

Test 1

笔 试 试 卷

第一部分 听力理解

第一节 听下面 5 段对话

每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的[A]、[B]、[C]三个选项中选出最佳选项，并将该选项填在题目编号之前的括号内。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。每段对话仅读一遍。

例如，你将听到以下内容：

M: Excuse me. Can you tell me how much the shirt is?

W: Yes, it's nine fifteen.

请看选项：

How much is the shirt?

[A] £ 19.15

[B] £ 9.15

[C] £ 9.18

衬衫的价格为 9 磅 15 便士 所以你选择 [B] 项。

- () 1. Who is the man probably talking to?
[A] He is talking to his teacher.
[B] He is talking to his doctor.
[C] He is talking to his mother.
- () 2. Where is this dialogue occurring?
[A] At Anne's Clothing Store.
[B] Inside a shopping centre.
[C] At a downtown street.
- () 3. When does this woman prefer to leave?
[A] She wants to leave tonight.
[B] She wants to leave in the afternoon.
[C] She wants to leave on the latest train.
- () 4. Where is this conversation taking place?
[A] In a kitchen. [B] In a park [C] In a garden.
- () 5. How long was the delay?
[A] It was delayed for thirty minutes.
[B] It was delayed for forty minutes.

[C] It was delayed for fifty minutes.

第二节 听下面 5 段对话或独白

每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给的 [A]、[B]、[C] 三个选项中选出最佳选项，并将该选项填在题目编号之前的括号内。听每段对话或独白前，你将有 5 秒钟的时间阅读各个小题 听完后 各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料 回答第 6、7 题。

- () 6. Who is Mr Jones going to meet?
[A] The manager of the shoe factory.
[B] The managing director.
[C] The director of the office.
- () 7. Where is the office Mr Jones would like to get to?
[A] The second door on the right.
[B] The first door on the left.
[C] The second door on the left.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

- () 8. What does the man want to do?
[A] To take money from the bank.
[B] To cash his checks in the bank.
[C] To enquire about the exchange rate.
- () 9. How would the man like his money?
[A] In hundreds.
[B] In hundreds and tens.
[C] In hundreds and fifties.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

- () 10. Who gave a party last night?
[A] Mary. [B] Pamela. [C] Mary's sister.
- () 11. Whom did Mary meet at the party?
[A] Her boy friend.
[B] Many interesting friends.
[C] Some British people.
- () 12. Why was the man not invited to the party?
[A] Mary did not ask him.
[B] He was no longer the hostess' friend.
[C] He was too funny.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

- () 13. Who are the speakers?
[A] A student and a professor.

- [B] Two students.
[C] Two professors.
- () 14. What is the man's purpose for talking with the woman?
[A] He hopes to be introduced to her professor.
[B] He wants to ask for her advice.
[C] He wants her to be his friend.
- () 15. What is the name of the course they are discussing?
[A] Classical Literature. [B] Basics in English. [C] Reading skills.
- () 16. What is the woman interested in?
[A] Theory. [B] Classical Literature. [C] Reading.

听第 10 段材料 回答第 17 至 20 题。

- () 17. For what purpose do people read newspapers?
[A] To learn about whatever they want.
[B] To satisfy themselves.
[C] To learn about what is going on in the world.
- () 18. Why do people sometimes only glance at the headlines?
[A] Because they are too busy.
[B] Because they only want to learn about the weather.
[C] Because they only want to learn about the sports news.
- () 19. How are newspapers usually printed in big cities?
[A] They are printed daily.
[B] They are printed weekly.
[C] They are printed monthly.
- () 20. Which of the following usually appears at the front page of the newspaper?
[A] The important news.
[B] The amusement section.
[C] The business news.

第二部分 英语知识运用

第一节 单项填空

从[A]、[B]、[C]、[D]四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并将该选项填在题目编号之前的括号内。

Example:

It is generally considered unwise to give a child _____ he or she wants.

