

北京海淀区第一次模拟考试

英语试题

2002.5

说明: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。每段对话仅读一遍。

- Where are the speakers?
A. At home. B. At a shop. C. At school.
- What will the man probably do?
A. Have a dinner.
B. Clean the table.
C. Read the notebook.
- How long have the speakers been waiting?
A. 30 minutes. B. 1 hour. C. 1.5 hour.
- What does the woman suggest the man do?
A. Wait in the corner.
B. Take a taxi.
C. Telephone the hotel.
- What does the woman mean?
A. She can help the man.
B. The machine was just repaired.
C. The clerk doesn't like to be troubled.

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段对话,回答第6~8题。

- Who is the man speaking to?
A. A doctor.
B. A hotel manager.
C. A medical receptionist.
- Where is Doctor Anderson now?
A. In the hotel. B. At the hospital. C. At a conference.
- When can the man see the doctor?
A. This afternoon.
B. This evening.
C. Tomorrow morning.

听第7段对话,回答第9~11题。

- When does the woman usually watch TV?
A. After midnight.
B. When she is bored.
C. After she has dinner.
- Why was the man unhappy?
A. He lost his meal tickets.
B. The food was terrible.
C. The TV program was boring.
- Why was the man feel even worse?
A. He didn't sleep well.
B. He wasted so much time.
C. The woman had the same problem.

听第8段对话,回答第12~14题。

- What is the relationship between the speakers?
A. Friends. B. Workmates. C. Brother and sister.
- What does the man want to do?
A. Go to his brother's graduation.
B. Drive to Seattle after work.
C. Invite the woman over to his house.
- What can we learn about the man's sister?

A. She has lived in Portland.

B. She works in Canada.

C. She'll leave here soon.

听第9段对话,回答第15~17题。

15. Where does the conversation take place?

A. On the way home.

B. In a library.

C. In a bookstore.

16. Why does the man need help?

A. He has hurt his arms.

B. He has too many books to carry.

C. He wants to discuss about his job.

17. Why does the man buy these books?

A. Because they are cheap.

B. Because he wants to open a bookshop.

C. Because he wants to give some to the woman.

听第10段独白,回答第18~20题。

18. Where will they stop to have a dinner?

A. Los Angeles. B. Riverside. C. Long Beach.

19. What is the number of the bus?

A. 2344. B. 4234. C. 4342.

20. What should one do if he wants to smoke?

A. Get off the bus.

B. Go to the back seats.

C. Go to the rest room.

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. —Whose advice do you think I should take?

—_____.

A. You speak

B. That's it

C. It's up to you

D. You got it

22. "Who Moved My Cheese?", _____ is a best-selling book, is written by Spencer Johnson.

A. which B. that C. it D. what

23. Having received _____ training of the MS. Company, he was offered _____ important position in management.

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

24. I can guess you were in a hurry. You _____ your sweater inside out.

A. had worn

B. wore

C. are wearing

D. were wearing

25. —Excuse me, I want to have my watch fixed, but I can't find a repair shop.

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

A. one

B. it

C. some

D. that

26. _____ their service, the workers of the hotel are active in learning English.

A. Improving

B. To improve

C. Improve

D. Having improved

27. I've visited a lot of different places and stayed in lots of different hotels, but none of them _____ this one.

A. makes B. beats C. compares D. matches

28. It is the protection for the trees _____ really matters, rather than how many trees are planted.

A. what

B. that

C. 不填

D. which

29. —Show me your permit, please.

—Oh, it's not in my pocket. It _____.

A. might fall out

B. could fall out

C. should have fallen out

D. must have fallen out

30. The question came up at the meeting _____ we had enough money for our research.

A. that

B. what

C. which

D. whether

31. The air company going from bad to worse, the workers _____ hardly enough to make a living.
A. are paid B. are paying C. have paid D. paid
32. —Shall Mary come and play computer games?
—No, _____ she has finished her homework.
A. when B. if C. unless D. once
33. The two sides have finally _____, though some small differences still exist.
A. made a decision B. reached an agreement
C. settled down D. broken up
34. During the ten-day vacation, they traveled to France _____ their own expense.
A. on B. with C. at D. in
35. From the dates _____ on the gold coin, we decided that it was made five hundred years ago.
A. marking B. marked
C. to be marked D. having been marked

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,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

I had offered to watch my 3-year-old daughter, so that my wife could go out with a friend. I was getting some work done in my study while she _____ 36 _____ to be having a good time in the other room. No problem, I figured. But then it got a little too _____ 37 _____ and I shouted, "What are you doing?" No response. I _____ 38 _____ my question and heard her say, "Oh... nothing." "Nothing?"

I got up from my desk and ran out _____ 39 _____ the living room, where I saw her running across the ball. I followed and watched her as her little behind made a quick _____ 40 _____ in to the bathroom. I had her _____ 41 _____! I told her to turn around. She _____ 42 _____. I pulled out my big Daddy voice, "Young lady, I said turn around!"

_____ 43 _____, she turned toward me. In her hand was what was left of my wife's new lipstick. And every square inch of her face was _____ 44 _____ with bright red! As she looked up at me with fearful eyes, I heard _____ 45 _____ voice that had been shouted to me as a child. "How could you... You should know... How many times have you been _____ 46 _____ What a bad thing to do..." It was just a matter of my picking out which old _____ 47 _____ I was going to use on her so that she would know what a bad girl she had been. But _____ 48 _____ I could let loose, I looked _____ 49 _____ at the sweater on her. In big _____ 50 _____ it said, "I'M A PERFECT LITTLE ANGEL (天使)!" I looked back up into her tearful eyes and, _____ 51 _____ seeing a bad girl who didn't listen, I saw a little angel full of _____ 52 _____ that I had come dangerously close to _____ 53 _____. "Sweetheart, let's take a picture so Mommy can see how _____ 54 _____ you look." I took the picture and thanked God that I didn't _____ 55 _____ the chance to prove what a perfect little angel He had given me.

36. A. happened B. liked C. appeared D. pretended
37. A. long B. quiet C. calm D. strange
38. A. asked B. answered C. raised D. repeated
39. A. into B. of C. from D. for
40. A. way B. turn C. change D. progress
41. A. followed B. scolded C. cornered D. fooled
42. A. laughed B. listened C. agreed D. refused
43. A. Slowly B. Eagerly
C. Angrily D. Unfortunately
44. A. filled B. marked C. printed D. covered
45. A. every B. such C. any D. one
46. A. told B. beaten C. frightened D. forbidden
47. A. reports B. notice D. advice D. words
48. A. as B. when C. since D. before
49. A. up B. down C. in D. on
50. A. signs B. letters C. messages D. figures
51. A. because of B. instead of
C. in spite of D. as a result of
52. A. value B. sadness C. pity D. tricks
53. A. preventing B. getting rid of
C. destroying D. doing wrong on
54. A. dirty B. ugly C. special D. silly

55. A. have B. get C. take D. miss

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,选出最佳答案,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

The opera house in Santa Fe, New Mexico, is one of the most beautiful in the United States. It is small and open, with one roof over the stage where singers perform and another roof over part of the audience. This opera house in the mountain is one of the best in the country, which may seem surprising because performances are only given during seven weeks in the summer, and because Santa Fe is a very small city.

One reason why the Santa Fe Opera is so good is that it attracts many excellent young singers. They all hope to sing in famous opera houses like Metropolitan in New York someday, and they work hard to become well-known during the summer. The musicians and directors are experts who come from the best orchestras (管弦乐队) and operas in the country during their vacations. They enjoy working there because they like to live in Santa Fe, which is near both the mountains and the desert. It is very beautiful there in the summer.

The state government of New Mexico advertises the Santa Fe Opera in newspapers all over the country, and a great many tourists come to New Mexico because of the opera. Still, most of the audience does come from Santa Fe and other nearby cities, and all the seats in the theater are sold for every show.

There is only one thing that some people do not like about the Santa Fe Opera, and that is the cold weather. Because the theater is open, performances cannot start before it gets dark at nine o'clock in the evening, and then the mountain air becomes very cool. Sometimes people complain about the cold air, but because the operas are good, these people come back again—wearing warm coats.

56. This passage mainly introduces _____.
A. a mountain city B. young musicians
C. an opera house D. the tourism in Santa Fe
57. Young singers come to perform in Santa Fe Opera because _____.
A. the music quality is high
B. they enjoy the climate there
C. they want to be famous
D. they like the scenery there
58. It seems surprising that Santa Fe becomes famous because _____.
A. it is only a very small place
B. it is between the mountain and desert
C. all the seats are sold for every show
D. musicians there are from the best orchestra
59. From the passage, we can learn that _____.
A. the opera house is open without any roofs
B. musicians always spend vacations in Santa Fe
C. the government advertises to attract more musicians
D. performances are held in Santa Fe only after sunset

B

"Let's go down one more, push your enter key..." says a volunteer helping senior citizens work a web session on the internet.

David Lansdale has found a way to light up the lives of the elderly. He gets them wired to the Internet. "If you hit your enter key, it will bring up this particular e-mail..."

Pauline Allen is one of those who has started using the Internet. "I thought I was through with life. I was ready for a rocking chair, because I was 86 years old. And I haven't found the rocking chair yet." "You found the keyboard?" asks the reporter. "That's right, I found the keyboard."

The average age of Lansdale's students is around 68. All are in nursing or assisted care homes. He used family relationships to introduce them to the World Wide Web.

David Lansdale says, "Here they are in California, the family was back in New York, the opportunity to connect, to cross the time and space, was incredibly precious oppor-

tunity to them.”

“I hear you are so beautiful.” Lillian Sher writes an e-mail to a newborn great-granddaughter. Working with one another, the senior learn as a group. They learn to master the Internet and to overcome what Lansdale calls the maladies of the institutionalized; loneliness, helplessness, boredom, and loss of memory.

Mary Harvey says, “Bingo just doesn’t interest me. But this does, believe me, this does.”

Ninety-four year old Ruth Hyman is a star pupil and instructor. She says, “When I send a letter to my grandchildren, and great grandchildren, they hang it up in their offices, just like I used to hang their drawings on my refrigerator. Ha, ha.”

