

第一部分：听力（共两节，满分 30 分）

第一节（共 5 小题；每题 1.5 分，满分 7.5 分）

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后，你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What does the woman mean?
A. It is the wrong kind of machine. B. He should try again.
C. He has to use the right coins.
2. How many will there be if everybody comes to dinner?
A. Seventeen guests. B. Many more people. C. Eighteen guests.
3. What did the woman do just before she bought dinner?
A. Exercised. B. Showered. C. Went to class.
4. Which of these is a quality of the new refrigerator?
A. It is probably bigger. B. It saves electricity.
C. It has more features.
5. What kind of decision was it?
A. Wrong. B. Difficult to understand. C. Close.

第二节（共 15 小题；每题 1.5 分，满分 22.5 分）

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话或独白前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题 5 秒钟；听完后，各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段对话，回答 6-8 小题

6. What was the man doing when he broke his leg?
A. Playing with socks. B. Playing football. C. Playing hockey.
7. How did the woman break her arm when she was eight years old?
A. Jumping off a tall tree. B. Falling off a tree. C. Cutting off a tree.
8. When did the man break his two ribs?
A. In a traffic accident around ten years ago.
B. In a car accident less than ten years ago.
C. In a car accident over ten years ago.

听第 7 段对话，回答 9-11 小题

9. How does the woman like the trip by air?
A. It makes her nervous.
B. It makes her relaxed.
C. It makes her sick.

10. What kind of trip does the woman prefer?
A. By land. B. By air. C. By water.
11. How many times has the woman been on ships along the River Thames?
A. Only once. B. Hundreds of times. C. Once per day.

听第 8 段对话，回答 12-14 小题

12. What is the man explaining to the woman?
A. The ways to identify pigeons.
B. The loss of species of birds.
C. The last pigeon on earth.
13. According to the passage, why were the birds called “passenger pigeons”?
A. They were not able to fly on their own.
B. They appeared to rest upon each other in flights.
C. They were transported long distances by hunters.
14. How does the man describe the color of the birds?
A. Gray with red eyes. B. Red with gray eyes. C. Green with red eyes.

听第 9 段对话，回答 15-17 小题

15. How many nieces and nephews does the man have got?
A. Only one nephew. B. Three nieces and two nephews. C. Six nephews and four nieces.
16. How many children does the man's brother have got?
A. Five. B. One. C. Ten.
17. How many brothers and sisters does the woman have got?
A. Six brothers and three sisters.
B. Five brothers and four sisters.
C. Six brothers and four sisters.

听第 10 段对话，回答 18-20 小题

18. When do Hong Kong people like traveling to Japan?
A. At Christmas. B. During the Spring Festival. C. During the New Year holidays.
19. What makes the travel easier?
A. Many Chinese words are used by the Japanese.
B. Japanese is easy to understand.
C. Chinese is widely used in Japan.
20. Why is traveling to Japan popular?
A. Japanese food is healthy.
B. There are a large number of scenic and historic spots.
C. The trips are fairly cheap and the places of interest are near each other.

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；每题 1 分，满分 15 分）

21. ---I don't think what you said just now is true.
---Your attitude is as _____ saying I am a liar.
A. much B. much as C. well as D. well
22. He went to London University in 1996, _____ he got his doctor's degree of Literature some years later.
A. when B. where C. which D. there

23. She likes the ancient Chinese vase so much that she would like to take ____ it cost.
A. how much B. what C. whatever D. how expensive
24. ---Have you got used to the Chinese food, Robert?
--- Yes. But I don't like ____ when a Chinese host keeps serving me the food I don't like.
A. this B. that C. those D. it
25. The Browns held ____ they called Family Day once each year when they lived abroad.
A. that B. which C. what D. when
26. If you ____ down for a few moments, I'll tell the manager you are here.
A. will sit B. are sitting C. should sit D. sit
27. Such good use has been _____ his spare time _____ his English has improved a lot.
A. made of; that B. made of ; as C. made in; that D. found in; as
28. Factories and farm buildings _____ and Central Park was created, _____ from 59th street to 110th street and _____ three avenues.
A. were torn down; to reach ; across B. was torn up; reaching; over
C. tore down; to reach; across D. were torn down; reaching; across
29. All morning as she waited for the medical report from the doctor, her nervousness _____.
A. has grown B. is growing C. grew D. had grown
30. _____ in 1949, China has become more and more prosperous.
A. Being founded B. It was founded C. Having been found D. Founded
31. The relationship is often like _____ extended job interview, _____ chance for both to get to know each other.
A. an; a B. an; the C. the ; a D. the ; the
32. --- Excuse me. Can you spare me a few minutes?
--- _____.
A. What's on? B. What's up? C. What's more? D. What is it?
33. --- We are leaving on June 15.
--- So why not come to spend _____ days with us? I'm serious.
A. all these last few B. these all last few C. these last all few D. all last these few
34. The article opens and closes with descriptions of two news reports, each _____ one major point in contrast with the other.
A. makes B. made C. is to make D. making
35. ---I have made a little progress in English. But I still find English idioms hard to learn.
--- _____?
A. In what way B. By what way C. For what D. With what