[A] however [B] whatever [C] whichever [D] whenever

根据题意，将正确的答案[B]填入空格。

- () 21. _____ workers examining machines, the student checked out his answers before handing in his paper.
[A] As [B] Like [C] As if [D] Just as
- () 22. Nearly 5 percent of U. S. land has been marked wilderness, but how it is used and managed is _____.
[A] far more settled [B] far more settling
[C] far from settled [D] far from settling
- () 23. _____ a snake in the wild, he was frightened.
[A] Having not seen [B] Never seeing
[C] Having never seen [D] Not being seen
- () 24. Tales of his bravery has spread _____.
[A] by word of mouth [B] by words of mouths
[C] by words of mouth [D] by word of mouths
- () 25. A year and a half later they _____ their president _____ officially dead.
[A] had... declaring [B] had... declared
[C] made... declare [D] made... declaring
- () 26. Only in the past 50 years, with the revolution in diving equipment, _____ study deep seas closely.
[A] were scientists able to [B] have scientists been able to
[C] would scientists be able to [D] will scientists be able to
- () 27. You can't imagine that rats eat 40 to 50 times _____.
[A] the weight [B] their weight [C] in weight [D] by weight
- () 28. The new plan exists only _____ paper, and it won't work _____ practice.
[A] in... in [B] on... on [C] in... on [D] on... in
- () 29. It took two years of hunger and hard work _____ the villagers had another crop.
[A] when [B] since [C] before [D] until
- () 30. You need to make arrangements for a hotel room _____ a few nights.
[A] in [B] for [C] within [D] during
- () 31. _____ his advice, I would never have got the job.
[A] Apart from [B] As for [C] But for [D] In addition to
- () 32. He has always insisted on his _____ Dr Turner instead of Mr Turner.
[A] called [B] to be called [C] being called [D] calling
- () 33. Dinner will be ready _____ but we have time for a drink.
[A] recently [B] presently [C] lately [D] frequently
- () 34. Although only of _____ intelligence, he speaks four languages fluently.
[A] average [B] common [C] middle [D] usual
- () 35. The thief left the house in a _____ of disorder.
[A] state [B] form [C] scene [D] shape

第二节 完形填空

阅读下面短文，从短文后所给各题的四个选项（[A]、[B]、[C]和[D]）中选出能填入相应空白处的最佳选项，并将该选项填在题目编号之前的括号内。

There are many streets in London containing shops dealing in book-selling. 36 the best known of these is Charing Cross Road in the very 37 of London. Here bookshops of all sorts and sizes 38 to be found, from the celebrated one which 39 to be “the biggest bookshop in the world” to the 40 dusty places which seem to have been 41 over from Dickens’s time. Some of these shops 42, or will obtain, any kind of book, but many of 43 feature second-hand books, art books, foreign books or books on philosophy, politics or any other of the 44 subjects about which books may be written. One shop in this area specializes only 45 books about ballet! 46 it may be the most convenient place for Londoners to 47 books, Charing Cross Road is not the cheapest. For the 48 cheap second-hand books, the collector must try some 49 places, to Farringdon Road, for example, in the East central 50 of London. Here there is nothing so magnificent as bookshops. 51 the booksellers come along each morning and throw out their 52 of books on to small carts which line the road. 53 the collectors, some professional and some amateur, who have been 54 for them, rush upon the dusty books. In places like this one can still, 55 pick up for a few pence an old edition that may be worth many pounds.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| () 36. [A] Hardly | [B] Perhaps | [C] Absolutely | [D] Honestly |
| () 37. [A] turning | [B] heart | [C] corner | [D] crossing |
| () 38. [A] are | [B] is | [C] will be | [D] may be |
| () 39. [A] claims | [B] expects | [C] intends | [D] refers |
| () 40. [A] fine | [B] slight | [C] tiny | [D] least |
| () 41. [A] held | [B] kept | [C] left | [D] remained |
| () 42. [A] furnish | [B] equip | [C] carry | [D] stock |
| () 43. [A] which | [B] whose | [C] them | [D] whom |
| () 44. [A] certain | [B] definite | [C] various | [D] essential |
| () 45. [A] on | [B] in | [C] about | [D] to |
| () 46. [A] However | [B] Although | [C] Whatever | [D] In spite of |
| () 47. [A] reach | [B] gain | [C] catch | [D] buy |
| () 48. [A] actually | [B] chiefly | [C] really | [D] especially |
| () 49. [A] separated | [B] isolated | [C] lonely | [D] rare |
| () 50. [A] zone | [B] belt | [C] region | [D] district |
| () 51. [A] And | [B] Returning | [C] Instead | [D] In return |
| () 52. [A] pockets | [B] sacks | [C] briefcases | [D] shelves |
| () 53. [A] While | [B] And | [C] But | [D] However |
| () 54. [A] waiting | [B] looking | [C] hoping | [D] longing |