David Lansdale says, “There’s a collective benefit. There is an element of treatment. Remember we started as a support group.”

Dixon Moorehouse says, “I just wish I was 15 years old and getting to learn all this.” The senior call their weekly meetings Monday Night Live. And many say the meetings have given them new life.

Ruth Hyman says, “Three years ago, they told me I wasn’t going to live. But I showed them, and got work, and I’ve worked ever since.”

60. The purpose of David Landsale’s work is to ____.

- A. keep the health of the mind of the senior
- B. popularize the use of computers among the old
- C. organize the senior as a group to work
- D. help the senior connect with their families

61. The words “the maladies of the institutionalized” used in the text refer to ____.

- A. the difficulties in learning
- B. the problems caused by getting old
- C. some kinds of treatments
- D. the worries about the Internet

62. How many examples does the writer give to prove that the senior enjoy the Internet?

- A. Four. B. Five. C. Six. D. Seven.

63. It can be inferred that Ruth Hyman’s younger generations hang her mails up ____.

- A. in order not to lose the letters
- B. in order not to forget something important
- C. to make the offices more beautiful
- D. to show pride in their grandmother’s work

STAGE

Keep it in the air: The Chaoyang Theater is one of the Beijing theaters to present acrobatics(杂技) all year round.

Top acrobatic artists invited from all over the country perform for Chinese and foreign tourists. The program features trick cycling, leaping through hoops and Chinese magic tricks. Some of the artists have won prizes in international competitions.

Time: 7:15 p. m. Daily

Place: 36, Dongsanhuan Beilu, Chaoyang District

Tel: 65072421, 65071818

Use your head: “Green Hat” is a new drama given by a group of young Chinese actors.

It’s a reworking of American writer Nathaniel Hawthorne’s famous novel “The Scarlet Letter”. It describes the heroine’s great courage in finding the true love against a backdrop of disapproval.

Time: 7:15 p. m. until March 5, except Mondays

Place: China Children’s Theater

Tel: 66037255, 66037265

Mix and match: “Story of Puppets” tells of a fairy, Zixia, who looks for true love in the human world. After watching a puppet play “Peony Pavilion”, she thinks it must be true love in reality, so she uses magic to turn the puppet characters into humans, wanting to fall in love with the puppet hero. But things don’t go as she planned...

Li Liuyi, the director of the play has made several successful attempts to merge different traditional Operas in one play. This time he combines Peking Opera, Kunqu Opera, Pingju Opera and an orchestral accompaniment, using the structure of modern drama.

Time: 7:30 p. m. until March 10, except Monday

Place: Small Playhouse of Beijing People’s Art Theater

Tel: 65250123

Peking Opera: The Beijing Peking Opera Troupe will give two performances at the Chang’an Grand Theater.

Each performance consists of two classical excerpts(选段). One is Wenxi(a play focusing on singing and dancing); the other is Wuxi(a play full of acrobatic dancing).

The first night will be “The Crossroad” and “Presenting a Pearl of the Rainbow Bridge.” And the second night will see the performance of “The Goddess of Heaven Scatters Flowers” and “Havoc in Heaven”

Time: 7:30 p. m. February 27, 28

Place: Chang’an Grand Theater

Tel: 86531043

64. From the ads we can learn that ____.

- A. “Story of Puppets” is a play held in China Children’s Theater
- B. the artists who have won prizes will perform magic tricks
- C. on March 5 there will be two plays for us to choose
- D. the artists in the Peking Opera Troupe are from all over the country

65. If a tourist wants to see a performance on March 15, he can call ____ to book a ticket.

- A. 86531043 B. 65250123
- C. 66037255 D. 65071818

66. Which of the following statements is true according to the ads?

- A. The director of the “Story of Puppets” combines different operas in it.
- B. “Green Hat” is based on a famous novel acted by some American artists.
- C. Top Acrobatic artists will present their performances around our country.
- D. The Peking Opera Troupe will give two performances with the same excerpts.

D

Millions of people use contact lenses(隐形眼镜). For anyone who doesn’t mind sticking his fingers in his eyes, there are clear advantages: contacts correct vision better than glasses, are less often crushed underfoot, don’t make you look boring, and come in a huge variety of forms—soft, firm, colored, and even theatrical.

More and more people are turning to use of contact lenses. But are they safe?

Latest research from Austria shows that not all chemicals are effective in killing all germs(细菌)——and some of these germs can cause blindness in just 24 hours.

While most problems with contacts still can go back to poor hygiene(卫生) or overuse, not all sight-threatening conditions only happen to those who wash their lenses under the tap or decide, while tired and emotional, to sleep in their lenses for the third night running.

Two of the biggest eye-damaging killers——protozoan acanthamoeba and bacteria pseudomonas——are all around us, in our homes and water supplies. This seemingly harmless pair can cause blindness through keratitis(disease of the cornea).

“The cornea(角膜) is like a five-layered sandwich”, says Raymond Curran, a doctor from Omagh, Northern Ireland. “Once the bacteria get into a layer they can reproduce there and turn the cornea opaque (too dark to see through).”

An optician(验光师) may see one possibly sight-threatening case each month, but at an eye hospital there may be several each week. Acanthamoeba, often seemingly mild, can be misjudged until it is too late. Meanwhile, pseudomonas, more seriously, can cause increasing sight loss with each hour that passes. If not treated immediately, patients may need a corneal replacement.

And the really bad news, according to Professor Roger Buckley, at the Moorfields eye hospital in London, is that acanthamoeba is “one of the hardest germs on Earth”——it can survive in Antarctica.

67. In the passage the writer mainly wants to tell us ____.

- A. the possible danger fo contacts
B. the importance of keeping contacts clean
C. some doctor's opinions about contacts
D. the advantages and disadvantages of contacts
68. Acoording to the text, the two major killer germs _____.
- A. can be killed in chemicals
B. are too weak to live in hard conditions
C. can damage the cornea
D. are hardly found in our surroundings
69. It becomes clear from the text that _____.
A. contacts should be cleaned under the tap
B. the germs can not be found and killed in hospitals
C. people will not be safe even if they clean their contacts every day
D. people will soon become blind if attacked by germs around us
70. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the next ?
A. The cornea is made up of five layers.
B. There are more types of contacts than glasses.
C. Sleeping with contacts will cause troubles.
D. Poeples can see clearer with contacts than glasses.

E

There are two types of people in the world. Although they have equal degree of health and wealth and other comforts of life, one becomes happy, the other becomes unhappy. This arises from the different ways in which they consider things, persons, events and the resulting effects upon their minds.

People who are to be happy fix their attention on the convenience of things. The pleasant parts of conversation, the well prepared dishes, the goodness of the wine, the fine weather. They enjoy all the cheerful things. Those who are to be unhappy think and speak only of the opposite things. Therefore, they are continually dissatisfied. By their remarks, they sour the pleasure of society, offend (hurt) many people, and make themselves disagreeable everywhere. If this turn of mind was founded in nature, such unhappy persons would be the more to be pitied. The intention of criticizing (批评) and being disliked is perhaps taken up by imitation (模仿). It grows into a habit, unknown to its possessors. The habit may be strong, but it may be cured when those who have it realize its bad effects on their interests and tastes. I hope this little warning may be of service to them, and help them change this habit.

Although in fact it is chiefly an act of the imagination, it has serious results in life since it brings on deep sorrow and bad luck. Those people offend many others; nobody loves them, and no one treats them with more than the most common politeness and respect. This frequently puts them in bad temper and draws them into arguments. If they aim at getting some advantages in social position or fortune, nobody wishes them success. Nor will anyone start a step or speak a word to favor their hopes. If they bring on themselves public objections, no one will defend or excuse them, and many will join to criticize their wrongdoings. These should change this bad habit and be pleased with what is pleasing, without worrying needlessly about themselves and others. If they do not, it will be good for others to avoid any contact (接触) with them. Otherwise, it can be disagreeable and sometimes very inconvenient, especially when one becomes mixed up in their quarrels.

71. People who are unhappy _____.
A. always consider things differently from others
B. usually are affected by the results of certain things
C. usually misunderstand what others think or say
D. always discover the unpleasant side of certain things
72. The phrase "sour the pleasure of society" most nearly means "_____".

- A. have a good taste with social life
B. make others unhappy
C. tend to scold others openly
D. enjoy the pleasure of life
73. We can conclude from the passage that _____.
A. we should pity all such unhappy people
B. such unhappy people are dangerous to social life
C. people can get rid of the habit of unhappiness
D. unhappy people can not understand happy persons
74. If such unhappy persons insist on keeping the habit, the author suggests that people should _____.
A. prevent any communication with them
B. show no respect and politeness to them
C. persuade them to recognize the bad effects
D. quarrel with them until they realize the mistakes
75. In this passage, the writer mainly _____.
A. describes two types of people
B. laughs at the unhappy people
C. suggests ways to help the unhappy
D. tells people how to be happy in life

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, 在该行右边横线上划一个勾 (✓); 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, 并用斜线划掉。

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

该行错一个词: 在错的词下划一横线, 在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

注意: 原行没有错的不要改。

Dear Father,

Someone came to visit you in this	76 _____
morning when you and Mother was out.	77 _____
He stayed for a while, then went away.	78 _____
He told me that he was one of your classmates	79 _____
at college. He works in company	80 _____
now and lived near the railway station.	81 _____
The person is strong—looked with thick	82 _____
glass, about 1.70 meters tall. I seemed	83 _____
to have met him anywhere before. If	84 _____
you want to get in touch with me,	85 _____
try the number 89876561.	

