

北京名校高考模拟试卷精粹

英 语

高考命题趋向研究组 编

北京理工大学出版社

内 容 简 介

本套丛书由北京市著名重点中学的特高级教师联合编写而成,精选了北京市著名重点中学的最新高考模拟试卷中富有代表性的试题,并根据新的考试大纲要求,增加了新的题目和新的材料,使本套丛书更具有权威性和预测性。本套丛书共分为语文、数学、英语(配磁带)、物理、化学、历史、地理、政治、生物、文科综合和理科综合共 11 分册。本套丛书内容新、知识点丰富、覆盖面广,是高考考生必备的参考用书。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

北京名校高考模拟试卷精粹. 英语/高考命题趋向研究组编. —北京:北京理工大学出版社, 2001.11

ISBN 7-81045-881-7

I. 北... II. 高... III. 英语课—高中—试题—升学参考资料 IV. G632.479

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2001)第 079386 号

北京理工大学出版社出版发行
(北京市海淀区中关村南大街 5 号)
邮政编码 100081 电话(010)68912824

各地新华书店经售
北京房山先峰印刷厂印刷



787 毫米×1092 毫米 8 开本 6.75 印张 154 千字
2001 年 11 月第 1 版 2001 年 11 月第 1 次印刷
全套书(11 册)总定价 82.50 元

图书印装有误,可随时与我社退换

编写说明

北京理工大学出版社策划出版的《北模》、《海模》两套丛书自出版以来,恰似高考应试类图书百花园中的一朵奇葩,格外引人注目。丛书内容年年更新、质量不断提高,在全国各地畅销不衰,各地师生好评如潮。

2002年,3+X高考模式将在全国范围内实行。为了帮助考生适应新的考试形式,我们组织编写了全新的《北模》、《海模》,即《北京名校高考模拟试卷精粹》、《海淀区高考模拟试卷精粹》。为了保证模拟题的权威性,编者大多是北京市著名重点中学的高考命题与中学教改课题研究组的成员,所选试题均为北师大附属实验中学、北大附中、人大附中、清华附中、北京101中学、北京八中、景山学校等著名重点中学最新高考模拟试卷中最具有代表性的试题。针对3+X高考的命题特点及最新趋势,两丛书还采用了上述名校各科老师联合备课的最新成果,使模拟题更具针对性,更接近实战演练,因而对于考生备考有极强的指导意义。

特别值得一提的是,在编写两丛书的过程中,编者们进行了许多富有创新性的尝试。例如,在文科综合、理科综合、文理综合这几个综合科目分册中,结合当前的社会、科技热点问题,进行命题,考察和培养学生综合分析问题的能力,使学生逐步适应3+X综合考试这种新的试题模式。

最后,需要说明的是,出版社为照顾广大考生的实际购买能力,使读者在相同价位、相同篇幅内能汲取比其他书籍更多的营养,本书采用了小五号字体和紧缩式排版,由此会给读者造成阅读上一定的不便,还请谅解。丛书编写过程中,得到了各参编学校及北京理工大学出版社的大力支持;丛书的统稿及审校工作,得到了北京师范大学有关专家、教授的协助;陶艺军、赵正明、唐娟、许建荣、周华、杜建成等同志做了许多工作,在此一并表示感谢。

编 者

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英语模拟试卷一

第一部分 听力(共两节,满分30分)

做题时,先将答案划在试卷上。录音内容结束后,你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

第一节(共5小题;每小题1.5分,满分7.5分)

听下面的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's Paul doing now?
A. He's collecting poems. B. He's writing some short stories. C. He's writing poems.
2. What's the relationship between the two speakers?
A. They are husband and wife.
B. They are neighbors.
C. They are teacher and student.
3. What does Miss Smith do?
A. She is an artist. B. She is a scientist. C. She is a teacher.
4. What do they want to find?
A. The orders for some men's clothes.
B. The men's clothing department.
C. Miss Emerson.
5. What will the man be likely to do?
A. He will be likely to come to the party.
B. He may not come to the party.
C. He would like to listen to some music.

