2005 年普通高等学校
春季招生考试(北京卷)

17A

英　　语

本试卷分第Ⅰ卷(选择题)和第Ⅱ卷(非选择题)两部分,共 150 分。考试时间 120 分钟。

第Ⅰ卷(选择题　共 115 分)

第一部分:听力理解(共两节,满分 30 分)

第一节(共 5 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一道小题,从每题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后,你将有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话你将听一遍。

1. Why is the woman here?
   A. Visiting Japan.　B. Having a vacation.　C. Studying English.
2. What does the man ask for?
   A. Some coins.　B. A machine.　C. Coffee.
3. Why is the man standing outside?
   A. The meeting has been put off.
   B. He is waiting for the teacher.
   C. He can't get into the room.
4. Where will the man meet the woman?
   A. At the restaurant.　B. In the market.　C. At the gym.
5. Where did the man put his camera?
   A. On the steps.　B. By the tower.　C. In his car.

第二节(共 15 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 22.5 分)

听下面 6 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几道小题,从每题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前,你将有 5 秒钟的时间阅读每小题。听完后,每小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白你将听两遍。

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6,7 题。

6. What is the woman doing?
   A. Asking for permission.　B. Offering an invitation.　C. Giving help.
7. What day have they agreed on?
   A. Friday.　B. Monday.　C. Wednesday.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8,9 题。

8. What can visitors see every day during the festival?
   A. Plays.　B. Films.　C. Paintings.
9. Where will the concerts of Irish music take place?
   A. At the exhibition.　B. In the Town Hall.　C. In the Theatre.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10～12 题。

10. What is the man doing?
    A. Planning how to save money.
    B. Working out how much he spends a month.
    C. Explaining why his money runs out quickly.
11. How much does the man pay for books every month?
    A. About £50.　B. About £28.　C. About £30.
12. What does the man spend most of his money on?
    A. Transport.　B. Books.　C. Food.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13,14 题。

13. Where does the pollution probably come from?
    A. The village.　B. The valley.　C. The forest.
14. Where is the village?
    A. In the valley.　B. Above the forest.
    C. On top of the mountain.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 15～17 题。

15. What does Anna want her father to do?
    A. To collect her from the party.　B. To attend the party with her.
    C. To drive her to the party.
16. Whose birthday party is it?
    A. Mary's.　B. Jane's.　C. Tom's
17. What's Jane's father going to do?
    A. To arrange for the ride.
    B. To see Jane at the party.
    C. To bring Anna back home.

听第 11 段材料,回答第 18～20 题。

18. When can the children play the sports of their choice?
    A. In the afternoon.　B. In the morning.　C. At noon.
19. What do we learn about the camp activities?
    A. Ten sports for the week.
    B. T_shirts for most sports.
    C. Lunch from 12∶15 to 1∶45.
20. Who might be the speaker?
    A. One of the group leaders.　B. The organizer of the camp.
    C. The teacher of the students.

第二部分:知识运用(共两节,满分 45 分)

第一节:单项填空(共 15 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

21. When Mark opened the door, he saw a woman standing there. He _____ her before.
    A. never saw　B. had never seen　C. never sees　D. has never seen
22. After a fire broke out in the lab, a lot of equipment _____.
    A. is damaged　B. had damaged　C. damaged　D. was damaged
23. It is almost five years _____ we saw each other last time.
    A. before　B. since　C. after　D. when
24. He never said that he was good at mathematics, _____?
    A. was he　B. wasn't he　C. did he　D. didn't he
25. _____ recent report stated that the number of Spanish speakers in the U. S. would be higher than the number of English speakers by _____ year 2090.
    A. A; the　B. A; **不填**　C. The; **不填**　D. The; a
26. Do you still remember the chicken farm _____ we visited three months ago?
    A. where　B. when　C. that　D. what
27. I have lost one of my gloves. I _____ it somewhere.
    A. must drop　B. must have dropped
    C. must be dropping　D. must have been dropped
28. We asked John and Jerry, but _____ of them could offer a satisfactory explanation.
    A. either　B. none　C. both　D. neither
29. The Internet has brought _____ big changes in the way we work.
    A. about　B. out　C. back　D. up
30. It took us quite a long time to get here. It was _____ journey.
    A. three_hour　B. a three hour　C. a three_hour　D. three hours
31. I can't see any coffee in this cupboard. _____?
    A. Has it all been finished　B. Was it all finished
    C. Has it all finished　D. Did it all finish
32. _____ my sister three times today but her line was always busy.
    A. I'd phoned　B. I've been phoning　C. I've phoned　D. I was phoning
33. Lose one hour in the morning _____ you will be looking for it the rest of the day.
    A. but　B. and　C. or　D. so
34. _____ with a difficult situation, Arnold decided to ask his boss for advice.
    A. To face　B. Having faced　C. Faced　D. Facing
35. Simon thought his computer was broken _____ his little brother pointed out that he had forgotten to turn it on.
    A. until　B. unless　C. after　D. because

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,从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

A Shelter for the Homeless

Last summer I was a volunteer (**志愿者**) at a shelter for the homeless, a place for homeless people to sleep at night. I wasn't working that summer and was __36__ only two classes in summer school, so I had some __37__ time.

Three nights a week, I __38__ in the kitchen of the shelter along with four other volunteers. We planned and __39__ for 45 people hot meals __40__ vegetables, chicken, fish and fruit. The homeless people __41__ this good food because many of them usually didn't eat well.

I __42__ this volunteer work, making __43__ with the four volunteers in the kitchen. One was a very nice elderly housewife, one a movie actor, another a young teacher, and the other a college student, __44__ me.

I talked to a lot of the homeless people at the shelter. Their life stories __45__ me with sympathy (**同情**). Some of them had __46__ with alcohol (**酒**) or drugs while others only had bad __47__. One woman worked for almost 30 years for a small company, and __48__ she lost her job. She looked for a __49__ job, but couldn't find one, for she was too __50__. She could do nothing but sell her furniture—sofas, chairs, and tables __51__ she could pay for her food. The woman __52__ on job hunting, but she __53__ couldn't find one. She had no money for her __54__ and had to sleep in her car. Then she had to sell her car. Alone, __55__, and homeless, she finally came to the shelter.

36. A. studying　B. planning　C. holding　D. taking
37. A. full　B. free　C. extra　D. long
38. A. helped　B. waited　C. appeared　D. washed
39. A. ordered　B. bought　C. cooked　D. finished
40. A. with　B. from　C. by　D. in
41. A. demanded　B. needed　C. collected　D. requested
42. A. wanted　B. had　C. owned　D. enjoyed
43. A. decisions　B. wishes　C. friends　D. changes
44. A. as　B. like　C. except　D. besides
45. A. struck　B. filled　C. seized　D. provided
46. A. habits　B. worries　C. difficulties　D. problems
47. A. luck　B. pain　C. experience　D. loss
48. A. so　B. again　C. then　D. thus
49. A. good　B. fresh　C. skilled　D. new
50. A. old　B. poor　C. sick　D. dull
51. A. if　B. because　C. so that　D. in case
52. A. went　B. moved　C. came　D. worked
53. A. also　B. still　C. almost　D. even
54. A. block　B. cottage　C. building　D. flat
55. A. afraid　B. shy　C. shocked　D. mad

第三部分:阅读理解(共 20 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 40 分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

A

Help Wanted	Help Wanted	Help Wanted	Help Wanted
PAINTER Must have at least 3 years painting experience. Commercial and new construction work. $10/hr. Immediate opening. Call 435—9201 with work history.	**VETERINARIAN ASSISTANT(兽医助理)** Person needed for busy animal hospital. Some nights and weekends. Apply in person to Johnson Marks Animal Hospital, 404 Snow Road, Syracuse, NY. 13224. After 4 p.m. only please.	**COOK NEEDED** immediately. Busy downtown restaurant. Must be good and dependable. Experience preferred. Weekends required. Call 324—9817.	**TEACHER** Small private school needs English and math teachers. Must have BS degree and at least 4 years teaching experience. Send resume to: Wales Charter School 19 South 8th St. NY. 13214.
SECRETARY Part-time position available in friendly, busy office. Good typing and general office skills. Some weekends required. High pay. Various duties. Apply(**申请**)at East Side Management, 500 Park Drive, DeWitt, NY. 13214.	**NURSES' ASSISTANTS** Full_time and part_time positions available for modern nursing home. High pay. Call Mrs Downes, R. N. at 534—7618.	**SALESPERSON** Experienced. Must have some knowledge of men's clothing industry. Available to work evenings and some Saturdays. Send resume (**个人简历**) to: Martin's Apparel, 237 Rockledge St., Syracuse, NY. 13224.	HOTEL needs part_time **FRONT DESK CLERK.** No experience necessary. Excellent people and phone skills a must. Some computer skills helpful. $13/hr. Call: Mr. Jones 357—2897.

56. If you are interested in working in a hotel, call _____.
    A. 435_9201　B. 534_7618　C. 324_9817　D. 357_2897
57. If you want to get a job as a math teacher, send your resume to _____.
    A. 237 Rockledge St., Syracuse, NY. 13224
    B. 404 Snow Road, Syracuse, NY. 13224
    C. 500 Park Drive, De Witt, NY. 13214
    D. 19 South 8th St. NY. 13214
58. If you dislike working on Sundays, being a _____ should be your best choice.
    A. cook　B. secretary
    C. salesperson　D. veterinarian assistant
59. If you want to get a job at _____, you must have office skills.
    A. Martin's Apparel　B. East Side Management
    C. Wales Charter School　D. Johnson_Marks Animal Hospital

B

Sleep Struggle

DR. MARJORIE SEIDENFELD ANSWERS YOUR HEALTH QUESTIONS

I have such a terrible time falling asleep every night that I'm always tired and it's affecting my schoolwork. What should I do?

—Mindy in Nevada

One in every Five young people has a sleep problem, so you're not alone. Getting enough sleep has become as important as eating vegetables and exercising regularly. It's very important for your body.

Most young people only get seven hours of sleep each night, when they actually need nine hours. And making up for lost sleep during the week by sleeping in on weekends doesn't really work. In fact, sleeping late on weekends may actually do you more

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18A

英　语

本试卷分第Ⅰ卷(选择题)和第Ⅱ卷(非选择题)两部分,共150分。考试时间120分钟。

第Ⅰ卷(选择题　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。听完每段对话后,你都有10秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What do we learn about the man?
   A. He slept well on the plane.
   B. He had a long trip.
   C. He had a meeting.
2. Why will the woman stay home in the evening?
   A. To wait for a call.
   B. To watch a ball game on TV.
   C. To have dinner with a friend.
3. What gift will the woman probably get for Mary?
   A. A school bag.　　B. A record.　　C. A theatre ticket.
4. What does the man mainly do in his spare time?
   A. Learn a language.　　B. Do some sports.　　C. Play the piano.
5. What did the woman like doing when she was young?
   A. Riding a bicycle with friends.
   B. Travelling the country.
   C. Reading alone.

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。每段对话后有几个小题,从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题5秒钟;听完后,各小题将给出5秒钟的作答时间。每段对话读两遍。

听下面一段材料,回答第6,7题。

6. Where does the conversation take place?
   A. In a hotel.　　B. At a booking office.　　C. At a friend's house.
7. What will the man probably do in a few days?
   A. Fly to another country.　　B. Come to the same hotel.
   C. Drive here to visit friends.

听下面一段材料,回答第8～10题。

8. What did the man worry about at the beginning of the conversation?
   A. He might not find everything he wanted.
   B. He might not have enough money with him.
   C. He might not be able to carry the shopping.
9. How much should the man pay?
   A. $5.　　B. $75.　　C. $75.05.
10. What did the woman do in the end?
   A. She charged the man a little less.
   B. She asked the man to pay her later.
   C. She made a mistake in adding up the cost.

听下面一段材料,回答第11～13题。

11. Where are the speakers?
   A. In a classroom.　　B. In a theatre.　　C. In an office.
12. Why does the man plan to leave early?
   A. He is going on vacation.　　B. He is going to a performance.
   C. He is going to the post office.
13. What does the woman offer to do?
   A. Clean the office.
   B. Pick up the man's son.
   C. Finish the man's work.

听下面一段材料,回答第14～17题。

14. How does the woman feel at the beginning of the conversation?
   A. Angry.　　B. Surprised.　　C. Sad.
15. What size bag does the woman want?
   A. A 24-inch bag.　　B. A 29-inch bag.　　C. A 32-inch bag.
16. When will the woman leave for Mexico?
   A. On Thursday.　　B. On Friday.　　C. On Saturday.
17. Where does the man work?
   A. At a mail order company.
   B. At an international travel service.
   C. At the airport information desk.

听下面一段材料,回答第18～20题。

18. Why did the woman not go to college?
   A. She didn't pass the exam.
   B. She wasn't interested in college.
   C. She couldn't afford college education.
19. What job does the woman say she did?
   A. She was a bus conductor.
   B. She was a shop assistant.
   C. She was a housekeeper.
20. What did the woman think of her friend's college life?
   A. It was busy.　　B. It was wonderful.　　C It was dull.

第二部分:英语知识运用(共两节,满分45分)

第一节:单项填空(共15小题;每小题1分,满分15分)

从A、B、C、D四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

21. —It's getting late. I'm afraid I must be going now.
   —OK. _____.
   A. Take it easy　　B. Go slowly　　C. Stay longer　　D. See you
22. Let's keep to the point or we _____ any decisions.
   A. will never reach　　B. have never reached
   C. never reach　　D. never reached
23. The English play _____ my students acted at the New Year's party was a great success.
   A. for which　　B. at which　　C. in which　　D. on which
24. When you come here for your holiday next time, don't go to _____ hotel; I can find you _____ bed in my flat.
   A. the; a　　B. the; **不填**　　C. a; the　　D. a; **不填**
25. Roses need special care _____ they can live through winter.
   A. because　　B. so that　　C. even if　　D. as
26. —How about eight o'clock outside the cinema?
   —That _____ me fine.
   A. fits　　B. meets　　C. satisfies　　D. suits
27. I like _____ in the autumn when the weather is clear and bright.
   A. this　　B. that　　C. it　　D. one
28. Sarah, hurry up. I'm afraid you won't have time to _____ before the party.
   A. get changed　　B. get change　　C. get changing　　D. get to change
29. —Isn't that Ann's husband over there?
   —No, it _____ be him—I'm sure he doesn't wear glasses.
   A. can't　　B. must not　　C. won't　　D. may not
30. My mind wasn't on what he was saying so I'm afraid I _____ half of it.
   A. was missing　　B. had missed　　C. will miss　　D. missed
31. You are saying that everyone should be equal, and this is _____ I disagree.
   A. why　　B. where　　C. what　　D. how
32. You can take anything from the shelf and read them, but please _____ the books when you've finished with them.
   A. put on　　B. put down　　C. put back　　D. put off
33. Mary kept weighing herself to see how much _____ she was getting.
   A. heavier　　B. heavy　　C. the heavier　　D. the heaviest
34. —Susan, will you please go and empty that drawer?
   —_____?
   A. What for　　B. What is it　　C. How is it　　D. How come
35. I don't mind picking up your things from the store. _____, the walk will do me good.
   A. Sooner or later　　B. Still　　C. In time　　D. Besides

第二节:完形填空(共20小题;每小题1.5分,满分30分)

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

It was the night before the composition was due. As I looked at the list of topics (**题目**), "The Art of Eating Spaghetti (**意大利面条**)" caught my eyes. The word "spaghetti" brought back the __36__ of an evening at Uncle Allen's in Belleville __37__ all of us were seated around the table and Aunt Pat __38__ spaghetti for supper. Spaghetti was an exotic(**外来的**)treat in __39__ days. Never had I eaten spaghetti, and __40__ of the grown-ups had enough experience to be __41__ it. What laughing __42__ we had about the __43__ respectable method for moving spaghetti from plate to mouth. __44__, I wanted to write about that, but I wanted to __45__ it down simply for my own __46__, not for Mr Fleagle, my composition teacher. __47__, I would write something else.

