



听第 9 段材料,回答第 12 至 14 题。

12. Who is Prince?  
A. A dog. B. A cat. C. The man's son.
13. What's the relationship between the two speakers?  
A. Husband and wife. B. Strangers. C. Close neighbors.
14. What can we learn from the conversation?  
A. The woman has a noisy dog that barks at night.  
B. The two speakers don't get along well.  
C. The woman is out of work, so she gets angry easily.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 15 至 17 题。

15. What does Sarah decide to study?  
A. English. B. Medicine. C. Law.
16. What about Jack?  
A. He hasn't made up his mind what to learn.  
B. He first intended to go to law school.  
C. He decided to learn market management.
17. What are the two speakers?  
A. College students. B. High school graduates. C. Laid-off workers.

听第 11 段材料,回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. Which of the following is NOT mentioned?  
A. Tents. B. Sleeping bags. C. Trailers.
19. Which of the following is true?  
A. The state-owned campgrounds cannot meet the growing number of campers.  
B. In the US, most campgrounds are privately owned.  
C. The private campgrounds charge less than the public ones.
20. The passage mainly talks about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the problems of running the national parks.  
B. how states can have their own campgrounds.  
C. new campgrounds that give more people a chance to camp.

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。

- 例:It's so nice to hear from her again. \_\_\_\_\_, we last met more than thirty years ago.  
A. What's more B. That's to say C. In other words D. Believe it or not

答案是 D。

21. In China, \_\_\_\_\_ car is getting to be \_\_\_\_\_ popular means of transportation.  
A. the;a B. a;不填 C. the;the D. a;the
22. You should think \_\_\_\_\_ yourself instead of just obeying others.  
A. of B. to C. by D. for
23. I \_\_\_\_\_ with my uncle and aunt because my parents have gone abroad for a holiday.  
A. stayed B. am staying C. have stayed D. was staying
24. The high standard of the nation's literature and art \_\_\_\_\_ widespread attention.  
A. was attracted B. have attracted C. has attracted D. has been attracted
- 25 —Is it his left kidney(肾) \_\_\_\_\_ Tian Shi-guo donated(捐献) to his mother?  
—Yes. The kidney saved his mother and is expected to extend her life for 15 years.  
A. which B. that C. what D. where
26. Among the 15-year-old children, some \_\_\_\_\_ be studying in university while others are still learning to read and write.  
A. should B. would C. can D. must
27. The teacher has a peculiar way of \_\_\_\_\_ her students' nervousness when they speak English.  
A. breaking down B. going over C. taking off D. giving away

28. \_\_\_\_\_ such heavy loss, the businessman didn't have the courage to go on.  
A. Having suffered      B. Suffering      C. To suffer      D. Suffered
29. Next winter, \_\_\_\_\_ I'll stay in Harbin, will surely be another exciting holiday.  
A. which      B. when      C. that      D. where
30. —Have you read this book?  
—Yes. But that one is \_\_\_\_\_ worth reading. I suggest you read it if you have time.  
A. best      B. well      C. better      D. more
31. There is a new problem involved in the popularity of private cars \_\_\_\_\_ road conditions need to be improved.  
A. that      B. which      C. where      D. when
32. I \_\_\_\_\_ you not to quit your job now, where can you find a better one?  
A. was telling      B. tell      C. told      D. had told
33. When first \_\_\_\_\_ to the market, the toys didn't attract much attention.  
A. introducing      B. introduced      C. was introduced      D. being introduced
34. I have kept that photo \_\_\_\_\_ I can see it every day, as it reminds me of my university days in London.  
A. which      B. when      C. whether      D. where
35. At \_\_\_\_\_ time does the salesgirl get up late in the morning. She is too busy to take a good rest.  
A. no      B. any      C. each      D. one

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,选出最佳选项。

Home, sweet home

It was December 22. The bitter wind swept the countless snowflakes across my front yard. My dad was there sweeping the 36. His nose was red as a cherry. With every breath he took, a white puff 37 into the air.

Inside, my mother was 38 the last of the boxes. As I entered the front door, the 39 that after today I wouldn't enter through that door ever again 40 a hole in my stomach. I picked up my dog and sat Indian style with him in my lap on the 41, wooden floor. I had no 42 but to sit on the floor, for there was no longer any furniture occupying my house. I sat there in a daze(恍惚), just 43. There was no reason for my parents to make me, a once 44 12-year-old kid, 45. I had two best friends right across the street; I did well in school and I always kept my room clean. 46, this was "my house". By no means did I want a couple of 47 living here. These recurring(重复) thoughts 48 around in my mind and I couldn't find an answer.

Out of the front window I could see the orange top of a truck pulling in the cleaned driveway and I knew it was the other U-Haul. Instantly three men came 49 in the back door like World War III was starting.

I watched 50 as the men, my mother and my dad loaded the truck. My dog even winced(畏缩) as he stared out of the window. I wondered if he was 51, too, or if he just wished to play outside in the snow.

My mum came in, looking solemn(凝重) for my sake, I imagined. She turned 52 the overhead light, put the 53 in my arm and took me out of the back door. A totally 54 feeling filled my heart. For the first time in my life, I wondered what 55 would be to me tomorrow.