Yours, Jack

第二节: 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

你校 (海淀中学) 成功地举办了一次摄影展览, 现已结束。请根据海报内容用英语把这次影展写成一篇报道, 并向 21st century school edition 投稿。

海报

为丰富学生的业余生活, 我校学生会将于 4 月 26 日—28 日举办一次学生摄影展览。

- 参加对象: 所有学生自愿参加
- 作品要求: 黑白、彩色均可; 但必须是自己的作品
- 作品主题: 学校生活、自然风光、节日活动等
- 展览地点: 二层阅览室

获奖作者将得到意外的奖品

注意:

- 报道必须包括海报所表现的主要内容, 可以适当增减细节, 使其连贯、完整;
- 报道的标题及开头已给出;
- 词数: 100 左右

A Photo Show
HAIDIAN MIDDLE SCHOOL, BEIJING: _____

英语试题

2002. 5

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- How long will the man stay at home?
A. A day. B. A week. C. Three days.
- What happened to the man?
A. He lost his keys.
B. He called the woman.
C. He quarrelled with the manager.
- Where does the conversation take place?
A. In a hotel. B. At an airport. C. In the street.
- What will Jack do?
A. Visit Bill. B. Play tennis. C. Go swimming.
- Why does the man live in the countryside?
A. It's near the school. B. His house is too old.
C. It's quiet.

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答案,并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题 5 秒钟;听完后,各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6~8 题。

- Who are the speakers?
A. Students. B. Teachers. C. Clerks.
- What are they mainly talking about?
A. Noise in the office. B. A new meeting room.
C. The story of a workmate.
- What does Stan suggest they do?
A. Talk to Jack openly. B. Move to another office.
C. Ask for a meeting room.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 9~11 题。

- What does the woman intend to do?
A. Introduce the Workers Club.
B. Invite the man to do sports.
C. Invite the man to see a film.
- What can we learn about the club?
A. People can skate there.
B. It's open until 12:00 at night.
C. Three buses pass the club.

- Where does the man work?
A. At the Workers Club. B. At a high school.
C. At a computer center.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 12~14 题。

- What's the relationship between the two speakers?
A. Schoolmates. B. Workmates. C. Strangers.
- Why is Jeanie here earlier?
A. To meet her friend. B. To have a class.
C. To go over her homework.
- What's Jack's attitude toward the test?
A. He is calm. B. He worries about it.
C. He has to get an A.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 15~17 题。

- What do you think Robert is?

A. A dancer. B. A singer. C. A student.

- Where will the group perform?
A. At concert halls. B. At restaurants.
C. At some parties.
- Why is Robert not sure of joining the group?
A. He doesn't think he is good enough.
B. He doesn't have time to practice.
C. He isn't interested in joining it.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 18~20 题。

- What will the weather be like in England today?
A. Quite dry. B. Wet and windy. C. Fine but cool.
- How will the weather be in the east of Europe tomorrow?
A. Fine. B. Windy. C. Rainy.
- How many days does the forecast mention?
A. One. B. Two. C. Three.

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。

- For many Beijingers, dreams of living in _____ green area are becoming _____ reality.
A. a; a B. the; the
C. 不填; 不填 D. 不填; a
- Do you live _____ near Jim?
—No, he lives in another part of the town.
A. somewhere B. nowhere
C. anywhere D. everywhere
- Travelers _____ that they should bring their ID cards with them.
A. have reminded B. are reminded
C. were reminding D. had been reminded
- In the middle of the room stands a _____ table.
A. beautiful wooden round
B. round wooden beautiful
C. wooden round beautiful
D. beautiful round wooden
- I'm going downtown.
—Come on. _____.
A. I'll give you a lift B. You are welcome
C. Don't do that D. Come with me
- O'Neal works hard. He is often seen _____ heavily before his teammates have even arrived at practice.
A. sweated B. to be sweated
C. sweating D. being sweated
- Can you imagine what a girl will look like _____ she comes across a rat in her room?
A. now that B. though
C. in case D. if
- Beijing government puts more than 700 million yuan to increase its green space this year. _____ doubles the money provided last year.
A. as B. while C. that D. which
- Well done, Jack!
—Thanks. But given more time, I _____ it better.
A. shouldn't have done B. could have done
C. might not do D. could do
- On the long journey, Peter _____ a most interesting guide. We all had a wonderful time.
A. practised B. behaved
C. proved D. conducted
- I feel silly in these clothes. Everyone will _____ me.

- A. worry about B. make fun of
C. get rid of D. take interest in
32. _____ rapidly by the body, sugar provides a quick energy source.
A. Digested B. Digesting
C. To digest D. Having digested
33. Collecting stamps as a hobby _____ increasingly popular during the past fifty years.
A. becomes B. became
C. has become D. had become
34. _____ entered the office when he realized that he had forgotten his report.
A. He hardly had B. Had he hardly
C. Hardly had he D. Hardly he had
35. Whether ways will be found to stop pollution or not is just _____ worries the public.
A. why B. which C. that D. what

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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

It's an age-old saying: Men are from Mars; women are from Venus. Males and females _____ 36 _____ different behaviors almost _____ 37 _____ birth. Researchers say these behaviors are due to _____ 38 _____ differences in brain structure and activity. Studies show men are better at hitting targets (靶子) and solving math problems _____ 39 _____ women are better at memorizing words and _____ 40 _____ faces. Why the differences?

A test of the brain's electrical activity (EEG) shows that women _____ 41 _____ use both sides of their brain while men rely more on one. Scientists _____ 42 _____ know that the two sides of the brain control different functions—one controlling the sense of space, _____ 43 _____, the other controlling _____ 44 _____. Some researchers _____ 45 _____ that the different ways men and women use their brains _____ 46 _____ from ancient times, when cave men hunted and women _____ 47 _____ the children. Men had to have good _____ 48 _____. Women had to talk to the kids.

Whatever the _____ 49 _____, the battle of the sexes _____ 50 _____. And although their brains are constructed slightly differently, men and women may be _____ 51 _____ capable. They may simply _____ 52 _____ different abilities. Take a couple arguing over the location of their car in a parking lot. The man might use his sense of _____ 53 _____ to find it, while the woman relies on her memory of landmarks. _____ 54 _____ of them find the car. But chances are, they'll still _____ 55 _____ who's the better driver and who's better at finding the way home.

36. A. build B. form C. choose D. show
37. A. for B. in C. from D. on
38. A. basic B. average C. great D. exact
39. A. so B. as C. yet D. while
40. A. realizing B. recognizing
C. describing D. painting
41. A. commonly B. immediately
C. finally D. suddenly
42. A. even B. hardly C. already D. seldom
43. A. at least B. as a result
C. above all D. for example
44. A. feelings B. language C. direction D. actions
45. A. request B. believe C. suggest D. doubt
46. A. grew B. developed
C. invented D. produced
47. A. supported B. carried
C. cared for D. gave birth to
48. A. aim B. way
C. health D. strength
49. A. consideration B. decision
C. imagination D. explanation
50. A. changes B. begins
C. spreads D. continues

51. A. equally B. fortunately
C. surprisingly D. frequently
52. A. show off B. take on C. depend on D. keep up
53. A. area B. space
C. sight D. distance
54. A. Both B. Neither C. All D. None
55. A. agree with B. thinks over
C. argue about D. point out

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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

While the rest of the world carried on cycling during the 1950s and 1960s, America forgot how; even high-school children would drive to school. Recently there has been something of a renaissance (复兴) in cycling, and in many areas it is a very useful way of getting around, especially where bike paths or bike routes have been built. You may well want to buy, hire or borrow a bike.

There are two important consequences (后果) of this earlier drop in cycling in the USA. One is that many people do not know how to cycle. That is, cyclists often behave more like pedestrians (行人) than motorists; they ride on the sidewalk or on the wrong side of the road; they do not care for stop signs or traffic lights; they ride without lights at night; they give no hand signals. The other consequence is that cycling is regarded by many people not so much as a way of getting from one place to another but as a way of life, a form of exercise, etc. As a result, large number of young Americans have ten-speed racing bikes. These are very high and fast and great if you are cycling long distances, riding up mountains or racing. At first, though, you may find them awkward for cycling in town, sight-seeing or shopping—they are expensive, uncomfortable and hard to control until you get used to them, and unsuitable for rough stony roads.

There are also ordinary bikes around. If you get hold of one of these, you may find that the brakes work by pedaling (踩踏板) backwards. This is perhaps safer than ordinary brakes when it is wet, but it seems to be less effective. This arrangement also means you can't pedal backwards in order to get the pedals in the right place for getting on or moving off.

56. The passage gives us a brief introduction to _____.
A. advantages of bikes B. cycling in America
C. American transportation D. how to ride a bike
57. Young Americans prefer racing bikes because they _____.
A. can help keep fit B. are easy to learn
C. are safer to ride D. are expensive and popular
58. Which of the following does NOT result from the early drop in cycling in the USA
A. Cyclists do not care for traffic lights.
B. People ride on the wrong side of the roads.
C. Cycling is not considered a way of transportation
D. People have to pedal backwards to stop the bike
59. From the passage we can learn that in the middle of the 20th century _____.
A. many Americans enjoyed cycling
B. cycling was popular in the world
C. racing bikes were better than ordinary ones
D. there were no special roads for bikes in America

B

If Catlin was the painter of the American Indians and Bierstadt the protraiter (painter) of the Rocky Mountains, the artist of the Western cowboys and settlers was Remington. Born in New York, the son of a wealthy publisher, Remington was a boxer and a football player at Yale University—the last man you would expect to become the artist of the Old West. But as a boy he loved horses and fed on the

journals of some famous writers.

At the age of nineteen, he left college to look for adventures. He traveled from Montana to Texas as a prospector(勘探者). Remington had always been interested in journalism. Now he began to write about and to paint and draw what he saw. The subject of the "Winning of the West" attracted the East. Magazines and newspapers were filled with account of prospectors' adventures, and of battles with cattle thieves and other outlaws—all the tales that were then news and have since become legends. There were also stories by many other writers. Often these were presented by drawings and paintings from Remington's hand, but it was as a successful journalist that Remington was a great artist.