When I finished it the night was half gone and there was no __48__ left to write a proper composition for Mr Fleagle. There was no choice next morning but to __49__ my work. Two days passed before Mr. Fleagle returned the __50__ papers. He said, "Now, class, I want to read you a composition, 'The Art of Eating Spaghetti'."

My words! He was reading my words out __51__ to the whole class. __52__ laughed, then the whole class was laughing with open-hearted enjoyment. I did my best not to show __53__, but what I was feeling was pure happiness, __54__ my words had the power to make people __55__.

36. A. memory　　B. thought　　C. knowledge　　D. experience
37. A. when　　B. where　　C. since　　D. after
38. A. cooked　　B. served　　C. got　　D. made
39. A. their　　B. past　　C. last　　D. those
40. A. none　　B. one　　C. some　　D. neither
41. A. careful about　　B. good at　　C. fond of　　D. interested in
42. A. speeches　　B. lessons　　C. sayings　　D. arguments
43. A. nearly　　B. naturally　　C. officially　　D. socially
44. A. Especially　　B. Probably　　C. Suddenly　　D. Fortunately
45. A. settle　　B. put　　C. take　　D. let
46. A. work　　B. story　　C. luck　　D. joy
47. A. However　　B. Therefore　　C. As for him　　D. Except for that
48. A. time　　B. excuse　　C. way　　D. idea
49. A. give up　　B. continue　　C. hand in　　D. delay
50. A. written　　B. graded　　C. collected　　D. signed
51. A. loud　　B. fast　　C. publicly　　D. calmly
52. A. People　　B. Nobody　　C. Somebody　　D. I
53. A. shock　　B. wonder　　C. worry　　D. pleasure
54. A. if　　B. for　　C. while　　D. although
55. A. excited　　B. satisfied　　C. think　　D. laugh

第三部分:阅读理解(共20小题;每小题2分,满分40分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C、D)中,选出最佳选项。

A

Tired of Working in Your Country?

With over 500 instructors and 20 years of experience, we are the leader in the field of teaching foreign languages. We now have positions open in Osaka starting September/October 2004 for instructors of English, German, Spanish and French.

◆Teach many different kinds of classes using the latest technology in small classes of up to 3 students.

◆Accommodation (**住宿**), and other necessary documents (**文件**) will be ready before you leave.

◆Applicants will teach their first language only.

◆Excellent teacher training programs.

If you are young with a university degree and are willing to experience different cultures, apply(**申请**) now. Experience in teaching is an advantage but not specially required. Knowledge of the Japanese language is not necessary but good English skills and practical computer knowledge are basic requirements.

Apply with C.V. and send letters to:
NOVA France, Mr Sampy (IHT 3/2)
34, Bd. Haussmann, 75009 Paris, France
Fax: 33148014804
Or visit our website: *www.teachjp.com*

The manager expects to meet and talk with successful applicants in Paris in June and July.

56. What is the purpose of the text?
   A. To introduce a language school in Japan.
   B. To hire language teachers to work in Japan.
   C. To describe working conditions in Japan.
   D. To make clear the requirements for Japanese teachers.
57. We know from the text that those who are going to Japan will _____.
   A. teach English only in Osaka　　B. receive a degree from a university
   C. have free accommodation　　D. get trained for the job
58. Before going to Japan, you need _____.

A. to see the manager of NOVA France
B. to take some computer courses
C. to write a letter to Japan
D. to find a place to live

59. If you want to work in Japan you should _____.
A. have some working experience
B. know how to use computers
C. present good teaching plans
D. speak several languages

B

Giving Back

Fair Way

The Westborough High School golf team had taken the official photos with the state prize. The other teams, disappointed, were on the bus heading home. And then Westborough instructor Greg Rota noticed something wrong on one of the score cards. A 9 had been recorded as a 7. They were not the state prize winner; Woburn High had won. "No one would have known," said Woburn's instructor, Bob Doran. For Rota, it wasn't a difficult decision: "The prize wasn't ours to take."

Coin Stars

"College students are lazy, but they also want to help," says University of Pennsylvania graduate Dana Hork. So she made it easy, placing cups in rooms where students could leave their spare coins, and handing out cups to first-year students to keep in their rooms. Her "Change for Change" effort has collected $ 40,000 for charities(**慈善机构**), which were decided upon by students.

Never Forgotten

A school in Massachusetts received a $ 9.5 million check from Jacques LeBermuth. But it took officials several days of digging to discover his connection to the school. Records showed the LeBermuth came from Belgium and studied in the school in the 1920s. When his family fell on hard times, he was offered free room and board. LeBermuth became a trader, owned shares of AT&T and lived off the earnings until he died, at age 89.

60. What did Greg Rota probably do in the end?
A. Took photos of Doran.
B. Had a meeting with Doran.
C. Returned the prize to the organizer.
D. Apologized to Woburn High School.

61. Greg Rota's decision shows that he was _____.
A. honest
B. polite
C. careful
D. friendly

62. The underlined word "Change" in the second paragraph means _____.
A. Idea
B. Decision
C. Cups
D. Coins

63. What did the school officials do after receiving the check from Mr LeBermuth?
A. They tried to find out why he gave them the money.
B. They went to Belgium to pay their respects to him.
C. They dug out the records that were buried underground.
D. They decided to offer their students free room and board.

64. Jacques LeBermuth gave the money to the school because _____.
A. the school asked for it
B. he had no need for that much money
C. the school had helped him in the past
D. he wanted to be remembered by the students

C

When someone has deeply hurt you, it can be extremely difficult to let go of your anger. But forgiveness is possible—and it can be surprisingly helpful to your physical and mental health. Indeed, research has shown that people who forgive report more energy, better appetite (**胃口**) and better sleep patterns. "People who forgive show less anger and more hopefulness," says Dr Frederic Luskin, who wrote the book *Forgive for Good*. "So it can help save on the wear and tear on our system and allow people to feel more energetic."

So when someone has hurt you, calm yourself first. Take a couple of breaths and think of something that gives you pleasure: a beautiful scene in nature, someone you love. Don't wait for an apology. "Many times the person who hurt you may never think of apologizing," says Dr Luskin. "They may have wanted to hurt you or they just don't see things the same way. So if you wait for people to apologize, you could be waiting a very long time." Keep in mind that forgiveness does not necessarily mean accepting the action of the person who upset you. Mentally going over your hurt gives power to the person who brought you pain. Instead, learn to look for the love, beauty and kindness around you. Finally, try to see things from the other person's perspective (**视角**). You may realize that he or she was acting out of ignorance (**无知**), fear and even love. To gain perspective, you may want to write a letter to yourself from that person's point of view.

65. The text is mainly written to explain _____.
A. how to keep yourself from being hurt
B. how to stay mentally healthy
C. how and when to remain calm
D. why and how to pardon others

66. According to the writer, what is the right way to calm down after being hurt?
A. Try to figure out why you get hurt.
B. Write a letter to the person who hurt you.
C. Persuade yourself to accept what others have done to you.
D. Think about pleasant things and forget about the hurt.

67. Dr Luskin advises us not to wait for an apology after being hurt because _____.
A. we are not patient enough
B. we'd feel worse accepting others' apology
C. people seldom want to apologize
D. people don't mean it when they apologize

D

Before a new type of airplane goes into service, every part of it is tested again and again. But there are two tests that are more important than all the others.

The first is called the "tank test". A modern airplane must fly very high in the sky. Air must be pumped into the plane so that the passengers can breathe. The metal structure (**结构**) of the plane has to be very strong for this reason. When the plane is filled with air, the air presses against the skin of the plane inside. The pressure (**压力**) on a small window is like a huge foot that is trying to get out. If a small part of the plane were to fail, the plane would explode in the sky. To test the structure of the plane, the plane is lowered into a huge tank or container of water. Then it is filled with air. The pressure inside the plane is greater than it ever will be when it is high up in the air. Finally, there is an explosion. This does not cause so much damage inside the water tank as it would anywhere else. Engineers can discover which part of the plane has broken. Then that part is made stronger.

The most dangerous test happens when the new plane is going through test flights in the air. The test pilot must find out exactly what happens when the engines (**发动机**) are all shut off at once. The plane begins to fall like a stone. It is the pilot's job to find out how he can get control of the plane again. These two tests are examples of how planes are made safe before they ever carry passengers.

68. By doing the "tank test", the engineers can find out _____.
A. the amount of air in the plane
B. the strength of the plane structure
C. the pressure inside and outside the plane
D. the power of the airplane engines

69. What will happen to the plane under the "tank test"?
A. It will be broken.
B. It will be made stronger.
C. It will be filled with water.
D. It will be tested by pilots.

70. According to the text, why are test flights most dangerous?
A. The plane may explode in the air.
B. The pilot may lose control of the plane.
C. The engines may be damaged.
D. Too much air may get into the plane.

71. What might be the most suitable title for the text?
A. Two Important Tests on Airplanes
B. The Importance of Flying Safely
C. The Danger of Testing Airplanes
D. How Airplanes Are Made and Tested

E

If you are a recent social science graduate who has had to listen to jokes about unemployment from your computer major classmates, you may have had the last laugh. There are many advantages for the social science major because this high-tech "Information Age" demands people who are flexible (**灵活的**) and who have good communication skills.

There are many social science majors in large companies who fill important positions. For example, a number of research studies found that social science majors had achieved greater managerial success than those who had technical training or preprofessional courses. Studies show that social science majors are most suited for change, which is the leading feature(**特点**) of the kind of high-speed, high-pressure, high-tech world we now live in.

Social science majors are not only experiencing success in their long-term company jobs, but also they are finding jobs more easily. A study showed that many companies had filled a large percentage of their entry-level positions with social science graduates. The study also showed that the most sought-after quality in a person who was looking for a job was communication skills, noted as "very important" by 92 percent of the companies. Social science majors have these skills, often without knowing how important they are. It is probably due to these skills that they have been offered a wide variety of positions.

Finally, although some social science majors may still find it more difficult than their technically trained classmates to land the first job, recent graduates report that they don't regret their choice of study.

72. By saying that "you may have had the last laugh" in the first paragraph, the author means that you may have _____.
A. shared the jokes with computer majors
B. earned as much as computer majors
C. found jobs more easily than computer majors
D. stopped joking about computer majors

73. Compared with graduates of other subjects, social science graduates _____.
A. are ready to change when situations change
B. are better able to deal with difficulties
C. are equally good at computer skills
D. are likely to give others pressure

74. The underlined word "land" in the last paragraph probably means _____.
A. keep for some time
B. successfully get
C. immediately start
D. lose regretfully

75. According to the text, what has made it easy for social science graduates to find jobs?
A. Willingness to take low-paid jobs.
B. Readiness to gain high-tech knowledge.
C. Skills in expressing themselves.
D. Part-time work experience.

第Ⅱ卷(非选择题　共35分)

第四部分:写作(共两节,满分35分)

第一节:短文改错(共10小题;每小题1分,满分10分)

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

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

此行缺一个词:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(∧),在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

此行错一个词:在错的词下画一横线,在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

注意:原行没有错的不要改。

Dear Ralph,

I'm a newcomer here of a small town. I would	76. _____
describe myself as shy and quietly. Before my classmates,	77. _____
it seems always difficult for me to do things well as	78. _____
them. I'm sure they will laugh to me and see me as	79. _____
a fool. So I feel unhappy every day.	80. _____
Besides, I have few friends. I don't know that they	81. _____
don't like to talk with me. Sometimes, we talked to each other	82. _____
very well in class, but after class we become stranger at	83. _____
once. I am trying to improve the situation since it doesn't	84. _____
seem to work. Can you tell me about what I should do?	85. _____

Yours,

Xiao Wei

第二节:书面表达(满分25分)

假设你是李华,你在报上看到北京电视台今年七月将举办外国人"学中文,唱中文歌"才艺大赛。你的美国朋友Peter正在北京一所大学学中文,你觉得他应去试一试。请按以下要点给他写信告知此事,并表示可以提供帮助。

*** 比赛时间:7月18日**

*** 报名时间:截止到6月30日**

*** 报名地点:北京电视台**

注意:

1. 词数:100左右

2. 可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯

3. 参考词汇:才艺大赛—talent show

Dear Peter,

_____

_____

_____

Yours

Li Hua

2004 年普通高等学校
全国统一考试(全国卷二)

19A

英　　语

本试卷分第Ⅰ卷(选择题)和第Ⅱ卷(非选择题)两部分,共 150 分。考试时间 120 分钟。

第Ⅰ卷(选择题　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。听完每段对话后,你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What did the woman do yesterday evening?
   A. She stayed at home.
   B. She went to a meeting.
   C. She went to see the doctor.
2. What is the most probable cause of the man's sickness?
   A. He caught a cold.
   B. He ate some cold food.
   C. He slept very little.
3. How will the woman go home this evening?
   A. She will walk home herself.
   B. The man will drive her home.
   C. Her classmate will take her home.
4. Where does the conversation take place?
   A. At the man's home.
   B. In a restaurant.
   C. In an office.
5. What are the two speakers going to do?
   A. Talk about their work.
   B. Eat out together.
   C. Buy some coffee in the market.

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。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。

听下面一段材料,回答第 6,7 题。

6. What did they do last night?
   A. They attended a drawing class.
   B. They went to an exhibition.
   C. They had a party.
7. Why did the man call the woman?
   A. To offer her a ride.
   B. To say sorry to her.
   C. To invite her out.

听下面一段材料,回答第 8～10 题。

8. What is the man doing now?
   A. Playing with friends.
   B. Reading a newspaper.
   C. Watching a sports program.
9. What does the woman want to talk about with the man?
   A. Something about their son.
   B. A television show.
   C. Their future plan.
10. When does the man agree to talk with the woman?
    A. Right now.　　B. In five minutes.　　C. During the break.

听下面一段材料,回答第 11～14 题。

11. What is Mr Smith?
    A. A teacher.　　B. A writer.　　C. A book seller.
12. How many books do the speakers plan to buy?
    A. Two.　　B. Three.　　C. Five.
13. What is the speakers' main problem with the books?
    A. The books cost too much.
    B. The books are difficult to read.
    C. They want the same books.
14. What does the woman suggest they do?
    A. Each buy their favourite books.
    B. Share the cost of the books equally.
    C. Spend fifty dollars on the books.

听下面一段材料,回答第 15～17 题。

15. What is the relationship between the man and the woman?
    A. Husband and wife.
    B. Patient and nurse.
    C. Customer and shop assistant.
16. What do we know about the man?
    A. He drinks twice a week.
    B. He is in poor health.
    C. He smokes once in a while.
17. What does the woman think about the man's drinking habit?
    A. He should cut down on his drinking.
    B. He may keep his drinking habit.
    C. He should stop drinking completely.

听下面一段材料,回答第 18～20 题。

18. Why did the speaker want to move?
    A. She didn't feel comfortable living there.
    B. She wanted to find a cheaper flat.
    C. She didn't want to live in the city centre.
19. How many children does the speaker have?
    A. Two.　　B. Three.　　C. Four.
20. What did they do with the house they bought?
    A. They asked the manager to repair it.
    B. The fixed it themselves.
    C. They immediately sold it.