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,每个小题五秒钟;听完后,各个小题将给出五秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第6段材料,回答第6-7题。

6. What would they like to see tonight?
A. A horror film. B. A Western film. C. The Capital Theatre.
7. Why can't the man go to see the film tonight?
A. Because he will go to Wushu classes.
B. Because he will go to night school.
C. Because he doesn't want to see the film.

听第7段材料,回答第8-9题。

8. When was the house built?
A. It was built in the 1500s. B. It was built in the 1700s. C. It was built in the 1600s.

9. What do they think of the house ?
A. It is very convenient.
B. It is very old ,but more attractive than a modern house.
C. It is not so attractive than a modern house.

听第 8 段材料 ,回答第 10 – 12 题。

10. What does “ off-color ” mean in this conversation ?
A. It means “ colors run ”.
B. It means that someone doesn ’t feel well.
C. It means “ colorless. ”
11. How did the patient feel this morning ?
A. He felt as bad as last night.
B. He felt better than last night.
C. He felt worse than last night.

12. What is the patient ’s temperature ?

- A. It is a little high. B. It is normal. C. It is a little low.

听第 9 段材料 ,回答第 13 – 16 题。

13. Where does this conversation take place ?
A. At a restaurant. B. At a tailor ’s shop. C. At a department store.
14. How much is the white sweater ?
A. \$ 37.99 B. \$ 77.99 C. \$ 47.99
15. Which sweater will the woman take ?
A. She ’ll take the white one. B. She ’ll take a more expensive one. C. She ’ll take the cheaper one.
16. What is the woman ’s address ?
A. 7030 Oak Street. B. 1730 Oak Street. C. 1370 Oak Street

听第 10 段材料 ,回答第 17 – 20 题。

17. How many people are there in this conversation ?
A. There are four. B. There are five. C. There are six.
18. Where is Professor Watson ’s flat ?
A. On the fifth floor. B. On the third floor. C. On the fourth floor.
19. What is the weather like now , can you imagine ?
A. It is very cold. B. It is very warm. C. It is very nice.
20. Why wouldn ’t Professor Watson like a television set ?
A. Because he has already got one.
B. Because he doesn ’t need one.
C. Because he can ’t afford one.

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 ,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

21. Do you have ____ ? I miss him very much , and want to have a look at him.
A. any my father ’s picture B. any picture of my father
C. any my father picture D. any picture of my father ’s

22. —Victor certainly talks a lot.
—Yes. He 's never interested in what ____ has to say.
A. no one else B. anyone else C. somebody else D. nobody else
23. Bridges built of steel are stronger than ____ built of wood.
A. one B. that C. ones D. those
24. Mr Zhang gave the textbooks to all the pupils except ____ who had already taken them.
A. the ones B. ones C. some D. the others
25. The farmers were very worried about the crops in the fields ,because it had rained a great deal ____ the year.
A. in B. during C. for D. after
26. Black hair is common ____ the Chinese.
A. for B. of C. among D. to
27. He was dragged ____ force into the station , ____ which I was very surprised.
A. in , for B. with , for C. by , of D. by , at
28. That dinner was the most expensive meal we ____.
A. would have B. had C. had ever had D. have ever had
29. —I 'd like to buy an expensive sports car.
—Well , Mike , we have got several models ____.
A. to be chosen from B. to choose C. to choose from D. for choosing
30. My little sister would love ____ to the park though it is raining outside.
A. to be taken B. to take C. being taken D. taking
31. Jane 's summer vacation in America led ____ an American.
A. to her marrying B. for here to marry
C. to be married D. to her being married
32. Everyone thinks ____ after several naughty children is a tiring job.
A. looking B. to look C. look D. looks
33. Before ____ white , the door should be cleaned thoroughly.
A. painting B. painted
C. being painted D. having been painted
34. She ____ for what she has done , but why do you keep silent on it ?
A. ought to praise B. ought to have praised
C. ought to be praised D. ought to have been praised
35. —Do you want the door to be painted green ?
—I would rather it ____ blue.
A. would be painted B. is painted C. will be painted D. was painted

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)中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项 ,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Mr Brown was at the theatre. He had got his 36 at the last moment , 37 he had not been able to 38 his seat. He now 39 that he was in the middle of a group of American 40 . Some of them middle-aged and some quite old. They obviously all 41 each other well , as 42 the curtain went up on the play they had come to see , they all talked and joked a 43 together.