60. In his pictures, Remington often painted _____.
A. the prospectors' stories B. mountains and rivers
C. horse races D. American Indians
61. From the text, we can learn that Remington based his art on the _____.
A. stories he had read in the newspaper
B. things he had seen and experienced
C. ideas he had learned at Yale University
D. paintings he had copied from early settlers
62. During his youth, Remington _____.
A. showed his gift as an artist
B. was influenced by his father
C. enjoyed sports and reading
D. learned journalism at Yale University
63. The paragraphs before this passage most probably discussed _____.
A. cowboys in American art history
B. works of Catlin and Bierstadt
C. the problem of "Winning the West"
D. magazines about the west

C
A person, like a commodity(商品), needs packaging. But going too far is absolutely undesirable. A little exaggeration, however, does no harm when it shows the person's unique qualities to their advantages. To show personal attractiveness in a casual and natural way, it is important for one to have a clear knowledge of oneself. A skilled packager knows how to add art to nature without any signs of embellishment(装饰), so that the person so packaged is not a commodity but a human being, lively and lovely.

A young person, especially a female, shining with beauty and full of life, has all the favor granted by God. Any attempt to make up would be self-defeating. Youth, however, comes and goes in a flash. Packaging for the middle-aged is primarily to hide the marks made by years. If you still enjoy life enough to keep self-confidence and work at pioneering work, you are unique in your natural qualities, and your attractiveness and grace will remain. Elderly people are beautiful if their river of life has been, through plains, mountains and jungles, running its course as it should. You have really lived your life, which now arrives at a self-satisfied stage of quietness and calmness with no interest in fame or wealth. There is no need to make use of hair dyeing. The snow-capped mountain is itself a beautiful scene of fairyland. Let your looks change from young to old in step with the natural ageing process so as to keep in harmony(和谐) with nature, for harmony itself is beauty, while the other way round will only end in unpleasantness. To be in the elder's company is like reading a thick book of deluxe(better quality) edition that attracts one so much as to be unwilling to part with

As long as one finds where one stands, one knows how to package oneself, just as a commodity sets up its brand by the right packaging.

64. It can be concluded from the text that _____.
A. people should be packed at all ages

- B. people should be packed in a special way
C. elderly people also care about packing
D. proper packing makes people attractive
65. According to the author, if you want to keep in harmony with nature, you should _____.
A. dye your hair B. make up at a young age
C. follow the ageing process D. give up fame and wealth
66. For the middle-aged, attractiveness _____.
A. hardly exists B. is the strongest
C. comes from the inside D. comes from the appearance
67. The underlined sentence means that elderly people _____.
A. are usually packed like a finely-made book
B. experience a lot and have rich knowledge of life
C. do a lot of traveling and can give you much information
D. enjoy reading thick books of beautiful nature and fairylands

D

With only about 1,000 pandas left in the world, China is desperately trying to clone(克隆) the animal and save the endangered species(物种). That's a move similar to what a Texas A&M University researchers have been undertaking for the past five years in a project called "Noah's Ark".

Noah's Ark is aimed at collecting eggs, embryos(胚胎), semen and DNA of endangered animals and storing them in liquid nitrogen. If certain species should become extinct, Dr. Duane Kraemer, a professor in Texas A&M's College of Veterinary Medicine, says there would be enough of the basic building blocks to reintroduce the species in the future.

It is estimated that as many as 2,000 species of mammals, birds and reptiles will become extinct in over 100 years. The panda, native only to China, is in danger of becoming extinct in the next 25 years.

This week, Chinese scientists said they grew an embryo by introducing cells from a dead female panda into the egg cells of a Japanese white rabbit. They are now trying to implant the embryo into a host animal.

The entire procedure could take from three to five years to complete.

"The nuclear transfer(核移植) of one species to another is not easy, and the lack of available (capable of being used) panda eggs could be a major problem," Kraemer believes. "They will probably have to do several hundred transfers to result in one pregnancy (having a baby). It takes a long time and it's difficult, but this could be groundbreaking science if it works. They are certainly not putting any live pandas at risk, so it is worth the effort," adds Kraemer, who is one of the leaders of the Project at Texas A&M, the first-ever attempt at cloning a dog.

"They are trying to do something that's never been done, and this is very similar to our work in Noah's Ark. We're both trying to save animals that face extinction. I certainly appreciate their effort and there's a lot we can learn from what they are attempting to do. It's a research that is very much needed".

68. The aim of "Noah's Ark" project is to _____.
A. make efforts to clone the endangered pandas
B. save endangered animals from dying out
C. collect DNA of endangered animals to study
D. transfer the nuclear of one animal to another
69. According to Professor Kraemer, the major problem in cloning pandas would be the lack of _____.
A. available panda eggs B. host animals
C. qualified researchers D. enough money
70. The best title for the passage may be _____.
A. China's Success in Pandas Cloning

- B. The First Cloned Panda in the World
C. Exploring the Possibility to Clone Pandas
D. China—the Native Place of Pandas Forever

71. From the passage we know that _____.

- A. Kraemer and his team have succeeded in cloning a dog
B. scientists try to implant a panda's egg into a rabbit
C. Kraemer will work with Chinese scientists in clone researches
D. about two thousand of species will probably die out in a century

E

Want a glance of the future of health care? Take a look at the way the various networks of people about patient care are being connected to one another, and how this new connectivity is being exploited to deliver medicine to the patient—no matter where he or she may be.

On line doctors offering advice based on normal symptoms (症状) are the most obvious example. Increasingly, however, remote diagnosis (远程诊断) will be based on real physiological data (生理数据) from the actual patient. A group from the University of Kentucky has shown that by using personal data assistance plus a mobile phone, it is perfectly practical to send a patient's important signs over the telephone. With this kind of equipment, the cry asking whether there was a doctor in the house could well be a thing of the past.

Other medical technology groups are working on applying telemedicine to rural (countryside) care. And at least one team wants to use telemedicine as a tool for disaster need—especially after earthquakes. On the whole, the trend is towards providing global access to medical data and experts' opinions.

But there is one problem. Bandwidth (宽带) is the limiting factor for sending complex (复杂) medical pictures around the world, —CT photos being one of the biggest bandwidth users. Communication satellites may be able to deal with the short-term needs during disasters such as earthquakes or wars. But medicine is looking towards both the second-generation Internet and third-generation mobile phones for the future of remote medical service

Doctors have met to discuss computer-based tools for medical diagnosis, training and telemedicine. With the falling price of broadband communications, the new technologies should start a new time when telemedicine and the sharing of medical information, experts' opinions and diagnosis are common.

72. The writer chiefly talks about _____.

- A. the use of telemedicine
B. the on-lined doctors
C. medical care and treatment
D. communication improvement

73. The basis of remote diagnosis will be _____.

- A. personal data assistance
B. some words of a patient
C. real physiological information
D. medical pictures from the Internet

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

- A. Patients don't need doctors in hospitals any more.
B. It is impossible to send a patient's signs over the telephone.
C. Many teams use telemedicine dealing with disasters now.
D. Broadband communications will become cheaper in the future.

75. The "problem" in the fourth paragraph refers to the fact that _____.

- A. bandwidth isn't big enough to send complex medical

pictures

B. the second-generation of Internet has not become popular yet

C. communication satellites can only deal with short-term needs

D. there is not enough equipment for spreading the medical care

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 (Λ), 在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

该行错一个词: 在错的词下划一横线, 在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

注意: 原行没有错的不要改。

I am always interested in the traveling. My 76. _____

reasons are quite simple and clearly. If anybody 77. _____

is not satisfied with my opinion, I shall greatly 78. _____

surprised at his ways of think. 79. _____

First of all, traveling increased our 80. _____

knowledge. Only by traveling can we see thing 81. _____

outside our hometown.

In the second place, traveling is good with 82. _____

our health. While we are traveling, we can 83. _____

breathe in fresh air or exercise our bodies as 84. _____

well.

In a word, I sincerely hope that anybody must 85. _____

grasp the opportunity of traveling.

第二节: 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

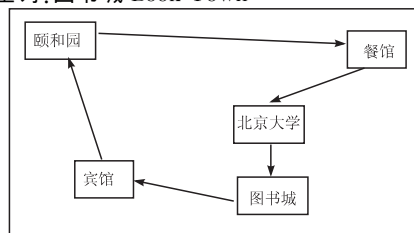
假设你是李华, 你的美国朋友 Mike 将于 6 月底到北京作短暂停留, 请你帮他安排一天的活动。要求用所给的示意图写一封信向他提出建议并对各地点加以简单的介绍。

注意: 1. 包括示意图中主要内容;

2. 词数 100 左右;

3. 信的开头已为你写好。

4. 生词: 图书城 Book Town



Dear Mike,

I'm glad to hear you are coming soon. I've planned a one-day trip for you in Beijing.

Best wishes,

Yours

Li Hua

英语试题

2002.5

说明: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(共115分)

第一部分:听力(共两节,满分20分)

第一节(共5小题;每小题1分,满分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。

- What does the man mean?
A. He is willing to answer the question.
B. He is not interested in answering the question.
C. He refuses to answer the question.
- Where does this conversation most probably take place?
A. In an operating room.
B. In a doctor's office.
C. In a professor's office.
- What does the man mean?
A. He doesn't know how to begin to write a play.
B. He isn't sure what the first part is about.
C. He doesn't understand the play at all.
- What does the man say about the sandwiches?
A. He hasn't eaten any sandwiches yet.
B. He thinks the first sandwich is better.
C. He's too full to eat another sandwich.
- What can we know about Judy?
A. She came to the party.
B. She planned to come but changed her mind later.
C. She hasn't appeared yet.

第二节(共5小题,每小题1分,满分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段对话,回答6~8题。

- Where does the conversation take place?
A. At the man's house.
B. At a hotel.
C. At a restaurant.
- How long will the man stay there?
A. 2 nights. B. 3 nights. C. 4 nights.
- How much does the man have to pay?
A. \$30. B. \$60. C. \$90.

听第7段对话,回答9~11题。

- What's the girl's trouble?
A. She can't find a suitable job.
B. She can't decide whether to go to university or get a job.
C. She wants to go to college but her parents don't agree.
- What does her parents want her to do?
A. To start working at once.
B. To wait until a proper time.
C. To study economics(经济学) at a university.
- What might the girl do in the end?
A. Go to university.
B. Look for a job.
C. Study at home and depend on her parents.

听第8段对话,回答12~14题。

- Why was the man kept in hospital?
A. His left leg was broken.
B. He was seriously ill.
C. He had a car accident.
- How did the accident happen?