第二部分:英语知识运用(共两节,满分 45 分)

第一节:单项填空(共 15 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

21. —Can I look at the menu for a few more minutes before I decide?
    —Of course, _____, sir.
    A. Make yourself at home　　B. Enjoy yourself
    C. It doesn't matter　　D. Take your time
22. When first _____ to the market, these products enjoyed great success.
    A. introducing　　B. introduced　　C. introduce　　D. being introduced
23. There were dirty marks on her trousers _____ she had wiped her hands.
    A. where　　B. which　　C. when　　D. that
24. The evening news comes on at seven o'clock and _____ only thirty minutes.
    A. keeps　　B. continues　　C. finishes　　D. lasts
25. —Has Sam finished his homework today?
    —I have no idea. He _____ it this morning.
    A. did　　B. has done　　C. was doing　　D. had done
26. The forest guards often find campfires that have not been _____ completely.
    A. turned down　　B. put out　　C. put away　　D. turned over
27. _____ you call me to say you're not coming, I'll see you at the theatre.
    A. Though　　B. Whether　　C. Until　　D. Unless
28. "We can't go out in this weather," said Bob, _____ out of the window.
    A. looking　　B. to look　　C. looked　　D. having looked
29. You _____ be tired—you've only been working for an hour.
    A. must not　　B. won't　　C. can't　　D. may not
30. I _____ you not to move my dictionary—now I can't find it.
    A. asked　　B. ask　　C. was asking　　D. had asked
31. If you buy more than ten, they knock 20 pence off _____.
    A. a price　　B. price　　C. the price　　D. prices
32. —Do you like _____ here?
    —Oh, yes. The air, the weather, the way of life. Everything is so nice.
    A. this　　B. these　　C. that　　D. it
33. I must be getting fat—I can _____ do my trousers up.
    A. fairly　　B. hardly　　C. nearly　　D. seldom
34. According to the art dealer, the painting _____ to go for at least a million dollars.
    A. is expected　　B. expects　　C. expected　　D. is expecting
35. That's an unpleasant thing to say about your father after _____ he's done for you.
    A. something　　B. anything　　C. all　　D. that

第二节:完形填空(共 20 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

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

Tracy Wong is a well_known Chinese_American writer. But her writing __36__ was something she picked up by herself. After her first __37__, teaching disabled children, she became a part_time writer for IBM __38__, writing stories was simply a __39__ interest. Tracy sent three of her stories to a publisher(**出版商**). __40__, they immediately suggested that she put them together to make a single one long __41__ and paid Tracy a $ 50,000 advance. "A pretty money," said the publisher, "for __42__ writer." __43__ Tracy's characters(**人物**) are interesting, her stories sometimes __44__ readers uneasy; those about the supernatural. "My mother believed I could __45__ the afterlife world," she told a close friend. "She used to have me speak with my grandmother, who died many years ago."

"Can I? I don't think I can," Tracy said with a laugh. "But I do have __46__ when things come to me __47__." Once, she was wondering how to complete a __48__ set in ancient(**古代的**)China. __49__ the doorbell rang. It was a FedEx delivery man, with a copy of a book on Chinese __50__. It came without her having __51__ it.

Though she has published 10 books, Tracy has remained __52__ by her fame. She lives in the same __53__ she lived 27 years ago—although in a more comfortable home. There's more room for __54__ in her life—and it wasn't just __55__.

36. A. skill	B. experience	C. practice	D. method
37. A. duty	B. effort	C. job	D. task
38. A. Instead	B. Normally	C. Certainly	D. Then
39. A. general	B. deep	C. personal	D. lively
40. A. Interested	B. Anxiously	C. Seriously	D. Encouraged
41. A. film	B. story	C. program	D. article
42. A. a foreign	B. a popular	C. an unusual	D. an unknown
43. A. Now that	B. Even though	C. Just because	D. Except that
44. A. find	B. turn	C. leave	D. hold
45. A. make up	B. connect with	C. control	D. explain
46. A. events	B. chances	C. feelings	D. moments
47. A. for no reason	B. from a distance	C. by accident	D. as gifts
48. A. description	B. painting	C. scene	D. talk
49. A. Surprisingly	B. Suddenly	C. Expectedly	D. Fortunately
50. A. cooking	B. history	C. play	D. medicine
51. A. known	B. sent	C. realized	D. ordered
52. A. unchanged	B. excited	C. determined	D. unmoved
53. A. life	B. city	C. house	D. way
54. A. success	B. work	C. joy	D. variety
55. A. writing	B. reporting	C. luck	D. fun

第三部分:阅读理解(共 20 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 40 分)

阅读下列短文,从每小题所给的四个选项(A、B、C、D)中,选出最佳选项。

A

Rome had the Forum. London has Speaker's Corner. Now always_on_the_go New Yorkers have Liz and Bill.

Liz and Bill, two college graduates in their early 20s, have spent a whole year trying to have thousands of people talk to them in subway stations and on busy street corners. Just talk.

Using a 2_foot_tall sign that says, "Talk to Me," they attract conversationalists, who one evening included a mental patient, and men in business suits.

They don't collect money. They don't push religion(**宗教**). So what's the point?

"To see what happens," said Liz. "We simply enjoy life with open communication (**交流**)."

Shortly after the September 11, 2001 attacks, they decided to walk from New York City to Washington, a 270_mile trip. They found they loved talking to people along the way and wanted to continue talking with strangers after their return.

"It started as a crazy idea," Liz said. "We were so curious about all the strangers walking by with their life stories. People will talk to us about anything: their jobs, their clothes, their childhood experiences, anything."

Denise wanted to talk about an exam she was about to take. She had stopped by for the second time in two days, to let the two listeners know how it went.

Marcia had lost her husband to a serious disease. "That was very heavy on my mind," Marcia said. "To be able to talk about it to total strangers was very good," she explained.

To celebrate a year of talking, the two held a get_together in a city park for all the people they had met over the past year. A few hundred people showed up, as well as some television cameramen and reporters.

They may plan more parties or try to attract more people to join their informal

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talks. Some publishers have expressed interest in a book, something they say they'll consider.

56. What did Liz and Bill start doing after September 2001?
A. Chatting with people. B. Setting up street signs.
C. Telling stories to strangers. D. Organizing a speaker's corner.

57. What they have been doing can be described as _____.
A. pointless B. normal C. crazy D. successful

58. Why are Denise and Marcia mentioned in the text?
A. They knew liz and Bill very well.
B. They happened to meet the writer of the text.
C. They organized the get_together in the city park.
D. They are examples of those who talked to Liz and Bill.

59. What will Liz and Bill do in the future?
A. Go in for publishing. B. Do more television programs.
C. Continue what they are doing D. Spend more time reading books.

60. How do they like the idea of writing a book?
A. They have decided to wait a year or two.
B. They will think about it carefully.
C. They agreed immediately.
D. They find it hard to do that.

B

My first reaction was annoyance. It was Friday afternoon, and I was within an hour of finishing my work for the week. As I was leaving, a nurse brought me one more patient message. The statement read: "Mrs. Jones called to say that she has had blurred vision(**视觉模糊**)ever since her medical test this morning. "I smiled. Suddenly our tests were causing eye problems.

This week my patients had questioned everything. My patient with high blood pressure had stopped coming to her treatment on the advice of an Internet chat room. A woman who had a mental problem was substituting(**用……替代**)St. John's word for her medication. Now Mrs. Jones was imagining problems. I rolled my eyes.

My second reaction was worry. As I looked through her record, I tried to figure out why she would have blurred vision, but nothing in her record explained the new problem. She's probably just anxious, I thought. Still, she wouldn't have called if she had been all right. I picked up the phone.

What I next felt can only be described as delight. Before I made the call, the nurse ran in: Mrs. Jones called. Her vision is fine. Turns out she picked up the wrong glasses when she left the office. The X_ray technician has been having the same problem. I let out a laugh. Mrs. Jones had been right. Her vision had been blurred. Now we know why.

Finally I felt shame. I came to realize what Mrs. Jones had taught me. I had first known she was wrong, that her anxiety had clouded her judgment. Instead, my medical training had clouded mine. Now I feel thankful that Mrs. Jones figured it out before I made a mistake about out relationship. Patients come to me for my help. They pay me to listen, diagnose(**诊断**), treat and talk. That suggests trust; I must remember that, and trust them too.

61. The writer smiled while reading the patient message because he knew _____.
A. Mrs Jones would ask for more tests B. the patient was being unreasonable
C. the nurse was joking with him D. Mrs Jones would call him

62. What has caused Mrs Jones' eye problem?
A. Wrong glasses. B. Medical checkup.
C. Her own imagination. D. Chatting on the Internet.

63. The underlined words "clouded her judgment" in the last paragraph probably mean _____.
A. made her less trustful toward the doctor
B. put her in control of her own feelings
C. made her less able to think clearly
D. put her in a dangerous situation

C

It's not the flashiest car in the world. Not even close. But the 1971 Volkswagen named *Helios* can do something most cars can't: run on solar energy—energy from the sun's light and heat!

Joshua Bechtold, 14, and the other students at the Riverside School in Lyndonville, Vermont, worked many months to get *Helios* ready for the 1999 American Tour de Sol("Sol" is the Latin word for "sun"). They named their car after *Helios*, the sun god in Greek mythology(**神话**).

The 4_year_old Tour de Sol encourages the use of "green", or environmentally friendly, cars to help reduce pollution and save energy. It's not a race. Cars are judged on fuel efficiency(**耗油量**)rather than speed. In the week_long event, 44 cars took the 350_mile tour from Waterbury, Connecticut, to Lake George, New York. Of the 23 student cars, *Helios* was the only one built by middle school students.

A teacher drove *Helios*, but the children talked with people wherever they stopped along the road. "That was my favorite part," says Anna Browne, 15. "We explained how the car runs. "

Due in part to old, inefficient batteries(**电池**), *Helios* finished fourth_out of four_ in its kind, the sun_powered class. "We were there for the fun of it," Anna says. "We're proud of *Helios*," says Ariel Gleicher, 14. "It's a car that's good for the environment. "

64. What is special about the car *Helios* in the text?
A. It was built by middle school students.
B. It has an attractive design.
C. It was made in 1971.
D. It won the fourth prize.

65. How many sun_powered cars took part in the race?
A. 1. B. 4. C. 23. D. 44.

66. What would be the best title for the text?
A. The Making of *Helios*. B. 1999 American Tour de Sol.
C. Sun_powered Cars on the Road. D. Use of Green Cars in Connecticut.

67. The students felt proud of *Helios* because _____.
A. it could run as far as 350 miles B. it was favored by many children
C. it had high_quality batteries D. it was driven by clean energy

D

The other day, my friend Jane was invited to a 40th birthday party. The time printed on the invitation was 7. 30 pm. Jane went off with her husband, expecting a merry evening of wine, food, and song.

By 9. 45, everybody was having great fun, but no food had appeared. Jane and David were restless. Other guests began whispering that they, too, were starving. But no one wanted to leave, just in case some food was about to appear. By 11. 00, there was still no food, and everyone was completely off their heads. Jane and David left hungry and angry.

Their experience suggests that the words on the printed invitations need to be made clearer. Everyone reads and understands the invitations differently. Most of us would agree that 6. 30 _ 8. 30pm means drinks only, go out to dinner afterwards; 8. 00pm or 8. 30pm means possible dinner, but 9. 30pm and any time thereafter means no food, eat beforehand, roll up late.

But this is not always the case. If asked to a students' patry at 6. 30pm, it is normal for guests not to appear before midnight, if at all, and no one cares. Being the first to arrive_looking eager—is social death. When my mother is asked to a party for 6. 30, she likes to be there, if not on time, then no later than seven. My age group (late thirties) falls somewhere between the two, but because we still think we're young, we're probably closer to student_time than grown_up time.

The accepted custom at present is confusing(**混乱的**), sometimes annoying, and it often means you may go home hungry, but it does lend every party that precious element(**成分**)of surprise.

68. The underlined words "off their heads" probably mean _____.
A. tired B. crazy C. curious D. hopeless

69. Jane and David's story is used to show that _____.
A. party_goers usually get hungry at parties
B. party invitations can be confusing
C. people should ask for food at parties
D. birthday parties for middle_aged people are dull

70. For some young people, arriving on time for a students' party will probably be considered _____.
A. very difficult B. particularly thoughtful
C. friendly and polite D. socially unacceptable

71. According to the writer, people in their late thirties _____.
A. are likely to arrive late for a party B. care little about the party time
C. haven't really grown up yet D. like surprises at parties

72. What is the genearl idea of the text? _____
A. It's safe to arrive late just when food is served.
B. It's wise to eat something before going to a party.
C. It's important to follow social rules of party_going.
D. It's necessary to read invitations carefully.

E

◆Cannes will rock to the sound of a cancan dance this year when *Moulin Rouge* by the Australian director Baz Luhrmann opens the French film festival(**电影节**)in May. The musical stars Nicole Kidman as a singer, and John Leguizamo as the artist Henri de Toulouse_Lautrec. It will be competing for the Palme d'Or, the festival's top prize. The festival runs to May 21.

◆The American actor Tommy Lee Jones, 54, has married his longfime girlfriend, Dawn Maria Laurel, 36, in a private wedding in San Antonio. "It wasn't a big to_do," said Fred Biery, a U. S. District Judge who performed the service. He refused to discuss things further. "These are very private people, "he said.

◆Loretta Lynn is being treated for a very bad cold in Tennessee and will miss several appearances. The country singer, 65, was admitted to a hospital near her home in Hurricane Mills. "She is in good condition, but the doctors are watching her closely, "a spokeswoman said.

◆The French_Algerian singer Enrico Macias was named a United Nations peace messenger. Enrico joins eight other people who act as goodwill envoys(**使者**)for the United Nations, among them are the writer Elie Wiesel and the basketball player Magic Johnson.

73. We can learn from the text that Henri de Toulouse_Lautrec is _____.
A. a figure in a film B. a dancer in a show
C. a country singer D. a prize winner

74. We know from the text that _____.
A. *Moulin Rouge* won the top prize in a film festival
B. Loretta Lynn is under the doctors' care
C. eight people serve as the UN goodwill envoys
D. Fred Biery was Tommy Lee Jones' assistant

75. This text most probably appears in _____.
A. a book on film stars B. a film review in a magazine
C. a newspaper D. a notice

第Ⅱ卷(非选择题 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:

此行多一个词:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉,在该行右边横线上写出该词,并也用斜线划掉。此行缺一个词:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(∧),在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。此行错一个词:在错的词下画一横线,在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

注意:原行没有错的不要改。

On Thursday I will have to decide what I want myself to	76. _____
do over a weekend. I am thinking of making a trip	77. _____
to London, and visit the British Museum and some	78. _____
parks. But I have spent most my money, so I cannot	79. _____
even go out of town. I may go to a film, or a concert.	80. _____
Yes, a concert can be very excited. You can watch your	81. _____
stars while enjoying your favorite music. So then, a	82. _____
concert cost so nuch. I may just listen to music. I have	83. _____
some records giving to me as birthday gifts. If I listen	84. _____
to my own records, there are no need to spend money.	85. _____
All right. That's what I'm going to do.	

第二节:书面表达(满分25分)

假设你是李华,加拿大一所学校将于今年暑假组织学生来你校访问。其间,Andy Smith **将借住你家。请你代表全家写信给** Andy,**观迎他的到来,并告知有关事宜。信的要点如下:**

* **上午:学校活动**
* **下午:游览市区**
* **晚上:看电视,玩游戏,聊天**

注意:1. **词数:**100 **左右**
2. **可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯**
3. **参考词汇:安排**—arrange

2004年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(全国卷三)

20A

英　语

本试卷分第Ⅰ卷(选择题)和第Ⅱ卷(非选择题)两部分,共150分。考试时间120分钟。

第Ⅰ卷(选择题　共115分)

第一部分:听力(共两节,满分30分)

第一节(节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。听完每段对话后,你都有10秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. Where are the two speakers?
A. In a shop.　B. In a restaurant.　C. In a post office.
2. How much cheaper are the smaller apples?
A. 10 cents.　B. 14 cents.　C. 30 cents.
3. Why does Chris look fresh and energetic?
A. He swims quite often.
B. He slept well last night.
C. He went to a fitness class.
4. What do you know about the man?
A. He is an office clerk.
B. He is a shop assistant.
C. He is a political leader.
5. What is Rosalie probably doing now?
A. Driving to the airport.
B. Typing in the office.
C. Shopping in a store.

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。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。

听下面一段材料,回答第6,7题

6. Why does the man say they should leave at 7:00?
A. They want to have tea at the airport.
B. There will be an earlier flight.
C. There will be little traffic.
7. How are they going to get to the airport?
A. By bus.　B. By train.　C. By car.