The lady 44 on Mr Brown 's left , who was about sixty years old , 45 to be the happiest and the

most 46 of the American group. And after the first act of the play , she apologized 47 him for the noisiness of her 48 . He answered that he was very 49 to see American ladies so obviously 50 their visit to England , and so they got into conversation. Mr Brown 's 51 explained what they were doing there.

“ You know , I have 52 these ladies all my life , ” she said. “ We all 53 up together in our home town in the United States. They have all 54 their husbands , and 55 themselves the Merry Widows (寡妇). It is a sort of club , you know. They go abroad every summer for a month or two and have a lot of fun. They always go everywhere together. I have wanted to join their club for a long time , but I didn 't qualify (具备条件) for membership until the spring of this year. ”

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 36. A. bag | B. food | C. newspaper | D. ticket |
| 37. A. when | B. so | C. because | D. for |
| 38. A. find | B. buy | C. choose | D. take |
| 39. A. found | B. thought | C. wanted | D. watched |
| 40. A. girls | B. men | C. boys | D. ladies |
| 41. A. talked | B. learned from | C. knew | D. looked at |
| 42. A. after | B. when | C. as | D. before |
| 43. A. lot | B. bit | C. little | D. few |
| 44. A. seeing | B. sitting | C. finding | D. meeting |
| 45. A. liked | B. wanted | C. seemed | D. told |
| 46. A. instructive | B. careful | C. happy | D. amusing |
| 47. A. to | B. at | C. for | D. with |
| 48. A. voice | B. friends | C. sons | D. daughters |
| 49. A. sorry | B. afraid | C. glad | D. angry |
| 50. A. to be | B. being | C. to enjoy | D. enjoying |
| 51. A. friend | B. neighbour | C. wife | D. teacher |
| 52. A. known | B. made | C. lived | D. joined |
| 53. A. sat | B. ate | C. came | D. grew |
| 54. A. married | B. found | C. lost | D. seen |
| 55. A. say | B. call | C. make | D. tell |

第三部分 :阅读理解(共 20 小题 ;每小题 2 分 ,满分 40 分)

阅读下列短文 ,从每题所给的四个选项中 ,选出最佳选项 ,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

“ The pen is more powerful than the sword. ” There have been many writers who use their pens to fight things that were wrong. Mrs Harriet Beecher Stowe was one of them.

She was born in the U. S. A. in 1811. One of her books not only made her famous but has been described as one that excited the world , and was helpful in causing a civil war and freeing the slaves. The civil war was the American Civil War of 1861 , in which the Northern States fought the Southern States and finally won. This book that shook the world was called Uncle Tom 's Cabin(《汤姆大叔的小屋》). There was a time when every English-speaking man , woman , and child had read this novel that did so much to stop slavery. Not many people read it today , but it is still very interesting , if only to show how a warm-hearted

writer can arouse(唤起)people 's sympathies. The author herself had neither been to the Southern States nor seen a slave. The Southern Americans were very angry at the book , which they said did not at all present(描述)the true state of affairs ,but the Northern Americans were wildly excited over it ,and were so inspired by it that they were ready to go to war to set the slaves free.

56. The text wants to tell us _____.
A. every English-speaking person has read Uncle Tom 's Cabin
B. Uncle Tom 's Cabin is very frightening
C. those who don 't speak English cannot have read Uncle Tom 's Cabin
D. the book Uncle Tom 's Cabin did a great deal in the American War
57. What do we learn about Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe from the text ?
A. She had been living in the North of America before the American Civil War broke out.
B. She herself encouraged the Northern Americans to go to war to set the slaves free.
C. She was better at writing than at swinging(挥舞)a sword.
D. She had once been a slave.
58. What can we learn from the text ?
A. We needn 't use weapons(武器)to fight things that were wrong.
B. A writer is more helpful in a war than a soldier.
C. We must understand the importance of literature(文学)and art.
D. No war can be won without such writers as Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe.

