质量很高，且题型、考查的知识内容等又都符合《考试大纲》要求，所以仍然被入选。此外，各分册的模拟题均包括一模、二模等不同复习阶段、不同难度的试题，最后还收录了4～6套2004年高考真题，这种组合极有利于考生在不同复习阶段选做。

读者使用本书时请注意以下几点：

1.本书每套试题占2页，可以撕下单独使用。参考答案和赋分标准统一放在书后，方便读者查对。

2.数学册采用文理合卷。题号后标有（文）的题理科考生不做，标有（理）的题文科考生不做，未标（文）或（理）的题文科考生和理科考生都做。参考答案也一一对应。

3.文科综合册含文科综合20套题和政治、历史、地理各4套题。各单科的模拟题除南京检测题外，均属综合科目下相关科目考核内容及难度，读者可从中体会单科考试与综合科目下单科考试要求的差别，并根据不同情况选用。

4.理科综合册中选入8套生物题，也基于同样的考虑。

5.物理、化学册中单科考试模拟题及综合科目下单科模拟试题的数量各占一半，不同地区选用时要注意。

6.本书适用于教育部命题省市的考生，也适用于自主命题省市的考生。

本书不足或错漏之处，敬请批评指正。

编　者

2004年8月于北京

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英语参考答案及解题提示

1A 北京市东城区高三模拟试题(一)

英　语

学校_____　班级_____　姓名_____　成绩_____

第一卷(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,每段对话有一道小题,从题中所给的A、B、C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 's the total price for two nights?
A. More than ninety pounds.　B. Forty-five pounds.　C. Ninety pounds.
2. What will she probably do?
A. Water the plants.　B. Wash the car.　C. Do nothing.
3. How much did the woman pay altogether?
A. $50.　B. $48.　C. $52.
4. Where did the man go last night?
A. He went to the theatre.　B. He went to the film.
C. He was at home with his guest.
5. When will the man take a holiday?
A. This Sunday.　B. Next week.　C. This weekend.

第二节　(共15小题,每小题1.5分,共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上,在听每段对话或独白前,你将有时间阅读各小题,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 does the conversation take place?
A. In a school.　B. In a shop.　C. In a teacher 's office.
7. What 's the woman?
A. A teacher.　B. A professor.　C. A student.

听第7段材料,回答第8至9题。

8. What does he think of the shoes?
A. Cheap.　B. Expensive.　C. OK.
9. From the text we know that the shop doesn 't have _____ shoes.
A. blue.　B. black.　C. brown.

听第8段对话,回答第10至11题。

10. What did the woman use to do as a child? She used to _____.
A. read a lot of stories.　B. fish in the ocean.　C. swim in the Great Lakes.
11. What do people expect within the next generation?
A. The Great Lakes will become part of Canada.
B. The Great Lakes will increase in size.
C. The Great Lakes will be useful again.

听第9段材料,回答第12至14题。

12. What is the man planning to do?
A. He is moving to another school.　B. He is planning to have a job.
C. He is going to buy a new house.
13. Which school did the woman introduce to the man?
A. Southlake High School.　B. Northlake High School.
C. Southeast High School.
14. How does the man think of his school?
A. It 's an excellent school.　B. It 's a large school.
C. There are too many students in this school.

听第10段材料,回答第15至17题。

15. What do students think of school?
A. All of them love it.　B. All of them hate it.　C. Some of them love it.
16. From the passage we know that learning is _____
A. more interesting than before.　B. less interesting than before.
C. as boring as before.
17. Who decides when children can leave school?
A. Parents.　B. Children.　C. The government.

听第11段材料,回答第18至20题。

18. Who is the speaker?
A. The captain of the plane.　B. The waitress.　C. Someone at the airport.
19. When will the plane land?
A. In one hour.　B. In five minutes.　C. In half an hour.
20. What do passengers need to do before they exit the Customs?
A. Wait for one hour.　B. Get their luggage.
C. Check the information board.

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. _____ so much electrical equipment, wood and paper in one place, there is a danger of fire.
A. For　B. In　C. With　D. By
22. Jack had travelled six miles across the Channel _____ his engine failed and was forced to land on the sea.
A. when　B. until　C. after　D. since
23. This is the book I bought yesterday, _____ I spent 8 yuan.
A. on which　B. for which　C. in which　D. at which
24. —Have a good rest; you need to _____ your energy for the football match this afternoon.
—Thanks a lot.
A. leave　B. save　C. hold　D. get
25. The moon is _____ the earth.
A. as big as forty-nine times　B. forty-nine times bigger than
C. as big as one-third　D. one-third the size of
26. During the test we were supposed to stay in our seats, keep our eyes on our work, _____ to anyone.
A. but could not talk　B. instead of speaking　C. rather than speak　D. and not speak
27. —What 's the matter with you?
—Oh, I 'm not feeling well in the stomach. I _____ so much fried fish just now.
A. shouldn 't eat　B. mustn 't have eaten
C. shouldn 't have eaten　D. mustn 't eat
28. —Go and ask her _____ come.
—OK.
A. what time would she like to　B. at what time she 'd like to
C. when would she like to　D. when she likes to
29. What he said sounds _____.
A. nicely　B. pleasantly　C. friendly　D. wonderfully
30. —What about the books?
—Books of this kind _____ well.
A. sell　B. sells　C. are sold　D. is sold
31. —Who did you stay with?
—_____.
A. Mr Green 's　B. The Greens　C. Greens　D. The Mr Green 's
32. —Was it in 1969 _____ the American astronaut succeeded _____ landing on the moon?
—Yes, that 's right.
A. when; on　B. that; on　C. which; in　D. that; in
33. They really have a great time too, designing everything, drawing the blue prints, _____ the angles and so on.
A. looking out　B. taking out　C. finding out　D. figuring out
34. Zhang Hong is said _____ by heart 2000 words up to now.
A. that she has learned　B. to have learned
C. to learn　D. having learned
35. We all do more speaking _____, even when we have a break after class.
A. now and then　B. by and by　C. step by step　D. more or less

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。

Some personal characteristics play an important role in the development of one 's intelligence. But people fail to realize the importance of training these factors in young people.

The so-called "non-intelligence factors"(非智力因素) include __36__ feelings, will, motivation(动机), interests and habits. After a 30-year follow-up study of 8000 males, American psychologists(心理学) __37__ that the main cause of disparities in intelligence is not intelligence __38__, but non-intelligence factors including the desire to learn, will power and self-confidence.

__39__ people all know that one should have definite objectives, a strong will and good learning habits, quite a number of teachers and parents don 't pay much attention to __40__ these factors.

Some parents are greatly worried __41__ their children fail to do well in their studies. They blame either genetic(遗传的) factors, malnutrition,(营养不良) or laziness, but they never take __42__ consideration these non-intelligence factors. At the same time, some teachers don 't inquire into these, as reasons __43__ students do poorly. They simply give them more courses and exercises, or __44__ criticize or laugh at them. After all, these students lose self-confidence. Some of them just feel defeated and __45__ themselves up as hopeless. Others may go astray(迷途) because they are sick of learning. __46__ investigation of more than 1,000 middle school students in Shanghai showed that 46.5 per cent of them were __47__ of learning, because of examinations, 36.4 per cent lacked persistence, initiative(主动) and consciousness(自觉) and 10.3 per cent were sick of learning.

It is clear __48__ the lack of cultivation (培养) of non-intelligence factors has been a main __49__ to intelligence development in teenagers. It even causes an imbalance between physiological(生理的) and __50__ development among a few students.

If we don 't start now to __51__ the cultivation of non-intelligence factors, it will not only affect the development of the __52__ of teenagers, but also affect the quality of a whole geoeration. Some experts have put forward __53__ about how to cultivate students ' non-intelligence factors.

First, parents and teachers should __54__ understand teenage psychology. On this basis, they can help them to pursue (调动) the objectives of learning, __55__ their interests and toughening their willpower.

36. A. one 's	B. their	C. his	D. her
37. A. came out	B. found out	C. made out	D. worked out
38. A. in itself	B. by itself	C. itself	D. on its own
39. A. Though	B. Nevertheless	C. However	D. Moreover
40. A. believing	B. studying	C. cultivating	D. developing
41. A. about	B. when	C. how	D. whether
42. A. for	B. in	C. into	D. over
43. A. why	B. that	C. when	D. how
44. A. ever	B. even	C. still	D. more
45. A. put	B. get	C. handle	D. give
46. A. The	B. An	C. Another	D. A
47. A. afraid	B. ahead	C. aware	D. ashamed
48. A. that	B. how	C. why	D. which
49. A. difficulty	B. question	C. threat	D. obstacle(障碍)
50. A. intelligent	B. characteristic	C. psychological	D. physical
51. A. practise	B. thrust	C. strengthen	D. urge
52. A. intelligence	B. diligence	C. maturity(成熟)	D. performance
53. A. projects	B. warnings	C. suggestions	D. decision
54. A. fully	B. greatly	C. very	D. highly
55. A. insuring	B. going	C. encouraging	D. exciting

第三部分 阅读理解(共20小题,每小题2分,满分40分)

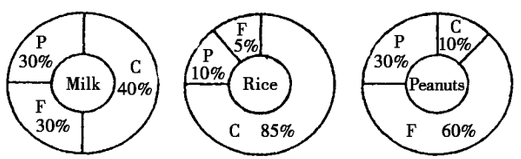
阅读下列短文,从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

A

The human body is a living machine, and, like all machines, it needs "fuel"(燃料) to supply it with energy. This is provided by the food we eat. But how much do we need to stay healthy?

The energy value of food is usually measured in calories. A calorie is the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of 1 kg of water by 1℃. The number of calories people need per day is different, as the pictures show. Also, the number of calories you use at any one moment normally depends on the activity you are in. For example, you need more calories for standing than for sitting, more for running than for walking, and so on.

The energy in food is in the form of three kinds of chemical materials-carbohydrate(碳水化合物), protein(蛋白质) and fat. Carbohydrate provides 3.8 Cal/gm, protein 4.0 Cal/gm, and fat 8.8 Cal/gm. Each food contains different amount of these materials, as the round pictures show.



56. The amount of calories supplied by equal amounts of milk, rice, and peanuts is the largest in the case of _____.
A. milk　B. rice　C. peanuts　D. rice or peanuts
57. Choose one statement from among A-D that agrees with the passage and the pictures above.
A. You need more calories for swimming than for mountain climbing.

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1B

B. Food contains energy in the form of carbohydres, proteins and fuel.
C. Different people need different amounts of energy depending on their age, sex, and the activities they are in.
D. 3 grams of milk provides 16.6 calories because carbohydrate provides 3.8 Cal/gm, protein 4.0 Cal/gm, and fat 8.8 Cal/gm.

58. This article mainly tells us _____.
A. all the energy is in food
B. the human body needs energy
C. the number of calories depends on your activity
D. we must only eat peanuts to get calories

B

We are all called upon to make a speech at some point in life, but most of us don't do a very good job. This article gives some suggestions on how to give an effective speech.

So, you have to give a speech – and you're terrified. You get nervous, you forget what you want to say, you stumble over words, you talk too long, and you bore your audience. Later you think, "Thank goodness, it's over. I'm just no good at public speaking. I hope I never have to do that again."

Cheer up! It doesn't have to be that bad. Here are some simple steps to take the pain out of speech making. Ask yourself the purpose of your speech. What is the occasion? Why are you speaking? Then, gather as many facts as you can on your subject. Spend plenty of time doing your research. Then spend plenty of time organizing your material so that your speech is clear and easy to follow. Use as many examples as possible, and use pictures, charts, and graphs if they will help you make your points more clearly. Never forget your audience. Don't talk over their heads, and don't talk down to them. Treat your audience with respect. They will appreciate your thoughtfulness.

Just remember: be prepared. Know your subject, your audience, and the occasion. Be brief. Say what you have to say and then stop. And be yourself. Let your personality come through so that you make person-to-person contact with your audience.

If you follow these simple steps, you'll see that you don't have to be afraid of public speaking. In fact, you may find the experience so enjoyable that you volunteer to make more speeches! You're not convinced yet? Give it a try and see what happens.

59. The main idea of this article is _____.
A. you can improve your speaking ability
B. a poor speaker can never change
C. always make a short speech
D. it is hard to make a speech

60. Paragraph 2 implies that _____.
A. many people are afraid of giving a speech
B. many people are happy to give a speech
C. many people do not prepare for a speech
D. many people talk too long

61. The phrase "talk over their heads" means _____.
A. speak too loudly
B. look at the ceiling
C. look down upon them
D. use words and ideas that are too difficult

62. All of the following statements are true except that _____.
A. few people know how to make good speeches
B. a lecturer does not need to organize his speech
C. research is important in preparing a speech
D. there are simple steps you can take to improve your speaking ability

63. The title for this passage may be _____.
A. Do Not Make a Long Speech
B. How to Give a Good Speech
C. How to Prepare for a Speech
D. Try to Enjoy a Speech

C

The following conversation is between Susan Russell-Robinson from the US Geological(地质学的) Survey and Barbara Reynolds from USA Today.

Q: Why, after 600 years of no activity, did Mount Pinatubo in Philippines erupt(喷发) in 1991?

A: Volcanoes(火山) each have their own eruption styles. This volcano probably has a rule which makes it erupt in the order of every 500 to 1000 years, but a volcano in Hawaii seems to erupt every year, and some of the Alaskan volcanoes might erupt every 10 or 20 years.

Q: So nothing caused it?

A: There's nothing out of the ordinary. If you were to take an ordinary calendar year, 50 to 75 or 80 volcanoes erupt around the world every year. There are 20 to 30 volcanoes every month that show signs of unrest. That might be a full-blown eruption or a whole host of activties like that.

Q: What is "the ring of fire"?

A: If you look at where active volcanoes are placed around the world, there are somewhere between 500 and 600 of them. There is what appears to be almost a necklace that goes around the Pacific Ocean. It makes a ring where 60% of the world's volcanoes lie.

Q: Why such a concentration(集中) there?

A: That's based on a theory that the oceans and the continents are like separate pieces. When they move, one might ride up over the other one. In this case, the Pacific Ocean goes under the continents and when that happens it seems to produce magma(熔岩) at depth and then you have volcanoes in the same ring.