听下面一段材料,回答第8～10题。

8. Who is Billy?
A. The woman's brother.
B. The woman's boyfriend.
C. The woman's classmate.
9. When will Billy be back?
A. On Wednesday.　B. On Thursday.　C. On Friday.
10. What will the woman do on the weekend?
A. Go to a party.　B. Stay with the family.
C. Meet Billy in the army.

听下面一段材料,回答第11～13题。

11. Where do you get this weather report?
A. On the radio.　B. From a TV programme.
C. Through a phone service.
12. What is the present temperature?
A. 2℃.　B. 4℃.　C. 14℃.
13. What will the weather be like tomorrow?
A. Mostly cloudy.　B. Mostly sunny.　C. Mostly dry.

听下面一段材料,回答第14～16题。

14. Why does the woman want to ask the man some questions?
A. To know where to buy a magazine.
B. To get information for her research.
C. To ask for advice on her holiday plan.
15. What does the man usually do on Friday evenings?
A. He goes out with his wife.
B. He does some exercise.
C. He watches TV at home.
16. What do the man and his wife always do on Saturdys?
A. Go sailing.　B. See a film.
C. Have dinner with friends.

听下面一段材料,回答第17～20题。

17. What sort of childhood did the man have?
A. He was always on the move.
B. He was happy and carefree.
C. He had a lot of problems.
18. What do you know about the man when he was around 16?
A. He preferred to speak GermanB. He came back to England.
C. He stopped learning French.
19. How many foreign languages did the man once know?
A. One.　B. Two.　C. Three.
20. What language did the man finally use for his work?
A. English.　B. French.　C. German.

第二部分:英语知识运用(共两节,满分45分)

第一节　单项填空(共15小题;每小题1分,满分15分)

从A、B、C、D四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

21. I often see lights in that empty house. Do you think I _____ report it to the police?
A. should　B. may　C. will　D. can
22. Helen had to shout _____ above the sound of the music.
A. making herself hear　B. to make herself hear
C. making herself heard　D. to make herself heard
23. —I'd like to take a week's holiday.
— _____, we're too busy.
A. Don't worry　B. Don't mention it
C. Forget it　D. Pardon me
24. We needed a new cupboard for the kitchen. So Peter made _____ from some wood we had.
A. it　B. one　C. himself　D. another
25. —The window is dirty.
—I know. It _____ for weeks.
A. hasn't cleaned　B. didn't clean
C. wasn't cleaned　D. hasn't been cleaned
26. To enjoy the scenery, Irene would rather spend long hours on the train _____ travel by air.
A. as　B. to　C. than　D. while
27. Mr. White _____ at 8∶30 for the meeting, but he didn't show up.
A. should have arrived　B. should arrive
C. should have had arrived　D. should be arriving
28. The journey around the world took the old sailor nine months, _____ the sailing time was 226 days.
A. of which　B. during which　C. from which　D. for which
29. When we plan our vacation, mother often offers _____ suggestions.
A. careful　B. practical　C. effective　D. acceptable
30. I hope you don't mind my asking, _____ where did you buy those shoes?
A. so　B. and　C. yet　D. but
31. Reading is an experience quite different from watching TV; there are pictures _____ in your mind instead of before your eyes.
A. to form　B. form　C. forming　D. having formed
32. —I would never ever come to this restaurant again. The food is terrible!
— _____.
A. Nor am I　B. Neither would I　C. Same with me　D. So do I
33. It is reported that the United States uses _____ energy as the whole of Europe.
A. as twice　B. twice much　C. twice much as　D. twice as much
34. In some western countries, demand for graduates from MBA courses has _____.
A. turned down　B. turned over　C. fallen down　D. fallen over
35. I do every single bit of housework _____ my husband Bob just does the dishes now and then.
A. since　B. while　C. when　D. as

第二节:完形填空(共20小题;每小题1.5分,满分30分)

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

"My name's Jim Shelley and I'm an addict(**有瘾的人**)..."

With these words I began to __36__ the problem, the problem of my telephone addiction. I used to call people __37__, from the moment I woke up to the time I went to sleep. I __38__ to be phoned, I wanted to phone. Just one more call.

It started socially—a few calls each day. It seemed __39__, just a quick chat. Gradually though, the __40__ got worse. Soon it was __41__ use, until, finally, addiction.

And it began to affect(**影响**) my __42__. During the day I would disappear for __43__ call. If I couldn't make a call, I spent the whole time waiting for the phone to ring. Getting more and more __44__, in the end, I would ring someone, then someone else, __45__ myself just one more call.

I was phoning people and __46__ messages to make sure __47__ calls would see me through the day. I used to arrive at friends' homes and before the door was closed, go straight for the phone with the __48__ "Is it OK if I just use the phone...?" At work, I became __49__ when my fellow workers tried to __50__ me from using the phone. And one day I hit my boss (with the phone). Finally the police caught me __51__ a phone box that had taken my last one pound coin, and I was __52__ to see a psychiatrist(**心理医生**).

I haven't __53__ a phone in the house for three weeks now, and it's several days __54__ I used a phone box. I try not to watch TV because there are __55__ people on it making phone calls. My name is Jim Shelley and I am an addict.

36. A. face	B. find	C. accept	D. notice
37. A. now and then	B. all the time	C. at home	D. at work
38. A. tried	B. asked	C. waited	D. invited
39. A. polite	B. important	C. fine	D. special
40. A. condition	B. situation	C. result	D. effect
41. A. frequent	B. regular	C. unusual	D. particular
42. A. friends	B. study	C. family	D. work
43. A. a quick	B. a secret	C. an expected	D. an extra
44. A. hopeful	B. delighted	C. frightened	D. anxious
45. A. forcing	B. telling	C. giving	D. limiting
46. A. leaving	B. taking	C. passing	D. recording
47. A. long	B. immediate	C. enough	D. surprising
48. A. saying	B. demands	C. wish	D. words
49. A. careful	B. mad	C. determined	D. helpless
50. A. save	B. reduce	C. protect	D. stop
51. A. destroying	B. using	C. stealing	D. emptying
52. A. offered	B. guided	C. ordered	D. reminded
53. A. missed	B. had	C. received	D. fixed
54. A. as	B. when	C. if	D. since
55. A. always	B. just	C. more	D. different

第三部分:阅读理解(共20小题;每小题2分,满分40分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C、D)中,选出最佳选项。

A

The famous American gorilla(**大猩猩**)expert Diane Fossey had a completely new way to study gorillas—she pretended to be one of them. She copied their actions and way of life—eating plants and getting down on her hands and knees to walk the way a gorilla does. It was a new relationship.

Diane Fossey was murdered in Rwanda in 1985 and her story was made into the popular film *Gorillas in the Mist*. It was a long way from *King Kong*, which is about a gorilla as a monster(a frightening animal), and helped to show a new idea: the real monster is man, while the gorilla is to be admired.

Today there are thought to be around 48,000 lowland gorillas and maybe 400—450 mountain gorillas in the wild. From the Congo in West Africa, to Rwanda and Uganda further east, they are endangered by hunting and by the cutting down of their forest homes.

Some time ago, I found in my letterbox a little magazine from the World Wide Fund for Nature. It had two photos side by side. One was of a young gorilla. "This is a species of mammal(**哺乳类动物**)," said the words below it. "It is being destroyed by man. We must save it for our own good." The other photo showed a human baby. The words also read, "This is a species of mammal," but then went on: "It is the most destructive(**破坏性的**)on earth. We must retrain it for its own good."

56. The text mainly talks about _____.
A. Diane Fossey　B. the gorillas in Rwanda
C. the protection of the gorillas　D. the film*Gorillas in the Mist*
57. We can learn from the text that _____.
A. *Gorillas in the Mist* was based on Fossey's experiences
B. lowland gorillas live longer than mountain gorillas
C. *King Kong* showed us that a gorilla is admirable
D. Diane Fossey was murdered by a gorilla
58. What message can we get from the two photos in the magazine?
A. Gorillas are man's close friends.
B. Both man and the gorilla need to be saved.
C. Young gorillas are as lovely as human babies.
D. Man should live peacefully with the gorilla.

B

Say you are a 17th century construction worker who's worked long and hard to build a splendid tower for the dead wife of your emperor.

Now say that the emperor orders your fingertips cut off so you can never build another one. Yes, that is the Taj Mahal, one of the most famous buildings in the world. And the tale behind the construction is just as impressive(**印象深刻的**)as the building itself.

First, there's the emperor of northern India, Shah Jehan, also called the King of the World. In 1612, Shah Jehan married Mumtaz Mahal. Madly in love, they had 14 children over the next 20 years. But then sadness came. As Mumtaz was about to give birth to child number 14, she said she had heard her unborn baby cry out. It was a sign of death. And as Mumtaz lay dying, she asked Jehan to build a lasting memorial(**纪念物**)to celebrate their love.

When the heartbroken Jehan appeared eight days after his wife's death, his people were shocked to see that his coal_black hair had turned snow_white.

Putting away his sadness, Jehan ordered his wife's dying wish carried out. More than 20,000 workers labored nearly 22 years to complete the construction. In 1653, Jehan placed Mumtaz's remains in the center under the building.

And then, son number five, Aurangzeb, murdered his brothers and took over the power from his aging father. Jehan lived the rest of his days—eight years, to be exact—imprisoned not far from the Taj Mahal. Jehan was only allowed to climb onto the top of his prison to see the timeless treasure from a distance. But never again would he be allowed to visit it—until he was buried next to his wife.

Today 25,000 people visit the Taj Mahal each day. Though the reason for building the tower was a strange, sad story, those who see its breath_taking beauty are reminded of the happiness that inspired(**激发……的灵感**)its construction.

59. The first two paragraphs were written to show that _____.
A. the Taj Mahal is an unusual historic building
B. ancient Indian emperors were cruel
C. construction workers led a hard life in ancient India
D. India has some of the most famous buildings in the world

60. The Taj Mahal was first built as _____.
A. a prison B. a gift to Mumtaz
C. a memorial building D. a tourist attraction

61. We learn from the text that Mumtaz probably died in _____.
A. 1626 B. 1632 C. 1634 D. 1653

62. The underlined word "happiness" in the last sentence refers to _____.
A. the married happiness of the emperor and his wife
B. the great pleasure Jehan once found in exercising his power
C. the happiness Jehan felt on completing the Taj Mahal
D. the pleasure tourists experience when visiting the Taj Mahal

C

The Americans believe that anybody can become President of the United States. In a recent Hollywood comedy(**喜剧**), that is exactly what happens.

Dave Kovic, played by Kevin Kline, is a kind_hearted man who runs a business that finds people jobs. He leads a typical(**典型的**)American way of life, except for one thing—he looks exactly like the President, Bill Mitchell. In fact, the only thing that makes him different from the nation's leader is that he is very nice!

The President has started using look_alikes during some public appearances. Dave is offered a chance to "serve his country" by becoming one. However, things go wrong. The President becomes very ill and Dave ends up acting as the President forever.

Director Ivan Reitman, who made the popular and successful comedies like *Twins*, *Ghostbusters* and *Legal Eagles*, could have gone for easy laughs by making fun of the American government. Instead, *Dave* is an attractive comedy about an ordinary man in extraordinary situations. Kevin Kline gives a double performance as Dave and the President, and Sigourney Weaver is at her best as his First Lady. The love story that develops between her role and Dave is a real classic(**经典**).

The film is 100% American. However, if you've ever felt that anybody could do a better job running the country than the people in power, then you'll enjoy *Dave*!

63. What is the purpose of the text?
A. To tell the reader about the American government.
B. To discuss the Americans' ideas about the President.
C. To make a comparison between *Dave* and other films.
D. To introduce a new film to the reader.

64. Who plays the role of the President in the film?
A. Sigourney Weaver B. Kevin Kline C. Bill Mitchell D. Ivan Reitman

65. The underlined word "one" in the 3rd paragraph refers to _____.
A. the President B. the director C. an actor D. a look_alike

66. Which of the following is best supported by the text?
A. The author makes fun of the President.
B. The author thinks highly of the film.
C. The author is a fan of Hollywood comedies.
D. The author wishes to become the American President.

D

Discover

Newsmagazine of science devoted to the wonders and stories of modern science, written for the educated general reader. Published(**出版**)by Disney Magazine Publishing Co., *Discover* tells many of the same stories professionals(**专业人员**)read in *Scientific American*. A truly delightful family science magazine, each issue(**每期**)brings to light new and newsworthy topics to make dinnertime and water_cooler conversations interesting.

Cover Price: $ 59.88
Price: $ 19.95($ 1.66/issue)
You Save: $ 39.93(67%)
Issues: 12 issues/12 months

Self

Published by Conde Nast Publications Inc., *Self* is a handbook devoted to women's overall physical and mental health. Every issue contains usable articles such as "Style Lab", in which wearable clothes are mixed and matched on non_models and the "Eat_Right Road Map", with tips on how to eat properly.

Cover Price: $ 35.86
Price: $ 15.00($ 2.5/issue)
You Save: $ 20.86(58%)
Issues: 6 issues/12 months

InStyle

InStyle is a guide to the lives and lifestyles of the world's famous people. The magazine covers the choices people make about their homes, their clothes and their free time activities. With photos and articles, it opens the door to these people's homes, families, parties and weddings, offering ideas about beauty, fitness and in general, lifestyles. Publisher: The Time Inc. Magazine Company.

Cover Price: $ 47.88
Price: $ 23.88($ 2.38/issue)
You Save: $ 24.00(50%)
Issues: 10 issues/12 months

Wired

This magazine is designed for leaders in the field of information engineering including top managers and professionals in the computer, business, design and education industries. Published by Conde Nast Publications Inc., *Wired* often carries articles on how technology changes people's lives.

Cover Price: $ 59.40
Price: $ 10.00($ 1.00/issue)
You Save: $ 49.40(83%)
Issues: 10 issues/12 months

67. Which of the following magazines is published monthly?
A. *Discover* B. *Self* C. *InStyle* D. *Wired*

68. Which two magazines are published by the same publisher?
A. *Wired* and *InStyle* B. *Discover* and *InStyle*
C. *Self* and *Discover* D. *Self* and *Wired*

69. Which magazine offers the biggest price cut?
A. *InStyle* B. *Wired* C. *Discover* D. *Self*

70. The "Style Lab" in *Self* provides readers with articles which _____.
A. offer advice to ordinary women on clothes
B. show how a woman can become famous
C. introduce places with the best food
D. discuss ways of training models

71. Those who are interested in management and the use of high technology would probably choose _____.
A. *InStyle* B. *Self* C. *Wired* D. *Discover*

E

Like many lovers of books, Mary and her husband, Richard Goldman, seldom walked past a bookstore without stopping to look inside. They often talked of opening their own store one day.

When Mary was hospitalized with heart trouble in 1989, they decided it was time to get serious. Richard, who worked for a business company, was eager to work for himself, and Mary needed to slow down from her demanding job.

They started by talking to bookstore owners and researching the industry. "We knew it had to be a specialty store because we couldn't match the big chains dollar for dollar," says Mary. One figure caught her attention: She'd read somewhere that roughly 20 percent of books sold were mysteries(**推理小说**), and many buyers spent more than $ 300 a year on books. She and Richard were themselves mystery readers.

On Halloween 1992, they opened the Mystery Lovers Bookshop and Café near their home. With three children in college, the couple could not spend all the family's money to start a shop. To cover the $ 100,000 cost, they drew some of their savings, borrowed from relatives and from a bank.

The store merely broke even in its first year, with only $ 120,000 in sales. But Mary was always coming up with new ways to attract customers. The shop had a coffee bar and it offered gifts to mystery lovers and served dinners for book clubs that met in the store. She also invited dozens of writers to discuss their stories.

Today Mystery Lovers makes sales of about $ 420,000 a year. After paying taxes, business costs and the six part_time sales clerks, Richard and Mary together earn about $ 34,000.