第二节 完型填空（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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

The Difference Between Man and Computer

What makes people different 36 _____ computer programs? What is the missing element that our theories don't yet account for? The answer is simple: people read newspaper stories 37 _____ a reason: to learn more about 38 _____ they are interested in. Computers, on the other hand, don't . 39 _____,

computers don't 40_____have interests; there is nothing in particular that they are trying to find out when they read. If a computer 41_____is to be a model of story understanding, it should also 42_____for a "purpose".

Of course, people have several goals that do not make 43_____to attribute to computers. One might read a restaurant guide 44_____order to satisfy hunger or entertainment goals, or to 45_____a good place to go for 46_____business lunch. Computers do not get 47_____, and computers do not have business lunches.

However, these physiological (心理的) and social goals give 48_____to several intellectual or cognitive (认知的) goals. A goal to satisfy hunger gives rise to goals to find information about the name of a restaurant 49_____serves the desired type of food, how expensive the restaurant is, the 50_____of the restaurant, etc. These are goals to 51_____information or knowledge, what we are calling 52_____goals. These goals can be held by computers too: a computer 53_____“want” to find out the location of a restaurant, and read a guide in order to do so 54_____the same way as a person might. While 55_____goal would not arise out of hunger in the case of the computer, it might well arise out of the “goal” to learn more about restaurants.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| 36. A. from | B. in | C. on | D. at |
| 37. A. upon | B. with | C. of | D. for |
| 38. A. why | B. how | C. what | D. when |
| 39. A. Finally | B. In fact | C. As the matter of fact | D. Frequently |
| 40. A. once | B. even | C. ever | D. often |
| 41. A. program | B. instruction | C. system | D. function |
| 42. A. show | B. act | C. write | D. read |
| 43. A. success | B. sense | C. scene | D. point |
| 44. A. of | B. or | C. in | D. and |
| 45. A. find | B. search | C. look | D. watch |
| 46. A. / | B. an | C. a | D. the |
| 47. A. tired | B. hungry | C. waged | D. broken |
| 48. A. way | B. play | C. rise | D. birth |
| 49. A. what | B. where | C. in which | D. which |
| 50. A. district | B. location | C. region | D. direction |
| 51. A. acquire | B. ask | C. require | D. tell |
| 52. A. understanding | B. learning | C. knowledge | D. awareness |
| 53. A. could | B. might | C. should | D. would |
| 54. A. as | B. on | C. by | D. in |
| 55. A. such a | B. so a | C. a such | D. a very |

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, 从每个小题所给的四个选项中 (A、B、C 和 D), 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

It's funny, how smells, sounds, and things can take you back to things that happened such a long time ago? The other day, for instance, somebody offered me a tangerine. Now, I can't bear the smell

of tangerines. I can't eat them, either. You know why? Well, when I was eight, I was sick and I had to be in a room on my own. My grandmother who lived in a country sent me a huge box of tangerines, and my mother made me eat them all before they went bad. "Don't waste them," she said, "they'll make you feel much better." I never forget that. For a whole day, I had nothing to eat but tangerines. I've never been able to eat one since.

It's the same with the circus. Whenever I take my children to a show, the performances recall the first time I was taken to the circus. On that day, there was a Persian performer who, as an introduction to his act, ate some kinds of glasses and teased (戏弄) a huge snake which he had carried into the ring in a box, until the women in the audience were frozen with fright. Then, as the climax (高潮) to his performance, he lay down on the ground, placed a huge stone on his chest and in a loud and confident voice shouted, "Who is going to come and break this on my chest?" He went on, "You have my promise no harm will come to you!"