B

I have never been able to make sense of my idea about money. I can walk into a store and spend \$ 700 on suit , then go home and squeeze (挤) three cups of tea out of a single tabag ! Am I a spendthrift or a miser—or both ?

A spendthrift is a person who likes to spend money. He always buys things without regard to cost. All of his spending gives him pleasure , so he enjoys himself with shopping spending. He is both warmhearted and free-handed. He has a lot of friends because he often treats everybody to drinks and meals. He would even give or lend money to his worst enemy ! Some people can accept a spendthrift 's habits very easily. They consider such a person inexperienced , but they enjoy being with him.

Are you a little like the person just written about ? If you are one of the big spenders of the world , you will always have debts , but you may have a lot of fun , too.

59. According to the passage , the author _____.
A. thinks highly of a spendthrift
B. is strongly against a spendthrift
C. draws the conclusion that spendthrift is inexperienced
D. thinks that some people like a spendthrift 's habits
60. A spendthrift is a person who _____.
A. has a lot of friends
B. likes to save money
C. likes to go shopping
D. Both A and C
61. The author himself is perhaps _____.
A. a spendthrift
B. a miser
C. both a spendthrift and miser
D. None of the above
62. If you are a spendthrift 's enemy , you _____.
A. is a miser
B. is a spendthrift
C. is a miser
D. is a spendthrift

- A. had better stay away from him
 - B. can still make friends with him
 - C. can even sometimes get help from him
 - D. will be laughed at by him
63. The main idea of the passage is _____.
- A. about how to spend money
 - B. on how to be a spendthrift
 - C. about what a spendthrift is like
 - D. about how to get along with a spendthrift

C

A 9-year-old girl with a pacemaker who died early today was suffering shakes on a city bus when a driver refused to take her to a nearby hospital , witnesses (目击者) said.

Officials of the Chicago Transit Authority said they were investigating. The child , Nicole Hobson , was being taken by her mother to Children 's Memorial Hospital about 11 P. M. , Wednesday to check her recently inserted (插入) pacemaker.

The child was stricken about a mile from the hospital. Her mother , May Hobson , 40 , said , " I told the bus driver that my baby had just had heart operation and that she was having a heart failure. He said he couldn 't go through the traffic. "

Ted Garrettson , 28 , a passenger who had tried to bring back Nicole 's life , said the driver did nothing to help and stopped once to pick up more passengers.

When the driver reached a corner where he was to make a turn , a block from the hospital , he told Mrs. Hobson to get off , she said.

A transit spokesman said the driver should have made radio call to the control center for help.

64. Which is the correct order according to the passage ?

- a. The girl was taken to the hospital to check her pacemaker by bus.
- b. The girl had a heart operation and wore a pacemaker.
- c. The girl had a heart failure because of the shakes on the bus.
- d. The girl died.
- e. The driver refused to take her to hospital.

A. d , c , b , a , e B. b , e , a , c , d C. c , b , a , e , d D. b , a , c , e , d

65. Which of the following statements is NOT true ?

- A. The bus driver stopped to pick up more passengers.
- B. The bus driver said he couldn 't go through the traffic.
- C. The bus driver did nothing to help.
- D. The bus driver sent the girl to the hospital.

66. The driver stopped the car at a corner _____.

- A. where he told Mrs. Hobson to get off
- B. where he was to make a turn
- C. which was a block from the hospital
- D. All of the above

67. What can we conclude from the report ?

- A. The driver was sticking to the traffic regulations.
- B. Nobody on the bus was willing to help the child.
- C. The bus driver was warm hearted.
- D. The child could have been saved.

D

Tim managed to stop his car thirty meters beyond Dave 's burning machine. He climbed out. One of the fire-

men was running up the road , but he was more than a hundred meters away from the burning wreck(残骸). He would never get to Dave in time.

Tim 's racing suit would not burn for about a minute even in the hottest fire. He ran to the burning car. He could see Dave in his seat with his head on the wheel. Tim took a deep breath and stepped into the fire. He took hold of Dave 's arms , pulled him out of the car and put him on the grass. Before the firemen reached him , he had Dave 's helmet(头盔) off , but Dave was no longer breathing.