"The job you love may not go hand in hand with a million_dollar income," says Richard. "This has always been about an enjoyable life for ourselves, not about making a lot of money."

72. When Mary was in hospital, the couple realized that _____.
A. they had to put their plan into practice
B. health was more important than wealth
C. heart trouble was a serious illness
D. they both needed to stop working

73. After Mary got well from her illness they began _____.
A. to study industrial management
B. to buy and read more mystery books
C. to do market research on book business
D. to work harder to save money for the bookstore

74. How did their bookstore do in the first year?
A. They had to borrow money to keep it going.
B. They made just enough to cover all the costs.
C. They succeeded in earning a lot of money.
D. They failed though they worked hard.

75. According to Richard, the main purpose of running the bookstore is _____.
A. to pay for their children's education B. to get to know more writers
C. to set up more bookstores D. to do what they like to do

第Ⅱ卷(非选择题 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:

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

此行缺一个词:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(∧),在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

此行错一个词:在错的词下画一横线,在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

注意:原行没有错的不要改。

You can find all kinds information in just	76. _____
a few minute on the Internet. It's like going to a	77. _____
huge library without have to walk around to find	78. _____
your books. Recently even though, many people	79. _____
have been discussing the dangers of the Internet.	80. _____
They have been reports in America about people	81. _____
trying to steal person information for bad purposes.	82. _____
Finding information on the Net is easily. But not all	83. _____
information are good to society. For example, you	84. _____
can find such information like how to kill people.	85. _____
The problem will become more serious in the future.	

第二节:书面表达(满分25分)

假设你是李华,你的美国老师 Miss Morgan **要求你们明天下午去听一个美国历史的讲座。你因故不能参加。请你根据以下要点,写一封短信向** Miss Morgan **请假。**

内容要点:* 表示歉意

*** 理由:去机场接人**

*** 询问:是否有录音,以便补听讲座**

注意:1. 词数:100左右

2. 可根据内容要点适当增加细节,以使行文连贯

Dear Miss Morgan,

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Yours sincerely,
Li Hua

2004 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(上海卷)

21A

英　语

本试卷分第Ⅰ卷(选择题)和第Ⅱ卷(非选择题)两部分,共 150 分。考试时间 120 分钟。

第Ⅰ卷(选择题　共 110 分)

Ⅰ. Listening Comprehension

Part A　Short Conversations

Directions: In Part A, you will hear ten short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversations and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a conversation and the question about it, read the four possible answers on your paper, and decide which one is the best answer to the question you have heard.

1. A. At 1:00 p.m.　B. At 1:30 p.m.　C. At 2:00 p.m.　D. At 2:30 p.m.
2. A. At a tailor's.　B. At a laundry.　C. At a clothing store.　D. At a supermarket.
3. A. Customer and cashier.　B. Waitress and diner.　C. Secretary and manager.　D. Husband and wife.
4. A. They are in high demand.　B. They are inexpensive.　C. They are not available.　D. They are awful.
5. A. He did better than expected.　B. He failed the maths exam.　C. He used to be a top student.　D. He answered only 10% of the questions.
6. A. Interesting.　B. Relaxing.　C. Unfinished.　D. Disappointing.
7. A. He has to wait for someone else.　B. He has to fix the seat first.　C. There is something wrong with the car.　D. The woman must fasten the seat belt.
8. A. She won the first prize.　B. She was glad to hear the news.　C. She did not attend the contest.　D. She had to help another Mary.
9. A. Regret.　B. Pain.　C. Surprise.　D. Gratitude.
10. A. A telephone.　B. An automobile.　C. A refrigerator.　D. An elevator.

Part B　Passages

Directions: In Part B, you will hear two short passages, and you will be asked three questions on each of the passages. The passages will be read twice, but the questions will be spoken only once. When you hear a question, read the four possible answers on your paper and decide which one would be the best answer to the question you have heard.

Questions 11 through 13 are based on the following passage.

11. A. Disappointed.　B. Satisfied.　C. Angry.　D. Worried.
12. A. He checked out and left the hotel.　B. All his things were stolen.　C. His luggage was removed by mistake.　D. He was robbed of his suitcase.
13. A. He was asked to leave the hotel.　B. The receptionist was rude to him.　C. All his things were in disorder.　D. He was sent to a dirty room.

Questions 14 through 16 are based on the following news.

14. A. To inform parents and schools.　B. To pick out good students.　C. To compare teachers.　D. To expose poor schools.
15. A. They have no trust in doctors.　B. They cannot afford the medical fee.　C. They fear things like injections.　D. They doubt the medical treatment.
16. A. Teachers' difficult life.　B. Harm of divorce to families.　C. Ways to become loveable kids.　D. Kids' attention_seeking behaviour.

Part C　Longer Conversations

Directions: In Part C, you will hear two longer conversations. The conversations will be read twice. After you hear each conversation, you are required to fill in the numbered blanks with the information you have heard. Write your answers on your answer sheet.

Blanks 17 through 20 are based on the following conversation.

Telephone Message	
Case reported:	A car found
Location of the car:	Near No. 8 __17__
Car number:	BWE 4586
Colour of the car:	__18__
Day of finding:	__19__
Informer's name and occupation:	Henry Roberts, __20__

Complete the form. Write ***ONE WORD*** for each answer.

Blanks 21 through 24 are based on the following conversation.

What does the man want to rent?	A one_bedroom apartment with a __21__.
How much does the man intend to pay?	__22__ dollars.
How can the man go to the university?	By __23__.
What two factors may decide the rent?	The __24__.

Complete the form. Write ***NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS*** for each answer.

Ⅱ. Grammar

Directions: Beneath each of the following sentences there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one answer that best completes the sentence.

25. The accident is reported to have occurred _____ the first Sunday in February.
A. at　B. on　C. in　D. to
26. I had to buy _____ these books because I didn't know which one was the best.
A. both　B. none　C. neither　D. all
27. According to a recent U.S. survey, children spend up to 25 hours a week _____ TV.
A. to watch　B. to watching　C. watching　D. watch
28. Children under 12 years of age in that country _____ be under adult supervision when in a public library.
A. must　B. may　C. can　D. need
29. The first use of atomic weapons was in 1945, and their power _____ increased enormously ever since.
A. is　B. was　C. has been　D. had been
30. The number of deaths from heart disease will be reduced greatly if people _____ to eat more fruit and vegetables.
A. persuade　B. will persuade　C. be persuaded　D. are persuaded
31. Bill's aim is to inform the viewers that cigarette advertising on TV is illegal, _____?
A. isn't it　B. is it　C. isn't he　D. is he
32. He speaks English well indeed, but of course not _____ a native speaker.
A. as fluent as　B. more fluent than　C. so fluently as　D. much fluently than
33. The flu is believed _____ by viruses that like to reproduce in the cells inside the human nose and throat.
A. causing　B. being caused　C. to be caused　D. to have caused
34. The flowers _____ sweet in the botanic garden attract the visitors to the beauty of nature.
A. to smell　B. smelling　C. smelt　D. to be smelt
35. The disc, digitally _____ in the studio, sounded fantastic at the party that night.
A. recorded　B. recording　C. to be recorded　D. having recorded
36. American women usually identify their best friend as someone _____ they can talk frequently.
A. who　B. as　C. about which　D. with whom
37. After Yang Liwei succeeded in circling the earth, _____ our astronauts desire to do is walk in space.
A. where　B. what　C. that　D. how
38. Jasmine was holidaying with her family in a wildlife park _____ she was bitten on the leg by a lion.
A. when　B. while　C. since　D. once
39. Parents should take seriously their children's requests for sunglasses _____ eye protection is necessary in sunny weather.
A. because　B. though　C. unless　D. if
40. A story goes _____ Elizabeth I of England liked nothing more than being surrounded by clever and qualified noblemen at court.
A. when　B. where　C. what　D. that
41. _____ snacks and drinks, but they also brought cards for entertainment when they had a picnic in the forest.
A. Not only they brought　B. Not only did they bring　C. Not only brought they　D. Not only they did bring
42. Having been attacked by terrorists, _____.
A. doctors came to their rescue　B. the tall building collapsed　C. an emergency measure was taken　D. warnings were given to tourists
43. Why! I have nothing to confess. _____ you want me to say?
A. What is it that　B. What it is that　C. How is it that　D. How it is that
44. —English has a large vocabulary, hasn't it?
—Yes. _____ more words and expressions and you will find it easier to read and communicate.
A. Know　B. Knowing　C. To know　D. Known

Ⅲ. Vocabulary

Directions: Beneath each of the following sentences there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one answer that best completes the sentence.

45. The environmentalists said wild goats' _____ on the vast grasslands was a good indication of the better environment.
A. escape　B. absence　C. attendance　D. appearance
46. Hospital staff burst into cheers after doctors completed a 20_hour operation to have _____ one_year_old twins at the head.
A. isolated　B. separated　C. divided　D. removed
47. After the trainer was sure that the whale could look after itself, he _____ it into the sea.
A. transported　B. unloaded　C. released　D. handled
48. In _____ Chinese culture, marriage decisions were often made by parents for their children.
A. traditional　B. historic　C. remote　D. initial
49. Some people like drinking coffee, for it has _____ effects.
A. promoting　B. stimulating　C. enhancing　D. encouraging
50. The teacher wrote an example on the blackboard to _____ the point.
A. illustrate　B. suggest　C. express　D. recognize
51. Most people on this island are recreational fishers, and _____, fishing forms an actual part of their leisure time.
A. accidentally　B. purposefully　C. obviously　D. formally
52. In dealing with public relations, we should make every effort to prevent the _____ in personality.
A. contact　B. contrast　C. connection　D. conflict
53. Chinese arts have won the _____ of a lot of people outside China.
A. enjoyment　B. appreciation　C. entertainment　D. reputation
54. To keep healthy, Professor Johnson _____ cycling as a regular form of exercise after he retired.
A. took up　B. caught on　C. carried out　D. made for

Ⅳ. Cloze

Directions: For each blank in the following passages there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.

A

Adults are often surprised by how well they remember something they learned as children but have never practised in the meantime. A man who has not had an opportunity to go swimming for years can __55__ swim as well as ever when he gets back in the water. He can get on a bicycle after several decades and still __56__ away. A mother who has not __57__ the words for years can teach her daughter the poem that begins "Twinkle, twinkle, little star" or recite the story of Cinderella or Snow White.

One explanation is the law of overlearning, which can be stated as follows: __58__ we have learned something, additional learning increases the __59__ of time we will remember it.

In childhood, we usually continue to practise such skills as swimming, bicycle riding long after we have learned them. We continue to listen to and __60__ ourselves of poems such as "Twinkle, twinkle, little star" and childhood tales such as Cinderella or Snow White. We not only learn but __61__.

The law of overlearning explains why *cramming*(**突击学习**) for an examination, __62__ it may result in a passing grade, is not a __63__ way to learn a school course. By cramming, a student may learn the subject well enough to get by on the examination, but he is likely soon to forget almost everything he learned. A little overlearning, __64__, is usually a good investment toward the future.

55. A. only　B. hardly　C. still　D. even
56. A. move　B. drive　C. travel　D. ride
57. A. thought about　B. cared for　C. showed up　D. brought up
58. A. Before　B. Once　C. Until　D. Unless
59. A. accuracy　B. unit　C. limit　D. length
60. A. remind　B. inform　C. warn　D. recall
61. A. recite　B. overlearn　C. research　D. improve
62. A. though　B. so　C. if　D. after
63. A. convenient　B. demanding　C. satisfactory　D. swift
64. A. at most　B. by the way　C. on the other hand　D. in the end

B

The birthrate in Europe has been in a steady decrease since the 1960s. European countries, realising crisis is at hand, are providing great encouragement for parents to create more babies in the 21st century.

Affairs Ministry concluded last year that, __65__ cash encouragement, some women just don't want to be __66__ holding the baby. "What we know is that it's good for the __67__ if men and women share the burden of having children," says Soren Kindlund, family policy adviser at the Swedish ministry. __68__ Swedish parents can take their paid leave as they wish, men use a mere 12% of it; 60% of fathers do not take even a(n) __69__ day off work.

Experts fear that the tendency for women to use most of the parental leave could make employers __70__ to give young women the permanent jobs they need to qualify for paid *maternity leave*(**产假**). In January, Sweden decided to allow new fathers two months' paid leave, with a warning: use it or __71__ it.

Kindlund admits that men are under __72__ to stay at work, even though parental pay comes out of the public purse. "It's not popular among bosses and perhaps with other men in the workplace," he says. "But it's good for the father and for the child if they can __73__ a relationship."

In Norway, a(n) __74__ policy has worked wonders. 70% of dads in Norway now take parental leave, and the birthrate of 1.85 children per woman is one of the highest in Europe.

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B

It was a warm April day when a big fat envelope came in the mail from the only college I had ever imagined attending. I tore open the packet. My eyes were fixed on the word "congratulations". I don't remember ever smiling so wide.

Then I looked at my financial (**财政的**) package.

The cost of Dream School's tuition (**学费**), room and board was around $40,000 an impossible sum! How could I afford to attend? What good reasons did I have to go there when three other fine colleges were offering me free tuition? My other choices were good, solid schools even if they weren't as famous as my first choice.

In my mind, attending my dream university would be the only way to realize my dream of becoming a world_class writer. My parents understood how I felt. They told me that even though it would be a financial problem, I could go wherever I would be happiest. But as I was always careful with money, I wasn't sure what to do.

One of the schools that offered me a full ride had an informational dinner one night in the spring. Considering my parents' financial difficulties, I decided to drive the 45 minutes and attend. At first, all I had planned to do was smile politely, eat free food, listen quietly. But I surprised myself.

At dinner the president of the university talked about the wonderful activities on campus (**校园**) including guest lectures and social gatherings. He also made it perfectly clear that free food would be offered at all future events. He continued with explanations of professors, class sizes, activities, and sporting events on campus. As he spoke, I began to realize that this school, though not as good as my first choice, might be the best one for me. It seemed small yet with many great programs. It seemed challenging yet caring.

As the president ended his speech, we clapped politely and pushed back our chairs. As I walked out that door, a feeling of comfort washed over me. Looking at the campus that night, I realized that I would be spending the next four years right there.

In all honesty, my university is not as well_known as my "dream" university. However, it turned out to be the right choice of schools for me.

59. How did the author feel when he started to read the letter?
A. He was full of joy. B. He was lost in his dream.
C. He was worried about the money. D. He was uncertain which school to go to.

60. We can learn from the passage that the parents were _____.
A. honest B. strict C. supportive D. decisive

61. In Paragraph 5, "offered me a full ride" can be replaced by"_____".
A. would pay for transport to the school B. would show me around the campus
C. would offer free meals at all events D. would charge me nothing for tuition

62. What does the author mainly want to say?
A. Your second_choice college may actually be your best fit.
B. You should consider comfort in your choice of schools.
C. You should try your best to attend your dream school.
D. Your choice of schools should be based on their fame.

C

It seems that some people go out of their way to get into trouble. That's more or less what happened the night that Nashville Police Officer Floyd Hyde was on duty.

"I was on the way to a personal_injury accident in West Nashville. As I got onto Highway 40, blue lights and sirens (**警笛**) going, I fell in behind a gold Pontiac Firebird that suddenly seemed to take off quickly down the highway. The driver somehow panicked at the sight of me. He was going more than a hundred miles an hour and began passing cars on the shoulder."

But Hyde couldn't go after him. Taking care of injured people is always more important than worrying about speeders, so the officer had to stay on his way to the accident. But he did try to keep the Firebird in sight as he drove, hoping another nearby unit would be able to step in and stop the speeding car. As it turned out, keeping the Firebird in sight was not that difficult. Every turn the Pontiac made was the very turn the officer needed to get to the accident scene.

Hyde followed the Pontiac all the way to his destination (**目的地**). At that point he found another unit had already arrived at the accident scene. His help wasn't needed. Now he was free to try to stop the driver of the Firebird, who by this time had developed something new to panic about.