As soon as he got ready, a tall figure rose to accept this challenge. He walked evenly into the ring picking up a hammer as he approached the performer whose eyes were shining with expectation as though his greatest desire were about to be fulfilled. The crowd was momentarily stilled. The seemed to sense that he could do it. He lifted the hammer head-high and effortlessly brought it crashing down, breaking the stone into a dozen pieces. Some of the onlookers pressed forward to see what had happened to the luckless Persian under this rubble of stone.

Bruised, battered and somewhat the worse for wear, the performer stood up unsteadily helped by the tall man and together they disappeared from the ring to a loud applause. This was over forty years ago, but is still vivid in my memory. It's really unbelievable, isn't it?

56. The author cannot eat tangerines any more because _____.
A. they tasted too sour when he was ill
B. they smelled awful when he was ill
C. the tangerines his grandmother gave him were bad
D. he got sick from eating too many when he was little
57. After the opening, the Persian performer _____.
A. played with a huge snake
B. teased the people in the audience
C. put the snake into a box
D. performed a trick with the snake and a box
58. As the challenger approached, the performer _____.
A. seemed frightened with his eyes wide open
B. seemed to be amused as he smiled at the challenger
C. looked as though he regretted the challenge
D. looked as though this was what he had been waiting for
59. After the act, the challenger _____.
A. helped the performer to clear the ring
B. assisted the performer to leave the ring
C. left the ring to the applause of the crowd
D. needed help to leave the ring

B

Electronic Mail (E-mail)

During the past few years, scientists the world over have suddenly found themselves productively engaged in task they once spent their lives avoiding writing, any kind of writing, but particularly letter writing. Encouraged by electronic mail's surprisingly high speed, convenience and economy, people who never before touched the stuff are regularly, skillfully, even cheerfully tapping out a great deal of correspondence.

Electronic networks, woven into the fabric of scientific communication these days, are the route to colleagues in distant countries, shared data, bulletin boards and electronic journals. Anyone with a personal computer, a modem and the software to link computers over telephone lines can sign on. An estimated five million scientists have done so with more joining every day, most of them communicating through a bundle of interconnected domestic and foreign routes known collectively as the Internet, or net.

E-mail is starting to edge out the fax, the telephone, overnight mails, and of course, land mail(平邮). It shrinks time and distance between scientific collaborators, partly because it is convenient that writers can type while their colleagues across time zones sleep; their message will be waiting. If it is not yet speeding discoveries, it is certainly accelerating communication.

Jeremy Bernstein, the physicist and science writer, once called E-mail the physicist's umbilical cord(脐带). Lately other people, too, have been discovering its connective virtues. Physicists are using it, college students are using it, everybody is using it, and as a sign that it has come of age, the New Yorker has celebrated its liberating presence with a cartoon – an appreciative dog seated at a keyboard, saying happily, "On the Internet, nobody knows you're a dog."

60. The reasons given below about the popularity of E-mail can be found in the passage EXCEPT _____.

- A. direct and reliable.
- B. time-saving in delivery.
- C. money-saving.
- D. available at any time.

61. How is the Internet or net explained in the passage?

- A. Electronic routes used to read home and international journals.
- B. Electronic routes used to fax or correspond overnight.
- C. Electronic routes waiting for correspondence while one is sleeping.
- D. Electronic routes connected among millions of users, home and abroad.

62. What does the sentence "If it is not yet speeding discoveries, it is certainly accelerating communication" most probably mean?

- A. The quick speed of correspondence may have ill effects on discoveries.
- B. Although it does not speed up correspondence, it helps make discoveries.
- C. It quickens mutual communication even if it does not accelerate discoveries.
- D. It shrinks time for communication and accelerates discoveries.

63. What does the sentence "On the Internet, nobody knows you're a dog." imply in the last paragraph?

- A. Even dogs are interested in the computer.

- B. E-mail has become very popular.
 - C. Dogs are liberated from their usual duties.
 - D. E-mail deprives dogs of their owners' love.
64. What will happen to fax, land mail, overnight mail, etc. according to the writer?
- A. Their functions cannot be replaced by E-mail.
 - B. They will co-exist with E-mail for a long time.
 - C. Less and less people will use them.
 - D. They will play a supplementary function to E-mail.

C

Through a series of experiments an American scientist has obtained an understanding of the social structure of the most complex of ant societies. The ants examined are the only creatures other than man to have given up hunting and collecting for a completely agricultural way of life. In their underground nests they cultivate gardens on soil made from finely chopped leaves. This is a complex operation requiring considerable division of labor. The workers of this type of ant can be divided into four groups according to size. Each of the group performs a particular set of jobs.