36. A. stairs      B. garden      C. sidewalk      D. driveway  
37. A. escaped      B. flew      C. rose      D. flowed  
38. A. piling      B. packing      C. collecting      D. locking  
39. A. idea      B. dream      C. thought      D. worry  
40. A. cut      B. burned      C. shot      D. made

- |                   |                 |              |               |
|-------------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 41. A. cold       | B. wet          | C. broken    | D. messy      |
| 42. A. choice     | B. way          | C. solution  | D. means      |
| 43. A. dreaming   | B. thinking     | C. staring   | D. crying     |
| 44. A. diligent   | B. clever       | C. happy     | D. honest     |
| 45. A. remain     | B. cry          | C. suffer    | D. move       |
| 46. A. However    | B. Besides      | C. Therefore | D. Yet        |
| 47. A. neighbours | B. strangers    | C. visitors  | D. elders     |
| 48. A. came       | B. travelled    | C. danced    | D. flowed     |
| 49. A. running    | B. laughing     | C. talking   | D. whistling  |
| 50. A. curiously  | B. motionlessly | C. carefully | D. helplessly |
| 51. A. afraid     | B. angry        | C. sad       | D. lonely     |
| 52. A. down       | B. off          | C. on        | D. up         |
| 53. A. box        | B. dog          | C. bag       | D. hand       |
| 54. A. excited    | B. eager        | C. empty     | D. mixed      |
| 55. A. life       | B. school       | C. home      | D. world      |

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,然后从各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

A

Christopher Reeve(1952~2004) was an American actor, famous for his film portrayal of Superman.

Reeve was born in New York City and received a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1974, after which he was selected to study at Juilliard School of Performing Arts under John Houseman.

Reeve worked on the stage, as well as on the soap opera *Love of Life*, until he was selected to play the role of the Superman in 1978. This film was a great success and inspired three sequels (续集). Ironically, this was the kind of part Reeve usually looked down upon. He was a stage actor at heart who preferred doing classical period plays and films that really required him to “act”. He once said, “I want to challenge myself in my roles, not run around on screen with a machine gun.”

In 1980, Reeve starred in *Somewhere in Time*, a time travel romance. Although this film was not popular at the time it was released, it has since enjoyed a nationwide “cult” following, especially among college students. In 1984, Reeve won critical cheers for his role as a 19th century southern lawyer in *The Bostonians*.

On May 27, 1995, Reeve was paralyzed (瘫痪) from the neck down after being thrown from his horse and largely retired from the production of films after his paralysis. With his wife Dana, he opened the Christopher and Dana Reeve Paralysis Resource Center, devoted to teaching paralyzed people to live more independently.

56. According to the passage, we can get the conclusion that the play *Love of Life* \_\_\_\_\_.
- gained a great success
  - changed Reeve's life completely
  - is just a relaxation for most audience
  - talks about serious political problems
57. The underlined part in the third paragraph shows that Reeve \_\_\_\_\_.
- enjoyed different kinds of roles related to high technology
  - did not like to play the role of the Superman because of the danger
  - was an ambitious actor who intended to play all kinds of characters
  - was a peace-loving man, who hates weapons and all the military actions
58. The word “cult” in the fourth paragraph probably means \_\_\_\_\_.
- popular fashion
  - lovely and interesting
  - of the present time
  - bad-tempered dog
59. On May 27, 1995, Reeve \_\_\_\_\_.
- acted out the role of a lawyer in *The Bostonians*

- B. fell down during the horse-riding and became paralyzed
- C. won critical cheers for his performance in *Somewhere in Time*
- D. opened the Christopher and Dana Reeve Paralysis Resource Center

### B

Beijing-Beijing is to spend up to US \$ 20 billion to change the Chinese capital into a 21st century one for the 2008 Olympics.

The government managed to host the 2008 games. The general aim is for Beijing to have the same environmental standards as Paris, London or Washington by 2008.

Hundreds of millions of dollars will be spent to pipe natural gas to the city's home, taking away dirty coal burning gradually while 60 000 buses will be changed to liquefied gas.

The money also will be used for relocating the polluting factories and building green belts. By 2008 around 90 percent of Beijing's waste will be treated, compared to only 40 percent at present.

Olympic officials have already announced that around 50 large projects are being dealt with to improve traffic congestion and cut down pollution. They include construction of Beijing's first light railway, a 40.5-kilometer line which is expected to be completed in 2005.

Beijing besides, plans to build an 82.25-kilometer-long subway to add to the existing 53 kilometres. Nine major roads will be rebuilt or widened.

Beijing also plans to build a 70-meter-wide green belt along the waterways to protect water quality as well as increase the green areas.