"Just about that time," Hyde says, "I saw fire coming out from under that car, with blue smoke and oil going everywhere. He'd blown his engine. Now he had to stop."

"After I arrested him, I asked him why he was running. He told me he didn't have a driver's license (**执照**)."

That accident cost the driver of the Firebird plenty—a thousand dollars for the new engine—not to mention the charges for driving without a license, attempting to run away, and dangerous driving.

63. The meaning of "panicked" in Paragraph 2 is related to _____.
A. shame B. hate C. anger D. fear

64. Why did the driver of the Firebird suddenly speed down the highway?
A. Because he was racing with another driver on the road.
B. Because he realized he had to hurry to the accident scene.
C. Because he thought the police officer wanted to stop him.
D. Because he wanted to overtake other cars on the shoulder.

65. Which of the following statements is true?
A. Someone else was taking care of the injured person.
B. The Pontiac reached its destination at the accident scene.
C. Hyde knew where he was going by following the right car.
D. The policeman was running after a speeder on Highway 40.

66. The driver of the Firebird _____.
A. took a wrong turn on the way B. had some trouble with his car
C. was stopped by the police officer D. paid for the expenses of the accident

67. What is probably the best title for the article?
A. Losing His Way? B. Going My Way?
C. Fun All the Way? D. Help on the Way?

D

Grown-ups know that people and objects are solid. At the movies, we know that if we reach out to touch Tom Cruise, all we will feel is air. But does a baby have this understanding?

To see whether babies know objects are solid, T. Bower designed a method for projecting an optical illusion (**视觉影像**) of a hanging ball. His plan was to first give babies a real ball, one they could reach out and touch, and then to show them the illusion. If they knew that objects are solid and they reached out for the illusion and found empty air, they could be expected to show surprise in their faces and movements. All the 16-to 24-week-old babies tested were surprised when they reached for the illusion and found that the ball was not there.

Grown-ups also have a sense of object permanence. We know that if we put a box in a room and lock the door, the box will still be there when we come back. But does a baby realize that a ball that rolls under a chair does not disappear and go to never-never land?

Experiments done by Bower suggest that babies develop a sense of object permanence when they are about 18 weeks old. In his experiments, Bower used a toy train that went behind a screen. When 16-week-old and 22-week-old babies watched the toy train disappear behind the left side of the screen, they looked to the right, expecting it to reappear, If the experimenter took the train off the table and lifted the screen, all the babies seemed surprised not to see the train. This seems to show that all the babies had a sense of object permanence. But the second part of the experiment showed that this was not really the case. The researcher substituted (**替换**) a ball for the train when it went behind the screen. The 22-week-old babies seemed surprised and looked back to the left side for the train. But the 16-week-old babies did not seem to notice the switch (**更换**). Thus, the 16-week-old babies seemed to have a sense of "something permanence", while the 22-week-old babies had a sense of object permanence related to a particular object.

68. The passage is mainly about _____.
A. babies' sense of sight B. effects of experiments on babies
C. babies' understanding of objects D. different tests on babies' feelings

69. In Paragraph 3, "object permanence" means that when out of sight, an object _____.
A. still exists B. keeps its shape C. still stays solid D. is beyond reach

70. What did Bower use in his experiments?
A. A chair. B. A screen. C. A film. D. A box.

71. Which of the following statements is true?
A. The babies didn't have a sense of direction.
B. The older babies preferred toy trains to balls.
C. The younger babies liked looking for missing objects.
D. The babies couldn't tell a ball from its optical illusion.

E

How Long Can People Live?

She took up skating at age 85, made her first movie appearance at age 114, and held a concert in the neighborhood on her 121st birthday.

When it comes to long life, Jeanne Calment is the world's recordholder. She lived to the ripe old age of 122, so is 122 the upper limit to the human life span (**寿命**)? If scientists come up with some sort of pill or diet that would slow aging, could we possibly make it to 150—or beyond?

Researchers don't entirely agree on the answers. "Calment lived to 122, so it wouldn't surprise me if someone alive today reaches 130 or 135," says Jerry Shay at the University of Texas.

Steve Austad at the University of Texas agrees. "People can live much longer than we think," he says. "Experts used to say that humans couldn't live past 110. When Calment blew past that age, they raised the number to 120. So why can't we go higher?"

The trouble with guessing how old people can live to be is that it's all just guessing. "Anyone can make up a number," says Rich Miller at the University of Michigan. "Usually the scientist who picks the highest number gets his name in *Time* magazine."

Won't new anti-aging techniques keep us alive for centuries? Any cure, says Miller, for aging would probably keep most of us kicking until about 120. Researchers are working on treatments that lengthen the life span of mice by 50 percent at most. So, if the average human life span is about 80 years, says Miller,"adding another 50 percent would get you to 120."

So what can we conclude from this little disagreement among the researchers? That life span is flexible (**有弹性的**), but there is a limit, says George Martin of the University of Washington. "We can get flies to live 50 percent longer," he says. "But a fly's never going to live 150 years." Of course, if you became a new species (**物种**), one that ages at a slower speed, that would be a different story, he adds.

Does Martin really believe that humans could evolve (**进化**) their way to longer life? "It's pretty cool to think about," he says with a smile.

72. What does the story of Jeanne Calment prove to us?
A. People can live to 122. B. Old people are creative.
C. Women are sporty at 85. D. Women live longer than men.

73. According to Steve Austad at the University of Texas, _____.
A. the average human life span could be 110
B. scientists cannot find ways to slow aging
C. few people can expect to live to over 150
D. researchers are not sure how long people can live

74. Who would agree that a scientist will become famous if he makes the wildest guess at longevity?
A. Jerry Shay. B. Steve Austad. C. Rich Miller. D. George Martin.

75. What can we infer from the last three paragraphs?
A. Most of us could be good at sports even at 120.
B. The average human life span cannot be doubled.
C. Scientists believe mice are aging at a slower speed than before.
D. New techniques could be used to change flies into a new species.

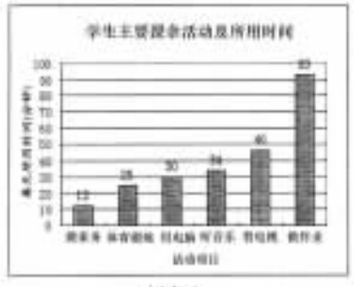
第Ⅱ卷(非选择题 共35分)

第四部分:书面表达(共两节,满分35分)

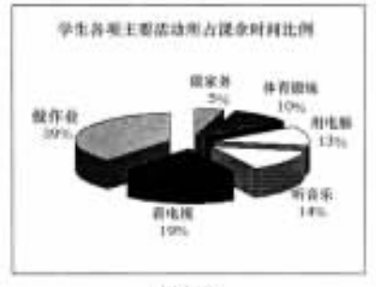
第一节:情景作文(满分20分)

某学校对中学生课余活动进行了调查,结果如下。请根据图表1提供的信息描述学生每天的课余活动,并针对图表2中任何一个数据所反映的情况写出你的一个看法。词数不少于60。

生词:图表 chart



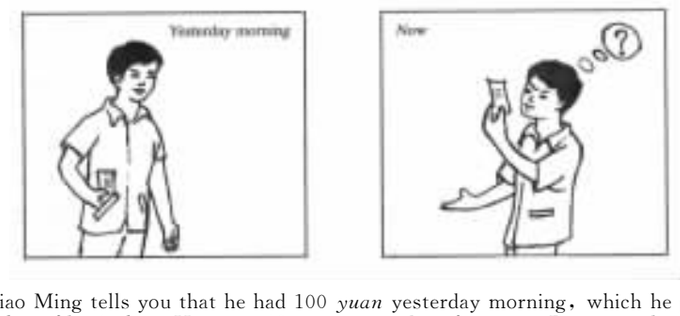
图表1



图表2

第二节:开放作文(满分15分)

请根据下面提示,写一篇短文。词数不少于50。



Xiao Ming tells you that he had 100 *yuan* yesterday morning, which he put into the pocket of his jacket. He spent 40 *yuan* yesterday afternoon. But now when he reaches into the pocket of his jacket, he finds only 10 *yuan*.

He is wondering what has happened to the rest of the money. As his friend, you suggest to him three or four **different** possibilities concerning the missing money.

_____.

英　语

本试卷分第Ⅰ卷(选择题)和第Ⅱ卷(非选择题)两部分,共150分。考试时间120分钟。

第Ⅰ卷(选择题　共115分)

第一部分:听力(共两节,满分30分)

第一节　单项填空(共15小题,每小题1分,满分15分)

从A、B、C、D四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

21. —How often do you eat out?
—_____, but usually once a week.
A. Have no idea　B. It depends
C. As usual　D. Generally speaking

22. Stand over there _____ you'll be able to see it better.
A. or　B. while　C. but　D. and

23. Helen was much kinder to her youngest son than to the others, _____, of course, made the others envy him.
A. who　B. that　C. what　D. which

24. When he left _____ college, he got a job as _____ reporter in a newspaper office.
A. 不填;a　B. 不填;the　C. a;the　D. the;the

25. Happy birthday, Alice! So you have _____ twenty-one already!
A. become　B. turned　C. grown　D. passed

26. I keep medicines on the top shelf, out of the children's _____.
A. reach　B. hand　C. hold　D. place

27. Mr. Smith used to smoke _____ but he has given it up.
A. seriously　B. heavily　C. badly　D. hardly

28. —What were you doing when Tony phoned you?
—I had just finished my work and _____ to take a shower.
A. had started　B. started　C. have started　D. was starting

29. I got the story from Tom and _____ people who had worked with him.
A. every other　B. many others　C. some other　D. other than

30. It is easy to do the repair. _____ you need is a hammer and some nails.
A. Something　B. All　C. Both　D. Everything

31. —Who is the girl standing over there?
—Well, if you _____ know, her name is Mabel.
A. may　B. can　C. must　D. shall

32. It was evening _____ we reached the little town of Winchester.
A. that　B. until　C. since　D. before

33. It was not a serious illness, and she soon _____ it.
A. got over　B. got on with　C. got around　D. got out of

34. Don't leave the water _____ while you brush your teeth.
A. run　B. running　C. being run　D. to run

35. A modern city has been set up in _____ was a wasteland ten years ago.
A. what　B. which　C. that　D. where

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。

It was the district sports meet. My foot still hadn't healed (**痊愈**) from a(n) __36__ injury. I had __37__ whether or not I should attend the meet. But there I was, __38__ for the 3,000-meter run.

"Ready... set..." The gun popped and we were off. The other girls rushed __39__ me. I felt __40__ as I fell farther and farther behind.

"Hooray!" shouted the crowd. It was the loudest __41__ I had ever heard at a meet. The first-place runner was two laps (**圈**) ahead of me when she crossed the finish line.

"Maybe I should __42__," I thought as I moved on. __43__, I decided to keep going. During the last two laps, I ran __44__ and decided not to __45__ in track next year. It wouldn't be worth it, __46__ my foot did heal.

When I finished, I heard a cheer — __47__ than the one I'd heard earlier. I turned around and __48__, the boys were preparing for their race. "They must be cheering for the boys."

I was leaving __49__ several girls came up to me. "Wow, you've got courage!" one of them told me.

"Courage? I just __50__ a race!" I thought.

"I would have given up on the first lap," said another girl. "We were cheering for you. Did you hear us?"

Suddenly I regained __51__. I decided to __52__ track next year. I realized strength and courage aren't always __53__ in medals and victories, but in the __54__ we overcome (**战胜**). The strongest people are not always the people who win, __55__ the people who don't give up when they lose.

36. A. slighter　B. worse　C. earlier　D. heavier
37. A. expected　B. supposed　C. imagined　D. doubted
38. A. late　B. eager　C. ready　D. thirsty
39. A. from behind　B. ahead of　C. next to　D. close to
40. A. ashamed　B. astonished　C. excited　D. frightened
41. A. cheer　B. shout　C. cry　D. noise
42. A. slow down　B. drop out　C. go on　D. speed up
43. A. Therefore　B. Otherwise　C. Besides　D. However
44. A. with delight　B. with fear　C. in pain　D. in advance
45. A. play　B. arrive　C. race　D. attend
46. A. even if　B. only if　C. unless　D. until
47. A. weaker　B. longer　C. lower　D. louder
48. A. well enough　B. sure enough　C. surprisingly enough　D. strangely enough
49. A. while　B. when　C. as　D. since
50. A. finished　B. won　C. passed　D. lost
51. A. cheer　B. hope　C. interest　D. experience
52. A. hold on　B. turn to　C. begin with　D. stick with
53. A. measured　B. praised　C. tested　D. increased
54. A. sadness　B. struggles　C. diseases　D. tiredness
55. A. or　B. nor　C. and　D. but

第三部分:阅读理解(共20小题,每小题2分,满分40分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

A

Monarch butterflies (**黑脉金斑蝶**) are a common summer sight in the northern United States and Canada. These large orange and black insects (**昆虫**) brighten parks and gardens as they fly lightly among the flowers. What makes monarchs particularly interesting is that they migrate (**迁飞**)—all the way to California or Mexico and back. They are thought to be the only insect that does this.

Every year in the late summer monarchs begin their journey to the south. Those heading for Mexico go first for the Louisiana-Mississippi area, then fly across the Gulf of Mexico into Texas. Once in Mexico, they settle themselves in one of about fifteen places in a mountain forest filled with fir trees. Each place provides a winter home for millions of monarchs. The butterflies are so many that they often cover entire trees. When spring comes, they begin their long journey north.

The question is often asked whether every butterfly makes the round-trip journey every year. And the answer is no. The average monarch lives about nine months. So one flying north might lay eggs in Louisiana and then die. The eggs of that generation may be found in Kentucky; the eggs of the next generation may end up in Wisconsin or Michigan. The last generation of the season, about the fourth, will make their way back to Mexico and restart the journey.

Scientists learn about monarchs' migration by catching and making marks on the insects. By recatching a monarch with such a mark and noticing where it came from, the next scientist can get to know things like the butterfly's age and its routing (**路线**).

56. One of the places where monarchs spend the winter is _____.
A. the Gulf of Mexico　B. an area in Mississippi
C. a forest in Mexico　D. a plain in Texas

57. The routing of monarchs' migration can be learned _____.
A. by examining the marks made on them
B. by collecting their eggs in the mountains
C. by comparing their different ages
D. by counting the dead ones in the forests

58. What is the subject discussed in the passage?
A. Migration of monarchs.　B. Scientists' interest in monarchs.
C. Winter home of monarchs.　D. Life and death of monarchs.

B

SYDNEY: As they sat sharing sweets beside a swimming pool in 1999, Shane Gould and Jessicah Schipper were simply getting along well, chatting about sport, life and "anything else that came up".

Yet in Sydney next month, they will meet again by the pool, and for a short time the friends will race against each other in the 50-meter butterfly(**蝶泳**) in the Australian championships at Homebush Bay.

Gould, now a 47-year-old mother of four, has announced she will be making a return to elite competition (**顶级赛事**) to swim the one event, having set a qualifying (**合格的**) time of 30.32 seconds in winning gold at last year's United States Masters championships. Her comeback comes 32 years after she won three golds at the Munich Olympics.

Schipper, now a 17-year-old from Brisbane with a bright future of going to Athens for her first Olympics, yesterday recalled (**回忆**) her time with Gould five years ago.

"I was at a national youth camp on the Gold Coast and Shane had come along to talk to us and watch us train," Schipper explained. "It seemed as if we had long been good friends. I don't know why. We just started talking and it went from there."

"She had a lot to share with all of us at that camp. She told us stories about what it was like at big meet like the Olympics and what it's like to be on an Australian team. It was really interesting."

Next time, things will be more serious. "I will still be swimming in the 50m butterfly at the nationals, so there is a chance that I could actually be competing against Shane Gould," said Schipper, who burst into the scene at last year's national championships with second places in the 100m and 200m butterfly.