The making and care of the gardens and the nursing of the young ants are done by the smallest workers. Slightly larger workers are responsible for chopping up leaves to make them suitable for use in the gardens and for cleaning the nest. A third group of still larger ants do the construction work and collect fresh leaves from outside the nest. The largest are soldier ants, responsible for defending the nest.

To find out how good the various size-groups are at different tasks, the scientist measured the amount of work done by the ants against the energy they used. He examined first the gathering and carrying of leaves. He selected one of the size-groups, and then measured how efficiently these ants could find leaves and run back to the nest. Then he repeated the experiment for each the other size-groups. In this way he could see whether any group could do the job more efficiently than the group normally undertaking it.

The intermediate-size ants that normally perform this task proved to be the most efficient for their energy cost, but when the scientist examined the whole set of jobs performed by each group of ants it appeared that some sizes of worker ants were ideally suited to the particular jobs they performed.

65. In which way are the ants different from other non-human societies?

- A. They do not need to search for food.
- B. They don't need to look for shelter.
- C. Individuals vary in social status.
- D. Individuals perform different functions.

66. It seems that smaller ants perform more of the ____.

- A. construction tasks
- B. domestic tasks
- C. defensive work
- D. heavy work

67. The scientist's work was based on ____.

- A. occasional observations
- B. systematic observations
- C. observations of several nests
- D. observations of an undisturbed nest

68. The organization of the ants has the effect of ____.

- A. getting the most work done
- B. dividing the work up systematically

- C. each ant helping with all the tasks
D. each ant doing what it can do best

D

Please be advised that Nairobi like any other large city has a security and crime problem. However, if you observe the following simple guidelines you will stay and have a trouble---free seminar (研讨会):

1. Do not wear a money belt. This makes you an instant target.
2. Cameras of all kinds are a favorite with snatchers. Feel free to use them within the Starehe Campus and the hotel grounds but not in the streets.
3. Ladies handbags are also a regular snatch. Avoid carrying one, and if you must, be alert and hold on to it tightly.
4. Jewellery and even glasses with valuable frames are also often targeted. Bear this in mind.
5. When in a vehicle keep the doors always locked, and the windows only slightly open—especially at traffic lights, junctions and in slow moving traffic.
6. Beware of street children, their begging often quickly transforms into something more unpleasant.
7. Stay with the main party all the time, and avoid wandering off on your own.
8. Finally, the best defense is to be alert at all times and conscious of your environment.

Should you have any problem, query or need help at any hour of the day or night call any of the following and they will do their best for you:

	OFFICE FLXED	HOME FIXED	Mobile Phone
1	KENEDY HONGO	763856/761221	7631820733 761294
2	FRED OKONO	761221	764988 0733 604490
3	EDWIN OTIENO	761221	761642/763011 072 701279

69. This selection must be delivered by _____.
A. the Nairobi city government
B. the police of the Nairobi Airport
C. the organizer of the seminar
D. Kennedy Hongo, a detective
70. After reading this notice, visitors to Nairobi might gain an impression that _____.
A. Fred Okono and his fellow workmates are very kind and helpful
B. Nairobi is a large city which is very developed
C. the crime problem is very serious in the city of Nairobi
D. they should not have paid a visit to Nairobi, and should buy a ticket back immediately
71. The notice tells us that _____.
A. something unpleasant could happen to you if you use a camera during the seminar
B. ladies must not wear handbag or any jewellery
C. in the hotels of Nairobi, it might be dangerous to stay in a single room
D. everything will be OK if you always watch out and are clear about the surroundings

E

The common cold is the world's most widespread illness, which is a plague (疫病) that flesh receives.

The most widespread fallacy (谬误) of all is that colds caused by cold. They are not. They are caused by viruses passing on from person to person. You catch a cold by coming into contact, directly or indirectly, with someone who already has one. If cold causes colds, it would be reasonable to expect the Eskimos to suffer from them forever. But they do not. And in isolated arctic regions explorers have reported being free from colds until coming into contact again with infected people from the outside world by way of packages and mail dropped from airplanes.

During the First World War soldiers who spent long periods in the trenches (战壕), cold and wet, showed no increased tendency to catch colds.

In the Second World War prisoners at the notorious Auschwitz concentration camp (奥斯维辛集中营), naked and starving, were astonished to find that they seldom had colds.