60. The government will pipe natural gas to the city's home in order to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. solve the problem of being short of fuel
  - B. bring down the cost of daily life
  - C. reduce the pollution of our capital
  - D. keep up with the development of modern society
61. From the last three paragraphs we know the fact that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. lengthening the existing 53-kilometer subway is among the 50 large projects
  - B. a 40.5-kilometer line will be added to Beijing's first light railway
  - C. the length of the subway will be up to 135.25 kilometers in 2005
  - D. a 70-meter-wide green belt will supply us with enough water
62. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
- A. The environment of London is better than Toronto.
  - B. In the first paragraph "a 21st century one" refers to a modern and advanced capital.
  - C. Beijing is badly polluted mainly by coal burning.
  - D. Liquefied gas is more expensive than petrol.
63. This news report mainly talks about \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. how Beijing is becoming a 21st century city
  - B. how many projects are being dealt with to improve traffic of Beijing
  - C. how Beijing is being built into first class Olympic host city
  - D. the use of the 20 billion US dollars

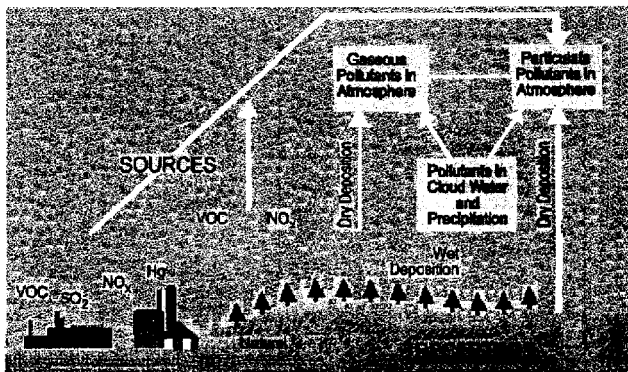
### C

"Acid rain" (酸雨) is a broad term used to describe several ways that acids fall out of the atmosphere, which has two parts: wet and dry.

Wet deposition (沉淀物) refers to acidic rain, fog, and snow. As this acidic water flows over and through the ground, it affects a variety of plants and animals. The strength of the effects depend on many factors, including how acidic the water is, the chemistry and buffering capacity (缓冲力) of the soils involved, and the types of fish, trees, and other living things that rely on the water.

Dry deposition refers to acidic gases and particles. About half of the acidity in the atmosphere falls back to earth through dry deposition. The wind blows these acidic particles and gases onto buildings, cars, homes, and trees. Dry deposited gases and particles can also be washed from trees and other surfaces by rainstorms. When that happens, the runoff water adds those acids to the acid rain, making the combination more acidic than the falling rain alone.

Strong winds blow the compounds that cause both wet and dry acid deposition across state and national borders, and sometimes over hundreds of miles.



Scientists discovered, and have proved, that sulfur dioxide ( $\text{SO}_2$ ) and nitrogen oxides ( $\text{NO}_x$ ) are the main causes of acid rain. In the US, about 2/3 of all  $\text{SO}_2$  and 1/4 of all  $\text{NO}_x$ , comes from electric power generation that relies on burning fuels like coal.

Acid rain occurs when these gases react (反应) in the atmosphere with water, oxygen, and other chemicals to form various acidic compounds. Sunlight increases the rate of most of these reactions. The result is a mild solution of sulfuric acid and nitric acid.

64. "Wet deposition" includes \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. gases and particles  
 B. acid rain and fog  
 C. acid rain and clouds  
 D. snow and wind
65. As we know from the passage, buffering capacity of the soil would affect \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. how acidic the water is  
 B. the forming of the acid rain  
 C. the strength of the effect of the acid rain  
 D. the quality of the atmosphere
66. Acidic gases and particles are \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. the acidity in the atmosphere  
 B. acids falling out of the atmosphere  
 C. the chemistry and buffering capacity of the soils involved  
 D. two main factors of the dry deposition
67. According to the passage, buildings, cars, homes, and trees would possibly be polluted by the acid rain with the help of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. gas  
 B. snow  
 C. wind  
 D. human beings

**D**

"It was all his own idea," says Pat Peters, the 38-year-old wife of Palo Alto, California high school football coach Bob Peters, 39. Bob had just drawn up a "motherhood contract" (合同) stating that for 70 days this summer he would take over the care and feeding of their four children, plus all housework. Although he didn't even know how to make coffee when he signed, he was quite sure that he could make it. (He thought the experience would make a good book.)

After 40 of the 70 days, he was ready to give up. "I was completely beaten down," admits Peters. Three weeks later, he spoke to the local press (also part of the contract), stating, "Not only is motherhood a difficult task, not only is it never-ending, it is an impossible job for a normal human being."

Bob and Pat were high school sweethearts. After they were married in 1980, she worked as a secretary to help put him through university. Since then Bob has been the football and wrestling coach at Palo Alto's Cubberley High School while Pat raised the kids.

Then two years ago Pat went back to work as a secretary at Cubberley. "I had been around children so much," she complains, "I couldn't talk to a grown-up." She continued to run the household, however, until Bob signed the contract, whereupon she decided to relax and enjoy it.

Although Peters had asked for help from his school's home economics teachers and head of the cafeteria (食堂), his meals were sometimes a disaster. "I tried to slip the butter I'd forgotten under the eggs after they were frying," he says. For the last three weeks, the family ate out a lot—

sometimes having Macdonald's hamburgers for lunch and dinner.