64. What kind of writing do you think this passage is?
A. A text taken from a geography book.
B. An interview published in the press.
C. A conversation carried out in a film.
D. An oral test recorded as an example.

65. Which of the following statements can correctly explain why we have so many volcanoes around the Pacifie Ocean?
A. The movement of the surface of the earth makes it possible.
B. The Pacific Ocean produces magma and presses it everywhere.
C. The oceans and the continents are separated from each other.
D. The earth's surface around the Pacific is thinner than any other part.

66. Barbara Reynolds' main purpose here is _____.
A. to show how dangerous volcanoes are to the world
B. to learn what signs a volcano gives us before its eruption
C. to warn the world of the existence of "the ring of fire"
D. to introduce some general idea of volcanoes to the public

67. Which of the following can be considered as the best conclusion of the conversation?
A. There are so many volcanoes in the world and we are always in danger.
B. Volcanoes have erupted more frequently than ever before.
C. Volcanoes are waiting to be better known.
D. Something must be done to protect the people near the ring of fire.

D

A new enemy is threatening Japanese traditions: leisure(闲暇). As part of its attempt to increase imports, the government is trying to get people to work less and spend more. The workers are disgusted.

The figures support the western prejudice(偏见) that the Japanese are all work and no play. Trying to force workers away from their desks and machines, the government said last April that the country should cut down from its 2,100 hours average work year to 1,899 hours and a five-day week by 1992. Beginning in February, banks and stock markets will be closed on Saturdays, staff of civil service will be forced out of their offices two Saturdays a month. The goverment hopes that others will follow that practice.

But some persuasion will be needed. Small companies are very angry about it and they fear competitors may not cut hours. The unions are no happier: they have even advertised in newspapers arguing their case against the foreign pressure that is forcing leisure upon them. They say that shorter hours are a disguised(隐性的) pay cut. The industrialists, who have no objection to the government's plans, admit that shorter hours will help them cut costs. Younger Japanese who are supposed to be acting against their hard-working parents, show no sign of wanting time off, either. But unlike older workers, they do spend money in their spare time. Not content with watching television, they dance, dress up, sit in cafes, go to pop concerts and generally drive the leisure-industry boom. Now that they know how to consume, maybe the West can teach them to relax and enjoy themselves, too.

68. The purpose of getting the Japanese to have more spare time is that _____.
A. the government wants to show more concern for the health of the people
B. the government needs to get more goods from abroad
C. the Japanese have been working too hard
D. the Japanese hope to change the western prejudice

69. The group of people who welcome the shorter-hour system in Japan is _____.
A. the small companies
B. the industrialists
C. the unions
D. the younger generation

70. The unions think that _____.
A. the shorter hours they work, the higher pay they can get
B. the more they work, the less leisure they can enjoy
C. the shorter hours they work, the less pay they can have
D. the greater pressure the government is forcing on them, the less happy they can be

71. The best title for this passage can be _____.
A. Oh no! Not Saturday Again!
B. Leisure: the Greatest Threat!
C. Enjoy While You Are Young!
D. Less Work and More Play!

E

The young people who talk of the village as being "dead" are talking nothing but nonsense, as in their hearts they must surely know.

No, the village is not dead. There is more life in it now than there ever was. But it seems that "village life" is dead. Gone for ever. It began to decline about a hundred years ago. When many girls left home to go into service in town many miles away, and men also left home in increasing numbers in search of work, and home was where work was. There are still a number of people alive today who can remember what "village life" meant in the early years of the present century. It meant knowing and being known by everybody else in the village. It meant finding your entertainment in the village of within walking distance of it. It meant housewives tied to the home all day and every day. It meant going to bed early to save lamp-oil and coal.

Then came the First World War and the Second World War. After each war, new ideas, new attitudes, new trades and occupations were revealed(展现) to villagers. The long-established order of society was no longer taken for granted. Electricity and the motorcar were steadily operating to make "village life" and "town life" almost alike. Now with the highly developed science and technology and high-level social welfare(福利) for all, there is no point whatever in talking any longer about "village life". It is just life, and a better life.

Finally, if we have any doubts about the future, or about the many changes which we have seen in our lives, we have only to look in at the school playground any mid-morning; or see the children as they walk homeward in little groups. Obviously these children are better fed, better clothed, better educated, healthier, prettier and happier than any generation of children that ever before walked the village street.

72. By saying that village is not dead, but "village life" is dead, the writer suggests that _____.
A. those young people who talk of the village as being "dead" are wrong
B. the two statements are against each other
C. "village life" today is rather uninteresting
D. "village life" today is no longer like what it used to be

73. As is suggested in paragraph 2, villagers in the past _____.
A. lived a simpler life than villagers today
B. knew fewer people than villagers today
C. found it difficult to enjoy themselves
D. like to wash themselves with cold water

74. The expression "...there is no point whatever in talking about..." in paragraph 3 means that _____.
A. there is no end to the talking about...
B. it is harmful to talk about...
C. it is not meaningless to talk about...
D. there is no reason for talking about...

75. What does the writer think of the "village life today"?
A. Dead.
B. Worse.
C. Better.
D. Unclear.

第二卷(共35分)

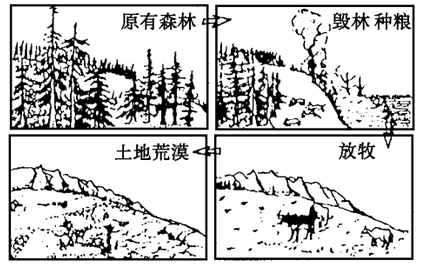
第四部分:书面表达(共两节,满分35分)

第一小题　情景作文(满分20分)

假设你叫李华,你的家乡原来有很多茂密的森林,但现在森林已变成了沙漠。请根据下面几幅图的内容,向一家英文报社写一封100词左右的信,陈述以下内容:1.当地土地荒漠化的经过。2.举一例来说明土地荒漠化后的后果。3.发表你的看法。

信的开头部分已写好(不计入总词数)

生词提示:wasteland(荒漠)



Dear editor,

Some years ago, my hometown used to be a beautiful place...　　March 1st

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。

Jane and Peter were going to school one morning. They saw an old woman walking in front of them. She was carrying a basket filled with oranges.

Suddenly, the old woman slipped and fell on a piece of banana skin. Some of the oranges were left carelessly on the ground. When Jane and Peter saw what had happened, what do you think they would do then?

2A 北京市西城区抽样测试

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 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 海小题 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 海小题 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。每段对话或独白你将听两遍。

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6 至第 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 至第 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 至第 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 至第 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 dinning room. B. To a fast food restaurant. C. To a coffee shop.

听第 11 段材料,回答第 18 至第 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 海小题 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 Paris.
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 海小题 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 海小题 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 perfor-

2B mance, his ability to show off the spoken language, in every detail of sound as well as in fluent speaking, so that the student's ability for imitation (模仿) is given the fullest space and encouragement. The teacher, then, should be as perfect a model in this field as he can make himself. And to make his own performance better, however satisfactory this may be, the modern teacher has in his hand recordings and a radio, to supply the real voices of native speakers, or, if the teacher happens to be a native speaker himself, or speaks just like one, then to change the method of presenting the language material.

However, the process of showing pronunciation, whether by personal example or with the help of machines, is only the beginning of teaching pronunciation. The technique of teaching each sound also needs to be considered.

59. How might the teacher find himself wasting lesson time?
A. By spending lesson time on pronunciation.
B. By making ill-informed explanations upon pronunciation.
C. By not using books on phonetics in the classroom.
D. By not giving students a clear mental picture of the difference between sounds.

60. Students have an ability for imitation which is _____.
A. plain and obvious B. well developed
C. not yet developed D. too weak to be useful

61. What is the main point the author makes about imitation of the teacher?
A. It is a matter of secondary importance.
B. Students should be given every chance for it.
C. It depends on the student's ability.
D. Teachers are perfect models for students to imitate.

62. To someone teaching his own language to foreigners, mechanical aids (技术手段) can _____.
A. improve his own performance B. replace his own performance
C. provide examples of native speech D. make his voice louder

63. Showing pronunciation is to be regarded as _____.
A. a part of teaching pronunciation B. an exercise of value in itself
C. an example of the use of mechanical aids D. a technique for teaching separate sounds

C

In recent years, especially during the 1960s, there was much discussion about "the brain drain (排干,流失)," which dealt with the problem of students and learned people who left their own countries for other countries that offered better chances for study, research, and employment. For example, according to a report from U.N., between 1962 and 1966 more than 50 percent of all engineering graduates of Iran and 14 percent of Iranian scientists left their country for work abroad. Over 30 percent of Chilean engineers and 15 percent of Turkish physicians also went to work in other countries. Probably the greatest brain drain occurred among young scientists who had gone abroad to study. Many of them had planned to return to their countries to teach but chose to remain in more industrialized nations where they were able to continue their work and their research in fields in which there were no job possibilities at home. The countries that attracted most of these scientists were the United States, Great Britain, Germany, France, Canada, and Australia.

Recent studies show that the brain drain to the United States may be decreasing. Many foreign scientists are going home again, and in some cases American scientists are leaving the United States for employment in other countries. The main reasons are that good jobs are becoming fewer here, money for national research has been sharply cut, and university fellowships reduced too. However, in the field of medicine the drain to the United States still goes on. Today more than one of every five American doctors is foreign-born, and several thousand foreign doctors immigrate to the United States each year. Over eighty countries have asked the State Department to send students who are skilled in important fields such as medicine back home when their study programs are over.

64. Which of the following is not the reason for "the brain drain"?
A. Better chances of study. B. Better research condition.
C. Good job possibility. D. Good housing.

65. The brain drain to the United States may be decreasing mainly because _____.
A. many foreign scientists are ordered to return to their motherlands
B. there are fewer and fewer good jobs in the USA
C. they don't need any foreign scientists now
D. the universities refuse to provide money for the foreign scientists

66. How many American doctors are foreign-born?
A. More than 20 percent. B. About half of them.
C. Several thousand. D. About 15 percent.

67. Which is the best title for this passage?
A. How to seek a job in the USA. B. Doctors' immigration to the USA.
C. The brain drain. D. A strange case.

D

Listening to music while you drive can improve your speed and ability to get away from accidents, according to Australian psychologists (心理学家). But turning your car radio up to full volume could probably make you end up in an accident. The performance of difficult tasks can be affected if people are subjected to loud noise. The experience of pulling up at traffic lights alongside cars with loud music made some psychologists in the University of Sydney look into whether loud music has something to do with driving.

The psychologists invited 60 men and women aged between 20 and 28 as subjects and tested them on almost the same driving tasks under three noise conditions: silence, rock music played at a gentle 55 decibels (分贝), and the same music at 85 decibels.

For 10 minutes the subjects sat in front of a screen operating a simple machine like a car. They had to track a moving disk on screen, respond to traffic signals changing color, and brake (刹车) in response to arrows that appeared without warning.

On the tracking task, there was no difference in performance under the three noise conditions. But under both the loud and quiet music conditions, the performers "braked" at a red light about 50 milliseconds sooner than they did when there was no rock music at all. That could mean a reduction in braking distance of a couple of meters actually, the difference between life and death for a pedestrian (行人).

When it came to the arrows that appeared across the visual field, the psychologists found that when the music was quiet, people responded faster to objects in their central field of sight by about 50 milliseconds. For the people listening at 85 decibels, response times dropped by a further 50 milliseconds-a whole tenth of second faster than those "driving" with no music.

"But there's a trade-off," the psychologists told the European Congress of Psychology. "They lose the ability to look around the whole situation effectively." In responding to objects that suddenly appeared, people subjected to 85-decibel rock music were around 100 milliseconds slower than both the other groups. Since some accidents-such as children running into the road-take place without any notice, drivers listening to loud music must be less safe as a result.

68. Which of the following is the best way to make driving safer?
A. Loud music. B. Quiet music. C. Silence. D. Heavy metal music.

69. What does the phrase "pulling up" in paragraph two mean?
A. Stopping. B. Giving somebody a lift. C. Putting up with. D. Driving.

70. Where did the researchers do the experiment?
A. At crossroads. B. At a police traffic station.
C. In a crowded street. D. Under the same conditions as those of the streets.

71. Which of the following didn't help the performers to "brake" sooner at red lights?
A. Silence. B. Loud music. C. Quiet music. D. Rock music.

72. Which of the following is NOT true of loud music?
A. It helped the performers to brake sooner at red lights.
B. It helped the performers to be more careful.
C. It helped the performers to respond faster to objects suddenly stepping in the way.
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.



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 – 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)

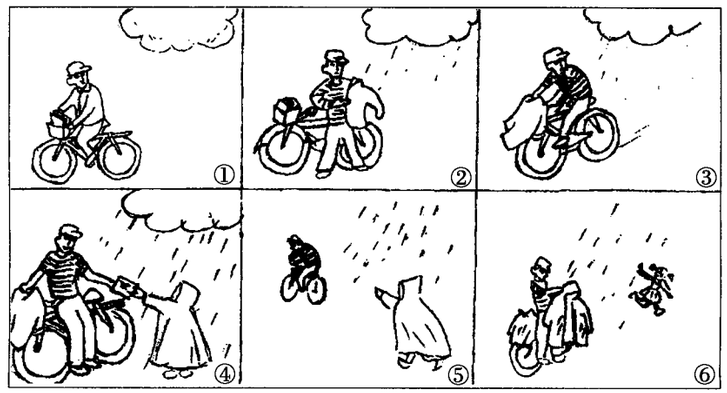
第四部分 书面表达(共 2 小题,满分 35 分)

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 Rainy

I had an unforgettable experience today.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

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...

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

3A 江苏省南通市高三第一次调研考试

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 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 does the man think of the car?
A. It runs well, but it looks old. B. It needs to be repaired. C. Its engine needs to be painted.
2. What is John doing?
A. Listening to wonderful music. B. Playing a certain musical instrument. C. Reading a book about music.
3. What will the speakers probably do next?
A. Go to the post office. B. Go straight home. C. Go back to their office.
4. What can we learn from the conversation?
A. The man will attend a meeting this weekend.
B. The man decides not to go to New York.
C. The man is likely to go to New York by plane.
5. What's the most probable relationship between the two speakers?
A. Shop assistant and customer. B. Teacher and student. C. Mother and son.