- () 55. [A] seldom [B] never [C] rarely [D] occasionally

第三部分 阅读理解

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的四个选项 [A]、[B]、[C] 和 [D] 中选出最佳选项，并将该选项填在题目编号之前的括号内。

A

In summer and fall people and bears run into each other almost daily in or near town. That's because of the bears's *life cycle* (生活周期). Most bears spend winter and spring on Hudson Bay. They hunt *seals* (海豹) mainly during the spring, until the ice breaks up. When it melts in early summer, the bears come to shore. For months there's almost nothing to eat, so they sleep and wander around. They're fasting — it's sometimes called walking *hibernation* (冬眠).

They also walk right into trouble when they come too near the town. Policemen sometimes put repeat offenders to death, but they "arrest" most problem bears, then keep them in an empty house that can hold more than 20.

There they are given water, but no food, which sounds cruel, but experts point out that there's little difference between a bear under "arrest" that isn't fed and a bear fasting naturally. These bears are set free north of the town after about a month. The freed bears join the wild ones on shore, waiting for ice to form on the *bay* (海湾) — a frozen bridge to the seals. The cycle is complete.

- () 56. According to the bears' cycle, in summer and fall they _____.
[A] sleep and move about [B] come to live near the town
[C] hunt seals on shore [D] look for food on the bay
- () 57. When bears are fasting, they _____.
[A] walk quickly [B] don't eat anything
[C] get into trouble [D] come across people
- () 58. If a bear walks along a street in the town, it will probably be caught by _____.
[A] hunters [B] policemen [C] townspeople [D] experts
- () 59. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE?
[A] If a bear has frightened the townspeople several times, it will probably be shot.
[B] During the period when the bears are kept, they are only given some water.
[C] Bears go to town to spend the summer.
[D] Bears stay on shore waiting for winter to come.
- () 60. When ice is formed on the bay, _____.
[A] a frozen bridge has appeared
[B] bears go into hibernation
[C] bears begin to live an active life
[D] bears are set free

B

If life sprang up through natural processes on the Earth, then the same thing could supposedly

happen on other worlds. And yet when we look at outer space, we do not see an environment where there exists life. We see planets and moons where no life could possibly *survive* (生存). In fact we see all sorts of wildly different planets and moons — hot places, dark places, ice worlds, gas worlds — and it seems that there are far more ways to be a dead world than a live one.

Within our solar system the Earth may be in a fairly narrow *habitable* (适于居住) zone, not too hot and not too cold, just the right distance from the sun that water can splash around on the surface in a liquid state. And there may be many other things that make life on Earth possible. The *tectonic* (地壳构造) activity recycles the planet's carbon. *Mars* (火星) has no such *mechanism* (构造), and this seemingly minor lack may be the reason Mars lost most of its atmosphere.

- () 61. What does the first paragraph mainly discuss?
- [A] Life beyond Earth. [B] Earth-like planets.
[C] Different worlds. [D] Life and death in space.
- () 62. Which of the following statements will not be supported by the author?
- [A] Life requires liquid water.
[B] Many factors led to life on Earth.
[C] Mars is not within the habitable zone.
[D] Mars used to have its atmosphere.