As for housekeeping, a home economics teacher had told Bob that a room always looks clean if the bed is made. "I found an easier way—I shut the doors," he says. Soon the kids were wearing the same clothes for a week. "I made them wear their shirts inside out, and when we went to pick up Pat at work, they turned the right side out so they would look clean."

Now that Bob has publicly admitted he was wrong, he is sharing the child-raising and housework with Pat. The title of his book about the summer is taken from something that he shouted at the kids one day.

68. The couple signed the contract because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Pat complained a lot about doing the housework all by herself
  - B. Bob loved taking care of kids and wanted his wife to have a good rest
  - C. they agreed that husband and wife should share housework
  - D. Bob thought it's easy to take care of the family and needed the experience for a book
69. What can we learn about Pat Peters?
- A. She was hardworking and selfless.
  - B. She was pretty and kind-hearted.
  - C. She was tired of the child-raising and housework.
  - D. She did not love Bob any more.
70. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
- A. Bob tried to keep his children's clothes clean.
  - B. Bob tried to cook good meals for his kids.
  - C. Bob frequently took his kids out to eat because he was too busy at work.
  - D. Bob helped his kids to make their beds clean and tidy.
71. Which of the following may be the title of Bob's book about the summer?
- A. My Experience of Being a Mother
  - B. I'm Proud of You All, My Dear!
  - C. Wait till Your Mother Gets Home!
  - D. Motherhood: an Impossible Job for Anyone

**E**

Dear Editor,

When a new school term is about to begin, perhaps we should reconsider the matter of examinations. In July, two writers praised the cancellation(取消) of exams because they believe "Tests don't tell the whole story".

As a teacher who has worked in four countries, I have had the experience that a student who earns good marks is generally a good student, and that a student's final mark in a subject is usually a grade average of the year's work. Of course there are exceptions, but they do not have the frequency that would give an unfair picture of a student's ability.

The simple fact is that proper class work, diligent exam studies, and good marks are almost certain indications (指示) of a student's future performance. The opposite is, almost certainly, incompetence.

There is no acceptable substitute for competition of quality. How can teachers and future officials determine what a student has learned and remembered? Should we simply take the student's mark for it? Any institution that "liberates" students from fair and formal exams is misguided, if not ignorant (无知), and surely the "graduates" of such institutions will lack trustworthiness (信赖), not to mention being rejected by foreign universities for graduates or other studies.

When all is said and done, I sense that a fear of failure and a fear of unpleasant comparison with others are at the bottom of most of ban-exam talks. Excellence and quality fear nothing. On the contrary, they seek competition and desire the satisfaction of being the best.

I'd like you to consider my opinion and give some guidance.

Yours truly,  
Li Hong

72. According to the writer, a student's final mark \_\_\_\_\_.
- is often confusing
  - can only tell whether he likes the subject or not
  - can largely reflect his normal academic level
  - often proves unreliable
73. The two writers mentioned in the first paragraph \_\_\_\_\_.
- seem to be worried about their students' poor marks
  - are in favour of another way to test their students
  - agree with the idea of cancelling exams
  - think that exams only make students suffer
74. Which of the following may be the writer's opinion?
- Exams are an effective measure to test a student's ability.
  - The ways other than exams are better to test a student's ability.
  - No better way than exams can actually get a student to learn.
  - A student's ability cannot be measured only by exam results.
75. According to the writer, those who are against exams \_\_\_\_\_.
- are failures of exams
  - are poor students
  - are not qualified teachers
  - have no confidence in competition

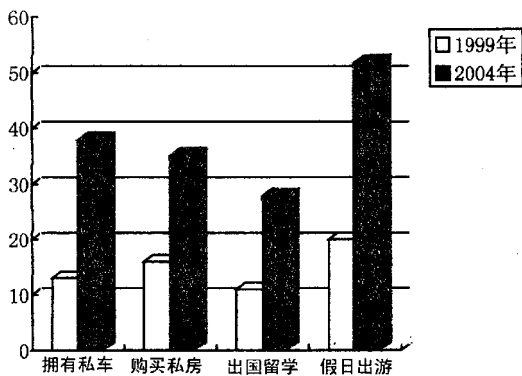
## 第 II 卷(非选择题,共 35 分)

### 第四部分:书面表达(共两节,满分 35 分)

#### 第一节:情景作文(满分 20 分)

你是某校高二学生,今年寒假当上某英文报特约小记者。你就下面几项内容对一百个城市家庭进行了生活现状的问卷调查。请你给该报写一篇题为“People are enjoying a richer life”的英语稿,报道调查结果,并适当分析其中一个数据所反映的情况。词数不少于 60。

生词:图表 chart



People are enjoying a richer life

#### 第二节:开放作文(满分 15 分)

根据下面的揭示写一篇短文。词数不少于 50。

Your school has been given an extra land of 12 000 square meters to improve your school facilities(设施). Designs for the land use are now being collected. How should the land be used? Give your design.