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、7 题。

6. Why does Hank have to work late?
A. He has to attend a meeting. B. He has to write a report. C. He has to make a plan.
7. What time will Hank most likely arrive at Alice's house?
A. 7:00 p.m. B. 8:00 p.m. C. 9:00 p.m.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. Where does the conversation probably take place?
A. At platform number 4. B. At State Street Station. C. By the ticket machines.
9. What do we know about the man?
A. He missed his train. B. He doesn't know where to go. C. He gets his problem solved.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Where does the girl probably live now?
A. In the United States. B. In France. C. In England.
11. What is the girl's father?
A. A world traveler. B. A chemistry professor. C. A French teacher.
12. What can we learn from the dialogue?
A. Why her parents lived in England for several years.
B. Where her mother works at the present time.
C. What her name is and how old she is.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What upsets Nancy about her neighbor's son?
A. His radio wakes her children up. B. He plays his guitar too loudly. C. His friends are too noisy at midnight.
14. When does the neighbor's son come back home?
A. At midnight. B. In the morning. C. At about ten.
15. What suggestion does Nancy's friend make?
A. Nancy should talk with the neighbors about the noise.
B. Nancy should call the neighbors to complain.
C. Nancy should introduce her children to the neighbors.
16. What do we know about Nancy?
A. Nancy knows her neighbors very well. B. Nancy has two children – Brian and Lisa. C. Nancy stays at home as a housewife.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Who is probably making the announcement?
A. A news reporter. B. A captain. C. A tour guide.
18. What time will the plane arrive in Seattle?
A. At about 12:15 p.m. B. At about 14:59 p.m. C. At about 15:29 p.m.
19. What is the present weather like?
A. It's raining. B. It's fine. C. It's cold.
20. What do we learn from the announcement?
A. Whoever goes to Olympia can take the plane.
B. The plane takes off on time, as is expected.
C. Connecting flights have been announced.

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. —I'd like to find a job in the library.
—Good idea. In my opinion, _____ it doesn't affect your studies.
A. unless B. as long as C. now that D. even if
22. —George _____ all the tables out of the next room.
—Coming.
A. take B. takes C. taking D. to take
23. Historically, _____ main material for making tables has been wood, but _____ metal and stone have also been used.
A. the; the B. the; 不填 C. 不填; the D. 不填; 不填
24. Haven't I told you already that you _____ have my reply tomorrow morning?
A. will B. shall C. must D. ought to
25. All the books that have been contributed by the neighborhood are known _____ to the city public library the other day.
A. being sent B. to be sent C. having been sent D. to have been sent
26. —Why did you come by taxi?
—My bike broke down last night and I _____ it repaired.
A. didn't have B. don't have C. won't have D. haven't had
27. —I hear John refused to tell the truth and was taken away by the police.
—Where did you _____?
A. pick that up B. put that up C. make that up D. take that up
28. We hope the building project _____ will be completed as soon as possible because a lot of citizens are complaining about the noises.
A. to be carried out B. carried out C. being carried out D. carrying out
29. Management theories are _____ but the method of doing business is different.
A. the same pretty much B. much pretty the same C. the same much pretty D. pretty much the same
30. There are signs _____ restaurants are becoming more popular with families in China.
A. that B. which C. in which D. whose
31. Living in the western part of the country has its problems, _____ getting fresh water is not the least.
A. with which B. for which C. of which D. which
32. —I'll come and see you next Sunday.
—Is that a _____? Don't disappoint me, I hope.
A. promise B. decision C. request D. possibility
33. Nobody could have guessed, in those days, the place in Chinese history that Zhang Jian _____.
A. was having B. was to have C. had had D. had
34. —Have Max and Tina sold out all of the English dictionaries?
—Yes, completely. _____ is left.
A. None B. Nothing C. No one D. Neither
35. —I am going to travel to America. Would you consider telling me about your experiences there?
—_____. Let's discuss it over dinner.
A. That's all right B. By all means C. Go ahead D. It just depends

第二节 完形填空(共 20 小题 每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从 36 ~ 55 各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中,选出最佳选项。

It's no secret that many children would be healthier and happier with adoptive parents (养父母) than with the parents that nature dealt them. That's especially __36__ of children who remain in homes where they're badly treated __37__ the law blindly favors biological parents. It's also true of children who __38__ for years in foster (寄养) homes because of parents who can't or won't care for them but __39__ to give up custody (监护) rights.

Fourteen-year-old Kimberly Mays __40__ neither description, but her recent court victory could __41__ children who do. Kimberly has been the object of an angry custody battle between the man who __42__ her and her biological parents, with whom she has never __43__. A Florida judge decided that the teenager can __44__ with the only father she's ever known and that her biological parents have "no legal right" on her.

Shortly after __45__ in December 1978, Kimberly Mays and another baby were mistakenly switched and sent home with the __46__ parents. Kimberly's biological parents received a child who died of a heart disease in 1988. Medical tests __47__ that the child wasn't their own daughter, but Kim was, thus leading to a custody __48__ with Robert Mays. In 1989, the two families __49__ that Mr. Mays would continue to have custody with the biological parents getting __50__ rights. Those rights were ended when Mr. Mays decided that Kimberly was being __51__.

The decision to __52__ Kimberly with Mr. Mays caused heated discussion. But the judge made __53__ that Kimberly did have the right to sue (起诉) on her own behalf. Thus he made clear that she was more than just a __54__ possession of her parents. Biological parentage does not mean an absolute ownership that cancels (取消) all the __55__ of children.

36. A. terrible	B. true	C. sad	D. natural
37. A. but	B. when	C. because	D. if
38. A. suffer	B. work	C. settle	D. gather
39. A. have	B. stick	C. want	D. refuse
40. A. fits	B. knows	C. likes	D. gives
41. A. surport	B. help	C. interest	D. surprise
42. A. missed	B. protected	C. praised	D. raised
43. A. talked	B. dealt	C. lived	D. cared
44. A. remain	B. leave	C. share	D. chat
45. A. birth	B. school	C. operation	D. judgment
46. A. own	B. wrong	C. kind	D. biological
47. A. explained	B. decided	C. showed	D. examined
48. A. agreement	B. decision	C. battle	D. right
49. A. quarreled	B. thought	C. prepared	D. agreed
50. A. visiting	B. equal	C. speaking	D. political
51. A. wounded	B. hidden	C. forbidden	D. harmed
52. A. give	B. leave	C. meet	D. keep
53. A. free	B. happy	C. clear	D. sure
54. A. public	B. great	C. proper	D. personal
55. A. joys	B. rights	C. opinions	D. ideas

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

I'm usually fairly doubtful about any research that concludes that people are either happier or unhappier or more or less certain of themselves than they were 50 years ago. While any of these statements might be true, they are practically impossible to prove scientifically. Still, I was struck by a report which concluded that today's children are far more anxious than children in the 1950s. In fact, the analysis (分析) showed that normal children aged 9 to 17 exhibit a higher level of anxiety today than children who were treated for mental illness 50 years ago.

Why are America's kids so stressed? The report gives two main causes: increasing physical isolation (孤立) and a growing feeling that the world is a more dangerous place.

Given that we can't turn the clock back, adults can still do plenty to help the next generation.

At the top of the list is helping develop a better understanding of the limits of individualism (个人主义). No child is an island. Strengthening social ties helps build communities (团体) and protect individuals against stress.

To help kids build stronger connections with others, you can pull the plug on TVs and computers. Your family will thank you later. They will have more time for face-to-face relationships, and they will get more sleep.

Limit the amount of virtual (虚拟的) violence within the reach of your children. It's not just video games and movies; children see a lot of murder and crime on the local news.

Keep your expectations for your children reasonable. Many highly successful people never attended Harvard or Yale.

Make exercise part of your daily life. It will help you deal with your own anxieties and provide a good model for your kids. Sometimes anxiety is unavoidable. But it doesn't have to ruin your life.

56. The author thinks that the conclusions of any research about people's state of mind are _____.
A. surprising B. reasonable C. believable D. questionable
57. What does the author mean when he says, "we can't turn the clock back"?
A. It's impossible to slow down the speed of change.
B. The social reality children are facing cannot be changed.
C. Lessons learned from the past should not be forgotten.
D. It's impossible to forget what happened in the past.
58. The first and most important thing parents should do to help their children is _____.
A. to provide them with a safer environment
B. to lower their expectations for them
C. to get them into more touch with other people
D. to set a good model for them to follow
59. What conclusion can be drawn from the passage?

3.B A. Anxiety, though unavoidable, can be dealt with.
B. Children's anxiety has been described to be far too serious.
C. Children's anxiety can be got rid of with more parental care.
D. Anxiety, if properly controlled, may help fit children for life.

B

Reading is not the only way to gain knowledge of the work in the past. There is another large reservoir (知识库) which may be called experience, and the college student will find that every craftsman (工匠) has something he can teach and will generally teach gladly any college student who does not look down upon them. The information from them differs from that in textbooks and papers chiefly in that its theoretical part – the explanations of why things happen – is frequently quite interesting. But the demonstration (示范) and reports of what happens, and how it happens are correct even if the reports are in completely unscientific terms. Presently the college student will learn, in this case also, what to accept and what not to. One important thing for a college student to remember is that if Aristotle could talk to a fisherman, so can he.

Another source of knowledge is the vast store of traditional practices, and of old country customs handed down from father to son, or mother to daughter. All this is very difficult for a college student to examine, for much knowledge and personal experience is needed here to separate good plants from wild grass. A college student should learn to realize and remember how much of real value science has found in this wide, puzzling wilderness (荒野) and how often scientific discoveries of what had existed in this area were made over the long history.

60. Which of the following statements is supported by the passage?
A. College students have trouble separating good plants from wild grass.
B. Craftsmen's experience is usually unscientific.
C. College students can gain knowledge from such people as craftsmen.
D. Traditional practices are as important as experience for college students.

61. From this passage we can infer that _____.
A. college students always look down upon craftsmen
B. schools and books are not the only way to knowledge
C. scientific discoveries are based on personal experience
D. discoveries are the most important source of knowledge

62. The writer advises college students to _____.
A. talk to a fisherman as Aristotle once attempted to
B. be patient in helping a craftsman with scientific terms
C. learn a craftsman's experience by examining it carefully
D. accept everything that a craftsman teaches as valuable

63. This passage mainly centers on _____.
A. what to learn from parents
B. how to gain knowledge
C. why to learn from craftsmen
D. how to deal with experience

C

East Asia School of Business is pleased to announce that it will soon be offering Computer Studies Programs of NCC Education. NCC Education was formerly the education division of the National Computing Center, United Kingdom.

NCC Education Ltd. is one of the world's leading independent training providers of IT certification (证书) offering high quality training and education programs. It operates with, and through, over 300 training partners in 45 different countries and has over 150,000 students who have passed the NCC standard test each year.

NCC International Diploma (文凭) in Computer Studies

Course Aim

This is a one-year course that provides a foundation in Information Technology. The course aims at delivering well-trained people with effective and practical business oriented IT skills of making a real contribution in the work place, giving those who take part the opportunity to specialise in particular technical and business choices, and setting an international standard of high quality training leading to qualifications (资格) recognised worldwide.

Requirements

Entry Requirements

GCE 'A' Levels or 4 GCE 'O' Levels or equal credit (学分) in English
Students (above 21 years) with at least one GCE 'O' Level

Course Requirements

In fulfillment of the requirements of this diploma program, the student is required to complete a total of 8 modules and one practical project.

Course Duration

There are two modes of study, that is, 12 months for full-time students and 15-18 months for part-time students. Each module requires 120 hours of studying including lectures, tutorials, practical course work and private study.

64. What do you know about NCC Education?
A. It is a university run by the British government.
B. It provides special courses for college graduates only.
C. It offers special training programs in 45 countries.
D. It trains special workers outside the United Kingdom.

65. If you want to be admitted, you must _____.
A. be younger than 21
B. reach the required English level
C. have experience in IT
D. complete 8 courses

66. Once you have completed the course, _____.
A. you can make contributions where you work
B. you will be admitted to a university in U.K.
C. you may find it easier to be employed in IT industry
D. you will become an expert in IT skills

67. We can learn from the passage that _____.
A. the whole course requires one hundred and twenty hours
B. all the students can get IT certification at the end of the course
C. a full-time student has to study for at least fifteen months
D. East Asia School of Business is a training partner of NCC Education

D

More and more people, young and old, in countries rich and poor, are fat and growing even fatter. If there are limits to obesity (肥胖症), human beings seem not to know about them.

In 2003, for the first time, the number of overweight people in the world rose to match the number who were underweight and starving.

In the United States, 65 percent of adults and 15 percent of children aged 6 to 19 are overweight, and the fastest growing group of obese people are 100 pounds or more overweight: between 1986 and 2003, their number quadrupled, from 1 in 200 adults to 4 in 200.

Obesity kills 300,000 people a year in the United States, and increases the risks of heart disease, diabetes, stroke and some cancers. It is on the World Health Organization's list of major global health risks.

One thing is certain: if you eat more calories than your body needs, you will gain weight. For adults, one way to work out how many calories you need in a day just to keep up your weight is to divide your weight in pounds by 2.2 and then multiply (乘) the result by 30.

People are often surprised at how fast calories add up, and, unless they eat a lot of vegetables, how little food provides 2,000 calories. A piece of ham can have 35 calories, for instance, a pear 45, an apple 55, 100 grams of cuttlefish 50, two pieces of Italian sausage 150, a cheesesteak sandwich 800, two tablespoons of salad dressing 200, and a chocolate sundae 1,000.

To lose one pound, it is necessary to cheat the body of 3,500 calories. That means either eating less or burning off calories by exercising. But many people who try to diet regain, sooner or later, much or all of the weight they struggled to lose.