C

As people continue to grow and age, our body systems continue to change. At a certain point in your life your body systems will begin to weaken. Your strength may become weaker. It may be more difficult for you to see and hear. The slow change of aging causes our bodies to lose some of their ability to bounce back from disease and injury. In order to live longer, we have always tried to slow or stop this change that leads us towards the end of our lives.

Many factors decide your health. A good diet plays an important role. The amounts and type of exercise you get is another factor. Your living condition is yet another. But scientists studying aging problem want to know: Why do people grow old? They hope that by studying the aging medical science they may be able to make the length of life longer.

There is nothing to be afraid of as old age comes. Many consider the later part of life to be the best time for living. Physical activity may become less, but often you get better understanding of yourself and the world.

- () 63. When people become aging, they will lose some of their ability to bounce back from disease and injury. "Bounce back" here means _____.
[A] to escape from disease and injury
[B] to improve one's health after getting over disease or injury
[C] to jump backward
[D] to run fast
- () 64. In order to live longer _____.
[A] we have to try to improve our food
[B] we should try to do more exercise

[C] we should slow down the change of aging

[D] we should keep up high spirits

() 65. Many consider the later part of life to be the best time for living because _____.

[A] they consider their life has been a successful one

[B] they have come through the battle of life safely

[C] they have less misunderstanding of themselves and the outside world

[D] they can play or rest more often

D

A period of one thousand years carries no special significance of its own. After all, it is only because we come equipped with ten fingers and ancient people used them to create base-ten mathematics that a thousand equals a thousand as we know it. If fingers plus toes had been used as the basis for our math system, a “millennium” would have 8,000 years in it.

There’s even disagreement as to just when the next millennium will begin. Because there was no year zero — our *calendar* (日历) goes right from 1 B.C. to A.D. 1 — many people insist we ought to put off our *champagne* (香槟酒) toasts until the arrival of January 1, 2001. But most of us will stay up on December 31, 1999, watch the calendar show all those zeroes, and declare the new millennium born. And some calendarists have pushed the whole of B.C. back one year, put the year zero in the gap, and declare the disagreement solved.

Nevertheless, a thousand years, or two thousand years, is simply a cold mathematical sign until we humans begin *draping* (装饰) it with banners of hope and wrapping it in sheets of memory.

() 66. The writer thinks that the millennium is of no significance of its own because _____.

[A] ancient people counted on their fingers, not on their toes

[B] ancient people created base-ten math system

[C] it is simply a period of time if humans don’t add their wishes to it

[D] ancient people happened to have ten fingers

() 67. According to our calendar, the first millennium began in _____.

[A] A.D. 1000 [B] A.D. 1001 [C] A.D. 1 [D] A.D. zero

() 68. Which of the following statements is TRUE?

[A] Big celebrations are planned for the arrival of the next millennium.

[B] Major disagreement was solved before the arrival of the new millennium.

[C] Many people have the right to declare the new millennium born.

[D] Some calendarists have the right to push time back.

() 69. On the eve of the next millennium, people will do all these things EXCEPT _____

[A] exchange toasts

[B] sit up late

[C] have great expectations

[D] declare the disagreement solved

() 70. Which is the best title of the passage?

- [A] Millennium Problems
- [B] Millennium Reflections
- [C] Millennium Celebrations
- [D] Millennium Expectations

E

Not so long ago, industrial goods were made to last for ever. If you bought a car or a stove, it was a once-in-lifetime *investment* (投资). You paid money for it, and you took care of it. At the present time industry has persuaded us that products shouldn't last a long time. It's cheaper to throw them away than it is to repair them. This has led directly to "throw-away society" which is a great waste of the earth's resources.