" We must get him away from her. " the fireman said. " It 's too dangerous. " He tried to push Tim to one side.

" Nobody 's moving him , " Tim said , and shook off the fireman 's hand. " Nobody 's moving him until a doctor comes. "

68. Tim and Dave most probably went _____.

A. on the way back home

B. to work

C. half way in the car race

D. on the way to the spot where a car was burning

69. Tim stopped his car because _____.

A. it was on fire

B. there was something wrong with its engine

C. the firemen were nearer to Dave 's car

D. he wanted to give Dave a timely help

70. Tim was able to get to Dave because _____.

A. he was wearing a special suit against fire

B. he ran more quickly than the fireman

C. he was not afraid of fire

D. he knew Dave 's car very well

71. Tim forbade the fireman to get Dave away because _____.

A. he knew it was no use moving him away

B. he thought it would do harm to Dave

C. he realized Dave was dead

D. he couldn 't believe it was true

E

Everyone talks about the " five " senses of man. And it is true that we get our information about the outside world from our senses of sight , hearing , smell , touch and taste. Researchers tell us that sense of sight—our visual(视觉的) sense—gives us up to 80% of what we know about the world outside our bodies ; while the other senses , the auditory(hearing) , the olfactory(smell) , the tactile(touch) , and the gustatory(taste) bring into our brains information about the other twenty percent of what is happening. But there are two other senses that we cannot get along without , though they are seldom noticed. These are the sense of balance , without which we would act like a drunk after a heavy drink , and the kinesthetic(运动觉的) sense , which gives us our ideas about our own motion(行动).

72. The senses of hearing , smell , touch and taste supply us with _____.

A. about 80% of our information about the world

B. about half of our information about the world

C. about 20% of our information about the world

D. all the needed information about the world

73. We know our own movements as a result of _____.

A. the sense of balance

B. the visual sense

C. the five senses

D. the kinesthetic sense

74. Drinking too much might affect one 's _____.

A. visual sense

B. sense of balance

C. kinesthetic sense

D. sense of hearing

75. What makes the other sense different from the " five " senses ?

- A. The other senses are less important.
- B. The other senses are even more important.
- C. The other senses help us more directly to learn about the world.
- D. The other senses do not help us directly to learn about the world.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 35 分)

第一节 短文改错(共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,满分 10 分)

此题要求改正所给短文中的错误。对标有题号的每一行作出判断,如无错误,在该行右边横线上画一个勾(□);如有错误(每行只有一个错误),则按下列情况改正:该行多一个词:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉,在该行右边横线上写出该词,并也用斜线划掉。

该行缺一个词:在缺词处加一个漏字符号() ,在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

该行错一个词:在错的词下面划一横线,在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

注意:原行没有错的不要改。

It is three o'clock in the morning when	76 _____
suddenly the phone rang. Mr Smith climbed out	77 _____
bed and answered. "Listen, I'm your next door	78 _____
neighbour, and your dog is barking(吠) such	79 _____
loud that I can't fall sleeping. If you	80 _____
won't do something about it, I'm going to kill	81 _____
it. "On the next morning at three o'clock, Mr	82 _____
Smith went to a telephone and rang up his	83 _____
neighbour, who dragged him from his bed and	84 _____
sleepily answered the phone. "Listen, you,"	85 _____
shouted Mr Smith. "I don't have a dog at all. "	

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

请你用英文写一篇 100 词左右的短评,内容如下:

1. 近视(near-sightedness)是目前我国年轻人中的一个严重问题,约有 2/3 的年轻人近视。
2. 近视产生的原因主要有两个:一个是过度强调(emphasis)升学考试和长时间的家庭作业;另一个是看电视的时间过长。

3. 提出解决问题的建议:

- (1) 家长应该限制孩子看电视的时间;
- (2) 看电视或看书时要保持适当距离,且不能在光线太暗或太亮的地方看书;
- (3) 长时间的学习后应该适当休息;
- (4) 定期检查(checkup)。