68. It can be inferred that the number of overweight people in 2002 was _____ that of those underweight and starving.
A. larger than
B. smaller than
C. as large as
D. as small as

69. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
A. Half people were overweight and half suffering hunger in the world in 2003.
B. 300,000 people die of diseases such as diabetes each year in the U.S.A.
C. A different way may be used besides eating less if one expects to lose weight.
D. 2% of people in the United States are 100 pounds or more overweight.

70. Which group of food should a 150-pound adult take daily to keep up his weight?

Figure	Food	Unit	Figure	Food	Unit
	Italian sausage	1 piece		salad dressing	1 tablespoon
	ham	1 piece		chocolate sundae	1
	cheesesteak sandwich	1		apple	1
	cuttlefish	1		pear	1

A. B. C. D.

71. It can be learned from the passage that _____.
A. obesity is No.1 killer throughout the world
B. obesity can be controlled in poor countries
C. obesity may result in diseases like diabetes
D. obesity can surely be cured by eating less

E

Eye injuries from paintball games have increased among children, even as the protective equipment for the sport has improved, according to a study in the magazine Pediatrics published yesterday.

The federal Consumer Product Safety Commission estimated (估计) the number of emergency room visits for eye injuries caused by paintballs at 545 in 2001 and more than 1,200 in 2003. More than 40 percent of those injuries were believed to involve children, the study said.

Paintballs are marble-sized capsules (胶囊) filled with water-soluble paint. They are fired at a speed of up to 300 feet a second, the study said. Being so small, they can fit inside the bones meant to protect the eye.

The study's author, Dr. David A. Listman of St. Barnabas Hospital in the Bronx, said paintball shopping centers had generally begun to sell full face masks (面罩), which have become more effective at protecting the eyes than earlier gear. But most injuries now occur in backyard play, which is more likely to involve teenagers or children. "The injuries being seen are mostly in people who did not wear the proper, or for that matter, any safety equipment," Dr. Listman said.

Those injuries can involve permanent (永久性的) damage to sight, he said.

Dr. Listman said he believed that paintball guns should be limited to certain places. In the absence of such action, parents should limit children's access to the guns and insist on proper protection. Paintball guns "should be treated with the same respect as any other firearm", he said. "These are the only guns that are made to shoot at your friends."

—From New York Times (February 6, 2004)

72. Paintballs may cause injuries mainly because of _____.
A. their content and size
B. their speed and size
C. their shape and speed
D. their content and shape

73. The word "gear" (in paragraph 4) means _____.
A. medicine
B. material
C. technique
D. equipment

74. What do you learn from Dr. Listman?
A. Children should not play paintball guns everywhere.
B. Paintball guns are less dangerous than any other firearm.
C. The improved equipment is still ineffective for children.
D. Eye injuries from paintballs will finally lead to blindness.

75. Which of the following might be the proper title for the passage?
A. Children: How You Should Play Properly
B. Parents: Keep Children off Paintballs
C. Safety: When Paintball Meets Eyeball
D. Guns: Only Made to Shoot at Your Friends

第Ⅱ卷(共 35 分)

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 35 分)

第一节 短文改错(共 10 小题 每小题 1 分,满分 10 分)

此题要求改正所给短文中的错误。对标有题号的每一行作出判断 如无错误,在该行右边横线上画一个钩(√) 如有错误(每行只有一个错误),则按下列情况改正:

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

此行缺一个词 在缺词处加一个漏字符号(∧),在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

此行错一个词 在错的词下画一横线,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。

My cousin and I usually stay out late with some friends on Saturday evenings, left Grandpa alone at home. 76. _____
But it was so cold yesterday that none of us would like 77. _____
to suffer from the frozen wind outside. So after dinner we 78. _____
stayed home sitting around a fire and listening to Grandpa 79. _____
to tell his experiences in the Second World War. Though 80. _____
in fact it sounded familiar to us, we were still listening 81. _____
attentively so as to make him be happy. Now and then 82. _____
we asked Grandpa some questions, which he answers 83. _____
in humorous way. We burst out laughing from time to time and 84. _____
he laughed too. Full of joy, we all felt especially warm in 85. _____
the cold evening.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假设你是学校广播台英文节目的编辑,请按照下面图画所示内容,用英文写一篇广播稿,向同学们介绍在发生禽流感疫情的情况下应采取的一些预防措施。

注意:1. 广播稿须包括图画的主要内容,可以适当增减细节,使内容连贯;
2. 词数 100 左右 开头语已为你写好 3. 参考词汇:禽流感 bird flu



It is reported that bird flu has broken out in parts of the world and therefore it is very important for us to know how to protect ourselves against it. The following are some dos and don'ts suggested by experts.

4A 浙江省高三第一次教学质量检测

英 语

学校_____ 班级_____ 姓名_____ 成绩_____

本试卷分第一卷(选择题)和第二卷(非选择题)两部分,共 150 分。考试时间 120 分钟。

第一卷(三部分,共 115 分)

第一部分 听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

第一节 (共 5 小题 ;每小题 1.5 分,满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置上。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。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What 's the probable relationship between the two speakers?
A. A foreigner and a local. B. Teacher and Student. C. Husband and wife.
2. Why does the woman want to change her job?
A. For much more money. B. For more challenges.(挑战)
C. She dislikes her current job.
3. Where is Nick going?
A. The bank. B. His School. C. His office.
4. Where does the conversation probably take place?
A. In the man 's house. B. In the restaurant. C. In the dining-hall.
5. How does the man find the woman 's cooking?
A. Excellent. B. Fairly good. C. Not too bad.

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上。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。每段对话或独白听两遍。

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6 至 8 小题。

6. What was Mr. Miller doing last night?
A. Sending e-mails. B. Having a basketball match.
C. Watching a football match on TV.
7. How did Mr. Miller go to work?
A. By taxi. B. By train. C. By bus.
8. What happened to Mr. Miller after his explanation?
A. He would never be fired. B. He was fired at once.
C. He was warned not to be late again.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 9 至 11 小题。

9. Where does the conversation probably take place?
A. On a ship. B. In a plane. C. In a train.
10. what will the man do if he wants to relax himsdf during the journey?
A. Ask the woman for help. B. Press the button on the armrest.
C. Push the seat back.
11. What drinks would the man like to have?
A. Tea. B. Coffee. C. Juice.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 12 至 14 小题。

12. Why does Miss Lee phone Mr. Jones ' office?
A. To tell him she has booked a ticket for him.
B. To tell him she can 't get a ticket for Mr. Jones at all.
C. To make sure if Mr. Jones can change his plan.
13. What ticket will Mr. Jones get if he wants to take a flight on the 19th?
A. An economy-class ticket for flight 842.
B. A first-class ticket for flight 842.
C. A first-class ticket for flight 002.
14. When will the man tell Mr. Jones about the ticket?
A. This morning. B. This afternoon. C. This evening.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 15 至 17 小题。

15. How often does the woman watch a football match?
A. Once a week. B. Once a month. C. Every Sunday.
16. What 's the man 's favourite sport?
A. Soccer. B. Rugby. C. Cricket(板球).
17. What do we know about the woman?
A. She used to play cricket. B. She is a good cricket player.
C. She is fond of soccer.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 18 至 20 小题。

18. When was the postcard mailed to Posey Cullen?
A. in 1909. B. In 1910. C. In 1964.
19. Who do you think might find the postcard in Cincinnati?
A. Postal spokeswoman Bonni Manies.
B. Workers who moved the machines.
C. Historians in Hopkinsville.
20. When was the Cincinnati facility(设备) built?
A. In 1936. B. In 1937. C. In 1964.

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. —I got a ticket for speeding on my way to work this morning.
—_____? That 's too bad. I 'm very sorry to hear that.
A. You did B. What C. Pardon D. Yes
22. Last week, I went to the hospital to see Tom and he _____ with great content.
A. has recovered B. was recovering C. recovered D. would recover
23. —What is your monitor like?
—Oh, she is an easy-going girl, _____ is popular with everyone.
A. one B. she who C. she D. one who
24. I can 't thank you _____ much for your kindness because without your help I _____ have won the first prize in the speech contest.
A. too ;wouldn 't B. very ;shouldn 't C. that ;might not D. so ;couldn 't
25. —Is three more days enough for the work to be finished?
—I don 't think it 's enough and only after _____ go on with it.
A. does the rain stop ;we can B. the rain will stop ;can we
C. the rain stops ;we can D. the rain stops ;can we
26. —How many people were killed in _____ plane crash?
—Eight, besides Boris Trajkovski, _____ president of the Republic of Macedonia.
A. the ;a B. a ;the C. the ;不填 D. 不填 ;the
27. The detective was shocked when he found his house _____.
A. break into B. breaking into
C. having broken into D. broken into
28. Most of us senior students are able to _____ a conversation with people from English-speaking countries.
A. go on B. keep on C. carry on D. hold on
29. It is said that the thief was fined five times _____ that he should have paid.
A. as more money as B. the amount of money
C. much money than D. as much money than
30. —How do you find your new treatment?
—Oh, it _____ wonderfully.
A. does B. works C. turns D. makes
31. The lawyer was so kind that he devoted all his spare time he had _____ the disabled.
A. to helping B. helped C. helping D. to help
32. The photographer set out early, only _____ he was late as he went a wrong way.
A. found B. finding C. to find D. being found
33. It is reported that all kinds of preparations _____ for Shenzhou VI to be sent up into space.
A. are making B. have been making C. are being made D. were made
34. The pop singer was surrounded by his fans _____ he stepped off the stage.
A. now that B. until C. though D. immediately
35. Was it because of Tom 's carelessness _____ your keys were all lost?
A. which B. what C. that D. why

第二节 完形填空(共 20 小题 ;每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从 36 ~ 55 各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中,选出最佳选项。

The train shook back and forth, its wheels making a loud noise against the tracks. Outside the window the freezing cold of winter ruled. The carriage was filled with cold, __36__ passengers.

Suddenly a little boy __37__ his way through the grown-up legs and sat down by the window. He was all alone among the __38__ grown-ups. What a brave child, I thought. His father asked him to sit near him but the little boy __39__ not to. Then something very strange happened. The serious little boy slided down from his seat and leant his hand on my knee. __40__, I thought that he wanted to __41__ me and return to his father, so I helped him to stand up. But, __42__, he leant forward and held his __43__ up towards mine. He wanted to say something to me, I thought. I lowered my head to receive the __44__. Wrong again! What I did receive was a loud __45__ on the cheek.

The boy calmly returned to his seat, leant back and continued looking out of the window. I was __46__. What just happened? A child kissing a(n) __47__ grown-up on the train. How could anybody want to kiss such a man as had so much __48__? Soon enough, all of my neighbors were certainly kissed. Nervously and a little surprised, we __49__ the father. When he saw our questioning glances __50__ he got ready for his stop, he offered a clue.

"He 's so happy to be alive," the father says. "He has been very sick."

Father and son __51__ into the crowd moving toward the exit. The doors closed and the train went on. On my cheek I could still __52__ the child 's kiss – a kiss that had started some soulsearch inside me. How many __53__ kissing each other from the joy of being alive? How many even gave much thought to the right of __54__?

The little kisser had taught us a sweet but serious lesson: Be careful you don 't let yourself __55__ before your heart stops!

36. A. excited	B. surprised	C. pleased	D. tired
37. A. felt	B. fought	C. pushed	D. lost
38. A. unfriendly	B. familiar	C. angry	D. eager
39. A. liked	B. promised	C. chose	D. agreed
40. A. In time	B. For a moment	C. In a while	D. Once in a while
41. A. kick	B. strike	C. kiss	D. pass
42. A. anyhow	B. therefore	C. later	D. instead
43. A. eyes	B. hands	C. head	D. ears
44. A. news	B. message	C. kiss	D. fortune
45. A. kiss	B. box	C. beat	D. touch
46. A. pleased	B. shocked	C. satisfied	D. disappointed
47. A. well-known	B. smart	C. unknown	D. wise
48. A. hair	B. beard	C. fat	D. muscle
49. A. stared at	B. smiled at	C. warned	D. advised
50. A. as	B. until	C. though	D. unless
51. A. arrived	B. attended	C. followed	D. disappeared
52. A. touch	B. find	C. smell	D. feel
53. A. went around	B. came at	C. kept on	D. insisted on
54. A. tavel	B. death	C. living	D. kissing
55. A. live	B. stop	C. die	D. rest

第三部分 阅读理解(共 20 小题 ;每小题 2 分,满分 40 分)

阅读下面短文,从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中,选出最佳选项。

A

The Shadow Wolf walks slowly across the hot desert sand. His eyes move slowly over the ground. Most people would only see sand, dirt, rocks and some small plants. The Shadow Wolf sees a story. He looks closely at the ground. He can tell that five men passed this way. Four of them carried heavy loads. He can also tell they are moving quickly. They are not yet running, but they are moving as fast as their heavy loads permit. One is not carrying a heavy load. The Shadow Wolf knows this person is the group 's leader.

The Shadow Wolf increases his own speed across the dry, hot desert. Soon, he can tell that the five men are running. They know he is following them. Moments later, in the far distance, a group of birds suddenly flies away from the ground. The five men have frightened the birds. The Shadow Wolf slowly pulls out his radio and calls for help. The five men are caught within an hour. They are arrested(逮捕) for trying to bring illegal drugs(毒品) into the United States. Once again, the Shadow Wolf hunters of the United States Customs(海关) Service have been successful.

For thousands of years, people were hunting wild animals and gathering kinds of food that were not easily found. Their hunting skills were extremely important. They learned to follow the signs or marks left on the ground as animals moved along a path. This skill is called tracking. A good tracker would often spend days following the signs of a group of animals until he could make a successful kill for food. These skills have disappeared in most of the modern world. Yet, special members of the United States Customs Service now use them to find and arrest people who try to sell illegal drugs.