Just think of the cars that are bought and sold daily, just because they are out of style. Think of the expensive packaging material that is thrown away every time a new object is bought. And we consumers have to pay for that material! Our industrial society has turned us into spoiled children. This wastefulness has got us into the trouble we are now in. When we have no resources left, then we'll start to take care of what we have. But why can't we act before this happens? Why can't we go back to being a society in which the prevention of waste is a *virtue* (美德)?

- () 71. People once tried to make industrial products _____.
 [A] be used as long as possible
 [B] be used for several years
 [C] in mass production
 [D] in large quantity
- () 72. People are made to throw things away because _____.
 [A] they live in the "throw-away society"
 [B] they fall from virtue
 [C] there are enough material resources
 [D] it's more expensive to repair them than to buy new ones
- () 73. The shoppers have to pay not only for the goods, but also for _____.
 [A] wrappings [B] boxes [C] bottles [D] bags
- () 74. The author's advice is that people should take care of what they have _____.
 [A] when there are no resources left
 [B] when they still have some
 [C] before the "throw-away society" comes into being
 [D] before the prevention of waste is a virtue
- () 75. The main idea of this passage is that _____.
 [A] if you do not throw away old things, new things will not be turned out
 [B] do not waste anything and do not buy anything unnecessary
 [C] if you do not waste things you will not be in poor condition
 [D] if you do not waste things, you will be rich

第四部分 写作

第一节 短文改错

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：

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。

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。

错一个词：在错的词下划一横线，在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

注意：原行没有错的不要改。

A tiger went about in search after other weaker animals	76. _____
for food. Once in his hunting, he happened find a fox. "You	77. _____
won't dare to eat me," said the fox. "as I am the head of	78. _____
all animals made by God. It is of the will of God if you	79. _____
eat me now. In case you don't believe that I say, let's	80. _____
go together. You just follow me as I go ahead to see if	
there is any animal that do not run away when I pass."	81. _____
The tiger agreed and went with other. Certainly he saw	82. _____
all the animals run away on see the fox. He thought that	83. _____
they were afraid of the fox without knowing it was he	84. _____
himself that they frightened.	85. _____

第二节 书面表达

根据下面的提纲写一篇短文：

1. 旅行(travel)可以获得地理知识；
2. 旅行可以了解各地不同的风俗习惯；
3. 暑假里准备与几个好友结伴出游。

注意：1. 词数 100 词左右。

2. 用第一人称叙述。

3. 答案中有“ One possible version”。

口 试 试 卷

第一节 考生个人情况介绍

(仅供口试教师用)

1. Greetings and Introductions	Back-up Questions
Assessor invites candidates in Indicates chairs	
(to A + B) Good morning/afternoon. (to A + B) Can you give me your marksheets, please? (pass marksheets to assessor) (to A + B) I'm... , and this is... He/She will just listen to us.	
(to A) Now, what's your name? ... Thank you. (to B) And your name? ... Thanks.	What's your name?
2. Giving information about place of origin, occupation, studies	Back-up Questions
Ask the following questions. Address B first.	
(1) Where do you come from? /Where are you from?	Are you from...?
(2) For adult candidates Are you a student or do you work here/there? What do you study/do? Do you like it? Why/Why not?	Do you go to school? Have you got a job? What's your job? Do you like studying.../your job? Why do/don't you like it?
(3) For teenagers at school (or have just finished school) Do (Did) you go to school in...? What subjects do (did) you study? What subjects do (did) you like best? Why? Or What subjects are (were) you good at? Why? Or What subject is (was) the most difficult? Why? Or What subjects don't (didn't) you like? Why? Do (Did) you like your school? Why do/don't (did/didn't) you like it?	What do you study? Do (Did) you study maths/English? Do (Did) you like...? Why/Why not? Are (Were) you good at...? Why/Why not?
Repeat for A	

第二节 考生相互问答

题目 1:

口试教师:

Candidate B, you want to go to a meeting, but you don't know anything about it. Ask Candidate A to tell you. Use the words on this card to help you. (将 Card 1b 递给考生 B)

Card 1b

会议

时间:

地点:

会议内容:

组织者:

出席人员:

根据本卡片可以提出一系列可以接受的问题, 如:

What's the name of the meeting?