- Someone knocked into the back of his car.
B. He had drunk too much and lost his control.
C. He drove too fast.

14. Where was the man going that day?

- He was going to work.
B. He was going home.
C. He was going to a party.

听第9段对话,回答15~17题。

- Why does Steven look unhappy?
A. He isn't very well.
B. He has some trouble in his study.
C. He feels lonely in Britain.
- What advice does his friend give him?
A. He should go out to parties.
B. He should go out to different places to speak to English people.
C. He should stay at home and practise a lot.
- What can we learn from the dialogue?
A. Steven is a student, coming to Britain to study.
B. It is difficult to make friends with English people.
C. Steven is not interested in spoken English.

听第10段独白,回答18~20题。

- Why does the writer want to move away?
A. The area he lives in is too crowded and noisy.
B. His neighbors are too noisy at night.
C. His house is not big and new enough.
- How long has he been looking for a new flat?
A. For seven years.
B. For more than a year.
C. For several months.
- What does he think of the last flat the agent recommends(介绍) to him?
A. It is peaceful and quiet, just right for him.
B. He is not pleased with it at all.
C. It is still too noisy with a busy road on one side.

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。

- Come in, please. Make yourself at home.
—
— I'm glad you like it.
A. Thanks. You have a nice place here.
B. Oh, this picture is so beautiful.
C. Thanks. What nice food you've prepared!
D. OK. Let me look around your new house.
- Jack is one of those men who I am sure always do _____ best even in the most difficult situations.
A. his B. your C. their D. one's
- Peter won't drive us to the station. He has _____ to take us all.
A. a very small car B. too small a car
C. a too small car D. such a small car
- Helen is much more kind to her youngest child than to the others, _____, of course, makes the others unhappy.
A. who B. which C. she D. that
- You _____ this morning if you really wanted to see it yourself.
A. ought to come B. may have come
C. ought to have come D. could come
- _____ time and labor, cartoonists generally draw the hands of their characters with only 3 fingers and a thumb.
A. To save B. Saved C. Saving D. Having saved
- Flight BA 123 to Vienna is now boarding at _____.

- A. Gate 21 B. 21st Gate C. the Gate 21 D. 21 Gate
28. —Our holiday cost a lot of money.
—Did it? Well, that doesn't matter _____ you enjoyed yourselves.
A. unless B. in case C. as far as D. as long as
29. He didn't seem to mind _____ TV while he was trying to study.
A. them to watch B. that they watch
C. their watching D. watching
30. We liked the oil painting better _____ we looked at it.
A. as B. while C. the moment D. the more
31. How different is the impression produced by _____ to-day!
A. the Beijing of B. the Beijing from
C. Beijing of D. Beijing from
32. —I'm sorry, I shouldn't have been so rude to you.
—You _____ your temper but that's OK.
A. have lost B. had lost C. did lose D. were losing
33. To everybody's surprise, the fashionable young lady _____ to be a thief.
A. found out B. proved out C. put out D. turned out
34. _____ lessons were not difficult.
A. Our few first short English
B. Our first few short English
C. Our few first English short
D. Few our first English short
35. This photo of mine was taken _____ stood the famous high tower.
A. which B. in which C. where D. there

第二节:完形填空(共20小题,每小题1.5分;满分30分)

阅读下面的短文,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,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

The _____ 36 _____ picked up the thermos and poured some hot water into the tea-cup and placed in on the small table in front of his _____ 37 _____, who were a father and daughter, and put the lid on the cup with a clink. Apparently _____ 38 _____ of something, he hurried into the inner room, leaving the _____ 39 _____ on the table. His two guests heard a chest of drawers opening and a rustling(飒飒地响).

They _____ 40 _____ sitting in the living-room, the 10-year-old daughter, looking at the flowers outside the window. The father was just about to take his cup when the _____ 41 _____ came, right there in the living-room. Something was hopelessly broken.

It was the thermos, which had fallen to the floor. The girl looked _____ 42 _____ her shoulder at once, startled(吓了一跳), _____ 43 _____. It was _____ 44 _____. Neither of them had touched it, not even a little bit.

The sound caused the host to rush back from the inner room. He looked at the _____ 45 _____ floor and blurted out, "It doesn't matter, it doesn't matter!"

The father started to say something. Then he muttered, "Sorry, I _____ 46 _____ it and it fell."

"It doesn't matter," the host said.

Later, when they left the house, the daughter said, "Daddy, I saw your _____ 47 _____ in the windowpane(窗玻璃). You were sitting perfectly _____ 48 _____. Why did you say...?"

The father _____ 49 _____. "What then would you _____ 50 _____ as the cause of its fall?"

It fell by itself. The floor is uneven(不平). It wasn't steady when Mr. Li put it there.

"It won't _____ 51 _____, girl. It sounds more _____ 52 _____ when I say I knocked it down. There are things people accept less the more you _____ 53 _____ them. The truer your story is, the less true it sounds."

The daughter was _____ 54 _____ in silence for a while. Then she said, "Can you _____ 55 _____ it only this way?"

"Only this way," the father said.

36. A. owner B. host C. guest D. master
37. A. friends B. neighbors C. children D. guests
38. A. knowing B. remembering C. hearing D. thinking
39. A. thermos B. cup C. lid D. tea
40. A. enjoyed B. remained C. imagined D. hated

41. A. stranger B. host C. crash D. noise
42. A. around B. at C. behind D. over
43. A. staring B. watching C. shouting D. trying
44. A. helpless B. exciting C. strange D. terrible
45. A. broken B. steaming C. dirty D. flooded
46. A. touched B. used C. hit D. moved
47. A. face B. shadow C. reflection D. action
48. A. calm B. still C. silent D. straight
49. A. shouted B. murmured C. laughed D. repeated
50. A. tell B. make C. accept D. give
51. A. do B. help C. go D. fit
52. A. comfortable B. friendly C. acceptable D. agreeable
53. A. defend B. support C. discuss D. argue
54. A. kept B. shut C. worried D. lost
55. A. do B. explain C. make D. manage

第三部分:阅读理解(共20小题,每小题2.5分;满分50分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的四个选项中,选出最佳答案。

A

Death Valley is one of the most famous deserts in the United States, covering a wide area with its alkali(碱性的) sand. Almost 20 percent of this area is well below sea level, and Badwater, a salt water pool, is about 280 feet below sea level and it is the lowest point in the United States.

Long ago the Panamint Indians called this place "Tomesha"—the land of fire. Death Valley's present name dates back to 1849 when a group of miners coming across from Nevada became lost in its unpleasantness and hugeness and their adventure ended with a disaster(灾难). Today Death Valley has been declared a National Monument and is crossed by several well-marked roads where good services can be found easily. Luckily the change created by human settlement has hardly ruined the special beauty of this place.

Here nature created a lot of surprising scenes, almost like the sights on the moon, ever changing as the frequent wind moves the sand about, showing the most unusual colors. One of the most astonishing and variable parts of Death Valley is the Devil's Golf Course, where it seems hard for one to tell reality from terrible dreams. Sand sculptures(沙雕) stand on a frightening ground, as evening shadows move and lengthen.

56. The name of the valley comes from _____.

- A. an Indian name B. the local people
C. a National Monument D. the death of the miner

57. From the passage we can learn that _____.

- A. people can find gas-stations, cafes and hotels in the desert
B. no one had ever known the desert before the miners
C. it's still not easy to travel across the desert
D. people have changed the natural sights of the desert

58. From this passage we can see the writer _____ the Death Valley.

- A. is fearful of B. appreciates
C. dislikes D. has never been to

B

Doha; The World Trade Organization (WTO) finally opened its door on Saturday to China, advancing the country with the largest population on the planet into the open world market and send an active signal to slumping(不景气) global economy on the edge of a full-blown backwardness.

The Chinese delegation signed a membership protocol(协议书) with WTO yesterday. Under WTO rules, China will become a full member 30 days after it reports the global trade body of the approval(批准) by President Jiangzemin.

It took only minutes for WTO trade ministers to consider and then, on a basis of agreement, vote for a report of the China Working Party with an applause(hand-clapping) on Saturday evening. The moment came to the climax(高潮) when WTO conference chairman Youssef Hussain Kamal of Qatar knocked the table following resounding extended applause. The vote was a formality(形式,礼节), with China reaching the requested agreements with each of the trading partners necessary for the admittance.

Upon entering WTO, the Chinese delegation became

the center of international media attention. The cameras of the news photographers flashed non-stop as Minister of Foreign Trade and Economic Co-operation Shi Guangsheng enjoyed a lasting applause. "China's entering WTO is not only the interests of China, but also in the interests of all WTO members and good to the development of the multi-lateral(多国的) trading system," Shi said, "it will certainly have wide-spread and far-reaching effect on China's economy and on the world economy in the new century."

59. It is inferred from the first two paragraphs that _____.
 A. China's entering WTO is the only decision in the history of WTO
 B. China has become the newest member in WTO
 C. Shi Guangsheng signed the membership protocol with WTO in Gerceva
 D. China will open all its markets to the outside world from now on
60. It took only minutes for the WTO ministers to consider and vote because _____.
 A. China had reached the agreements with each of the ministers' countries already
 B. the Chinese delegation signed on the day before they considered and voted
 C. they had discussed the report of the China Working Party somewhere else
 D. there was not enough time for them to consider and discuss at the conference
61. The underlined expression "a lasting applause" shows _____.
 A. Shi Guangsheng's success in his speech
 B. that Shi Guangsheng was popular with the journalists
 C. the welcome to the Chinese delegation
 D. the congratulations on China's entering WTO
62. China's entering WTO does good to _____.
 A. China's own economic reform and construction
 B. China's own business into the open world market
 C. the economic development of China itself and all WTO members
 D. the Chinese leaders when they make a strategic(战略的) decision

C

For more than twenty years scientists have been searching for signs of life on other planets. Most of these searches have been done over the radio. The hope is that someone in outer space may be trying to get in touch with us. Scientists also have sent radio and television messages on spaceships traveling through space, on the chance that someone may be receptive to such messages.