注意:词数 100 左右

英语模拟试卷二

第一部分 听力(共两节, 满分 30 分)

做题时,先将答案划在试卷上。录音内容结束后,你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

第一节(共5小题;每小题1.5分,满分7.5分)

听下面的 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 time is it in fact ?
A. 1 :40
B. 1 :50
C. 1 :45
2. What did the woman think of the film ?
A. She didn't enjoy it very much.
B. She thought highly of it.
C. She thought little of it.
3. What can you learn from the conversation ?
A. There are few libraries in Britain.
B. There are not many libraries in Britain.
C. Libraries are popular in Britain.
4. Where does this conversation take place ?
A. At an airport.
B. At a department store.
C. At a restaurant.
5. Why is the speaker going to the states ?
A. His company is holding an exhibition in the states.
B. He is going sight seeing in the states.
C. His company is going to show computers at the exhibition in the states.

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，每个小题五秒钟；听完后，各个小题将给出五秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6—7 题。

6. What is the relationship between the two speakers ?
A. They are friends. B. They are strangers.
C. They are shop assistant and customer.
7. What does the first speaker do ?
A. He 's an engineer. B. He 's a salesman. C. He 's a traveler.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8—9 题。

8. Why does the man want to buy some records of Julian Bream ?
- A. Because his father gave him the same records and he broke them as a result of carelessness.
- B. Because he likes them very much.
- C. It is not told.
9. Where did the shop assistant find the records ?
- A. In the window. B. On the shelf. C. Under the shelf.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10-12 题。

10. What do the two sons do ?
A. They are both workers. B. They are both students.
C. One is a professor , the other is a student.
11. What is the younger son like ?
A. He is crazy.

- B. He likes to make more money.
C. He prefers playing tennis to working on books.
12. What is the elder son going to do ?
A. He wants to win all the prizes in the exam.
B. He wants to be a professor in university.
C. He wants to go to university for higher education.

听第 9 段材料 ,回答第 13 – 16 题。

13. How many of American workers were farmers 2 hundred years ago ?
A. Eighty-five percent. B. Ninety-four percent. C. Ninety-five percent.
14. Why is agriculture still America 's biggest industry ?
A. Because it produces more food than Americans can use.
B. Because it employs more workers than any other industry.
C. Both A and B.
15. How many other people does each American farmer grow enough to feed besides his own family ?
A. Seventy-eight. B. Thirty-eight C. Ninety-eight
16. Why can American farmers produce more today than before ?
A. Because they learn about the weather , soil , harmful insects and plant and animal diseases.
B. Because they learn about international trade and computers.
C. Because they use modern farming and business methods.

听第 10 段材料 ,回答第 17 – 20 题。

17. Why is the reading system for the blind called the Braille ?
A. Because it was invented by the person called Braille.
B. Because it was first used by the person called Braille.
C. It is unknown.
18. When did Louis Braille live ?
A. He lived in the 1700s. B. He lived in the 1800s. C. He lived in the 1900s.
19. How did Braille become blind ?
A. He was born blind.
B. He became blind as a result of an accident.
C. After taking some medicine , he became blind.
20. Why did Braille think blind people were the loneliest in the world ?
A. Because no people would make friends with them.
B. Because no relatives would like to live with them.
C. Because there were no books for them to read and they couldn 't know many things by feeling or hearing only.

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 ,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

21. The thief took away _____.
A. the handbags of both John 's mother-in-law 's and his sister-in-law 's
B. both John 's mother-in-law and his sister-in law 's handbag
C. both John 's mother-in-law 's and his sister-in-law 's handbags
D. all the above
22. Neither Badie nor her sisters seem to show interest in _____ studies.
A. hers B. her C. theirs D. their
23. All the students didn 't go to the party ; _____ stayed at home.