When and where is the meeting going to be held?

What is it about?

Who will organise the meeting?

Who will attend the meeting?

Candidate A, here is something about the meeting. Answer Candidate B's questions using the information on this card. (将 Card 1a 递给考生 A)

Card 1a

高三(1)班班会

时间: 10月15日下午3:00

地点: 学校会议室

会议内容: 秋游

组织者: 班长

借助本卡片上的信息可以回答考生 B 提出的问题, 如:

The class meeting.

At 3:00 a.m. on October 15 in the school meeting-room.

Discussing about an outing in early autumn.

The monitor.

The students of Class One Senior Three.

注: 考生 A 需借助信息卡对考生 B 提出的任何问题作出简短回答。如信息卡不含某一所需信息, 考生 A 可以表示歉意并说明自己不知道, 也可以利用背景知识或想像力提供该

信息。

考生进行完四五个来回的对话后，口试教师要求其停止并按规定互换身份利用一套新卡片进行对话。

题目 2:

口试教师:

Candidate A, you want to send a letter in the post office, but you don't know how to do it.

Ask Candidate B to tell you. Use the words on this card to help you. (将 Card 2a 递给考生 A)

Card 2a

邮局

(发一封信去北京)

邮局地点:

营业时间:

邮资:

邮寄方式:

邮寄时间(注:信到北京需要的时间):

根据本卡片可以提出一系列可以接受的问题,如:

Where is the post office?

When does it open?

What's the postage for a letter to Beijing?

How can the letter be sent?

How long will it take for a letter to Beijing?

Candidate B, here is something about the post office. Answer Candidate A's questions using the information on this card.

(将 Card 2b 递给考生 B)

Card 2b

邮局地址:山东路 20号

营业时间:上午 8:00 一下午 5:00

邮资:国内平信 1 元 航空信 2 元

邮寄时间:平信一周,航空信两天(到达北京)

借助本卡片上的信息可以回答考生 A 提出的问题,如:

At 20 Shandong Road.

From 8 a.m. to 5 p.m..

One *yuan* for regular mail and two *yuan* for airmail.

By airmail or by regular mail.

It takes two days for an airmail letter to Beijing.

It takes one week for a regular mail letter to Beijing.

注 :考生 B 需借助信息卡对考生 A 提出的任何问题作简短回答。如信息卡不含某一所需信息 考生 B 可以表示歉意并说明自己不知道 , 也可以利用背景知识或想像力提供该信息。

考生进行完四五个来回的对话后 , 口试教师将要求其停止。

第三节 继续性问答

口试教师结合第二节的内容向考生各提出 2 或 3 个问题。

Related to Card 1 a & b

1. Do you often attend meetings? Why?
2. Do you like to attend meetings? Why or why not?
3. Have you been to a meeting recently? What is it about?
4. Some people like to give long speeches at the meetings. What do you think about that?

Possible answers

1. I often attend meetings to discuss something important or urgent.
2. Yes. We can obtain valuable information and exchange views at meetings.
3. I have been to a meeting about how to control air pollution.
4. People don't prefer long speeches. The speakers should speak briefly. A long and meaningless speech is just wasting time.

Related to Card 2 a & b

1. Do you often go to a post office? Why?
2. How do you mail your letters?
3. Have you sent a parcel recently? Tell me something about the parcel you sent.
4. Please name other services the post office provides besides delivering letters.

Possible answers

1. I often go to the post office to buy stamps or send letters.
2. I mail my letters by ordinary mail if it is not urgent.
3. I have sent a parcel to my friend abroad. I sent him a set of dictionaries. The postage on the parcel cost a lot.
4. We can send telegrams, make long-distance calls and send money orders in the post office.

Test 2

笔 试 试 卷

第一部分 听力理解

第一节 听下面 5 段对话

每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的 [A]、[B]、[C] 三个选项中选出最佳选项，并将该选项填在题目编号之前的括号内。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。每段对话仅读一遍。

例如，你将听到以下内容：

M: Excuse me. Can you tell me how much the shirt is?