## 2. 北京市西城区高三抽样测试(一)

# 英 语

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;每小题1.5分,满分7.5分)

听下面5段对话。每段对话后有一道小题,从每题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项。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。

例:What is the man going to read?

- A. A newspaper.                      B. A magazine.                      C. A book.

答案是A

1. What can we know about the man from the conversation?  
A. He came back home by taxi.  
B. He took the taxi to the airport.  
C. He wanted to get information on taxi-service.
2. How does the woman happen to know of the *Garden Cafe*?  
A. She's been there once.  
B. She got to know of it online.  
C. The man talked about it to her.
3. What does the woman mean?  
A. She is greatly encouraged.  
B. She appreciates the man's offer.  
C. She needs a friend like the man.
4. What can we learn from the conversation?  
A. Jane usually makes short phone calls.  
B. Jane often hurries to make a phone call.  
C. Jane always stays on the phone too long.
5. What's the woman doing here?  
A. Blaming the girl.  
B. Trying to comfort the man.  
C. Stopping the man being angry.

##### 第二节(共15小题;每小题1.5分,满分22.5分)

听下面6段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几道小题,从每题所给的A、B、C三个选项中选择最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前,你将有5秒钟时间阅读每小题。听完后,每小题将给出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6,7小题。

6. What does the man do?  
A. He works in a big hotel.  
B. He is a building designer.  
C. He is in charge of a special project.
7. What might be a problem for the man?  
A. He has trouble with his work.  
B. He can't do whatever he wants to.  
C. He can't co-operate with the man working with him.

听第7段材料,回答第8,9小题。

8. What is the job?

- A. To work for a newspaper.
  - B. To serve in a phone company.
  - C. To look after 5 children in California.
9. On what condition would the woman accept the job?
- A. If working there was great fun.
  - B. If she could be free to go on business.
  - C. If the return ticket was paid and the salary was good.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10, 11 小题。

10. Why does the woman want to read the paper?
- A. Sunday papers have a lot to read.
  - B. She is only interested in Sunday papers.
  - C. She has some free time only on Sundays.
11. What information is the woman going to read?
- A. News about women.
  - B. News about some food.
  - C. News about her business.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 12~14 小题。

12. Who might be the speaker?
- A. A tour-guide on a trip.
  - B. A safe-guard at a swimming pool.
  - C. A weather man at a weather station.
13. How long will the plan last?
- A. One day.
  - B. Two days.
  - C. Three days.
14. What will influence the arrangement of the plan?
- A. The number of people.
  - B. The size of the pool.
  - C. The weather.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 15~17 小题。

15. When should Flight 962 have arrived?
- A. 9 : 35.
  - B. 10 : 35.
  - C. 11 : 35.
16. What's the air-route of Flight 962?
- A. From Chicago to Boston.
  - B. From Boston to San Francisco.
  - C. From San Francisco to Chicago.
17. What's the woman's attitude to the man?
- A. Helpful and patient.
  - B. Sorry and then angry.
  - C. Light-hearted but a little worried.

听第 11 段材料, 回答第 18~20 小题。

18. Why were the people asked to leave the building?
- A. A shopping bag was found to give off harmful gas.
  - B. Something explosive was discovered then.
  - C. A fire caused by cigarettes broke out.
19. What were the people asked to do while leaving there?
- A. To move away under the guidance of the attendants.
  - B. To hold the elder and disabled people firmly.
  - C. To go anywhere as quickly as possible.
20. Where may we hear this announcement?
- A. In a theater.
  - B. At an airport.
  - C. In a supermarket.

第二部分: 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)

从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

21. —When did it begin to snow?  
—It started \_\_\_\_\_ the night.
- A. during
  - B. by
  - C. from
  - D. at
22. She took an umbrella with her this morning \_\_\_\_\_ she should be caught in the rain.
- A. so that
  - B. in order that
  - C. in case
  - D. now that



- |                     |                 |                |                  |
|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 36. A. telephone    | B. mailbox      | C. school      | D. shop          |
| 37. A. story        | B. notice       | C. fact        | D. message       |
| 38. A. after        | B. earlier      | C. later       | D. ago           |
| 39. A. sent         | B. written      | C. delivered   | D. given         |
| 40. A. mark         | B. sign         | C. board       | D. number        |
| 41. A. correct      | B. wrong        | C. same        | D. different     |
| 42. A. put down     | B. drop off     | C. hand out    | D. give away     |
| 43. A. provided     | B. prepared     | C. inferred    | D. intended      |
| 44. A. free         | B. single       | C. lonely      | D. simple        |
| 45. A. left         | B. invited      | C. called      | D. introduced    |
| 46. A. out          | B. in           | C. away        | D. off           |
| 47. A. amazed       | B. pleased      | C. surprised   | D. interested    |
| 48. A. Sale         | B. Sales        | C. On Sale     | D. For Sale      |
| 49. A. arrangements | B. preparations | C. invitations | D. announcements |
| 50. A. but          | B. and          | C. while       | D. until         |
| 51. A. her          | B. his          | C. my          | D. their         |
| 52. A. friendship   | B. connection   | C. marriage    | D. wedding       |
| 53. A. apology      | B. trouble      | C. excuse      | D. regret        |
| 54. A. check        | B. examine      | C. test        | D. try           |
| 55. A. change       | B. settle       | C. separate    | D. move          |

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四个选项选出最佳选项。

A



tsunamis

A frightening example of the sea's power saw 125,000 people die in 12 different countries last week. The terrible disaster was caused when a massive earthquake sent tsunamis breaking into Indian Ocean coastlines. Various areas in Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Thailand, India, Malaysia and East Africa have been destroyed by the huge waves. Whole towns were simply swept aside by the power of the water. Cars, trains and buildings could not remain firm, not to say the people who stood in the way.