56. From the passage we learn that the Shadow Wolf 's major work is to _____.
A. write a story about the drug smuggling(走私)
B. search for people carrying heavy loads
C. arrest people bringing illegal drugs to the U.S.
D. follow the signs left by drug smugglers
57. The Shadow Wolf makes judgments mainly according to _____.
A. ground plants B. sounds C. fingerprints D. footprints
58. The underlined part" A good tracker "in the last paragraph refers to a(n) _____.
A. shadow wolf B. ancient farmer C. animal catcher D. hunting dog
59. What could be used as a suitable title for the text?
A. An Ancient Tracking Skill B. American Drug Smuggling
C. How to Be a Shadow Wolf D. Hunting for Illegal Drug Dealers

B

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60. The passage is an advertisement by _____.
A. a publishing company B. a mail order dub
C. a town library D. a street book store

61. One of the many advantages of World Books is _____.
A. discounts(折扣) are sometimes 80 percent B. that old members enjoy more benefits
C. that you have chances to win large prizes D. you get magazines free of charge

62. World Books seems to attract mostly _____.
A. average families B. science novel lovers
C. people with scientific interests D. pop singers or baseball fans.

63. First year members of World Books _____.
A. have to buy a book each month B. can buy 6 books at most
C. are given a dictionary every month D. have to buy a certain number of books

C

You know you have to read" between the lines "to get the most out of anything. I want to persuade you to do something equally important in the course of your reading. I want to persuade you to" write between the lines. "Unless you do, you are not likely to do the most efficient kind of reading.

I insist, quite, that marking up a book is not an act of damage but of love.

There are two ways in which one can own a book. The first is the property right you have by paying for it, just as you pay for clothes and furniture. But this act of buying is only the first step to possession. Full ownership comes only when you have made it a part of yourself, and the best way to make yourself a part of it is by writing in it. A comparison may make the point dear. You buy a piece of beef and transfer it from the butcher's icebox to your own. But you do not own the beef in the most important sense until you eat it and get it into your blood. I am arguing that books, too, must be absorbed in your blood to do you any good.

There are three kinds of book owners. The first has all the standard sets and bestsellers – unread, untouched. The second has a great many books – a few of them read through, most of them dipped into, but all of them as clean and shiny as the day they were bought. The third has a few books of many – every one of them worn, shaken and loosened by continual use, marked and scribbled in from front to back.

Why is marking up a book necessary while reading it? First, it keeps you awake. (And I don't mean only conscious; I mean wide awake.) In the second place, reading, ff it is active, is thinking, and thinking tends to express itself in words, spoken or written. The marked book is usually the thought-through book. Finally, writing helps you remember the thoughts you had, or the thoughts the author expressed.

64. According to the passage, the third kind of owners of books must be _____.
A. experienced readers B. untidty readers
C. careless readers D. active readers

65. In the author's opinion, marking up a book means _____.
A. writing down difficult sentences
B. Finding the exact meanings of unknown words
C. writing in the space the ideas you get through careful reading
D. making notes to show you understand what you have read

66. What does the author persuade you to mark?
A. Whatever you have given deep thought to while reading.
B. Words and sentences that bring up rich ideas.
C. Sentences that you can't understand.
D. Whatever the anther experessed.

67. From the passage we learn that a great advantage of marking up a book is to _____.
A. take in all the wonderful ideas it contains
B. make yourself a part of it, making further study easy
C. make yourseff know that you are reading actively
D. make others understand what the book is about

D

Every time you visit Disney World, there's something new to see. What began in 1971 as the Magic Kingdom now includes the high-tech, movie-made Disney and Animal Kingdom. Each time the park is enlarged, so are your chances to spend money. How can you save? As a family guide to Disney World, I've been to the park more than 25 times with my kids, and I've developed a few money-saving plans.

Buy the five-day All-in-One Hopper Pass(入场券). Even if you're visiting for fewer days, it's a deal (the pass costs $ 229 for visitors aged 10 and up, $ 183 for kids aged three to nine and is free for kids under three). Without the pass, you'll have to pay separately for Pleasure Island and the water parks. A single trip to Blizzard Beach, for example, would cost a family of four $ 100.

Dine out at lunch. The prices at some of the nice restaurants, especially those in Epcot's World Showcase, are much lower at noontime than at dinner. It's wise to make reservations(预订) before you leave home. Call 407-W-DISNEY.

Become a Gold Card Member. For $ 65, you can get a Magic Kingdom Club Gold Card (call 1-800-56-DISNEY). Cardholders get up to 20 percent off Disney hotel rooms, plus price breaks on character breakfasts, theme(主题) park tickets and goods from Disney stores.

Don't pay extra to see a character. Character-theme dinner shows are expensive, costing a family of four about $ 140, and even a character breakfast, where Mickey or Donald Duck joins you for cakes, can set you back $ 50. If you don't have much money, try to meet the characters inside the theme parks and at free in-park shows. You can watch the Diamond Horseshoe show, for example, in the Magic Kingdom for no additional cost, while the similarly themed Hoop-Dee-Do Musical Revue(剧) requires expensive tickets.

Wait until the end of your trip to buy souvenirs(纪念品). By then, the kids will really know what they want, and you won't waste money on expensive things.

68. What would be the best title for the text?
A. Five-day All-in-One Hopper Pass B. Have Meals Ont at Noon
C. A Visit to Disney World D. Money-Saving Tips for Disney World

69. Which of the following best explains the meaning of the phrase" set you back "as it is used in the text?
A. offer you B. save you C. cost you D. return you

70. You should pay more money if you _____.
A. have a five-day All-in-One Hopper Pass while you're visiting for four days
B. book lunch before leaving home by telephone
C. are not a Magic Kingdom Club Card holder
D. have lunch at a restaurant in Epcot's World Showcase at noon

71. The economical(经济的) way of meeting the Disney cartoon characters is to _____.
A. have a character breakfast
B. watch the Diamond Horseshoe show
C. pay separately for Pleasure Island and the water parks
D. attend the Hoop-Dee-Doo Musical Revue

E

Where do pesticides(杀虫剂) fit into the picture of environmental disease? We have seen that they now pollute soil, water and food and that they have the power to make our streams fishless and our gardens and woodlands silent and birdless. Man, however much he may like to pretend the contrary, is part of nature. Can he escape a pollution that is now so thoroughly distributed throughout our world?

We know that even single exposures to(接触) these chemicals, if the amount is large enough, can cause extremely severe poisoning. But this is not the major problem. The sudden illness or death of farmers, farm workers, and others exposed to large quantities of pesticides is very sad and should not occur. For the population as a whole, we must be more concerned with the delayed effects of taking in small amounts of the pesticides that invisibly(隐匿地) pollute our world.

Public health officials have pointed out that the biological effects of chemicals are increasing over long periods of time, and that the danger to a person may depend on the sum of the exposures received throughout his lifetime. For these very reasons the danger is easily ignored. It is human nature to shake off what may seem to us a threat of future disaster." Men are naturally most impressed by diseases which have obvious signs, "says a wise physician, Dr. Rene Dubos," yet some of their worst enemies slowly come to them unnoticed. "

72. Which is closest in meaning to the underlined part" he may like to pretend the contrary "(paragraph 1)?
A. Man pretends as if he does not belong to nature.
B. Man can't escape his duty for environmental protection.
C. Man appears uninterested in what happens in nature.
D. Man can avoid the effects of environmental pollution.

73. From the passage we learn that the sudden death caused by exposure to large amounts of pesticides _____
A. will certainly stop people using pesticides in farming.
B. is not the worst result from the use of pesticides.
C. now occurs most frequently among all accidental deaths.
D. has sharply creased so as to become the center of public attention.

74. The reason why people hardly pay attention to the delayed effects of exposure to chemicals is that _____.
A. the danger does not become obvious immediately
B. limited exposure to them does little harm to people's health
C. the present is more important for them than the future
D. small amounts of continuous poisoning does no harm to human

75. It can be inferred from Dr Dubos' remark that _____.
A. diseases with obvious signs are easy to cure
B. attacks by hidden enemies are most serious
C. people tend to pay little attention to hidden dangers caused by pesticides
D. people Find invisible diseases difficult to deal with

第二卷(共 35 分)

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 35 分)

第一节 短文改错(共 10 小题 每小题 1 分,满分 10 分)

此题要求改正所给短文中的错误。对标有题号的每一行作出判断:如无错误,在该行右边横线上画一个钩(√);如有错误(每行只有一个错误),则按下列情况改正:

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

该行缺一个词:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(∧),在右边横线上写出该加的词。

该行错一个词:在错的词下画一横线,在右边横线上写出改正后的词。

注意:原行没有错的不要改。

The sun was shining last Sunday. I went to zoo, 76. _____
where there were a lot of children visit the elephants, 77. _____
monkeys and pandas. They looked very happily. I 78. _____
was about to leave while I found a boy teasing a monkey 79. _____
with a banana. He seemed to feel them funny. I went 80. _____
up at once and told him to stop doing so because he may 81. _____
get hurting by the monkey that way. The boy took my 82. _____
advice and went away. After a while, I had met Li 83. _____
Gang, whom I was invited to go boating with me. He 84. _____
agreed and we had a wonderful time on the lake. 85. _____

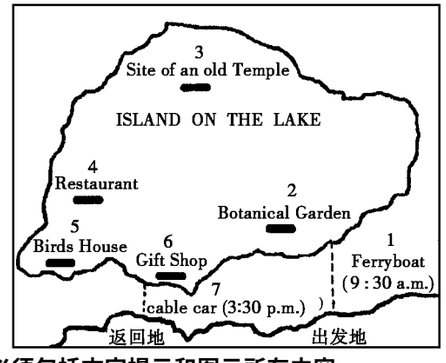
第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假定你是一位导游,你将带领一个澳洲旅游团参观绿岛国家公园(National Park)的湖心岛。活动前你向旅游团成员介绍此行的安排。请根据下列文字提示及图示写一篇口头通知。(下列'活动安排'的序号与图中的序号是一致的)

活动安排:

1. 乘渡轮(ferryboat)上岛 2. 参观植物园 3. 到寺院遗址(有 600 多年的历史) 4. 用午餐(11:30) 5. 去鸟鸣馆 6. 到旅游商店 7. 乘缆车(cable car)返回。

参考词汇:souvenir 旅游纪念品



注意:1. 通知必须包括文字提示和图示所有内容。
2. 词数 100 左右。
3. 称呼语已给出,但不计入总词数内。

Ladies and gentlemen,

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

5A 哈师大附中、东北师大附中、辽宁省实验中学
高三第一次联合考试

英　语

学校_____　班级_____　姓名_____　成绩_____

本试卷分第一卷(选择题)和第二卷(非选择题)两部分,共 150 分。考试时间 120 分钟。

第一卷(三部分,共 115 分)

第一部分 听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

第一节　(共 5 小题,每小题 1.5 分,满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话,每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后,你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话只读一遍。

1. How much is the yellow cap?
A. $15.　B. $12.　C. $24.
2. When can the book be borrowed from the library?
A. In June.　B. In July.　C. In September.
3. Who made the sweater?
A. The lady.　B. The lady's sister.　C. We don't know.
4. What's the major of Brenda?
A. Music.　B. Business.　C. Mayor.
5. What does the lady like to drink?
A. Dutch.　B. Coffee.　C. Juice.

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 至 8 题。

6. Where did the conversation happen?
A. In a bank.　B. In a department store.　C. In an office.
7. What color does the lady want to buy?
A. Dark black.　B. Dark green.　C. Dark brown.
8. How did the lady pay for the belt?
A. By cash.　B. By Master Card.　C. By credit Card.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 9 至 11 题。

9. Who is the woman possibly talking to?
A. Her brother.　B. Her friend.　C. Her son.
10. Where are they talking?
A. On the phone.　B. In the street.　C. In the woman's house.
11. What is the man probably going to do?
A. Go to the movie.　B. Go to the new Chinese restaurant.
C. Come over and help the woman.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 12 至 14 题。

12. What does the waiter try to advise the woman to eat?
A. Some fresh fruits.　B. An apple pie.　C. Chocolate cake.
13. Which of the following statements is true according to the conversation?
A. What the waiter can serve is only chocolate cake.
B. There're many kinds of dessert for the woman to choose from.
C. The woman doesn't choose pineapple pie at all.
14. What is the result of this conversation?
A. The woman has no choice but to eat chocolate cake.
B. The woman can only drink a cup of coffee.
C. The woman leaves the restaurant without eating or drinking anything.

听第 9 段材料,回答 15 至 17 题。

15. What did they talk about?
A. The method of baking the roast meat.
B. The description of the roast meat.
C. The roast meat.
16. Which of the following is true according to the dialogue?
A. Mix one egg, two teaspoons of salt, two pounds of ground beef and twelve ounces of milk and a cup of bread crumbs.
B. Mix two eggs, one teaspoon of salt, half pound of ground beef and twenty ounces of milk and a cup of bread crumbs.
C. Mix one egg, two teaspoons of salt, one pound of ground beef and two ounces of milk and two cups of bread crumbs.
17. What's the last step?
A. Bake fifteen minutes at 300 degrees.　B. Bake an hour at 530 degrees.
C. Bake an hour and fifteen minutes at 350 degrees.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. How did the speaker and his wife get around in London?
A. By taxi.　B. By bus.　C. On foot.
19. Which of the following places they haven't been to during their stay in London?
A. Buckingham Palace.　B. The British Museum.　C. The National Gallery.
20. What could they do in London that they can't do at home?
A. Have some very good meals.　B. Go shopping.　C. See some very good plays.