W: Yes, it's nine fifteen.

请看选项：

How much is the shirt?

[A] £ 19.15

[B] £ 9.15

[C] £ 9.18

衬衫的价格为 9 磅 15 便士 所以你选择 [B] 项。

- () 1. What happened to Mr Chu?
[A] He was fired from his job.
[B] He was warned about not being late from now on.
[C] The manager cut his working hours.
- () 2. What does the woman mean?
[A] She doesn't want Mike to know that she loves him.
[B] She wants Mike to express his feelings more.
[C] She doesn't like Mike.
- () 3. What did the woman say?
[A] The ring is not worth a lot of money.
[B] The ring is very expensive.
[C] The ring is beautiful.
- () 4. What does the woman have to do in order to live in the countryside.
[A] She must drive about 30 miles to work every day.
[B] She must find a house 30 miles away from her office.
[C] She must rent an apartment in the countryside.
- () 5. What is the woman's response?

- [A] She will not lend her car to him.
- [B] She is happy to lend her car to him.
- [C] She doesn't have her car with her now.

第二节 听下面 5 段对话或独白

每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给的[A]、[B]、[C]三个选项中选出最佳选项，并将该选项填在题目编号之前的括号内。听每段对话或独白前，你将有 5 秒钟的时间阅读各个小题 听完后 各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料 回答第 6、7 题。

- () 6. Which place hasn't Tom been to?
[A] The north of France. [B] The United States. [C] Canada.
- () 7. Why doesn't Tom plan to do any travelling this month?
[A] He will be busy.
[B] He has been to many places.
[C] He will go away.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

- () 8. What does the woman want to do?
[A] Know the title of the film to be shown tonight.
[B] Get a local newspaper.
[C] Find a cinema where she can see the film.
- () 9. When does the programme usually change at the cinema?
[A] On Mondays. [B] On Tuesdays. [C] On thursdays.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

- () 10. Where did the woman go after she left school?
[A] Washington. [B] Mexico. [C] Colombia.
- () 11. How long did the woman stay in Washington, D.C.?
[A] For two years. [B] For four years. [C] For three years.
- () 12. Why did the woman leave Mexico afterwards?
[A] Because she didn't like Mexicans.
[B] Because she was too busy.
[C] Because she didn't teach English.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

- () 13. What has been happening to the man recently?
[A] He's moving out of town.
[B] He's been ill.
[C] He's been learning something.
- () 14. What can we learn about the man?
[A] He recently moved to a new city.

- [B] He is from a poor family.
 [C] He doesn't have any warm clothes.
- () 15. What is the woman's advice on the man's problem?
 [A] Calling the weather service.
 [B] Wearing winter clothes.
 [C] Calling the woman in the morning.
- () 16. What does the woman want to know?
 [A] How effective the service is.
 [B] Where the man comes from.
 [C] How long he will stay in the new city.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。

- () 17. Where did Tom work first?
 [A] In an office. [B] In a factory. [C] In a park.
- () 18. Why did he give up his job in the car factory?
 [A] He didn't really know what to do there.
 [B] He had some trouble there.
 [C] He didn't find it interesting to work there.
- () 19. Why did he enjoy working in the park?
 [A] He can do all kinds of work there.
 [B] The park is beautiful.
 [C] Many people come to visit the park.
- () 20. How long has he been working as gardener?
 [A] For a couple of years.
 [B] For only one year.
 [C] For four years.

第二部分 英语知识运用

第一节 单项填空

从 [A]、[B]、[C]、[D] 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项, 并将该选项填在题目编号之前的括号内。

Example:

It is generally considered unwise to give a child _____ he or she wants.

[A] however [B] whatever [C] whichever [D] whenever

根据题意, 将正确的答案 [B] 填入空格。

- () 21. Let's not waste _____ time we have left.