The earthquake measured 9.0 on the Richter scale(里氏震级) and occurred off the coast of Indonesia. It was recorded as the fifth strongest since 1900. Scientists said the quake was as powerful as a million of the atomic bombs that were dropped on Japan during World War II. "This may be the worst natural disaster in recent history because it is affecting so many heavily populated coastal areas," said Jan Ege-land, a UN official.

Because such waves hardly happen in the Indian Ocean, there is no system in place to warn coastal people they are about to be hit. Tsunami is a Japanese word. They are usually caused by a sudden rise or fall of part of the Earth's crust(地壳) under the ocean. Tsunamis often happen in oceans and they are most common in the Pacific.

Tsunamis can be very long, as much as 100 kilometers. They are able to cross entire oceans without losing much energy. One of the most striking facts about tsunamis is that an earthquake on one side of the Pacific Ocean can cause huge waves on the other side.

When the ocean is deep, tsunamis can travel unnoticed at speeds of up to 800 kilometers per hour. They can cross the entire ocean in a day or less. The wave may only be a few meters high in the ocean but when it is near the shore and reaches shallow(浅) water, the wave builds up very quickly in height.

56. We know from this passage that \_\_\_\_\_.
- the earthquake has been the strongest in the last century
  - the wave soon becomes higher when it reaches the shore
  - the atomic bombs were more powerful than the earthquake
  - it's not very easy to send warning message to the local people
57. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
- Tsunami is a word taken in from Japanese.
  - Tsunamis are quite common in Indian Ocean.
  - People in more than ten countries suffered a lot.
  - No warning system has been set up to watch tsunami there.
58. Which is NOT the reason that caused such a terrible disaster?
- There is a large population in the coastal areas.

- B. People didn't get any message about it before it occurred.
- C. Most areas that suffered a lot in the tsunami are less developed.
- D. The earthquake that brought about the tsunami was quite strong.

**B**

Pets are no strangers to the White House. Many of America's presidents have been animal lovers. In recent times, White House pets have been tame dogs and cats. Long ago, however, presidential pets, like our nation itself, were wilder!



**crocodile**

In 1806, President Thomas Jefferson lived in the White House. Passersby often caught sight of his pet bears. Explorers had discovered these fierce bears, caught a pair of small ones, and sent them to Jefferson. While the President was excited about his bears, his enemies in Congress constantly laughed at his pets, calling the White House "The President's Bear Garden."

By 1825, the bears were long gone from the White House scene. Now the building was home to President John Quincy Adams and his crocodile. The green beast actually belonged to General Lafayette, a French hero who had helped the United States win the Revolutionary War. When Lafayette asked Adams to keep the crocodile for him, the President couldn't refuse. While President Adams babysat the huge crocodile, First Lady Louisa Adams was busy raising thousands of silkworms. She used the silk from the silkworms to make cloth for her dresses.



**silkworm**

When President Martin Van Buren moved into the White House in 1837, he brought his tigers with him. At least, Van Buren said the tigers were his. The Sultan of Oman had sent the tigers when Van Buren was elected, so Congress argued that the cats belonged to the American people. A fight over the tigers continued for months. In the end, Congress sent someone to seize the tigers and put them in a zoo.

Twenty years later, President James Buchanan received another valuable gift when he was in his first year in the White House. This time, the King of Siam sent several elephants! Buchanan had no desire to share his building with the big creatures, so he sent them to the zoo. Buchanan did, however, keep another gift—a pair of birds. They were a fitting symbol of presidential power.

59. According to the passage, we can infer that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the pets the Presidents raised were all huge ones.
  - B. the pets the Presidents owned were all their favorite ones.
  - C. the Presidents kept the pets not only at home but in the zoo.
  - D. the Presidents' pets were not only cared about by their families.
60. How did the presidents mentioned get their unusual pets?
- A. They got them in the forest.
  - B. They bought them at the market.
  - C. The pets were given to them by others.
  - D. Their family members offered them the pets.
61. What similar political effect did Jefferson's bears and Van Buren's tigers have?
- A. The pets made them happy and gay.
  - B. It took them too much time to look after them.
  - C. It made people believe that they were animal lovers.
  - D. It brought about dissatisfaction with them in Congress.
62. President James Buchanan got elephants, while President Bill Clinton, who came to power about \_\_\_\_\_ years later, kept dogs as pets.
- A. nearly two hundred
  - B. over one hundred and thirty
  - C. about one hundred
  - D. around forty-five

**C**

Very old people do raise moral problem for almost everyone who comes into touch with them. Their values — this can't be repeated too often — are not necessarily our values. Physical comfort, cleanness and order are not necessarily the most important for them. The social services from time to time find themselves faced with a flat with going-bad food covered with dust on the table, and an old person lying alone on bed, taking no notice of anything. Is it doing harm to personal freedom to insist that they go to live with some of their relatives so that they might be taken better care of? Some social workers are the ones who clean up the dust, thinking we are in danger of carrying this idea of personal freedom to the point where serious risks are being taken with the health and safety of the old.