59. What is the passage mainly about?
A. Stories happening in swimming competitions.
B. Two women swimmers winning Olympic golds.
C. Lessons learned from international swimming championships.
D. Friendship and competition between two swimmers.

60. Gould and Schipper are going to _____.
A. talk about sport and life　B. go back to elite competition
C. set a qualifying time and win gold　D. take part in the same sports event

61. Gould won her three Olympic golds when she was _____.
A. 15　B. 17　C. 22　D. 30

62. The underlined word "it" in the fifth paragraph probably refers to _____.
A. the Olympics　B. the youth camp
C. the friendship　D. the Australian team

63. What Schipper said showed that she _____.
A. was no longer Gould's friend
B. had learned a lot from Gould
C. was not interested in Gould's stories
D. would not like to compete against Gould

C

With a good shopping position and the right amount (**数量**) of money, any educated person ought to be able to make a living out of a bookshop. It is not a difficult trade to learn and the large chain-stores can never force the small bookseller out of existence as they have done to the corner shop. But the hours of work are very long_I was only doing a part-time job, but my boss put in a seventy-hour week, besides regular journeys out of shopping hours to buy books.

The real reason why I should not like to be back in the book trade for life, however, is that while I was in it I lost my love of books. A bookseller cannot always tell the truth about his books, and that gives him a dislike for them. There was a time when I really did love books—loved the sight and smell and feel of them_if they were fifty or more years old, that is. Nothing pleased me quite so much as to buy a bargain lot of them on sale for several pounds. There is a peculiar flavour (**独特的味道**) about the unexpected books you pick up in that kind of collection: little-known eighteenth-century poets, or out-of-date geography books. For occasional (**偶尔的**) reading_in your bath, for example, or late at night when you are too tired to go to bed_there is nothing as good as a very old picture story-book.

But as soon as I went to work in the bookshop I stopped buying books. Seen in a mass, five or ten thousand at a time, books were dull and even a little tiresome. Nowadays I do buy one occasionally, but only if it is a book that I want to read and can't borrow, and I never buy rubbish.

64. According to the passage, _____ is one of the necessary conditions to run a bookshop.
A. an educated shop-owner
B. a good position at a street corner
C. a regular journey out of the shop
D. the force of large chain-stores

65. The author should not like to be back as a bookseller for life because _____.
A. he hated his job of selling books
B. selling books was only a part-time job
C. the books in the shop gave him a dislike
D. he was unable to be honest about the books he sold

66. The books preferred by the author should be those _____.
A. stories making readers sleepless
B. valuable ones bought on sale
C. peculiar ones with great expectation
D. geography ones from the eighteenth century

67. The author will only buy new books _____.
A. if he feels dull and tired
B. after he gives up his job as a bookseller
C. which are interesting but hard to borrow
D. when he throws away old ones

D

Millions of aircraft take off around the world every year. The skies they fly in seem limitless—miles of empty space. But, with the number of flights increasing each year, this emptiness no longer exists. Researchers in the world of aviation (**航空**) are worried about the increasing pressure on pilots and ground controllers. And increasing collisions, occurring at or near an airport, have called attention to the need for more aids (**辅助设备**) to aviation control.

People who travel the skies are not certain about air safety. A great deal of money is spent on new and bigger aircraft and airports to deal with the vast increase in passengers travelling by air. Only a small percentage of this money is spent on navigation (**导航**) and other aids. Actually, suitable electronic equipment has long existed, and many companies market safety aids designed to make it safer for aircraft to take off, fly any distance, and land, whatever the weather. Yet, there are two problems to be solved. The first is to get governments, airlines and airport officials to agree to basic levels of safety aids. The second problem is to find a way of meeting these basic requirements.

But no matter how well the equipment works, operators of the equipment still play an important role. Communications between pilots and ground controllers are extremely important to air safety. It is worth pointing out that the mishearing or misunderstanding of instructions in English, and the use of another language, in an international conversation, have led to two recent aircraft accidents. A new type of instrument (**仪器**) called FLIGHTWATCH would help pilots prevent airport collisions. It would be particularly helpful near airports.

68. The increasing number of flights leads to the fact that _____.
A. flying is no longer limited in the sky
B. there is no empty space for aids to aviation control
C. piloting and controlling planes is getting more difficult
D. the pressure on the ground becomes greater

69. There is uncertainty about air safety because _____.
A. planes become bigger for the increasing number of passengers
B. money spent on electronic equipment is far from enough
C. suitable electronic equipment hasn't been invented yet
D. it is dangerous for planes to take off or land

70. The underlined word "collisions" probably means _____.
A. accidents in which two planes hit each other
B. misunderstandings between pilots and ground controllers
C. quarrels among passengers
D. breakdowns of new types of instrument

71. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
A. governments and officials have paid great attention to air safety
B. there should be more companies to sell new safety aids
C. English should be used in an international conversation
D. understanding between pilots and ground controllers should be improved

E

Art museums are places where people can learn about various cultures (**文化**). The increasingly popular "design museums" that are opening today, however, perform quite a different role. Unlike most art museums, the design museum shows objects that are easily found by the general public. These museums sometimes even place things like fridges and washing machines in the center of the hall.

People have argued that design museums are often made use of as advertisements for new industrial technology. But their role is not simply a matter of sales—it is the honoring of excellently invented products. The difference between the window of a department store and the showcase in a design museum is that the first tries to sell you something, while the second tells you the success of a sale.

One advantage of design museums is that they are places where people feel familiar with the exhibits. Unlike the average art museum visitors, design museum visitors seldom feel frightened or puzzled (**困惑**). This is partly because design museums clearly show how and why mass-produced products work and look as they do, and how design has improved the quality of our lives. Art museum exhibits, on the other hand, would most probably fill visitors with a feeling that there is something beyond their understanding.

In recent years, several new design museums have opened their doors. Each of these museums has tried to satisfy the public's growing interest in the field with new ideas. London's Design Museum, for example, shows a collection of mass-produced objects from Zippo lighters to electric typewriters to a group of Italian fish-tins. The choices open to design museums seem far less strict than those to art museums, and visitors may also sense the humorous (**幽默的**) part of our society while walking around such exhibits as interesting and unusually attractive toys collected in our everyday life.

72. Showcases in design museums are different from store windows because they _____.
A. show more technologically advanced products
B. help increase the sales of products
C. show why the products have sold well
D. attract more people than store windows do

73. The author believes that most design museum visitors _____.
A. do not admire mass-produced products
B. are puzzled with technological exhibits
C. dislike exhibits in art museums
D. know the exhibits very well

74. The choices open to design museums _____.
A. are not as strict as those to art museums
B. are not aimed to interest the public
C. may fail to bring some pleasure to visitors
D. often contain precious exhibits

75. The best title for this passage is _____.
A. The forms of design museums
B. The exhibits of design museums
C. The nature of design museums
D. The choices open to design museums

第Ⅱ卷(非选择题　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:

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

此行缺一个词:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(∧),在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

此行错一个词:在错的词下画一横线,在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

注意:原行没有错的不要改。

I still remember my middle school life in Tianjin yet. I was then in a school for students from Tibet. As we were all left home at early age, we met lots of problems in our daily life. We had to do the washing, cleaning and shopping by us. However, we seldom felt lonely or helplessly. We enjoyed our happy life. At weekends, we would play basketball, swimming in the pool or go for a picnic. We were living in a big family. We treat each other as brothers and sisters. If any one of us had any difficulty in our life and study, the other would help him out. It has been five years when we graduated, but those memories are as sweet as ever before.

76. _____
77. _____
78. _____
79. _____
80. _____
81. _____
82. _____
83. _____
84. _____
85. _____

第二节:书面表达(满分25分)

假设你班将举行一次英语班会,主题为"中学生应该如何使用家长给的零花钱"。请你根据提示写一篇发言稿。

使用方式	好处
存入银行	养成节约的习惯
购买书籍	获取知识
其他	培养兴趣(音乐、体育、集邮等)

注意:1. **词数:**100**左右;**

2. **参考词汇:零花钱**—pocket money。

Dear friends,

_____

_____

2004年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(辽宁卷)

24A

英　语

本试卷分第Ⅰ卷(选择题)和第Ⅱ卷(非选择题)两部分,共150分。考试时间120分钟。

第Ⅰ卷(选择题　共115分)

第一部分:听力(共两节,满分30分)

第一节:单项填空(共15小题;每小题1分,满分15分)

从A、B、C、D四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

21. There are many kinds of sports, _____ my favorite is swimming.
A. as　B. then　C. so　D. but

22. John Smith, a successful businessman, has a _____ car.
A. large German white　B. large white German
C. white large German　D. German large white

23. —Guess what! I came across an old friend at the party last night.
—_____ I'm sure you had a wonderful time.
A. Sounds good!　B. Very well.　C. How nice!　D. All right.

24. I have done much of the work. Could you please finish _____ in two days?
A. the rest　B. the other　C. another　D. the others

25. I don't know whether you happen _____, but I'm going to study in the U.S.A. this September.
A. to be heard　B. to be hearing　C. to hear　D. to have heard

26. Maybe you have been to many countries, but nowhere else _____ such a beautiful palace.
A. can you find　B. you could find　C. you can find　D. could you find

27. We were told that we should follow the main road _____ we reached the central railway station.
A. whenever　B. until　C. while　D. wherever

28. It is said in the book that Thomas Edison(1847～1931) _____ the world leading inventor for sixty years.
A. would be　B. has been　C. had been　D. was

29. —Mum, I've been studying English since 8 o'clock. _____ I go out and play with Tom for a while?
—No, I'm afraid not. Besides, it's raining outside now.
A. Can't　B. Wouldn't　C. May not　D. Won't

30. _____ by the beauty of nature, the girl from London decided to spend another two days on the farm.
A. Attracting　B. Attracted
C. To be attracted　D. Having attracted

31. When you finish reading the book, you will have _____ better understanding of _____ life.
A. a; the　B. the; a　C. **不填**; the　D. a; **不填**

32. The final examination is coming up soon. It's time for us to _____ our studies.
A. get down to　B. get out　C. get back for　D. get over

33. John was late for the business meeting because his flight had been _____ by a heavy storm.
A. kept　B. stopped　C. slowed　D. delayed

34. — _____ I didn't hear you clearly. It's too noisy here.
—I was saying that the party was great.
A. Repeat.　B. Once again.　C. Sorry?　D. So what?

35. The factory produces half a million pairs of shoes every year, 80% _____ are sold abroad.
A. of which　B. which of　C. of them　D. of that

第二节:完形填空(共20小题;每小题1.5分,满分30分)

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

The amount of usable water has always been of great interest in the world. __36__ springs and streams sometimes means control, particularly in the __37__ areas like the desert. The control is possible even without possession of large areas of __38__ land. In the early days of the American West, gun fights were not __39__ for the water resources(**资源**), and laws had to be __40__ to protect the water rights of the __41__ and the use of the water resources accordingly.

__42__ is known to us all, there is not __43__ water in all places for everyone to use as much as he likes. Deciding on the __44__ of water that will be used in any particular period __45__ careful planning, so that people can manage and use water more __46__. Farmers have to change their use of or demand for water __47__ the water supply forecast(**预报**).

The __48__ water supply forecast is based more on the water from the __49__ than from the below. Interest is __50__ in the ways to increase rainfall by man_made methods, and to get water from the winter snow on mountain __51__. With special equipment, some scientists are studying the ways in which the mountain snow can be __52__, and with the help of a repeater station, they send the __53__ data(**数据**) to the base station. The operator at the base station can get the data at any time by __54__ a button. In the near future, the forecast and use of water __55__ probably depend on the advance knowledge of snow on mountains, not of water underground.

36. A. Using　B. Holding　C. Owning　D. Finding
37. A. dry　B. distant　C. deserted　D. wild
38. A. fine　B. beautiful　C. rich　D. farming
39. A. unlawful　B. unacceptable　C. unpopular　D. uncommon
40. A. made　B. designed　C. signed　D. written
41. A. winners　B. settlers　C. fighters　D. supporters
42. A. That　B. It　C. What　D. As
43. A. plentiful　B. enough　C. any　D. much
44. A. type　B. quality　C. amount　D. level
45. A. requests　B. requires　C. means　D. suggests
46. A. effectively　B. easily　C. conveniently　D. actively
47. A. leading to　B. due to　C. owing to　D. according to
48. A. correct　B. further　C. average　D. early
49. A. clouds　B. sky　C. air　D. above
50. A. raising　B. rising　C. building　D. lasting
51. A. rocks　B. tips　C. tops　D. trees
52. A. taken care of　B. made use of　C. piled up　D. saved up
53. A. picked　B. produced　C. used　D. gathered
54. A. touching　B. knocking　C. pressing　D. turning
55. A. might　B. can　C. will　D. should

第三部分:阅读理解(共20小题;每小题2分,满分40分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C、D)中,选出最佳选项。

A

Parents often believe that they have a good relationship with their teenagers(**青少年**). But last summer, Joanna and Henry noticed a change in their older son: suddenly he seemed to be talking far more to his friends than to his parents. "The door to his room is always shut," Joanna noted.

Tina and Mark noticed similar changes in their 14_year_old daughter. "She used to cuddle up (**蜷伏**) with me on the sofa and talk," said Mark. "Now we joke that she does this only when she wants something. Sometimes she wants to be treated like a little girl and sometimes like a young lady. The problem is figuring out which time is which."

Before age 11, children like to tell their parents what's on their minds. "In fact, parents are first on the list," said Michael Riera, author of *Uncommon Sense for Parents with Teenagers*. "This completely changes during the ten years," Riera explained. "They talk to their friends first, then maybe their teachers, and their parents last."

Parents who know what's going on in their teenagers' lives are in the best position to help them. To break down the wall of silence, parents should create chances to understand what their children want to say, and try to find ways to talk and write to them. And they must give their children a mental break, for children also need freedom, though young. Another thing parents should remember is that to be a friend, not a manager, with their children is a better way to know them.

56. "The door to his room is always shut" suggests that the son _____.
A. is always busy with his studies　B. doesn't want to be disturbed
C. keeps himself away from his parents　D. begins to dislike his parents

57. What troubles Tina and Mark most is that _____.
A. their daughter isn't as lovely as before
B. they can't read their daughter's mind exactly
C. they don't know what to say to their daughter
D. their daughter talks with them only when she needs help

58. Which of the following best explains "the wall of silence" in the last paragraph?
A. Teenagers talk a lot with their friends.
B. Teenagers do not want to understand their parents.
C. Teenagers do not talk much with their parents.
D. Teenagers talk little about their own lives.

59. What can be learned from the passage?
A. Parents are unhappy with their growing children.
B. Parents have suitable ways to talk with their teenagers.
C. Parents should be patient with their silent teenagers.
D. Parents should try to understand their teenagers.

B

There are thousands of products of all colors and shapes in a supermarket, making you believe that they are worth a try. How? Packaging(**包装**) is the silent but persuading salesman.

There on the shelves, each bottle, can, box, and jar has been carefully designed and measured to speak to the inner self of the consumer(**消费者**), so that he is buying not only a product but also his belief in life. Scientists have studied consumer behavior recently and found that the look of the package has a great effect on the "quality" of the product and on how well it sells, because "Consumers generally cannot tell between a product and its package. Many products are packages and many packages are products," as Louis Cheskin, the first social scientist studying consumers' feeling for packaging, noticed.

Colors are one of the best tools in packaging. Studies of eye movement have shown that colors draw human attention quickly. Take V8 for example. For many years, the bright red color of tomatoes and carrots on the thin bottle makes you feel that it is very good for your body. And the word "green" today can keep food prices going up.

Shapes are another attraction. Circles often suggest happiness and peacefulness, because these shapes are pleasing to both the eye and the heart. That's why the round yellow "M" signs of McDonald's are inviting to both young and old.

This new consumer response(**反应**) to the colors and shapes of packages reminds producers and sellers that people buy to satisfy both body and soul.