Scientists are using powerful radio telescopes to listen to signals from about 1 000 stars, all within 100 light years of Earth. In addition, they will scan(扫视) the entire sky to "listen" for radio messages from more distant stars. Using a computer, they will be able to monitor more than eight channels at one time. Scientists are looking for any signal that stands out from the background noise.

Of the 200 billion stars in the Milky Way galaxy(银河星系), scientists find that five percent are like our sun. Perhaps half of them have a planet like Earth. Such a planet would be a reasonable distance from the star for temperatures to be right for the evolution(进化) of life. Based on the inhabitable(that can be lived in) planets in our galaxy, most scientists agree that chances are likely that one or more of these planets support some life.

However, many scientists wonder whether intelligent(有智力的) life exists on other planets. Some believe that twenty years of searching without any intelligible messages shows that no one is out there. They say that the evolution of intelligence comparable to ours is unlikely.

Other scientists believe that our search hasn't been long enough to rule out the possibility that intelligent life exists in our galaxy. Although our sun family is only about five billion years old, our galaxy is about 20 billion years old. In that time, some scientists think it is likely that civilization(文明) much more advanced than ours have devel-

oped. Perhaps these civilizations send us no signals; perhaps we have not recognized the signals they have sent us. If we hope to find intelligent life, these scientists believe that we have to keep looking.

63. According to the passage, how many planets in our galaxy might be inhabitable?
 A. 5 billion. B. 10 billion. C. 15 billion. D. 200 billion.
64. The first paragraph in this passage is mainly about _____.
 A. how scientists are looking for signs of life on other planets
 B. why scientists are looking for signs of life on other planets
 C. where scientists are looking for signs of life on other planets
 D. when scientists are looking for signs of life on other planets
65. The underlined word "monitor" in the passage means _____.
 A. find B. follow C. check D. form
66. Which of these statements is true based on the information in the passage?
 A. The Earth is one of the oldest planets in our galaxy.
 B. Most scientists believe that there is intelligent life on other planets.
 C. Scientists are trying different ways to find signs of life on other planets.
 D. Scientists don't believe that there might be life on other planets.

D

HOLIDAY HOMES IN MALLORCA

Holiday apartments in Mallorcan sailing and fishing port—quiet even in summer season. Beautifully situated apartments with views of sea and mountains, yet near to shops and restaurants. Cars and bicycles for hire. Sailing and sports clubs nearby.

ITALY IN COMFORT

Luxury carriage tours of Italy, out of normal holiday season. Three weeks' leisurely(休闲) days to visit five Italian cities starting from London 1st May—1st September. The tours are guided by Professor Martin Davis, formally head of Italian studies, London University. See the arts and culture of historic Italy.

KIBBUTZ HOLIDAY IN ISRAEL

Working holidays on a kibbutz(co-operative farm) in Israel. All nationalities welcome for one to three months, if prepared to work mornings with kibbutz members. Accommodations, food and trips to historic sights all provided free—you pay only for the special low-cost return flight.

TWO WEEKS ON A CARIBBEAN ISLAND

Two-week holidays in the luxurious hotel Splendid, on a lovely beach with golden sands and deep-blue sea. Tennis, golf, sailing and water sports. Trips and tours around the island arranged. Near to town of Castries with lively entertainment—dancing to bands.

1st November—31st March = \$ 720 per person

1st April—30th October = \$ 850 per person

67. Michael has been working hard and needs a holiday to relax in winter. He would go to a place where he can enjoy sports and dancing, and he especially likes swimming. In that case, Michael would most probably _____.
 A. go to the splendid hotel in Israel and spend two weeks there
 B. go to visit five Italian cities starting from London
 C. enjoy spending two weeks on the Caribbean island
 D. enjoy himself by driving cars and riding bicycles along the seaside
68. The most suitable holiday for Peter and Maria, who are university students, would be _____, as it's cheap and sounds very interesting.
 A. the summer holiday in Mallorca
 B. the tours guided by Professor Martin Davis
 C. the kibbutz holiday in Israel
 D. the tours arranged near to town of Castries
69. An elderly couple Harry and Kate are very interested in cultures and histories of other countries but Kate hates

- flying. They would like _____, where they can spend 21 days visiting ancient cities.
- A. a holiday by carriage in Italy
B. a holiday working on a kibbutz in Israel
C. a holiday hotel on a lovely beach on the Caribbean island
D. a holiday apartment in the fishing port in Mallorca
70. Jack and Mary, both teachers, and their two teenage sons, have to take their holiday during the school summer holidays. The best holiday for them would be one _____, which is quiet even in the busy summer season and where there are plenty for boys.
- A. on a co-operative farm in Israel
B. on a lovely beach on the Caribbean island
C. traveling by carriage around Italy
D. in a holiday apartment in the fishing port in Mallorca
71. The word "accommodations" in the third ad. most probably means _____.
- A. holiday lodgings, or rooms for visitors
B. plane tickets
C. all the necessities that a visitor needs during his journey
D. the permits for travel in the foreign country

E

Several years ago, my parents, my wife, my son and I ate at one of those restaurants where the menu is written on a blackboard. After a wonderful dinner, the waiter set the check in the middle of the table. That's when it happened; my father did not reach for the check.

Conversation continued. Finally I realized that I should pick up the check! After hundreds of restaurant meals with my parents, after a lifetime of thinking of my father as the one with dollars, it had all changed. I reached for the check, and my view of myself suddenly changed. I was an adult. I was no longer a kid(child).

Some people mark off (区分) their lives in years, I measure mine in small events. I didn't become a young man at a particular age, like 16, but rather when a kid who wandered in the streets called me "mister." These events in my life are called "milestones" (里程碑).

There have been other milestones. The cops (police-men) of my youth always seemed big, even huge, and of course they were older than I was. Then one day they were suddenly neither. The day came when I suddenly realized that all the football players in the game I was watching were younger than I was. They were just big kids. With that milestone gone was the dream that someday, maybe I, too, could be a football player. Without ever having reached the hill, I was over it.

I never thought that I would fall asleep in front of the TV set as my father did. Now it's what I do best. I never thought that I would go to the beach and not swim, yet I spent all of August at the shore and never once went into the ocean. I never thought that I would appreciate opera, but now the combination of voice and orchestra (乐队) attract me. I never thought that I would prefer to stay home in the evenings, but now I find myself passing up parties. I used to think that people who watched birds were strange, but this summer I found myself watching them, and maybe I'll get a book on the subject. I feel a strong desire for a religious belief that I never thought I'd want, feel close to my ancestors (祖先) long gone, and echo my father in arguments with my son. I still lose ...

One day I bought a house. One day—what a day!—I became a father, and not too long after that I picked up the check for my own father. I thought then it was a milestone for me. One day, when I was a little older, I realized it was one for him too, another milestone.

72. The tone established in the passage is one of _____.
- A. sad regret B. amusement C. happiness D. deep feeling
73. The author mentions the event in the restaurant because _____.

- A. that was one of his milestones
B. he paid the bill but he didn't want to
C. he became a father with dollars

- D. that was the last restaurant meal with his parents
74. "Then they were suddenly neither." suggests that _____.

- A. suddenly they became older than I was.
B. suddenly I knew that they were neither bigger nor older than I was
C. suddenly I realized that I made a mistake
D. suddenly I found myself no longer a kid

75. Which of the following best expresses the author's thinking?
- A. One day is worth two tomorrows.
B. To save time is to lengthen life.
C. When an opportunity is lost, it never comes back to you.
D. Time and tide wait for no man.

第二卷 (共 35 分)

第四部分: 写 (共两节, 满分 35 分)

第一节: 短文改错 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

此题要求改正所给短文中的错误, 对标有题号的每一行做出判断: 如无错误, 在该行右边横线上划一个 (✓); 如有错误, 则按下列情况改正:

该行多一个词: 把多余的词用斜线 (/) 划掉, 在右边横线处写出该词, 并用斜线划掉。

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

该行错一个词: 在错的词下划一横线, 在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

注意: 原行没有错的不要改!

Dear Abby,

How are you? Today I've got a wonderful news to tell you.

I have offered a scholarship at a university in Australia for my further education. One hundred and twenty students took exam

for it, but only a few was chosen and I was one of them. However,

my parents are not happy about it. They are strong against me

going there. They say it is too far away that they will not see me

for a whole year and they are afraid of I will feel lonely. They

can't imagine a girl so young live alone. They advise me to study

in the capital instead. Then I'll be able to continue living with

them. How can I persuade them to accept the fact I have grown up?

Best Wishes

Jane

第二节: 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

下列图画描述的是关于 Tony 的一个小故事。请以此写一篇 100 词左右的短文。

注意:

1. 短文必须包括图画所表现的主要内容, 写出故事, 不必按图示翻译, 可以适当增减细节, 使其逻辑一致, 连贯完整。

2. 适当加上自己的观点或评论。

生词提示: 热烈鼓掌 applaud loudly



(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

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。每段对话仅读一篇。

- Where does this conversation take place?
A. In a garden. B. In the market. C. At a flower shop.
- What does the woman think about Jack?
A. He might not really like dancing.
B. He enjoys watching other people dance.
C. He dances very well.
- How many science courses did the woman take in high school?
A. One. B. Two C. More than two.
- What does the woman mean?
A. It is typical December weather for that area.
B. It won't really snow until December.
C. So much snow is unusual for December.
- What does the woman tell the man to do?
A. Wait while she looks for the book he wants.
B. Wait while she gets the information he wants.
C. Call again after she gets the information about the library hours.

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 6~8 题。

- When does the plane arrive?
A. 1:40. B. 2:15. C. 2:40.
- Where does the conversation most probably take place?
A. At the woman's home. B. At the airport.
C. At the man's office.
- How old is Carl now?
A. 26. B. 23. C. 25.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 9~11 题。

- What is the relationship between Mrs. Black and the man?
A. Host and guest. B. Teacher and student.
C. Mother and son.
- What was the weather like when they had the picnic?
A. Terrible. B. Rainy. C. Lovely.
- Where did they have the picnic?
A. Just outside their house. B. In the mountains.
C. On an island.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 12~14 题。

- How old is the house?
A. 30 years old. B. More than 30 years old.
C. About 30 years old.
- Why does the woman want to sell her house?
A. Because she is tired of living there.
B. Because she has retired and is short of money.
C. Because she wants to live in the quiet country.
- How much does the woman want for her house?
A. \$15,000. B. \$150,000. C. \$50,000.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 15~17 题。

- Why did Jane look so tired?
A. Because she worked hard all day.
B. Because she danced at her brother's birthday party.
C. Because she was busy the night before and didn't

have enough sleep.