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,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. Nowadays, _____ mobile phone is _____ popular means of communication.
A. the, a　B. a, /　C. the, the　D. a, the
22. —How come you are late for class again?
—_____.
A. Because I missed the bus　B. By bus and then on foot
C. Please excuse me　D. It's quite wrong
23. —Excuse me. Did you notice whether the No. 108 bus had gone by?
—Not _____ I've been standing here.
A. as　B. when　C. since　D. while
24. I have never dined with you, sir; and I see no reason _____.
A. how can I know　B. how I ought to know
C. why shall I know　D. why I should know
25. Ask _____ American which city has the worst air pollution, and the answer is sure to be Los Angeles.
A. some　B. every　C. any　D. all
26. —_____ Mr Brown _____ this week?
—No. He is on holiday.
A. Has; worked　B. Does; work　C. Did; work　D. Is; working
27. This pair of shoes isn't good, but that pair is _____ better.
A. rather　B. less　C. still　D. hardly
28. The only season that makes one feel _____ is the Spring.
A. lively　B. living　C. live　D. lovely
29. Rita _____ two hours every Sunday afternoon to spend with her son.
A. set out　B. set away　C. set aside　D. set off
30. We plan to reach the North Pole in mid-July, and by then we _____ for six weeks.
A. are walking　B. have been walking
C. will be walking　D. will have been walking
31. —The English exam is not difficult, is it?
—_____. Even Tom _____ to the top students failed in it.
A. Yes; belonged　B. No; belonged　C. Yes; belonging　D. No; belonging
32. Mrs. Black took the police back to _____ place _____ she witnessed the robbery.
A. the same; as　B. the same; where　C. the same; that　D. as the same; as
33. Among the films being nominated(提名) _____ directed by Zhang Yimou.
A. is a popular film　B. is as popular　C. a popular film　D. one is popular
34. _____ sometimes keeps her awake at night _____ Tom is getting more and more quiet at home.
A. That; which　B. It; that　C. Whether; what　D. What; that
35. —What is the man, do you know?
—I don't know exactly. But I think he can be _____ but a teacher.
A. anybody　B. something　C. anything　D. everybody

第二节　完形填空(共 20 小题,每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从 36 ~ 55 各题所给的四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

After graduation from Harvard Medical School, Dr. William Thomas never thought he'd work in a nursing home. Then, __36__, he became a medical director of a nursing home in New York, and his ideas began to __37__. "For the first time in my career, I was __38__ for the answer to the question, *What does it mean to* __39__ *another person*?"

__40__ that the biggest trouble facing nursing-home residents (居住者) are helplessness, __41__ and boredom, he arranged laughter, usefulness and love as __42__.

__43__ Thomas calls it, he began the "Edenization" of the nursing home in 1992. At last he founded the Eden Alternative.

Lazy moments and loud television programmes were __44__ with lovely children, playful pets, __45__ plants and music in the lobby. These living things are __46__ into life. Residents are __47__ to tend the animals, water the plants, weed outdoor gardens and do crafts with the children.

The Eden Alternative changed the __48__ of the residents at this 80-bed nursing home. In a three-day study, the nursing home was __49__ with a nursing home of equal size. The Eden Alternative had 26 percent less nurse-aide turnover, 15 percent __50__ resident deaths and 38 percent lower medication costs.

In 1995 Dr. Thomas __51__ his full time to the promotion of the Eden Alternative. More than 200 nursing homes throughout the country have __52__ the Edenization process. Thomas receives queries(质疑) from as __53__ away as Turkey, Japan, Brazil and the Netherlands. He hopes that his idea of filling "__54__" into nursing homes and inviting the community in will help to "break conventional practice in long term __55__."

36. A. unexpectedly	B. surprisingly	C. unhappily	D. suddenly
37. A. wonder	B. struggle	C. shake	D. change
38. A. asking	B. answering	C. caring	D. searching
39. A. make	B. visit	C. tend	D. care
40. A. Recognizing	B. Hoping	C. Regarding	D. Including
41. A. loneliness	B. poverty	C. timelessness	D. excitement
42. A. food	B. reference	C. treatment	D. introduction
43. A. When	B. As	C. Unless	D. Since
44. A. went	B. replaced	C. began	D. met
45. A. man-made	B. plastic	C. alive	D. live
46. A. changed	B. mixed	C. divided	D. made
47. A. got	B. helped	C. encouraged	D. required
48. A. lives	B. habits	C. customs	D. methods
49. A. compared	B. covered	C. dealt	D. equipped
50. A. more	B. less	C. worse	D. fewer
51. A. sent	B. led	C. devoted	D. used
52. A. begun	B. developed	C. prevented	D. invented
53. A. long	B. much	C. far	D. soon
54. A. homeness	B. homelessness	C. plants	D. pets
55. A. relation	B. education	C. match	D. care

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,从每小题所给的四个选项(A,B,C,D)中,选出最佳选项。

A

Dear Jane, Barbara and Roger,

As you know, we've been looking for a new house for some time. Now that all our children have left home, we find that the house is too big for us. Also, since your father retired, there has been no reason for us to stay in this district. Although we like our neighbors, we've decided to move south for two reasons. First, the weather will suit us better, and second, we'll be a little nearer to your Uncle George and Auntie Hilda. It will make visiting each other much simpler.

We stayed with your Uncle and Aunt last weekend and saw several houses. One of them sounded as if it were just what we wanted. The right number of rooms, a small garden, etc. When we saw it, we nearly died! It was in a terrible condition and would have cost a fortune to make habitable. The roof and all the walls needed repairing and the whole inside redecorating. After that, we were very careful about believing details from the estate(房地产) agent. The next two that we saw were not much better, but the fourth house was exactly what we wanted. It was empty, so we're going to move in immediately. We gave details of our house to the estate agent only last week, but it's already been sold. We'll put all your things in boxes and take them with us. You'll have to sort them out, throwing away what you don't want.

Can you all come next weekend? You can have a nice rest in the country. Telephone on Wednesday at the new number to let us know.

Lots of love,
Mum and Dad

P.S. Bring some old clothes, because between the rests, you'll be sorting out your belongings and digging the garden!

56. What is implied in the sentence "When we saw it, we nearly died!"
A. We were so excited because the house was exactly what we wanted.
B. The house was in such an unexpected poor condition that we were greatly disappointed.
C. We were puzzled when we saw the house.
D. We were so tired since we had been to several houses.
57. We understand from the passage that the estate agent _____.
A. overstated the exact condition of the house
B. did not have enough houses for them to choose from
C. talked them into buying a house in poor condition
D. could not understand their needs

5.B

58. The children were not supposed to _____.
A. help their parents move house
B. bring some old clothes
C. sort out their belongings
D. work in the garden

59. Which of the following is not a purpose in writing this letter?
A. Explaining to the children the reason for moving house.
B. Informing the children that they will move to a new house.
C. Inviting the children to visit the new house.
D. Expressing their regret for not being with their children.

B

Advertisement

Now available at Franklin park one block from Indiana University. New unfurnished apartments. One bedroom at $135, two bedrooms at $155, three bedrooms at $170 per month. Utilities included except electricity. Children, and pets welcome. One month's deposit required. Office open Monday through Saturday nine to five. Call 999-7415 for an evening or Sunday appointment.

60. According to this ad, if two people rent an apartment together, they would pay a deposit of _____.
A. $270. B. $170. C. $155. D. $135.

61. From this ad we can assume that _____.
A. the apartments are far from Indiana University
B. the apartments have furniture in them
C. gas and water bills are included in the rent
D. cats and dogs are not permitted in the apartments

62. The ad implies that interested persons must _____.
A. see the apartments on Monday or Saturday
B. call for an appointment if they want to see the apartments from nine to five Monday through Saturday
C. call for an appointment if they want to see the apartments on Sunday or in the evening
D. see the apartments before five o'clock any day

C

A Tight Situation

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

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

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

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

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

As we walked into the church, he asked if I could make it. Now, he was getting worried because I was breathing funny. I told him that it would last one hour, twenty-two minutes and eight-and-one-half seconds – the minister blessed everything except my girdle!

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

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

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

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

63. When she was telling the story, she _____.
A. was sorry for her husband's death
B. was happy to share her funny memories
C. was wondering who had picked up the girdle
D. still couldn't forget the trouble on that day

64. She still bought the tight pink dress, because she thought _____.
A. she would save some money
B. she would gain a few pounds
C. she would lose some weight
D. she looked thinner in the dress

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

66. The title "A Tight Situation" really means _____.
A. she was dressed in a tight girdle
B. she dressed herself in a limited time
C. she got herself embarrassed
D. the wedding lasted longer than she expected

67. The writer's purpose of writing this story is _____.
A. to tell an interesting experience
B. to prove her husband's love
C. to describe her tight girdle
D. to describe her unspeakable feeling

D

When we think about people who are leaders, we often get a mental picture of someone who is older, smarter, and wiser than ourselves. Studies of leadership, though, have usually found that there is almost no relationship between skill as a leader and traditional measures of intelligence.

Some recent research by psychologist Red Fiedle and his colleagues suggests that both intelligence and experience may be important – but just now how important depends upon how stressful the work situation is and what kind of task is to be accomplished. The researchers obtained measures of intelligence, experience, performance, and stress.

Overall, these variables did not relate to one another. Men with high and low intelligence were equally likely to give good performance, as were men with more and less experience, or more and less stress with their bosses. However, when you look separately at those men who have high stress with their bosses, the picture changes.

In high stress situations, there was no association between intelligence and performance, but there was between experience and performance. In other words, in difficult situations, it was helpful to "know the ropes". In low stress situations, the findings were just the opposite. Experience was not related to good performance, but intelligence was. That is, when things are going well, intelligence is very useful in leadership.

A study of fire fighters' performance under high and low stress conditions also found the experienced officers performed best under situations of stress. None of this is really very surprising. If you have ever had a supervisory job, you probably found that at least as much energy went into handling(管理) people as went into handling the job itself. Tests of intelligence – at least the ones we have now – do not predict success in handling people.

68. What kind of people can do the best job in stress situation?
A. intelligent people
B. experienced people
C. calm people
D. skilled people

69. In the second sentence of the last paragraph, "a supervisory job" refers to _____.
A. a management job
B. an advisory job
C. a teaching job
D. an organizing job

70. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?
A. In stress situations, there are no association between experience and performance.
B. Some recent research suggests that most leaders are lack of intelligence.
C. In low stress situations, intelligence plays an important role in leadership.
D. Generally speaking, leaders are likely to be cleverer than ordinary people.

71. In the second sentence of the fourth paragraph, "to know the ropes" most probably means _____.
A. to understand the situation
B. to control the situation
C. to get rid of the situation
D. to make sure what to do about the situation

E

"Life is speeding up. Everyone is getting unwell."

This may sound like something someone would say today. But in fact, an unknown citizen who lived in Rome in AD 52 wrote it.

We all love new inventions. They are exciting, amazing and can even change our lives.

But have all these developments really improve the quality of our lives?

Picture this: You're rushing to finish your homework on the computer. Your mobile phone rings, a QQ message from your friend appears on the screen, the noise from the television is getting louder and louder. Suddenly the computer goes blank and you lose all your work. Now you have to stay up all night to get it done. How calm and happy do you feel?

Inventions have speeded up our lives so much that they often leave us feeling stressed and tired. Why do you think people who live far away from noisy cities, who have not telephones, no cars, not even any electricity often seem to be happier? Perhaps because they lead simpler lives.

One family in the UK went "back in time" to see what life was like without all the inventions we have today. The grandparents, with their daughter, and grandsons Benjamin, 10, and Tomas, 7, spent nine weeks in a 1940s house. They had no washing machine, microwave, computer or mobile phones.

The grandmother, Lyn, said, "It was hard physically, but not mentally." She believed life was less materialistic. "The more things you have, the more difficult life becomes," she said. The boys said they fought less to fight over, such as their computer. Benjamin also noticed that his grandmother had changed from being a "trendy(时髦的), beer-drinking granny, to one who cooked things."

Here are some simple ways to beat the stress often caused by our inventions!

Don't be available all the time. Turn off your mobile phone at certain times of the day. Don't check your e-mail every day.

Don't reply to somebody as soon as they leave a text message just because you can. It may be fun at first, but it soon gets annoying.

72. The passage is mainly about _____.
A. problem with technology
B. improvements of our life with technology
C. the important roles technology plays in our everyday life
D. major changes which will be likely to happen to technology

73. The writer quoted(引用) what a citizen in ancient Rome said at the beginning of the story in order to _____.
A. share a truth about life
B. tell us what life was like long time ago
C. make us wonder what causes such a thing to happen
D. point out that you experience some big problems and they may be the same

74. Why did the family choose to spend some time in a 1940's house? Because _____.
A. they liked to live simple lives
B. they were curious about how people lived without modern inventions
C. they were troubled by modern inventions
D. living in a different time would be a lot of fun for them

75. What do you think the underlined word "available" in the 1st suggestion offered by the writer mean?
A. Busy on line. B. Free. C. Be able to. D. Be found by others.

第二卷(共35分)

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分35分)

第一节 短文改错(共10小题,每小题1分,满分10分)

此题要求改正所给短文中的错误。对标有题号的每一行作出判断:如无错误,在该行右边横线上画一个钩(√);如有错误(每行只有一个错误),则按下列情况改正:

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

此行缺一个词:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(∧),在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

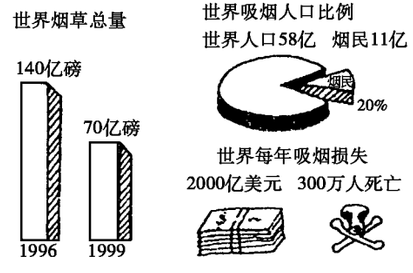
此行错一个词:在错的词下画一横线,在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

注意:原行没有错的不要改。

I've been to China for two years. My friends in	76._____
England sometimes write to me, ask me how long I'll	77._____
stay here, and when I'm thinking up returning home.	78._____
The answer of their questions is simple: I do not	79._____
know when I return home. At the moment, I	80._____
have no reason to return back to England. I like living in	81._____
China; I enjoy meeting Chinese people and travel	82._____
around country. My work is very interesting,	83._____
and there are so many things I don't know about	84._____
China that I hope to discover it in the future.	85._____

第二节 书面表达(满分25分)

根据下图提示写一篇约为120字的短文。要求文章包括下图的全部信息,语言过渡自然。



6A

全国名校联考模拟试题
(启东中学、南京师大附中、江西临川一中、辽宁省实验中学、浙江镇海中学等百余所中学联考试卷)

英　语

学校_____　班级_____　姓名_____　成绩_____

本试卷分第Ⅰ卷和第Ⅱ卷两部分,总分 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 三选项中选出最佳选项,标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后,你都有 10 秒钟时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. Where does this dialogue most probably take place?
A. At the booking office.　B. At the public library.　C. At the airport.
2. What is the man most likely to be?
A. A housekeeper　B. A manager　C. A waiter
3. What are they talking about?
A. The man's feeling.　B. The man's diet.　C. The man's old clothes.
4. What does the man want to do tonight?
A. Drop some water.　B. Drink some wine.　C. Visit the woman.
5. What's the man going to do?
A. To have another coffee.　B. To move away.　C. To leave.