Indeed, the old can be easily hurt or harmed. The body is like a car: it needs more care as it gets older. You can carry this comparison right through to the provision of spare parts. Never forget that such

operations are painful experiences, however good the results. At what point should you stop treating the old body? Is it right to try to push off death by using drugs to excite the forgetful old mind and to activate the old body, knowing that there is little hope? You cannot ask doctors or scientists to decide, because so long as they can see the technical opportunities, they will feel sure to have a try on the belief that while there's life, there's hope.

When you talk to the old people, however, you are forced to the conclusion that whether age is happy or unpleasant depends less on money or on health than it does on your ability to have fun.

63. From Paragraph 1, we can infer that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. very old people enjoy living with their relatives
  - B. very old people are able to keep their rooms clean
  - C. social services could have nothing to do with very old people
  - D. very old people prefer to live alone so that they can have more personal freedom
64. Some social workers think that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. one should not take risks of dealing with old people
  - B. old people should have the idea of cleaning their rooms
  - C. personal freedom is more important than health and safety
  - D. health and safety are more important than personal freedom
65. The word "it" in the last paragraph refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. whether age is happy or unpleasant
  - B. the conclusion you have come to
  - C. one's money or one's health
  - D. your talk to the old people
66. The author thinks that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the opinion that we should try every means possible to save old people is doubtful
  - B. medical decisions for the old people should be left to the doctors
  - C. old people can enjoy a happy life only if they are very rich
  - D. it is always right to treat old people and push off death

**D**

One of the best-known sayings must be "Early to bed, early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise." The promises of health, wealth, and wisdom to those who join the teams of the early retirers and risers must be particularly pleasing to many people in our modern society. There is no doubt that one of the greatest concerns of modern man is his health. It is said that in the United States \$ 200 billion is spent on health care each year. The medical field has grown into such a big business that it employs 4.8 million people and it appears that in many places, more experts are needed to meet the demands of the people who are concerned about their physical well-being.

Much more interest has been shown in preventive medicine in recent years. This is probably due in part to the increasing costs of medical treatment, but the writings of such people as Dr. Kenneth Cooper have also played an important role. In his book *Aerobics*, Dr. Cooper communicated his message of the importance of exercise so effectively that many other authors have followed him, and millions of readers have put on their sports shoes and taken to the highways and byways of America. A recent study showed that over 17 million people are jogging (慢跑). Many of these are so serious they have trained themselves to run the 26 miles and 385 yards of the hard and tiring marathons (马拉松) that are held all over the country. The last time I was in Honolulu, I was amazed to see hundreds of people, young and old, running for their lives, and I discovered many of them had run in the Hawaiian Marathon.

Exercise has also become a major part of conversation. At a dinner party recently, the president of a bank asked me, "You look like a runner; how far do you run each day?" A few days later when I appeared on a national television show, the host suddenly asked me if I was a regular runner. On both occasions the conversation turned to the subject of exercise and I found, as I have found whenever I have traveled recently, that this is a subject on many people's minds. Of course, there are still many people who are less than active about exercise. They appreciate the opinion of Robert. M. Hutchins who said, "Whenever the thought of exercise occurs to me, I lie down till it passes."

67. The underlined word "retirers" in Paragraph 1 here refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. people who give up their work
  - B. people who have a lot of free time
  - C. people who go to bed
  - D. people who live in quiet places
68. Many people take part in marathons because they \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. want to keep fit
  - B. want to be good sportsmen
  - C. find the marathons very exciting
  - D. love traveling all over the country
69. In the last sentence of Paragraph 2 "running for their lives" here means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. running at a slow speed                      B. running to save their lives  
 C. running to escape some danger            D. running in a state full of energy
70. The two conversations in the last paragraph are used \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. to show the writer's love for travel  
 B. to show people's interest in exercise  
 C. to prove that the writer was a good runner  
 D. to prove that people are tired of old conversation topics
71. The last paragraph shows that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Robert is by no means a hard-working man  
 B. people like to talk about exercise and weather  
 C. not everyone enjoys or understands the popular idea of exercise  
 D. exercise is so popular that all the people talk about it all the time