- Where was the party held?
A. At Jane's house. B. At Jane's aunt's house.
C. At Jane's brother's house.
- What did Jane do after the party?
A. She typed a paper. B. She went to bed.
C. She tried to study history.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 18~20 题。

- What have scientists discovered in the past 20 years?
A. The strong effect of sleep and dreams.
B. A good night's sleep makes a person less sleepy.
C. Sleep and dreams don't affect the way people feel.
- Which of the following is true to the passage?
A. What happens in a dream is more important.
B. The person who appears in a dream is more important.
C. The dream character doesn't affect the person's performance during the day.
- What will make a person happier after sleeping?
A. If he has enough sleep at night.
B. If he dreams what he does during the day.
C. If the special character appears in his dreams.

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。

- How did you find your visit to the museum, Jane?
— _____.
A. Oh, wonderful, indeed
B. By taking a number 3 bus
C. I went there alone
D. A classmate of mine showed me the way
- He had little ideas that it was getting so late, _____.
A. didn't he B. wasn't it C. did he D. was it
- Are you sure to help me find _____ bed for my new house?
—Of course, but not now. I'm heading for _____ bed and a good sleep.
A. a, a B. a, 不填 C. the, a D. a, the
- I would have come to see you earlier, but I _____ too busy.
A. had been B. were C. was D. would be
- With a lot of difficult problems _____, the manager felt worried all the time.
A. to settle B. settling C. settled D. being settled
- Can I drive on the free way, Mr. Green?
—You can when you _____ a bit more skilled.
A. will get B. are getting C. will have got D. get
- _____ you understand the rule, you will have no further difficulty.
A. While B. Once C. Though D. Unless
- Mr Zhang is mild in character. He never shouts _____ he is very angry.
A. If B. even C. though D. even when
- You _____ pay too much attention to your reading skill, as it is so important.
A. cannot B. should C. must D. needn't
- It is only when you nearly lose someone _____ you fully realize how much you value him.
A. do B. then C. will D. that
- I don't skate now, but I _____ when I was a kid.
A. used to B. am used to C. used D. used to do
- _____ good, the food was soon sold out.

- A. Tasted B. Being tasted
C. Tasting D. Having tasted
33. The culture and customs of America are very much like _____ of England.
A. that B. what C. which D. those
34. The plan _____ just because people were unwilling to co-operate(合作).
A. broke down B. pulled down
C. turned down D. put down
35. In Switzerland, six miles west of Geneva, _____ a collection of laboratory buildings.
A. lie B. are lying C. lies D. lays

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,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

I take the firm position that parents do not owe their children a 36 education. If they can 37 it, they can 38 send them to the best universities. But they must not feel guilty if they can't. If the children really want to go, they'll find a 39. There are plenty of loans(贷款) and scholarships for the bright and 40 ones who can't afford to pay.

When children grow up and want to 41, their parents do not owe them a down payment on a house. They do not have the 42 to baby-sit their grandchildren. If they want to do it, it must be considered a 43 not an obligation(责任,义务).

Do parents owe their children anything? Yes, they owe them a great deal.

One of their obligations is to give their children a personal 44. A child who is constantly made to feel stupid and unworthy, constantly 45 to brighter brothers, sisters, or cousins will become so 46, so afraid of failing that he (or she) won't try at all. Of course they should be 47 corrected when they do wrong, but it's often better to let children learn their mistakes by themselves 48. All our parents should do is to trust them, respect them, tolerate(宽容) them and give them chances to try and fail. They must learn to stand 49. When criticisms(批评) are really needed, they should be 50 with praises, with a smile and a kiss. That is the way children learn.

Parents owe their children a set of solid values around 51 to build their lives. This means teaching them to 52 the rights and opinions of others; it means being respectful to elders, to teachers, and to the law. The best way to teach such values is by 53. A child who is lied to will lie. A child who sees no laughter and no love in the home will have 54 laughing and loving.

No child saks to be 55. If you bring a life into the world, you owe the child something.

36. A. college B. formal C. usual D. foreign
37. A. find B. get C. afford D. receive
38. A. gradually B. certainly C. hardly D. finally
39. A. supply B. help C. hand D. way
40. A. handsome B. honest C. eager D. wealthy
41. A. get married B. get a job C. go abroad D. live alone
42. A. time B. right C. duty D. energy
43. A. favor B. pleasure C. habit D. service
44. A. worth B. affair C. belief D. respect
45. A. brought B. compared C. forced D. taken
46. A. unsure B. unusual C. unknown D. unfair
47. A. properly B. gently C. nearly D. possibly
48. A. now and then B. in time C. at once D. right now
49. A. failure B. honor C. progress D. test
50. A. mixed B. satisfied C. shared D. balanced
51. A. it B. which C. whom D. what
52. A. consider B. refuse C. respect D. know
53. A. example B. time C. word D. deed
54. A. pleasure B. difficulty C. fun D. freedom
55. A. praised B. alone C. born D. poor

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,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Yong liang, two tears old, is the first giant panda raised from birth in the zoo. Last month zoo keepers found the panda was suffering from serious anemia(贫血), calling for urgent blood transfusion.

The best way, according to the zoo's experts, to save Yong Liang from anemia would have been to transfuse blood from another panda. But it was the breeding season for giant pandas, making such a transfusion very difficult.

But the experts found that there exists a close consanguinity(血缘) between giant pandas and black bears, and so they decided to try to take blood from black bears in the zoo and transfuse it to Yong Liang.

With the help of hospitals and the Beijing Blood Donor Station, they made an experiment which proved that the red blood cells in the blood of black bears can be used.

On the afternoon of February 15th, the first red blood cell transfusion was given to the giant panda, from 600 ml of black bear blood. Immediately the young panda started to recover.

56. Which of the following is Not true to the article?

- A. Giant pandas and black bears are of the same race.
B. The transfusion was based on scientific research and experiments.
C. After the transfusion, the young panda began to regain health.
D. The 2-year-old panda was probably born in the Beijing zoo.

57. They decided to try another way to save the panda because _____.

- A. it was difficult to find other pandas
B. the blood of pandas was too expensive
C. it was the breeding season for the panda, Yong Liang
D. other pandas were producing young at that time

58. The best title of the article should be _____.

- A. Protecting Giant Pandas
B. Yong Liang—A Giant Panda
C. Bear Blood Saved Panda
D. A Successful Transfusion

B1

As the world watched the twin towers of the World Trade Center come under attack, a common phrase was repeated: "It looks like a movie."

But this time there was no superman to save the people or the famous building. The attack destroyed one of the world's highest skyscrapers and left 5,000 people dead or missing.

Movie fans have become used to such events after years of Hollywood films showing disasters, terrorism and danger. The Empire State Building, the White House, New York City and even the American president himself have all been threatened(威胁) by terrorist attacks in these exciting films.

The film "True Lies", released in 1994 is considered to be a good example of this kind of movie. The special effects, including explosions and missiles, make the action look like a real thing.

"Independence Day" in 1996 took this type of movie one step further by blowing up the White House. This science fiction(科幻) movie is about a war between human beings and aliens from another planet. In the movie, the World Trade Center towers are destroyed.

Violence has become a major part of Hollywood movies. And this is what people enjoy. Soon after the attacks, many famous film companies stopped the planned releases of some of their new movies, especially if their films showed terrorist attacks or plane crashes. "Swordfish" was top of the American box office in June. But the movie's story was frighteningly similar to the Sept. 11 disaster. The film would have been stopped in American and British cinemas after the attack.

But it's unlikely that Hollywood will stay quiet for long. It is already waiting for the feeling in America to calm down.

59. What is the main subject of the newspaper article?

- A. The relationship between the Sept. 11 attack and Hollywood films.
 - B. The effect of the Sept. 11 attack on Hollywood films
 - C. The response Hollywood made to the Sept. 11 attack.
 - D. The result of Hollywood films showing violence and disasters.
60. Which of the following is true ?
- A. Hollywood made a lot of money out of the film "Swordfish" in June.
 - B. Hollywood stopped making films showing terrorism and disasters after the Sept. 11 attack.
 - C. "Swordfish" was not allowed to be shown after the Sept. 11 attack.
 - D. The World Trade Center was destroyed because no superman came to save it.
61. From this article we know that ____.
- A. Hollywood is a film making center making films of violence and disasters
 - B. too many Hollywood films showing terrorism and disasters resulted at the Sept. 11 attack
 - C. people who were used to the Hollywood films were not shocked at the Sept. 11 attack
 - D. in fact, the Sept. 11 attack had nothing to do with Hollywood films

C

Without most people realizing it, there has been revolution in office work over the last ten years. Before that time, large computers were only used by large rich companies that could afford the investment. With the advancement of technology, small computers have come onto the market which are capable of doing the work which used to be done by much larger and expensive computers, so now most smaller companies can use them.

The main development in small computers has been in the field of word processors, or WPS as they are often called. 40% of British offices are now estimated to have a word processor and this percentage is growing fast.

There are many advantages in using a word processor for both secretary and manager. The secretary is freed from a lot of daily work, such as re-typing letters and storing papers. He or she can use this time to do other more interesting work for the boss. From a manager's point of view, secretarial time is being made better use of and money can be saved by doing daily jobs automatically outside office hours.

But is it all good ? If a lot of daily secretarial work can be done automatically, surely this will mean that fewer secretaries will be needed. Another worry is the increasing medical problems related to work with visual display units (显示器). The case of a slow loss of sight among people using word processors seems to have risen greatly. It is also feared that if a woman works at a VDU for long hours, the unborn child in her body might be killed. Safety screens to put over a VDU have been invented but few companies in England bother to buy them.