60. According to the passage, _____ seems to be able to persuade a consumer to buy the product.
A. the pleasing color of the package　B. the special taste of the product
C. the strange shape of the package　D. the belief in the product

61. If a package or a product is round in shape, it can _____.
A. bring excitement to the consumers
B. attract the consumers' attention
C. catch the eye movement of the consumers
D. produce a happy and peaceful feeling

62. "And the word 'green' today can keep food prices going up." This sentence suggests that consumers today are _____.
A. starting to notice the importance of new food
B. enjoying the beauty of nature more than before
C. beginning to like green vegetables
D. paying more attention to their health

63. It can be inferred from the passage that V8 is a kind of ____.
A. vegetable dish　　B. healthy juice
C. iced drink　　D. red vegetable

C

International Studies(BA)

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●Has close connections with practical research
●Much of the teaching is done in small discussion groups

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BA(Hons)Public Policy and Management

Employment possibilities

International organizations
International business

Earth Science(BSc)

Key features

●Based on key courses and the latest research findings
●Pays much attention to practical skills
●Offers chances for fieldwork(**实地考察**)

About the course

The demand for natural resources is becoming an increasingly serious problem for the future of mankind. Graduates in Earth Science will play an important role in meeting this demand, and in knowing the meaning of using the natural resources.

The course covers geography and geology. You will carry out fieldwork in the UK and possibly overseas, and a research in an area of interest to you in the final year.

Related courses

BSc(Hons)Geography
BSc(Hons)Geology

Employment possibilities

Mineral, oil, water or other related engineering industries

64. **International Studies** is a course in ____.
A. international politics　　B. international business
C. international systems　　D. international bodies

65. After taking the course of **International Studies**, the students will ____.
A. become practical and open_minded
B. have a greater ability to discuss theories
C. know how to settle international problems
D. have good jobs in any international organizations

66. **Earth Science**, as described in the second text, ____.
A. is attractive because of the chances for fieldwork
B. pays more attention to practical skills than theories
C. is built on important courses and the results of recent studies
D. encourages students to play a role in using natural resources

67. It can be inferred that the above two texts are written for the students who ____.
A. enjoy research work　　B. plan to choose courses
C. study in the UK　　D. are interested in overseas fieldwork

D

If you walk slowly through downtown Helsinki(**赫尔辛基**)during the day, taking in the splendid 19th century buildings, white boats and noise of passing trams(**有轨电车**), you will start to understand why it is called a city of two colors: white and blue.

The sea is always present in Helsinki. When you take a walk over the great open space of the central square, you will hear seabirds screaming. When you take the tram, suddenly and unexpectedly, you are faced with a calm, shining blue sea. You may notice that people in Helsinki do not rush about as in other cities. Instead, they walk along the roads, politely letting other people by.

A usual way to see Helsinki for the first time is to start out by the boats. You will walk by the elderly women selling fish and vegetables in the market square and find yourself in front of a beautiful park. You may enjoy a pleasant walk in the park for a few hours and then take the tram. Trams are the perfect way to get around in Helsinki. Watching the old houses, parks, theatres, churches, shops, restaurants and people in the streets, you may have a slightly sad film feeling to it.

The pale summer nights are another wonder in the city. Following the waterfront(**滨水区**)of the city after sunset, you couldn't help stopping and listening to the sweet silence, interrupted only by the screaming seabirds and leaving fishing boats.

However, in some way, Helsinki is also the most modern city in northern Europe. You will surely want to visit the White Glass Palace, the modern art museum, and all those extremely popular cafes and design stores.

68. Helsinki is called a city of two colors mainly because of the colors of its ____.
A. 19th century buildings, boats and parks
B. 19th century buildings, boats and seabirds
C. old houses, parks and trams
D. old buildings, boats and the sea

69. The best way to see most of Helsinki is to go ____.
A. by boat　　B. by bus　　C. by tram　　D. on foot

70. The 19th century buildings, the White Glass Palace, popular cafes and design shops in Helsinki all show that Helsinki is ____.
A. both splendid and traditional　　B. both quiet and noisy
C. both historical and modern　　D. both old and new

71. This passage is most likely to be found in ____.
A. a story_book　　B. a geography textbook
C. a research report　　D. a travel magazine

E

Thinking is something you choose to do as a fish chooses to live in water. To be human is to think. But thinking may come naturally without your knowing how you do it. Thinking about thinking is the key to critical(**判断性的**)thinking. When you think critically, you take control of your thinking processes(**过程**). Otherwise, you might be controlled by the ideas of others. Indeed, critical thinking is at the heart of education.

The word"critical"here has a special meaning. It does not mean taking one view against another view, as when someone criticizes another person for doing something wrong. The nature of critical thinking is thinking beyond the easily seen—beyond the pictures on TV, the untrue reports in the newspapers, and the faulty reasoning.

Critical thinking is an attitude as much as an activity. If you are curious about life and desire to dig deeper into it, you are a critical thinker. If you find pleasure in deep thinking about different ideas, characters, and facts, you are a critical thinker.

Activities of the mind and higher_order reasoning are processes of deep and careful consideration. They take time, and do not go hand in hand with the fast speed in today's world: fast foods, instant coffee, and self_developing film. If you are among the people who believe that speed is a measure of intelligence(**智力**), you may learn something new from a story about Albert Einstein. The first time Banesh Hoffman, a scientist, was to discuss his work with Albert Einstein, Hoffman was too nervous to speak. But Einstein immediately put Hoffman at ease by saying, "Please go slowly. I don't understand things quickly."

72. Critical thinking is important to us because if we do not think critically, ____.
A. it will be hard for us to think naturally and fast
B. we might be controlled by other people's ideas
C. we will follow the ideas of others naturally
D. we might be fooled by other people's ideas

73. If you are a critical thinker, you will ____.
A. think deeply about different ideas
B. trust the reports in the newspapers
C. take one view against another view
D. criticize other people for their mistakes

74. In the last paragraph, "something new"suggests that ____.
A. the smarter you are, the faster you do things
B. the faster you do things, the smarter you become
C. speed can improve intelligence
D. intelligence is not decided by speed

75. What would be the best title for the passage?
A. Thinking and Critical Thinking
B. Understanding Critical Thinking
C. Thinking Is Natural and Human
D. Thinking Fast Means Intelligence

第Ⅱ卷(非选择题　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:

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

此行缺一个词:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(∧),在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

此行错一个词:在错的词下画一横线,在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

注意:原行没有错的不要改。

It is a pleasure for me to write this letter to tell how much　76. ____
I enjoyed my stay in your whole family last week. This was my　77. ____
first visit to a English family. At first, I was worried about my　78. ____
poor English. And when I saw your wife and children waiting for　79. ____
me with warm smile of welcome on their faces, I immediately knew　80. ____
that everything would be all right. There are many more happy　81. ____
memories of the week that I will keep with me forever. I particularly　82. ____
enjoyed driving through the countryside with you and saw the　83. ____
changing colors of the leaves on the trees. I also like the　84. ____
fishing trip. It was such much fun.　85. ____

第二节:书面表达(满分25分)

下面4幅图片描述的是星期天上午在中山公园里发生的一件事。请根据图片所提供的信息用英语为你校的"英语园地"写一篇短文。

注意:①短文须包括所有图片的主要内容,短文的内容要连贯、完整;

②短文单词数:100左右(已给句子中的单词不计入总词数);

③参考词汇:货摊 stand(*n.*);**抢夺** snatch(*v.*);**逮捕** arrest(*v.*)。



One Sunday morning, there were some people in Zhongshan Park.

2004年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(江苏卷)

25A

英　语

本试卷分第Ⅰ卷(选择题)和第Ⅱ卷(非选择题)两部分,共150分。考试时间120分钟。

第Ⅰ卷(选择题　共115分)

第一部分:听力(共两节,满分30分)

第一节:单项填空(共15小题;每小题1分,满分15分)

从A、B、C、D四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

21. I will never know what was on his mind at the time, nor will _____.
A. anyone　B. anyone else　C. no one　D. no one else

22. —I don't mind telling you what I know.
—You _____. I'm not asking you for it.
A. mustn't　B. may not　C. can't　D. needn't

23. _____ I accept that he is not perfect, I do actually like the person.
A. While　B. Since　C. Before　D. Unless

24. He got to the station early, _____ missing his train.
A. in case of　B. instead of　C. for fear of　D. in search of

25. The man insisted _____ a taxi for me even though I told him I lived nearby.
A. find　B. to find　C. on finding　D. in finding

26. More patients _____ in hospital this year than last year.
A. treated　B. have treated
C. had been treated　D. have been treated

27. Tom owns _____ larger collection of _____ books than any other student in our class.
A. the; **不填**　B. a; **不填**　C. a; the　D. **不填**; the

28. —You haven't lost the ticket, have you?
—_____. I know it's not easy to get another one at the moment.
A. I hope not　B. Yes, I have
C. I hope so　D. Yes, I'm afraid so

29. It's ten years since the scientist _____ on his life's work of discovering the valuable chemical.
A. made for　B. set out　C. took off　D. turned up

30. A man is being questioned in relation to the _____ murder last night.
A. advised　B. attended　C. attempted　D. admitted

31. The old man, _____ abroad for twenty years, is on the way back to his motherland.
A. to work　B. working
C. to have worked　D. having worked

32. The _____ house smells as if it hasn't been lived in for years.
A. little white wooden　B. little wooden white
C. white wooden little　D. wooden white little

33. _____ is often the case, we have worked out the production plan.
A. Which　B. When　C. What　D. As

34. Sales of CDs have greatly increased since the early 1990s, when people _____ to enjoy the advantages of this new technology.
A. begin　B. began　C. have begun　D. had begun

35. —How long are you staying?
—I don't know. _____.
A. That's OK　B. Never mind　C. It depends　D. It doesn't matter

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,然后从短文后所给各题的四个选项(A、B、C、D)中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

We may look at the world around us, but somehow we manage not to see it until whatever we've become used to suddenly disappears. __36__, for example, the neatly_dressed woman I __37__ to see—or look at—on my way to work each morning.

For three years, no matter __38__ the weather was like, she was always waiting at the bus stop around 8:00 am. On __39__ days, she wore heavy clothes and a pair of woolen gloves. Summertime __40__ out neat, belted cotton dresses and a hat pulled low over her sunglasses. __41__, she was an ordinary working woman. Of course, I __42__ all this only after she was seen no more. It was then that I realized how __43__ I expected to see her each morning. You might say I __44__ her.

"Did she have an accident? Something __45__?" I thought to myself about her __46__. Now that she was gone, I felt I had __47__ her. I began to realize that part of our __48__ life probably includes such chance meetings with familiar __49__: the milkman you see at dawn, the woman who __50__ walks her dog along the street every morning, the twin brothers you see at the library. Such people are __51__ markers in our lives. They add weight to our __52__ of place and belonging.

Think about it. __53__, while walking to work, we mark where we are by __54__ a certain building, why should we not mark where we are when we pass a familiar, though __55__, person?

36. A. Make	B. Take	C. Give	D. Have
37. A. happened	B. wanted	C. used	D. tried
38. A. what	B. how	C. which	D. when
39. A. sunny	B. rainy	C. cloudy	D. snowy
40. A. took	B. brought	C. carried	D. turned
41. A. Clearly	B. Particularly	C. Luckily	D. Especially
42. A. believed	B. expressed	C. remembered	D. wondered
43. A. long	B. often	C. soon	D. much
44. A. respected	B. missed	C. praised	D. admired
45. A. better	B. worse	C. more	D. less
46. A. disappearance	B. appearance	C. misfortune	D. fortune
47. A. forgotten	B. lost	C. known	D. hurt
48. A. happy	B. enjoyable	C. frequent	D. daily
49. A. friends	B. strangers	C. tourists	D. guests
50. A. regularly	B. actually	C. hardly	D. probably
51. A. common	B. pleasant	C. important	D. faithful
52. A. choice	B. knowledge	C. decision	D. sense
53. A. Because	B. If	C. Although	D. However
54. A. keeping	B. changing	C. passing	D. mentioning
55. A. unnamed	B. unforgettable	C. unbelievable	D. unreal

第三部分:阅读理解(共20小题;每小题2分,满分40分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C、D)中,选出最佳选项。

A

He was the baby with no name. Found and taken from the north Atlantic 6 days after the sinking of the *Titanic* in 1912, his tiny body so moved the salvage(**救援**) workers that they called him"our baby."In their home port of Halifax, Nova Scotia, people collected money for a headstone in front of the baby's grave(**墓**), carved with the words:"To the memory of an unknown child."He has rested there ever since.

But history has a way of uncovering its secrets. On Nov. 5, this year, three members of a family from Finland arrived at Halifax and laid fresh flowers at the grave. "This is our baby," says Magda Schleifer, 68, a banker. She grew up hearing stories about a great_aunt named Maria Panula, 42, who had sailed on the *Titanic* for America to be reunited with her husband. According to the information Mrs. Schleifer had gathered, Panula gave up her seat on a lifeboat to search for her five children—including a 13_month_old boy named Eino—from whom she had becom separated during the final minutes of the crossing. "We thought they were all lost in the sea," says Schleifer.

Now, using teeth and bone pieces taken from the baby's grave, scientists have compared the DNA from the Unknown Child with those collected from members of five families who lost relatives on the *Titanic* and never recovered the bodies. The result of the test points only to one possible person: young Eino. Now, the family sees no need for a new grave. "He belongs to the people of Halifax," says Schleifer. "They've taken care of him for 90 years."

Adapted from ***People***, November 25, 2002

56. The baby travelled on the *Titanic* with his _____.
A. mother　B. parents　C. aunt　D. relatives

57. What is probably the boy's last name?
A. Schleifer.　B. Eino.　C. Magda.　D. Panula.

58. Some members of the family went to Halifax and put flowers at the child's grave on Nov. 5, _____.
A. 1912　B. 1954　C. 2002　D. 2004

59. This text is mainly about how _____.
A. the unknown baby's body was taken from the north Atlantic
B. the unknown baby was buried in Halifax, Nova Scotia
C. people found out who the unknown baby was
D. people took care of the unknown baby for 90 years

B

Deserts are found where there is little rainfall or where rain for a whole year falls in only a few weeks' time. Ten inches of rain may be enough for many plants to survive(**存活**) if the rain is spread throughout the year. If it falls within one or two months and the rest of the year is dry, those plants may die and a desert may form.

Sand begins as tiny pieces of rock that get smaller and smaller as wind and weather wear them down. Sand dunes(**沙丘**) are formed as winds move the sand across the desert. Bit by bit, the dunes grow over the years, always moving with the winds and changing the shape. Most of them are only a few feet tall, but they can grow to be several hundred feet high.

There is, however, much more to a desert than sand. In the deserts of the southwestern United States, cliffs(**悬崖**) and deep valleys were formed from thick mud that once lay beneath a sea more than millions of years ago. Over the centuries, the water dried up. Wind, sand, rain, heat and cold all wore away at the remaining rocks. The faces of the desert mountains are always changing—very, very slowly—as these forces of nature continue to work on the rock.

Most deserts have a surprising variety of life. There are plants, animals and insects that have adapted to life in the desert. During the heat of the day, a visitor may see very few signs of living things, but as the air begins to cool in the evening, the desert comes to life. As the sun begins to rise again in the sky, the desert once again becomes quiet and lonely.

60. Many plants may survive in deserts when _____.
A. the rain is spread out in a year　B. the rain falls only in a few weeks
C. there is little rain in a year　D. it is dry all the year round

61. Sand dunes are formed when _____.
A. sand piles up gradually　B. there is plenty of rain in a year
C. the sea has dried up over the years　D. pieces of rock get smaller

62. The underlined sentence in the third paragraph probably means that in a desert there is _____.
A. too much sand　B. more sand than before
C. nothing except sand　D. something else besides sand

63. It can be learned from the text that in a desert _____.
A. there is no rainfall throughout the year
B. life exists in rough conditions
C. all sand dunes are a few feet high
D. rocks are worn away only by wind and heat

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