At the Common Cold Research Unit in England, volunteers took part in experiments in which they gave themselves to the discomforts of being cold and wet for long stretches of time. After taking hot baths, they put on bathing suits, allowed themselves to be with cold water, and then stood about dripping wet in drafty room. Some wore wet socks all day while others exercised in the rain until close to exhaustion. Not one of the volunteers came down with a cold unless a cold virus was actually dropped in his nose.

If then, cold and wet have nothing to do with catching colds, why are they more frequent in the winter? Despite the most pains-taking research, no one has yet found the answer. One explanation offered by scientists is that people tend to stay together indoors more in cold weather than at other times, and this makes it easier for cold viruses to be passed on.

No one has yet found a cure for the cold. There are drugs and pain suppressors (止痛片) such as aspirin, but all they do is to relieve the symptoms.

72. Which of the following does not agree with the chosen passage?

- A. The Eskimos do not suffer from colds all the time.
- B. Colds are not caused by cold.
- C. People suffer from colds just because they like to stay indoors.
- D. A person may catch a cold by touching someone who already had one.

73. Arctic explorers may catch colds when_____.

- A. they are working in the isolated arctic regions
- B. they are writing reports in terribly cold weather
- C. they are free from work in the isolated arctic regions
- D. they are coming into touch again with the outside world

74. Volunteers taking part in the experiments in the Common Cold Research Unit _____.

- A. suffered a lot
- B. never caught colds
- C. often caught colds
- D. became very strong

75. The passage mainly discusses_____.

- A. the experiments on the common cold
- B. the fallacy about the common cold
- C. the reason and the way people catch colds
- D. the continued spread of common colds

第II卷（共35分）

第四部分：写作（共两节，满分35分）

第一节：短文改错（共10小题，每小题1分；满分10分）

此题要求改正所给短文中的错误。对标有题号的每一行做出判断：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：把多余的词用些县（\）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 few days ago I saw a very interesting program on TV.

- It was about the problem of the traffic in cities. It seems 1. _____
that a great deal of damages is done by traffic. All our 2. _____
cities are suffering from this. Some buildings are actual 3. _____
falling to pieces. It's often fast to walk than to go by 4. _____
car and bus. The problem has been getting worse day by day. 5. _____
This is only one of thousands problems in our cities. 6. _____
All sorts of terrible things were happening to 7. _____
our cities. The question is, "How can we do about it?" 8. _____
Our roads were never designed for such heavy traffic. 9. _____
It takes longer and longer to get from a place to another. 10. _____

VI. 书面表达（满分25分）

假如你是 Tom, 住在纽约中心大道（Main Street）22 号。请你按以下提示给 Peter 写一封信，信中包括以下内容：

1. 星期六准备与 David, Paul 以及其他几个朋友到你叔叔家附近的瀑布（waterfall）旁野餐，请 Peter 同去。
2. 你们将于早上 6:45 骑车出发。瀑布至少在几英里外，旅途约需一个半小时。
3. 上午在瀑布下面的池塘里游泳，午饭后在你叔叔房子后面的空地上踢足球，然后举行野餐。返程时间大约是 4:30。
4. 请 Peter 在星期五前告诉你他是否去。

要求：1. 注意书信格式

2. 包括所有要求，不要逐条翻译

3. 字数：100-120

高二英语参考答案

1---5 CCBAC 6---10 BBAAC 11---15 ACBCB 16---20 AABAC
21---25 BBCDC 26---30 AADCD 31---35 ABADA
36~40 ADCBB 41~45 ADBCA 46~50 CBCDB 51~55 ACBDA
(A) DADB (B) ADCBC (C) DBBA (D) CCD (E) CDAB

1. 去掉第二个 the 2. damages---damage 3. actual---actually 4. fast---faster 5. and---or
6. problems 前加 of 7. were---are 8. How---What 9. no mistakes 10. a---one

Main Street 22, New York

Dear Peter,

This Saturday, I'll go for a picnic with David, Paul and several other friends at the waterfall near my uncle's house. Would you like to come and join us?

We'll start off by bike at a quarter to seven. The journey will take about one and a half hours, as the waterfall is at least twelve miles away.

In the morning, we'll swim in the pool near the waterfall. After lunch we'll play football at the back of my uncle's house. Then we'll have the picnic. At about 4:30 we'll return.

Please let me know before Friday whether you can come or not.

Yours truly,
Tom