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 至 7 题。

6. Where does the conversation most probably take place?
A. In a train.　B. In a bus.
C. In the waiting room of the railway station.
7. Which of the following is true?
A. The woman told the man not to smoke.
B. The woman didn't mind the man's smoking.
C. The man is going to leave for New York.

听第 7 段材料,回答 8 至 9 题。

8. Where are they going for their holidays?
A. They are going to Italy.　B. They are going to Egypt.
C. It's not been decided yet.
9. Who will Jack spend the holidays with?
A. He will spend the holidays with his daughter.
B. He will spend the holidays with his wife.
C. He will spend the holidays with his family.

听第 8 段材料,回答 10 至 12 题。

10. What happened to Bob?
A. He was badly ill.　B. He had his legs broken.　C. He was hit by a car.
11. How long ago was Bob sent into hospital?
A. Three weeks ago.　B. More than three weeks ago.　C. Five weeks ago.
12. How soon will Bob get recovered?
A. In about two weeks' time.　B. In about three weeks' time.　C. Not certain.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. How was the assignment give out?
A. In note.　B. Orally.　C. Written on the board.
14. Why can't the man copy the assignment from the woman's notes?
A. She never takes notes.　B. She didn't write down all of it.
C. She remembers it well enough.
15. Why does the man choose the assignment on progress?
A. He is interested in the subject.
B. He has already written a paper.
C. He doesn't know anything about it.
16. There was one topic called
A. "The Idea of Progress in the Fifteenth Century."
B. "The Idea of Progress in the Sixteenth Century."
C. "The Idea of Progress in the Nineteenth Century."

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. When was Mr. French's cottage built?
A. In the 15th century.　B. In the 16th century.　C. In the 6th century.
18. Why did the tourists come to see Mr. French's cottage?
A. Because of the beautiful garden in front of it.
B. Because of its old style of architecture(建筑学).
C. Because it was the only modern building there.
19. Why did Mr. French put up a notice in the window?
A. To keep the tourists away.　B. To welcome the tourists.
C. To make money.
20. Why did Mr. French buy another house?
A. In order to earn more money.　B. In order to have more peace.
C. In order to have more visitors.

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. —I have to get to the railway station by five o'clock, but look, it's almost five.
—_____. This clock is twenty minutes fast.
A. No problem　B. That's too bad　C. Take it easy　D. Sure, you can
22. It was _____ great shock to the world that two airplanes crashed into _____ World Trade Centre in New York on Sept. 11.
A. a; /　B. the; the　C. a; the　D. /; the
23. Now that you have a job, you must exert(努力) yourself in _____ you do at work.
A. however　B. no matter what　C. no matter how　D. whatever
24. —Would you like to go to the concert with me, Mary?
—I have got no interest in it; _____, I have lots of homework to do.
A. otherwise　B. besides　C. however　D. therefore
25. Unfortunately, when I dropped in, Doctor Li _____ for Beijing to join in the fight again SARS, so we only had time for a few words.
A. just left　B. has just left　C. is just leaving　D. was just leaving
26. I caught the last bus from town, but Harry came home _____ that night.
A. very late　B. even later　C. the same late　D. the last one
27. Do you consider it any good _____ the truck again?
A. to repair　B. repairing　C. repaired　D. being repairing
28. China's first manned spaceship "Shenzhou 5" was sent up into space on October 15 and returned safely to the earth on October 16 _____ is a great honour for our great motherland.
A. that　B. which　C. what　D. it
29. —How could I thank you enough?
—Don't mention it. Any other person _____ that.
A. must do　B. could do
C. would have done　D. should have done
30. I _____ you somewhere before, but your name has escaped me _____.
A. must see; for a moment　B. must have seen; for a moment
C. must see; for the moment　D. must have seen; for the moment
31. It is reported that the development of modern science will soon _____ it possible for some patients to recover from these malignant(恶性的) illnesses.
A. make　B. find　C. consider　D. imagine
32. Mr. Zhang gave all the textbooks to all the pupils, except _____ who had already taken them.
A. these　B. ones　C. the ones　D. the others
33. —What time do we have to be at the gate?
—_____ the passengers start to board the plane.
A. Hurriedly　B. Soon　C. Immediately　D. Since
34. _____ professional violinist practises for several hours a day, but _____ violinist has his own way of playing the Beethoven concert.
A. Each; every　B. Every; each　C. All; every　D. Either; every
35. Besides Tom, _____ Crosettes have two other sons, _____ of whom are all interested in making model planes.
A. 不填; two　B. 不填; the two　C. the; three　D. the; the three

第二节 完形填空(共 20 小题 每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从 36～55 各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中,选出最佳选项。

I made a promise to myself on the drive down to the vacation beach cottage. For two weeks I __36__ try to be a loving husband and father. Totally __37__. No ifs, ands or buts. The idea had come to me as I listened to a commentator __38__ my car's tape player. He was __39__ a passage about husbands being __40__ of their wives. __41__ he went on to say, "Love is an act __42__ will. A person can choose to love." To myself, I had to admit that I had been such a selfish husband __43__ our love had been dulled by my own insensitivity(感觉迟钝). In unimportant ways, really: scolding Evelyn for her tardiness(拖拉); __44__ on the TV channel I wanted to watch; and throwing __45__ the old newspapers that I knew Evelyn still wanted to read. Well, for two weeks all that would __46__. And it __47__. Right from the moment I kissed Evelyn at the door and said, "That new yellow sweater looks __48__ on you." "Oh, Tom, you noticed," she said, surprised and __49__. Maybe a little puzzled. After the long drive, I wanted to sit and read. Evelyn suggested a walk on the beach. I started to refuse, but then I thought, "Evelyn's been alone here with the children __50__ week and now she wants to be alone with me"; "we walked on the beach while the children flew their kites."

So it went. Two weeks of not calling the Wall Street investment firm __51__ I am director; a visit __52__ the shell museum, though I usually hate museums (but now I enjoyed it); __53__ my tongue while Evelyn's getting ready made us late for a dinner __54__, relaxed and happy. That's how the whole vacation passed. I made a new promise to keep on __55__ to choose love.

36. A. must	B. would	C. will	D. could
37. A. loving	B. lovely	C. lovable	D. loved
38. A. at	B. with	C. on	D. for
39. A. thinking	B. writing	C. believing	D. reading
40. A. helpless	B. useless	C. thoughtful	D. hopeless
41. A. Instead	B. Then	C. Otherwise	D. Thus
42. A. in	B. of	C. against	D. at
43. A. that	B. but	C. when	D. if
44. A. insisting	B. hanging	C. sticking	D. suggesting
45. A. about	B. up	C. away	D. in
46. A. happen	B. change	C. develop	D. forbid
47. A. would	B. had	C. did	D. was
48. A. great	B. big	C. sorry	D. tight
49. A. frightened	B. anxious	C. disappointed	D. pleased
50. A. all of	B. all	C. all of a	D. all a
51. A. which	B. what	C. where	D. why
52. A. in	B. at	C. by	D. to
53. A. stopping	B. preventing	C. keeping	D. holding
54. A. date	B. day	C. night	D. evening
55. A. reminding	B. requiring	C. repaying	D. remembering

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

When I opened my e-mail the other day, a pretty woman named Rachel appeared on my computer screen. She greeted me by name and started talking with great enthusiasm(热情). Every now and then she stopped to smile at me or blow a kiss. She was reading to mean e-mail from my brother, and a lot of it was about his getting the phone company to give him a high speed Internet connection. It was pretty cool.

Rachel was there thanks to a new technology called Facemail. Facemail lets you send e-mail that gets ready to the receiver by an attractive male or female form or by a clown(小丑). The software, which is free, can be downloaded at www.Facemail.com.

Facemail faces are lifelike, and they simulate(模拟) emotions based on emotions that you put in your text. For example, type in-X, and Rachel blows a kiss.

The company that developed the Facemail is sure there are broad business uses.

The reason e-business is not popular, the company says, is that buying over the Internet lacks the human touch. But what if you went to the Nike website and Michael Jordan greeted you by name, waited on you and personally closed the sale? And it is talking with Whirlpool(惠而浦公司) about using the technology in a computer screen on a fridge. Then if Mom can't be home when the kids get back from school, she can leave a note with a voice and image telling them what there is to eat.

Facemail could get hot fast. Personally, I'm a fan. But Facemail should be used with care. The clown looks lively and funny at first. But if you select the clown, put a few rude words in an e-mail and add some angry emotions, you've got a Psycho mail(疯人型电子邮件).

56. The pretty woman that appears on the writer's computer screen was _____.
A. a woman working on the Internet　B. his brother's girlfriend
C. not a real person　D. the picture of his pen-friend
57. The main advantage of Facemail is that _____.
A. you can hire a beautiful woman to read the e-mail to you
B. you can see the representation of the person who sends you the e-mail
C. you can send an e-mail free of charge
D. e-mail can be attractive in a more lovely way
58. The writer mentioned the Nike website and Michael Jordan to show that _____.
A. famous people like Michael Jordan also like to use Facemail
B. Facemail can make shopping on the Internet more interesting
C. Nike website will increase its sales by Jordan
D. Michael Jordan will serve you himself on Nike website
59. What is the writer's attitude towards Facemail?
A. He thinks it needs further improvement.

6B

B. He thinks it cool and funny.
C. He thinks it a danger to the Internet.
D. He thinks people should be careful with Facemail.

B

Reform Party leader Preston Manning lives in a dream world. I'd like to know when he will get with it and look at the reality of American women. Sure, many working mother would like to stay at home and can not – but many more would prefer to work outside the home, and, yet, struggle their day to include work, family and other interests.

I have worked just about all of my life, and even though at times I dreamed of spending more time with my son. I knew that work was a necessity and something worthy that I could never realize at home. I had choices to make and I made them. Working parents want work but we want quality child care. Our government must recognize this and put the money in the pot. Quality child care costs big sums but consider the good benefit of happy, educated children – maybe we wouldn't have so much worry, unhappiness, crime (犯罪) and all of those misfortunes of life. In considering child care with quality, let's not forget that child care givers must be paid well. It is time for the Preston Mannings to come out of their dreams and see what a family is really like. The days of mom staying home are long gone.

60. We can infer from the text that leaders like Preston Mannings are _____.
A. well content with the child education system in the country.
B. not happy with working mothers.
C. not clear about the difficulties working mothers are having.
D. cold, proud and looking down upon women.

61. The writer must be _____.
A. one of the working mothers of small children.
B. an aged mother.
C. a busy mother rushing between work and family.
D. a writer dealing with education problems.

62. What does the writer mean by "put the money in the pot"?
A. Provide good sums of money to child care.
B. Encourage women to work outside their homes.
C. Pay attention to the education of children.
D. Send enough money to child care centers.

63. We learn from the text that child care givers _____.
A. are not doing their work well.
B. are not well paid.
C. are not respected.
D. are hard to find.

C

The following conversation is between Susan Russell-Robinson from the US Geological (地质学的) Survey and Barbara Reynolds from USA Today.

Q: Why, after 600 years of no activity, did Mount Pinatubo in Philippines erupt (喷发) in 1991?

A: Volcanoes (火山) each have their own eruption styles. This volcano probably has a rule which makes it erupt in the order of every 500 to 1000 years, but a volcano in Hawaii seems to erupt every year, and some of the Alaskan volcanoes might erupt every 10 or 20 years.

Q: So nothing caused it?

A: There's nothing out of the ordinary. If you were to take an ordinary calendar year, 50 to 75 or 80 volcanoes erupt around the world every year. There are 20 to 30 volcanoes every month that show signs of unrest. That might be a full-blown eruption or a whole host of activties like that.

Q: What is "the ring of fire"?

A: If you look at where active volcanoes are placed around the world, there are somewhere between 500 and 600 of them. There is what appears to be almost a necklace that goes around the Pacific Ocean. It makes a ring where 60% of the world's volcanoes lie.

Q: Why such a concentration (集中) there?

A: That's based on a theory that the oceans and the continents are like separate pieces. When they move, one might ride up over the other one. In this case, the Pacific Ocean goes under the continents and when that happens it seems to produce magma (熔岩) at depth and then you have volcanoes in the same ring.

64. Which of the following statements can correctly explain why we have so many volcanoes around the Pacifie Ocean? _____
A. The movement of the surface of the earth makes it possible.
B. The Pacific Ocean produces magma and presses it everywhere.
C. The oceans and the continents are separated from each other.
D. The earth's surface around the Pacific is thinner than any other part.

65. Barbara Reynolds' main purpose here is _____.
A. to show how dangerous volcanoes are to the world
B. to learn what signs a volcano gives us before its eruption
C. to warn the world of the existence of "the ring of fire"
D. to introduce some general idea of volcanoes to the public

66. Which of the following can be considered as the best conclusion of the conversation? _____
A. There are so many volcanoes in the world and we are always in danger.
B. Volcanoes have erupted more frequently than ever before.
C. Volcanoes are waiting to be better known.
D. Something must be done to protect the people neat the ring of fire.

D

Can you imagine travelling to work in a one-man submarine (潜水艇)?

Scientists believe that someday one-man submarines will be as numerous as automobiles are today. One says, "One day soon, men will walk on the ocean floor as they do on the street." Perhaps during your lifetime people will travel, work, and live under the sea.

Ships carrying oil and articles of trade will move beneath the ocean. Passenger ships will be built to travel underwater, where storms cannot delay them or make people seasick. Special underwater ships will be designed for mining, fishing, and exploring unknown areas. For military use, there may be submarines that can fly and then dive underwater to approach the battle area without being seen.

First, however, the human problems associated with living in the ocean will need to be studied in detail. Many of these problems are the same as the problems of living in outer space: pressure, lack of oxygen, and weightlessness. Already scientists have begun to study these problems.

In 1963 and 1964 scientists and Navy divers lived and worked underwater for several days in two projects which were called Sealab I and Sealab II. The Sealab II experiment kept the scientists and divers 215 feet below the surface for thirty days, studying marine biology, temperature, pressure, currents, and ocean bottom geology (地质学).