**E**

**Bayfield Shopping Coupons (赠券)**

1. Six Hours Free Parking
If you spend \$100 or more in our stores you will receive six hours of free parking. When you have spent \$100 or more, just take this coupon and your receipts (收据) to the customer service desk on level 4. They will stamp your parking ticket to allow 6 hours of free parking. Offer here until November 14.
2. Win a \$ 1000 CD Collection
Win your choice of \$ 1000 worth of CDs from JB Music Store. Just buy any two CDs and your name will go into the competition. Select your own prize from our wide variety of rock, pop, jazz, and classical music. Competition ends November 14. Prize drawn on November 21. Check store for more information.
3. Buy One, Get One Free
Buy one shirt or tie at Daniel's Menswear, and get another shirt or tie of the same value free. Choose from any of our dress shirts and we will give you another one at no cost. Hurry! Offer ends November 14. Offer limited to one per customer.
4. 10% Off
Present this coupon at The Book Store to get a 10% discount (折扣) on any books you buy. We have lots of books to choose from. Including children's books, novels, travel guides, and science works. You're sure to find something that you will enjoy. Shop now for Christmas, we have plenty of toys as gifts for you and avoid the rush! Offer here until November 14.
5. Half-price Movie Tickets
Buy any full-price movie ticket on Tuesdays or Wednesdays, and you can buy a second ticket for a friend for only half price. The latest movies are here, showing in one of our five theaters at Bayfield Shopping Centre. Offer here through December 1. Limit one per customer.
6. Free Soft Drink
Buy any meal for at least \$ 6 at Mike's Cafe, and receive a free soft drink. We serve the best fast food in the Shopping Centre. Come in and try our delicious meals and our excellent service. You won't be disappointed! Free soft drink offer ends November 14.

72. What are these ads for?  
 A. Food you can order for delivery.    B. Places to go on vacation.  
 C. Special offers at a shopping center. D. Things on sale in a big store.
73. Which of the following is true according to the ads?  
 A. Spending \$ 50 means 3 hours of free parking.  
 B. One person can buy 4 tickets for the price of three.  
 C. After buying two CDs, you can get another two CDs for free.  
 D. At Mike's Cafe, people can get a free drink after spending \$ 6.
74. Which of the following is NOT mentioned at this mall?  
 A. Clothes store. B. Music store.        C. Restaurant.        D. Toy store.
75. We can know from this passage \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. there are more than one theatres in the centre
- B. if you buy a book there,you may pay less than half the price
- C. you may get a free one if you buy a shirt,or a tie,or a pair of shoes
- D. you won't get a free soft drink unless you spend more than 10 dollars on the meal

## 第 II 卷(共 35 分)

### 第四部分:书面表达(共两节,满分 35 分)

#### 第一节:情景作文(满分 20 分)

你要为学校的壁报投一篇稿件,内容如下:

随着经济与科技的发展,很多新型家电进入家庭并取代了老式家电。这使人们的生活发生了巨大的变化。请你根据下面三组图画内容进行简单描述,同时谈谈新型家电给人们生活带来的便利(不得少于两项)。

注意:

1. 词数不少于 60;
2. 参考词汇:家电 electrical household appliances;

	in the past	at present
1	 recorder      radio	 AV system      PC
2	 telephone	 mobile phone
3	 electric fan	 air-conditioner

3. 开头与结尾已为你写出。

With the development of economy,science and technology,as well as the rapid increase of people' s income,great changes have taken place in their daily life,especially in household necessities.

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In a word,new electrical home appliances with modern technology make our daily life more convenient,more comfortable and more pleasant.

#### 第二节:开放作文(满分 15 分)

请根据下面提示写一篇短文,词数不少于 50。

With the coming of the 2008 Olympic Games,the city of Beijing is developing faster and faster in every aspect (方面). Yet something is still far from our satisfaction. Please point out some problems (**at Least too**) which are related to our social life,and give some helpful suggestions as to solve (work out) the problems you mention.

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### 3. 北京市海淀区高三年级第二学期期中练习

## 英 语

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,从每题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后,你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话,仅读一遍。

1. Where is the man's bike now?  
A. Under the stairs.                      B. At the gate.                              C. In the garden.
2. What does the man mean?  
A. He doesn't like the hotel.  
B. They can't afford to stay at the hotel.  
C. They do not want to stay at a hotel.
3. What time is the woman leaving?  
A. At 4 : 30.                                  B. At 4 : 00.                                  C. At 3 : 30.
4. What does the man think of Mr Stone's lessons?  
A. Boring.                                      B. Helpful.                                      C. Unnecessary.
5. What is the woman doing?  
A. Offering suggestions.                      B. Expressing dissatisfaction.              C. Asking for help.

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 三个选项中选择最佳选项。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. What might be the relationship between the two speakers?  
A. Workmates.                                  B. Friends.                                      C. Mother and son.
7. What are they talking about?  
A. The man's major in college.  
B. The man's favorite subjects.  
C. The man's future job.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8,9 题。

8. Who is the woman complaining about?  
A. Her boss.                                      B. Her husband.                                  C. Her friend.
9. What is the man's advice?  
A. Finishing her job earlier.                      B. Leaving the task to others.  
C. Asking others for help.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10,11 题。

10. What happened to the woman?  
A. She couldn't cross a busy street.  
B. She got into a moving taxi.  
C. She got hurt by a taxi.
11. Where are the two speakers?  
A. In the hospital.                                  B. In the street.                                  C. In a police station.