- A. they all B. all of them C. many of them D. none of them
24. —Who did you find in the room ?
—_____.
- A. None B. Not C. No D. Nobody
25. Are you going anywhere _____ the summer ?
- A. in B. during C. for D. B and C
26. It 's beautiful here , with grass growing _____ the river-bank.
- A. across B. along C. through D. round
27. He was rewarded _____ saving the boy 's life.
- A. by B. from C. of D. for
28. —Let 's hurry. The film will begin soon.
—Oh , yes , but I _____ afraid that it _____.
- A. was , already began B. was , had already begun
C. am , already began D. am , has already begun
29. I _____ you to ask you some questions , but I forgot to.
- A. mean to telephone B. mean to have telephoned
C. meant to have telephone D. meant to have telephoned
30. Because of there _____ so good a chance that he got excited.
- A. was B. is C. were D. being
31. The house certainly requires _____ thoroughly.
- A. cleaning B. clean C. to clean D. to be cleaned
32. We 're all looking forward _____.
- A. to be written to B. to write C. to being written to D. to writing
33. _____ all things into consideration , I dare to say it is not the best.
- A. Taking B. Taken C. Being taken D. To take
34. Where _____ ? She _____ to school , for it 's Sunday today !
- A. can she go , can 't go B. may she go , may not go
C. can she have gone , can 't have gone D. can she go , can 't have gone
35. It was hard work , but divided into groups , we _____ it easily.
- A. might completed B. might have completed
C. completed D. had completed

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)中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项 , 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

How lucky we are today that we can protect ourselves 36 many 37 that once 38 death to thousands of people. This is because of work of a famous French scientist who suffered a great deal in his own life so that others might 39 .

Louis Pasteur was a bright boy , 40 his teachers said he was 41 . The reason for his slowness was simple. Louis was very 42 with everything he did. He wanted to understand all and he asked many questions. " Listen. " shouted an angry teacher one day. " You are supposed to answer the question 43 to ask them ! " However , he never stopped asking questions. There was one 44 question he asked : 45 what was illness caused ? In time he discovered the answers that have helped men 46 since ever. He worked very hard to keep 47 going on. When the silkworms began 48 , France 's silk-makers 49 money. They turned to Pasteur for 50 .

He found out the answer : certain tiny living things called germs attacked the silkworm eggs. Pasteur found a way of 51 these germs , or 52 like them. The whole country 53 , but during his years of work three 54 died. Even 55 he believed that other children 's lives could be saved if he could stop germs from spreading.

36. A. against B. through C. without D. away

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|----------------|
| 37. A. enemies | B. illnesses | C. wars | D. dangers |
| 38. A. permitted | B. suffered | C. meant | D. took |
| 39. A. live | B. work | C. suffer | D. die |
| 40. A. even | B. though | C. and | D. so |
| 41. A. slow | B. fool | C. foolishly | D. clever |
| 42. A. careless | B. careful | C. satisfied | D. unsatisfied |
| 43. A. instead of | B. but | C. not | D. and |
| 44. A. common | B. simple | C. funny | D. special |
| 45. A. from | B. by | C. since | D. though |
| 46. A. to live longer | B. to be saved from death | C. never to die | D. to live |
| 47. A. life | B. lives | C. persons | D. animals |
| 48. A. losing | B. dead | C. die | D. dying |
| 49. A. got | B. spent | C. made | D. lost |
| 50. A. money | B. silkworms | C. living | D. help |
| 51. A. getting rid of | B. completing | C. separating | D. ending |
| 52. A. something | B. thing | C. creatures | D. ones |
| 53. A. were sad | B. were silent | C. was thankful | D. was sorry |
| 54. A. children of the country | | B. children of his own | |
| C. silk-makers | | D. silkworm eggs | |
| 55. A. in the trouble | B. in anger | C. in his sorrow | D. in his joy |

第三部分 阅读理解(共 20 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 40 分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的四个选项中,选出最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

There was once a professor of medicine, who was very strict with the students. Whenever he took the chair on the exam committee(担任考试委员会主席), the student would be in fear, because he was seldom pleased with the answer they gave. A student would be lucky enough if he or she could receive a good mark from him. At the end of the term, the students of medicine would take their exam again. Now a student entered the exam room and got seated before the committee. This student was a little nervous(紧张) as he knew it would not be so easy to get through the exam at all.

The professor began to ask. The student was required to describe a certain illness, his description of which turned out to be(结果是)OK.