Many puzzling questions remain unanswered, however. Man's warm blood makes it difficult for him to live long in the sea without some kind of warmth. Can our blood be changed to fit new water surroundings? What will happen to our muscles if we live in the water very long? Will they become soft away from our usual land existence? Will bones become weak and our blood pressure change? Scientists are searching for answers.

By studying plants and animals deep in the ocean, scientists may find a cure for some of our most serious human diseases. We may learn to use plants to increase our world food supply. Engineers may learn to use the power of the sea by building huge walls to catch the force of the tides.

67. In the passage, the author is talking to us about the problems of _____.
A. pressure, lack of oxygen, and weightlessness in the sea
B. living, working below the ocean
C. underwater submarine
D. walking on the ocean floor

68. According to the author, in future, passenger ships might be the ones that can _____.
A. be used for mining, fishing and exploring unknown areas
B. carry oil and articles of trade
C. travel underwater, not affected by storm
D. fly and then dive underwater

69. Whether we live in the sea or in outer space, first of all we should think of _____.
A. health and food
B. safety and temperature
C. temperature and oxygen
D. pressure, oxygen and gravity

70. Which of the following is TRUE? _____
A. Sealab I worked for more than thirty days below the surface.
B. Sealab II worked for thirty days under the sea for exploring unknown areas.
C. Sealab II kept the scientists over 200 feet below the surface, studying temperature, pressure and so on.
D. Sealab I and Sealab II kept the scientists 215 feet below the surface for thirty days.

71. To become used to living in the sea, we should try to _____.
A. increase the amount of our blood
B. keep our blood warm
C. soften our muscles
D. warm our bones

E

Take care about those who use the truth to deceive. When someone tells you something that is true, but leaves out important information that should be included, he can make a false impression. For example, someone might say, "I just won a hundred dollars on the lottery. It was great. I took that dollar ticket back to the store and turned it in for one hundred dollars!"

This guy is a winner, right? Maybe, maybe not. We then discovered that he bought two hundred tickets, and only one was a winner. He is really a big loser! He didn't say anything that was false, but he intentionally left out important information. That's called a half-truth. Half truths are not technically lies, but they are just as dishonest.

Untrustworthy candidates (候选人) in political campaigns often use this trick. Let's say that during Governor Smith's last term, her state lost one million jobs and gained three million jobs. Then she seeks another term. One of her opponents (对手.) runs an ad saying, "During Governor Smith's term, the state lost one million jobs!" That's true. However an honest statement would have been, "During Governor Smith's term, the state had a net gain of two million jobs."

Advertisers will sometimes use half-truths. It's against the law to make false statements so they try to mislead you with the truth. An ad might boast (吹嘘), "Nine out of ten doctors recommend Yucky Pills to cure nose pimples. It fails to mention that they only asked ten doctors and nine of them work for the Yucky Corporation." This kind of trick happens too often. It's a sad fact of life: Lies are lies, and sometimes the truth can lie as well.

72. Which of the statements is true according to the article? _____
A. All advertisements are lies.
B. You can't trust anyone who tells the truth.
C. The truth can be used in dishonest ways.
D. Whenever people tell the truth, they are really lying.

73. What does the underlined word "deceive" probably mean? _____
A. Tell
B. Explain
C. Fool
D. Win

74. The writer suggests in this article that people should _____.
A. believe in nobody
B. vote for female candidates
C. stay away from political campaigns
D. think carefully about what they read and hear

75. What is the best title for this article? _____
A. Everyone Lies at Present
B. Lying with the Truth
C. Try to Be Honest to the People
D. Don't Believe People Who Tell the Truth

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)

此题要求你对一段文章改错。先对每一行作出判断是对还是错。如果是对的,在该行右边横线上画一个钩(√);如果有错误(每行不会多于一个错误),则按情况改错如下:

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

此行缺一个词 在缺词处加一个漏字符号(∧),在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

此行错一个词 在错的词下画一横线,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。

The day before yesterday we were discussing with	76._____
our daughter's studies at school while someone knocked	77._____
on our door loudly. We opened the door immediately	78._____
only to find her teacher standing faced us. On	79._____
seeing us, she said, "Do quick! Your daughter has	80._____
had an accident." She has knocked down by a passing	81._____
car while crossing the street. She must have looked	82._____
carefully before going cross the street. Fortunately	83._____
a policeman standing nearby saw an accident and took	84._____
her immediately to the hospital, so she would have lost	85._____

her life. But don't worry now, she's not in danger. You can imagine how sad we were!

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

请根据下表用英语写一篇短文,介绍某地区五年来人们饮食的变化情况。内容包括:

1)饮食变化的总的情况;
2)说明人们饮食方面发生变化的原因;
3)变化说明了什么及所带来的益处。

词数:100 ~ 120。

注意 尽量少用百分比。

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Grain	44%	44%	43%	42%	42%
Meat	19%	21%	23%	23%	22%
Fruit & vegetable	25%	23%	21%	21%	22%
Milk	12%	12%	13%	14%	14%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

参考词汇:nutrition *n*. nutritious *adj*. **营养的;**consume *v*. consumption *n*. **消费**

Changes in People's Diet

7A 辽宁省大连市高考模拟试题(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 120 分钟。

第Ⅰ卷　选择题(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。每段对话后面有一个小题,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 the woman offer?
A. 10 pounds.　B. 15 pounds.　C. 20 pounds.
2. What kind of job does the woman want to have?
A. Teacher.　B. Clerk.　C. Worker.
3. Where are the man and the woman?
A. At the library.　B. At the travel agency.　C. At the bookstore.
4. Why did the woman get fined?
A. She was speeding.　B. She turned a corner too fast.　C. She ran a red light.
5. When will the woman's bus leave?
A. 8:00.　B. 8:15.　C. 8:30.

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 秒钟的时间做答。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料,回答 6～8 题。

6. What kind of ticket does the woman want?
A. A return ticket.　B. A single ticket.　C. A train ticket.
7. How much did a ticket to Pittsburgh cost last month?
A. 22 dollars.　B. 20 dollars.　C. 32 dollars.
8. When does the woman have to be at the station?
A. 12:00.　B. 2:15.　C. 2:00.

听第 7 段材料,回答 9～11 题。

9. Why did Henry call Lucia?
A. To ask if she's got the tickets.
B. To invite her out for an evening.
C. To offer his help with her new flat.
10. What will Lucia be doing next Saturday afternoon?
A. Watching a tennis match.　B. Cleaning up the new flat.
C. Visiting a friend with Maria.
11. What has Lucia agreed to do with Henry next Saturday?
A. To see a play.　B. To attend a concert.　C. To buy concert tickets.

听第 8 段材料,回答 12～14 题。

12. How did John and Helen go to London?
A. By air.　B. By car.　C. By ship.
13. When did John and Helen leave for London?
A. At ten.　B. At nine.　C. At eight.
14. What did John and Helen do in the evening?
A. They had a nice dinner together.　B. They went to see a nice film.
C. They talked over nice coffee in a bar.

听第 9 段材料,回答 15～17 题。

15. Whom is Laura talking to?
A. Her brother.　B. A friend.　C. Her husband.
16. Why was Laura in California?
A. To visit Alice.　B. To take a vacation.　C. To be on business.
17. Which of the following is true?
A. The man's vacation has just ended.
B. The man's vacation will be in California.
C. The man's vacation is about to start.

听第 10 段材料,回答 18～20 题。

18. How did the word "tea" come into use in the English language?
A. By naming it after the company that first made it.
B. By creating for new inventions and new ideas.
C. By borrowing the word from another language.
19. Which of the following is an example of a word made up of two words?
A. Photograph.　B. Sandwich.　C. Strawberry.
20. Why is the English language always changing?
A. English is the most developed language.
B. New words are needed for new inventions and new ideas.
C. People get tired of using the same words.

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. —Would you rather wear fashionable or comfortable clothes?
—_____.
A. Oh, I prefer being fashionable　B. That's right. I like to be fashionable
C. Sure. I'd rather be fashionable　D. OK. Fashionable is my choice
22. I don't believe that older people are always wiser. It _____ the person and what kind of experiences he or she has had.
A. requires of　B. results from　C. depends on　D. belongs to
23. The growing number of women with _____ good jobs has done much to increase _____ number of people living alone.
A. /; a　B. /; the　C. the; /　D. the; a
24. I _____ able to get any sleep because a dripping noise _____ from the air conditioner in the apartment above me.
A. hadn't been, was coming　B. wasn't, had come
C. haven't been, came　D. am not, comes
25. For some people, traveling abroad is the thing they enjoy most in life; for others, _____, cultural differences make them feel uncomfortable.
A. fortunately　B. even worse　C. what's more　D. though
26. The things people like about Benetton Stores are _____ the quality is always high and the prices are generally low.
A. whether　B. what　C. that　D. if
27. Chris Hill thought his troubles _____ over when the police found his stolen car, but in fact his problems _____ only just _____.
A. had been, had, begun　B. were, were, beginning
C. have been, have, begun　D. were, did, begin
28. Now researchers say that middle age _____ be the most fruitful time of life, full of new growth and development.
A. must　B. should　C. will　D. can
29. Anyone _____ to become a successful actor will find that there is a lot more to it than he first thought.
A. to try　B. tries　C. trying　D. tried
30. The economy isn't as strong as it used to be, so the companies are cutting jobs and _____ older employees early retirement.
A. making　B. offering　C. driving　D. calling
31. It might be all right to tell a friend you loved the shirt you got as a gift _____ you know you'll never wear it.
A. even though　B. unless　C. in case　D. or else
32. You should not pay too much attention to all of the differences between _____ culture and your own.
A. other　B. the other　C. some others　D. another
33. If crime weren't _____ problem in the U.S., there wouldn't be a need for _____ private home security companies.
A. a so big, so many　B. such a big, such many
C. such a big, so many　D. so big a, such many
34. Although he is now widely seen as the world's best player, Henry's rise to the top was _____ trouble-free. Things started to go wrong.
A. at all　B. anything but　C. on earth　D. above all
35. Our educational system must prepare our citizens to be persons who have great respect for nature _____ for mankind and persons who want to enrich the world.
A. as well as　B. such as　C. the same as　D. as to

第二节 完形填空(共 20 小题,每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从 36～55 各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C、D)中,选出最佳选项。

Cars are too expensive for many people around the world to own. Not only that, many cities are __36__ full of traffic, and many country areas have __37__ roads.

So how do people __38__ those distances that are too __39__ to walk? They __40__ public transportation. If you ride the subway __41__ bus where you live, you can appreciate __42__ of the benefits of public transportation. With many people __43__ one bus or train there is less traffic and, more importantly, less __44__.

Which of the types of mass transit described below are you familiar with? If a regular bus can __45__ dozens of people, imagine what a bus twice the size can hold! In Great Britain, there are many buses that are __46__ double-deckers.

Buses in Haiti are often very crowded. It's not __47__ for passengers to actually sit on the __48__. Buses are tenderly called "tap-taps", because the riders on the roof __49__ when they want to be dropped off.

Many large cities around the world take advantage of the __50__ beneath the streets and run underground trains. People in Paris, Mexico City, and Tokyo may use the subway system to get to school, to work, or to visit friends in other neighborhoods. __51__ the Japanese and French have __52__ high-speed trains to link __53__ cities. While electric trains in North America __54__ 130 kph, the French TGV (high-speed train) is the world's __55__, averaging over 270 kph!

36. A. still	B. yet	C. already	D. simply
37. A. smooth	B. rough	C. flat	D. rocky
38. A. find	B. fly	C. observe	D. travel
39. A. near	B. far	C. difficult	D. easy
40. A. use	B. make	C. drive	D. try
41. A. and	B. also	C. or	D. as well as
42. A. none	B. some	C. any	D. few
43. A. sharing	B. crowding	C. sparing	D. sitting
44. A. smoke	B. people	C. buses	D. pollution
45. A. include	B. stand	C. hold	D. seat
46. A. known as	B. popular with	C. familiar with	D. looked like
47. A. common	B. usual	C. true	D. uncommon
48. A. rooftops	B. windows	C. floors	D. doors
49. A. jump	B. tap	C. shout	D. drop
50. A. building	B. tunnel	C. space	D. channel
51. A. Both	B. All	C. All of	D. Some of
52. A. increased	B. operated	C. discovered	D. developed
53. A. famous	B. important	C. ordinary	D. various
54. A. go	B. average	C. run	D. fly
55. A. rapidest	B. quickest	C. fastest	D. soonest

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、D)中,选出最佳选项。

A

If you think a Web site designed especially for complaining sounds unique, then think again. If you have a complaint, there are hundreds of sites that allow you to get it off your chest. Sites exist for complaining about such things as defective products, government inefficiency, and offensive advertising. There are even sites where you can complain about anything that bugs you, including love, family, or just the weather. These Web sites won't actually do anything about your problem, they just let you blow off steam. Here's a sampling of complaints people have written:

1. Something I can't stand is pencils! They need to be sharpened after every page you write. And then don't you hate it when they start to make a scratching noise?

2. Have you ever noticed that in most schools you have chairs with armrests to write on attached to the right-hand side of the chair only? Where are the desks for left-handed people? It's very uncomfortable for us "lefties" to use these desks made for right-handed people!

3. I see red every time I get my credit card bill from the bank. There's always a check for a large amount attached with an invitation to sign it and spend it on "anything I want". I have enough sense to rip it up and throw it away, but I bet a lot of people don't. They don't realize that when they use the "free check", the expense gets put on their credit card bill. Boy, they must be surprised when they get that bill! I think that banks shouldn't, be tempting people with those checks.

4. It isn't fair that the U.S. dominates the Internet! I go to fill in a request for a catalog or a prize or a free offer, and I find it's limited to residents of the United States. I live outside the U.S., and it's frustrating!

56. If you have a complaint and go to some Web sites, _____.
A. your problem will be settled　B. you won't be angry any more
C. you are allowed to check your chest　D. you will be bugged
57. What's the problem with those checks that people complained about?
A. People can buy anything without paying the bill.
B. People usually throw them away.
C. People are surprised to get the checks.
D. People thought the checks were free, but actually they had to pay for the things they bought.
58. Why do people complain about the Internet?
A. People can't fill in a request for a free offer.
B. People can't get a free offer in the United States.
C. People can't get a free offer outside the United States.

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