Whatever the arguments for and against word processors, they are a key feature of this revolution in office practice.

62. Ten years ago, large computers were only used by large companies because ____.
- A. small companies did not have enough money to buy such expensive computers
 - B. large computers could not do the work that small companies can do today
 - C. large computers did not come onto the market
 - D. small companies did not need to use this new technology
63. According to the writer, the main progress made in office work over the last ten years is ____.
- A. The saving of time and money
 - B. the use of computers in big companies
 - C. the wide use of word processors
 - D. the decreasing number of secretaries
64. We can infer from the passage that with the use of word processors ____.

- A. some secretaries will lose their jobs
 - B. daily jobs can be done automatically outside office hours
 - C. medical problems related to work with a VDU have increased
 - D. the British companies will make less money
65. Which of the following statements is Not true ?
- A. There are both advantages and disadvantages in using a word processor.
 - B. The British companies care much for the health of the people using word processors.
 - C. The technology in the field of computers has been greatly advanced over the last ten years.
 - D. Using word processors, secretaries can get more time to do more interesting work for their bosses.
66. From the passage we can draw the conclusion that ____.
- A. safety screens are of poor quality
 - B. working at VDU for a long time is good for one's health
 - C. more and more people in British offices will use word processors
 - D. British companies will need fewer and fewer managers

D

Have you ever wondered what a Degree might be worth to you in your job or career ? It means a lot—Americans with an Associate Degree average nearly \$10,000 more in yearly earnings than those with just a High School Diploma(证书).

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67. What kind of people will probably answer this advertisement ?
- A. College students preparing to work in some big companies.
 - B. College students preparing to study for a degree.
 - C. High school graduates preparing to have at-home training.
 - D. High school graduates preparing for college entrance examinations.
68. People can get a Specialized Associate Degree by ____.

- A. doing full-time learning at school
B. working in some big famous companies
C. studying in their spare time
D. studying abroad for two years
69. How can you contact Harcourt Learning Direct ?
A. By sending an E-mail.
B. By visiting the office on weekdays.
C. By making a call on weekdays only.
D. By sending a letter not later than today.

E

Jack used to curse(咒骂) the front yard as if it were a living thing. He was the man who lived with my grandmother for thirty years. He was not my grandfather, but an Italian who came down the road one day, selling fruit in Florida.

Jack stopped at my grandmother's house to sell her some oranges just a stone's throw from downtown Miami, and he was delivering her whiskey a week later. He stayed for thirty years. Jack hated the front yard because he thought it was against him. There had been a beautiful lawn(草坪) there when Jack came along, but he let it wander off into nothing. He refused to water it or take care of it in any way.

Now the ground was so hard that it gave his car flat tires(轮胎) in the summer. The yard was always finding a nail to put in one of his tires or the car was always sinking out of sight in the winter when the rains came on.

The lawn had belonged to my grandfather, who lived out the end of his life in an insane hospital. It had been his pride and joy and was said to be the place where his powers came.

70. It can be inferred that the real reason Jack had problems with the yard was that _____.
A. he didn't like the lawn
B. the author's grandfather was against Jack working on the lawn
C. the lawn was full of living things
D. he himself did not take care of the lawn
71. We can learn from the passage that when the lawn belonged to the author's grandfather, it had been _____.
A. beautiful B. worn out C. wasted D. full of nails
72. What do we know about Jack and the author's grandfather ?
A. They both hated the front lawn.
B. Jack was jealous of the author's grandfather.
C. They sold fruit in Florida
D. They came from Italy and lived together.

F

Have you ever been afraid to talk back when you were treated unfairly? Have you ever bought something just because the salesman talked you into it? Are you afraid to ask a boy (girl) for a date?

Many people are afraid to assert themselves (insist upon their own rights). Dr Robert Alberti, author of "Stand Up, Speak Out, and Talk Back", thinks it's because their self-esteem (自尊) is low. "Our whole set-up makes people doubt themselves," says Alberity. "There's always a 'superior' around—a parent, a teacher, a boss—who 'knows better'. These 'superiors' gain when they destroy your self-esteem."

But Alberti and other scientists are doing something to help people to assert themselves. They offer "assertiveness training" courses (AT). In the AT courses people learn that they have a right to be themselves. They learn to speak out and feel good about doing so. They learn to be aggressive(敢闯, 闯劲儿) without hurting other people.

In one way, learning to speak out is to overcome fear. A group taking an AT course will help the timid person to lose his fear. But AT uses an even stronger motive—the need to share. The timid person speaks out in the group because he wants to tell how he feels. AT says you can get to feel good about yourself. And once you do, you can learn to speak out.

73. In the passage, the writer talks about the problem that _____.
A. some people are too easy-going

- B. some people are too timid
C. there are too many superiors around us
D. some people dare not stick up for their own rights
74. The effect of our set-up on people is often to _____.
A. make them distrust their own judgment
B. make things more favorable for them
C. keep them from speaking out as much as their superiors do
D. help them to learn to speak up for their rights
75. One thing AT doesn't do is to _____.
A. use the need of people to share
B. show people they have the right to be themselves
C. help people to be aggressive at anytime even when others suffer
D. help people overcome fear

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(Λ),在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

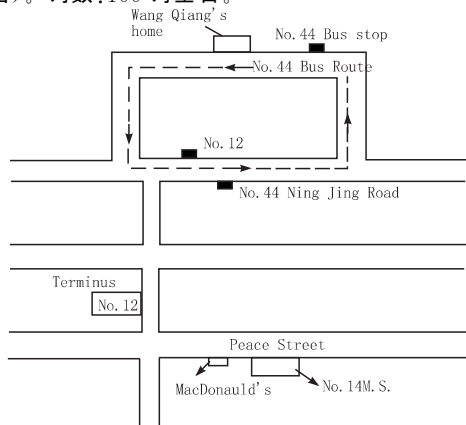
该行错一个词:在错的词下划一横线,在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

注意:原行没有错的不要改。

- Here are two types of cars may some day take 76. _____.
place of today's big cars. If everyone drives such 77. _____.
cars in the future, there will be fewer pollution in 78. _____.
the air. There will also be more space for parking 79. _____.
cars in cities, and the street will be less crowded. 80. _____.
Three such cars can be fit in the space now needed 81. _____.
by one car of the usually size. The little cars will cost 82. _____.
much less to own and drive. Drive will be safer, too. 83. _____.
thought these little cars can go only 65 kilometers per 84. _____.
hour. But it will not be of any use for long trips. 85. _____.

第二节:书面表达(满分 25 分)

你校(十四中学)在星期五下午 3:30 安排了滨海大学的外籍教授 Mr. Smith 作题为《Task-based Learning》的英语讲座。你想邀请你的好友王强来参加,因为他对英语学习很有兴趣。请根据下面的示意图给他发一个 E-mail 告诉他讲座内容、时间及如何乘车到你校。(开头和结尾都已经给出)。词数:100 词左右。



Dear Wang Qiang,

I have some good news to tell you. We will invite a professor named Smith from BinHai University to _____

I'll be expecting you at 3:10 at our school gate. Don't be late.

Yours
Li Gang

北京西城区第一次模拟考试

英语试题

2002.5

说明: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。每段对话仅读一遍。

- When would Paul and Susan like to leave?
A. This Tuesday.
B. Next Monday or Tuesday.
C. Tomorrow.
- What do we know about Mary's uncle?
A. He is still in danger.
B. He has left the hospital.
C. He has not recovered.
- What does the woman mean?
A. She will not go to the concert tonight.
B. She doesn't think the concert is interesting.
C. She wants to go to the concert alone.
- How many countries has the woman been to so far?
A. Four. B. Three. C. Two.
- When does the bakery close?
A. At 7:00. B. At 6:55. C. At 7:30.

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秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第6段对话,回答第6~8题。

- Where did the man go?
A. Europe.
B. The Great Lakes.
C. Australia.
- 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
- 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 usable again.

听第7段对话,回答第9~11题。

- Where is the man living?
A. 17 Mallett Street.
B. 70 Mallett Street.
C. 17 Marett Street.
- Which house is on fire?
A. Number 16. B. Number 18. C. Number 20.
- Why is there nobody in the house on fire?
A. They went shopping
B. They went to work.
C. They went abroad on holiday.

听第8段对话,回答第12~14题。

- When does the conversation take place?
A. Wednesday. B. Friday. C. Saturday.
- Where does the woman come from?

A. America. B. Italy. C. Canada.

14. What's John's plan for the future?

- To open a shoe shop.
- To tour Britain.
- To get a job abroad.

听第9段对话,回答第15~17题。

15. What can we know about the girl?

- She worked deep into the night.
- She improved in her study.
- She was seriously ill.

16. When did the girl come around?

- In the morning.
- In the afternoon.
- In the evening.

17. What did the doctor ask the girl to do?

- To take some deep breaths.
- To go to another hospital.
- To get enough sleep.

听第10段独白,回答第18~20题。

18. When did the robbery happen?

- At 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning.
- At 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning.
- On Wednesday evening.

19. What did the author do that afternoon?

- He went shopping.
- He went to the movies.
- He went to the bank.

20. What do we learn from the passage?

- The thief hated chocolate.
- The speaker was praised by the mayor.
- The speaker got a \$100 reward from the bank.

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。

- Glad to meet you.
—_____.
A. So do I. B. How are you?
C. How do you do? D. The same to you.
- The thief tried to break away from the policeman who _____ him but failed.
A. held B. had held
C. would hold D. was holding
- Did you enjoy yourself yesterday?
—Yes. As you saw, _____ party went on in _____ most pleasant atmosphere.
A. the; a B. the; the
C. a; the D. a; a
- _____ she was invited to the hall made her very happy.
A. If B. That C. When D. Because
- How much is the T-shirt _____?
—65 dollars.
A. worth B. cost C. worthy D. paid
- Look at these tracks. It _____ be a wolf.
—It needn't be. It _____ be a fox.
A. must; could B. may; might
C. need; must D. could; need
- He _____ he would be able to leave tomorrow, but it's beginning to look difficult.
A. hopes B. was hoping
C. had hoped D. hoped