Then the professor asked about the cure(药剂) for illness, and the student, too, answered just as right.

"Good," said the professor, "and how much will you give the patient(病人)?"

"A full spoon," answered the student.

"Now you may go out and wait for what you can get," said the professor. At the same time the committee discussed carefully the answers the student had given. Suddenly the student noticed that there was something wrong with his last answer. "A full spoon is too much," he thought to himself. Anxiously he opened the door of the room and cried, "Mr Professor, I've made a mistake! A full spoon is too much for the patient. He can take only five drops."

"I'm sorry, sir," said the professor coldly, "but it's too late. Your patient has died."

56. The students were afraid of the professor because _____.

- A. they often angered and disappointed him
- B. their answers often astonished him
- C. their answers seldom satisfied him
- D. he often misunderstood(误解) them and gave them bad marks

57. Before he left the room the student was almost sure that _____.
 A. he had passed the exam , and the only thing was to wait for the mark
 B. his last answer had been wrong
 C. he had made a mistake
 D. he had not done well in the exam
58. Which guess is the most reasonable from the passage ?
 A. The student must have passed the exam.
 B. The student may not have passed the exam.
 C. The student must have been very happy when he heard ,“ Your patient has died. ”
 D. The professor must have been very pleased and given the student a good mark.

B

Everyone has an ambition (志向) to travel. But those who cannot do so themselves might find it interesting to work in a travel agency (旅游社), arranging journeys for other people. Brian Lawley does this, working in a small travel agency in an industrial city. Most of his work is concerned with holidays, both at home and abroad. Every autumn, the agency sends out hundreds of booklets (小册子) full of attractive, colored photographs, describing the holidays their customers will be able to have the next year. Soon, people begin to come into the office to book their holidays: perhaps a week's skiing in Austria in January, perhaps a cruise (巡游) to the Caribbean (加勒比海) in February, perhaps a seaside holiday in Spain in May, or a tour of Africa: Brian often has to advise people on what holidays will be suitable for them, and they always have a lot of questions. Last year, for example, a lady of eighty-two wanted to book for a mountaineering (爬山) holiday in the Alps (阿尔卑斯山) and Brian had great difficulty in persuading her that it would not be suitable. In the end, she decided to go for a Mediterranean cruise instead.

Arranging journeys for people who have to travel abroad on business is often very complicated, but Brian enjoys this work. For example, last spring, Mr. Perry, a director of a chemical firm, went on a business trip, and Brian arranged it all for him. First, Mr. Perry travelled to London by train, and stayed overnight in a hotel near the airport, because his plane left early the next morning. He flew to Frankfurt, in Germany, where he spent the morning discussing business. Then he went on by train to Zurich (苏黎士), where he stayed the night. After a meeting the next morning, he caught a plane for Tokyo, and spent three days there before going to America. He had business in Seattle (西雅图), Chicago and New York, and stayed some time in each of those places. From New York, he flew back to London, and then got home by train. The next day he telephoned the agency to thank Brian for arranging everything so well for him.

59. Who would like to work in a travel agency ?
 A. People who live in an industrial city.
 B. People who would like to travel but cannot.
 C. Ambitious people.
 D. The people who go on holidays abroad.
60. When do the customers come into the office to book their holidays ?
 A. Early in the morning.
 B. Every year.
 C. In January.
 D. Shortly after receiving the booklet.
61. Those who cannot travel themselves might find it interesting to work in a travel agency _____.
 A. arranging trips for other people
 B. arranging trips for themselves
 C. booking trips for other people
 D. describing the holidays for other people
62. Mr. Perry telephoned the agency to thank Brian because _____.
 A. Mr. Perry arranged everything so well for Brian
 B. Brian arranged everything so well for Mr. Perry
 C. the agency sent Mr Perry abroad on business
 D. Brian helped him in the travel agency
63. How was Mr Perry's journey arranged ?
 a. Fly to Tokyo.
 b. To Frankfurt by plane.
 c. Back home by train.
 d. Fly back to London.
 e. To Zurich by train.
 f. Have business in Seattle, Chicago and New York.